

DENKYEMBOUR DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**PREPARED UNDER:
RESETTING-GHANA: CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY, AND
PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY**



**DRAFT OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF THE
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (NDPF)**

2026-2029

PREPARED BY:

DPCU, DDA

DENKYEMBOUR

AUGUST, 2025

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
AEA	-	Agric Extension Agent
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBO	-	Community-Based Organization
CHPS	-	Community-Based Health Planning Systems
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DDA	-	Denkyemba District Assembly
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DEHU	-	District Environmental Health Unit
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
FCUBE	-	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPI	-	Gender Parity Index
GSFP	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
ICT	-	Information Communication and Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	-	Junior High School

M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
NCDs	-	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	-	National Development Planning Systems
MTNDPF	-	Medium Term National Development Policy Framework
NGO's	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
SD	-	Sustainable Development
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation
WC	-	Water Closet
TA	-	Traditional Authorities

FOREWORD

The current Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP- 2022-2025) will expire by the end of December, 2025. This therefore requires all Metropolitan, Municipal, And District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana to prepare a new MTDPs to replace the existing plans as mandated by the National Development Planning (system) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232)

In accordance with this, the Denkyembaour District Assembly has formulated its Medium-Term Development Plan MTDP-(2026-2029) as a successor to MTDP (2022-2025). It is prepared based on the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF)-2026-2029, the guidelines for the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plans (2026-202) issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Denkyembaour District Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) - 2021-2040.

The plan outlines strategies, programs, and activities aimed at addressing the district's development challenges and achieving its goals and objectives within the specified period. It identifies all stakeholder institutions and organizations with roles in implementing the plan and ensures their involvement throughout the process

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of the Assembly, together with other stakeholders would monitor the implementation of the plan to track progress and receive feedback to improve performance. Quarterly and annual progress reports would be prepared and disseminated to both internal and external stakeholders to improve the accountability and transparency of the Assembly and show commitment to development and poverty reduction

MEMBERS OF DPCU PLANNING TEAM

N/A	NAME	DESIGNATION	STATUS
1.	UMAR AHMED	DIST. CHIEF EXECUTIVE	MEMBER
2.	AARON OTOO	DIST. COORDINATING DIRECTOR	CHAIRMAN
3.	MR. MOHAMMED B. ABDULAI	DIST. PLANNING OFFICER	SECRETAR Y
4.	MR. MESHACK AGYEI	DISTRICT FINANCE OFFICER	MEMBER
5.	MR. SAMUEL OPPONG AMPOMA	DISTRICT BUDGET ANALYST	MEMBER
6.	MR. SETH YEBOAH	DIST. AGRIC DIRECTOR	MEMBER
7.	MR. DAVOR WONDER	DIST. WORKS ENGINEER	MEMBER
8.	MR. DANIEL DERBY	DIST. HEALTH DIRECTOR	MEMBER
9.	MR. THOMAS TSORHE MOORE	DIST. DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION	MEMBER
10.	MADAM MABEL T. ACHEAMPONG	DIST. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR	MEMBER
11.	MR. MANFRED K. AFRAM	DIST. PHYSICAL PLANNING OFFICER	MEMBER
12.	ALHAJI MOHAMMED SHIDO	DIST. NADMO COORDINATOR	MEMBER
13.	MR. GORDON Y. DOMI	DIST. ENVIRON. HEALTH OFFICER	MEMBER
14.	MR. AMO-ADDO ERIC	DIST. STATISTICIAN	MEMBER
15.	MR. DANIEL TWUMASI	DEV'T PLANNING SUB COMM. CHAIR	MEMBER

16.	GODSON BLEBBO	DIST. DIRECTOR OF GWCL	MEMBER
17.	COMFORT T. KPEKPENA	REP. COCOBOARD	MEMBER
18.	ADWOA OMANE ANTWI	CO-OPERATIVES	MEMBER
19.	MR. ISAAC GYEKYIE	FORESTRY MANAGER	MEMBER
20.	MR. DAVID MAWULEMOR	GCD	MEMBER
21.	HELENA MEMSAH	INTERNAL AUDIT	MEMBER
22.	MADAM JANET LAH	SWCD	MEMBER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Context of the Plan

Ghana's 1992 Constitution, Act 480, mandates district assemblies to develop district development plans and settlement structure plans in accordance with guidelines set by the National Development Commission, ensuring full participation of local communities. Consequently, the MMDAs are tasked with formulating programs and activities into comprehensive, well-structured development plans aimed at driving societal transformation. These plans focus on reducing poverty, creating wealth, generating employment, fostering public participation, improving living standards, and eliminating hunger and deprivation.

Following this mandate, the MMDAs since 1996, have consistently been preparing and implementing series of Medium Term Development Plans, spelling out their development agenda and programs of action in line with national policy aspirations and community needs. The district's Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) which spans from 2026-2029 is in line with Ghana's development agenda for change and prosperity. The strategic framework is also developed with five thematic areas including (Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, Ghana and the International Community).

In this regard, the Denkyembaour District Assembly has developed this development plan to cover the period 2026-2029. The plan outlines the planning process, key focus areas, required resources, estimated financial commitments, and the anticipated impact of the proposed projects and programs.

The preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) in Denkyembaour is led by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), composed of key technical heads of departments such as the Planning Officer, Coordinating Director, Finance Officer, Budget Analyst, Works Engineer, and Directors of Education, Health, Agriculture, Social Welfare, and Environmental Health. The team collaborates with traditional authorities, Assembly Members, business associations, market women, transport unions, NGOs, and CBOs to ensure inclusiveness and ownership, while receiving technical and policy guidance from the Eastern Regional Coordinating Council, the National Development Planning Commission, and specialized institutions including the Ghana Statistical Service, EPA, Lands Commission, and NADMO, with

security agencies consulted on safety and disaster issues. The approach to collaboration is largely participatory, relying on stakeholder forums, community consultations, focus group discussions, and validation workshops to gather views, prioritize development issues, and build consensus, ensuring the plan preparation process reflects the needs and aspirations of the people of Denkyemba District while aligning with regional, national, and international development goals.

Rationale and Objectives

The primary aim of the plan development process is to establish a set of proposals and interventions designed to drive the growth and transformation of the district, aligning with the thematic priorities outlined in the MTDP (2026-2029) for the Denkyemba District. Specifically, the plan seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- To undertake a thorough review of the achievements and performance of the implementation of MTDP-2022-2025 under AGENDA FOR JOBS.
- To prepare and document a detail District development profile.
- To identify the core development issues in the District as bases for intervention and Planning.
- To formulate and elaborate District programme of action.
- To establish a well-functioning plan implementation and management arrangements.
- To evolve an effective and efficient system for plan implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Approach and Methodology

The DPCU utilized a participatory approach in the plan preparation process, incorporating participatory rural appraisal methods. For quantitative data, the DPCU applied scientific techniques to gather reliable data sources, ensuring valid and acceptable conclusions.

For data requiring qualitative analysis, methods such as interviews, focus group discussions, and workshop sessions were employed for collection, collation, and analysis. Relevant institutions and organizations directly linked to the district's development concerns were consulted for essential information.

Systematic and periodic stakeholder workshops were conducted at various stages of the plan preparation process to discuss, approve, and validate findings. These sessions, attended by key

stakeholders involved in the district's development, facilitated thorough discussions through dialogue and consensus-building.

Plan Preparation Process

The major activities undertaken during the plan preparation process were discussed as follows:

I. Review of Implementation of the MTDP-2022-2025

This section involved evaluating the district's performance in implementing the MTDP (2022-2025) by comparing the actual execution of programs and projects with the planned initiatives. The assessment also examined the impact of the current plan on the local economy and the promotion of good governance.

II. Preparation of the District Development Profile

The review section discussed significantly, the preparation of the District current development situation. The District Planning Coordinating Unit reviewed and updated the district profile. In line with the development planning process and the NDPC planning guidelines, this component did begin with some comprehensive data collection and analysis. Data was collected to cover the entire spatial dimensions of the District, notably data on economic activities, demography, geophysical, environment, tourism, spatial interaction, human settlement, social activities, culture, governance and fiscal management among others. The analysis and documentation of these data resulted partly in the identification of the Districts key development issues and priorities.

III. Formulation of District Development Proposals

This component outlines the initial intervention proposals aimed at addressing the district's development challenges and improving social welfare. As part of this process, the DPCU facilitated the formulation of district development goals, objectives, and strategies. Additionally, development parameter projections and needs assessments were conducted to align the proposals within a structured development framework. The district's development proposals were crafted in accordance with the overarching thematic areas of the MTDP (2026-2029).

IV. Development of Programme of Action

In this section, the district development proposals from the previous segment were organized into a practical and structured format to ensure effective implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The team utilized the logical framework approach to structure the proposals into a usable format. This section also includes the district's medium-term and annual programs of action

V. Preparation of Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation Arrangements

This section did largely emphasize the establishment of financing plan and institutional systems for seeing through the implementation of the programs of action for the planned period. It also included systems for tracking the implementation of the plan and for evaluating the impacts of the programs and projects on the lives of the people and the local economy as a whole.

VI. Public Hearing Sessions

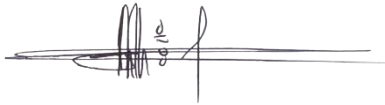
Two levels of public hearings were conducted during the plan preparation process. The first took place after updating the district profile and completing the community needs assessment, where the DPCU engaged stakeholders to review and validate the gathered data. Before finalizing the plan, a second public hearing was held with honorable Assembly members and other key stakeholders to present the plan's content and incorporate their final inputs. This approach was aimed at fostering a strong sense of ownership of the plan, thereby enhancing the likelihood of successful implementation.

Structure of the Plan

The Medium-Term Development Plan is organized into eight interrelated sections, providing a clear and logical presentation of the broad thematic areas:

1. **Chapter One:** Introduction- This section covers the background and the profile of the District.
2. **Chapter Two:** Introduction- A review of the performance of the 2022-2025 District Medium-Term Development Plan including the financial performance, along with an analysis of the district's current socio-economic challenges and potentials.
3. **Chapter Three:** A discussion of the district's development issues, prioritizing them in alignment with the thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) for 2026-2029.
4. **Chapter Four:** An outline of the district's development projections, goals, objectives, and strategies.
5. **Chapter Five:** Details of the district's composite development programs and sub-programs, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as well as an indicative financial strategy.
6. **Chapter Six:** Presentation of the District Assembly's Annual Action Plans.

7. **Chapter Seven:** Discussion of the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements and knowledge management and learning
8. **Chapter Eight:** The communication strategy for the Medium-Term Development Plan.



(AARON OTOO).

DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR



(HON. UMAR AHMED)

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE



.....
(HON. JOHN OSBORN QUANSAH)

PRESIDING MEMBER

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CHAPTER ONE

BRIEF PROFILE ABOUT THE DENKYEMBOUR DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

1.1 Introduction

Denkyembour District is one of the Thirty-Three Districts and Municipalities in the Eastern Region of Ghana with Akwatia as its capital. It was carved out of Kwaebibirem district and was established by Local Government (Establishment Instrument) 6Th February, 2012 and Legislative Instrument (LI) 2042. It was inaugurated on 26Th June, 2012.

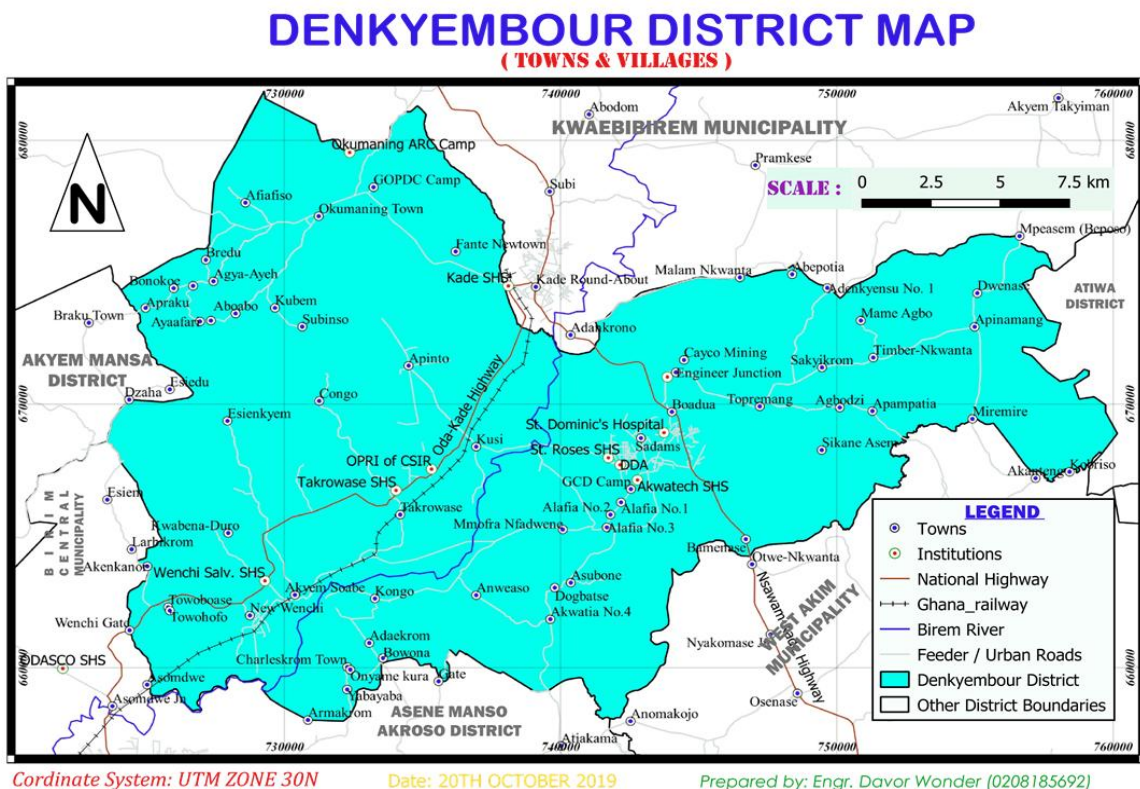


Fig. 1.1: Denkyembour District Map

1.2 Mission Statement

The Denkyembour District Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people through co-ordination of activities of all Decentralized Departments and agencies and implementation of programs and projects.

1.3 Vision statement

To become a District Assembly that understands the service and development needs of the people in the District.

The Value Statement

The following are the values set for the management and staff of the district assembly:

- ✓ We strive to set an example for efficient, hardworking and transparent administration
- ✓ We cherish teamwork, diversity of opinions, abilities, and skills in our business operations.
- ✓ Our staff are impartial, anonymous and neutral to all political divides
- ✓ We do not discriminate against anyone on any grounds as we deliver impartial services.

1.4 Goal

The Denkyembaour District Assembly exist to be a District Assembly that best understands the service and development needs of the people in the District.

1.5 Core Functions

As enshrined in the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, Section 12 and 13 the Denkyembaour District Assembly among others is responsible for:

- Formulation and execution of plans, programs and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District
- Promoting and supporting of productive activities and social development in the District, and remove any obstacles to initiative developmental programs and projects
- Initiating programs for the development of basic infrastructure and economic development
- The development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District
- Effective co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.

ORGANOGRAM OF THE DENKYEMBOUR DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

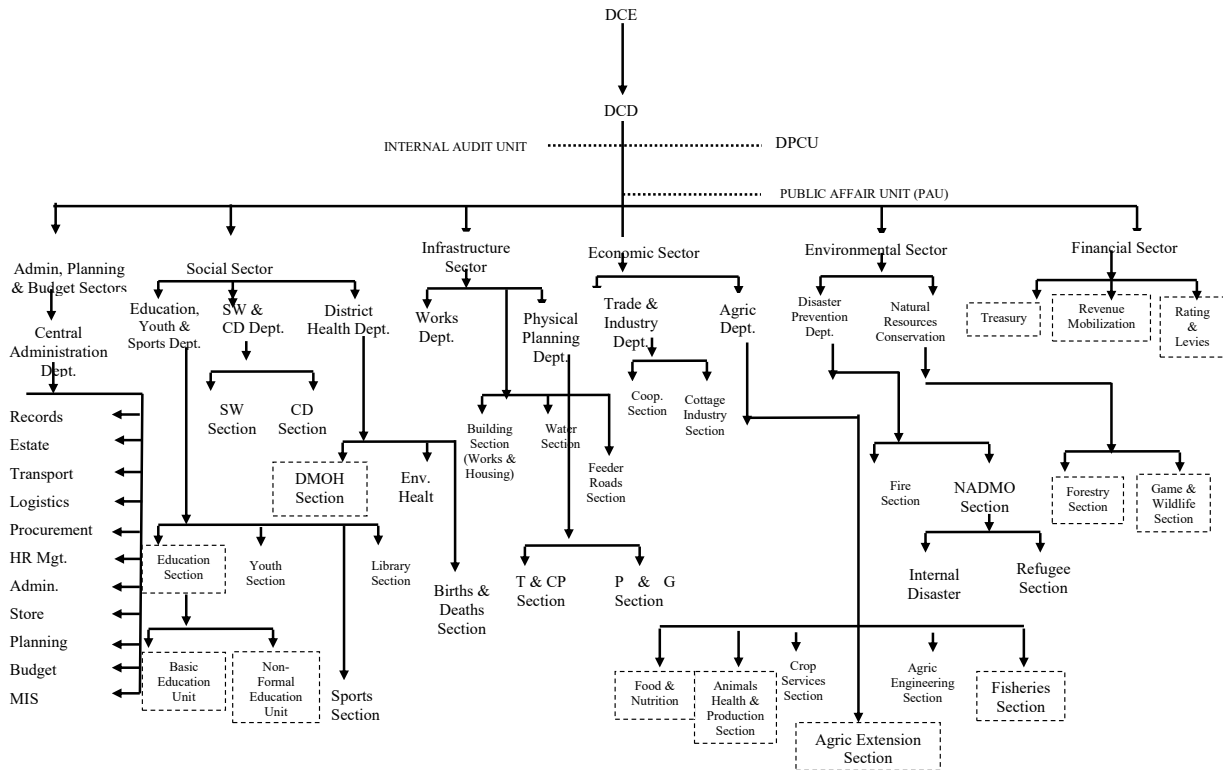


Fig. 1.2: Organogram of the Denkyembour District Assembly.

1.6 Structure of the Plan

The Medium-Term Development Plan is structured into six mutually reinforcing sections thus providing an effective logical presentation of the broad thematic areas.

The introduction aspects included background of MTDP preparation in Ghana, the rationale for the plan preparation, approach and methodology and the plan preparation processes.

Chapter one, begins with General introduction, provides brief background of the District, Mission, Vision and the core functions of the Assembly.

Chapter Two reviewed the performance of the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan and analyzes the current situations on the socio-economic challenges and potentials in the district.

Chapter Three discussed the district development issues based on key prioritized development issues linked to the relevant thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework NMTDPF (2026-2029).

Chapter Four presented the district development projections, adopted goals, objectives and strategies.

Chapter Five discussed the district development programs and sub- programs of the DA and indicative Financial Strategy.

Chapter Six presented the District Annual Action Plans of the DA

Chapter Seven discussed Monitoring & Evaluation arrangements and the communication strategy of the Medium-Term Development Plan.

Chapter Eight presents Development Communication Strategy.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE ASSEMBLY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses current sector development situation and presents a summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situational analysis.

2.2 Performance Review of Implementation of District MTDP 2022-2025

The policy guidelines for the country between the periods under review (2022-2025) were based on the Agenda for Jobs. Therefore, the development plan which spanned from 2022-2025 was prepared and implemented on the basis of the Agenda for jobs. Programs and Projects implemented had to undergo a review process to ascertain the implementation status of planned programs/projects and the achievement of set goals and objectives for the period. The review was based on the programs and projects implemented under the thematic areas of the erstwhile MTDP. These were;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement;
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring And Evaluation
- Emergency planning and response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)

Table 2.1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE 2022-2025 MTDP.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline(2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks	
				Year	Data		
Total output of agricultural production (<i>Total quantity of selected crops, livestock, poultry and fisheries in the district in a given year</i>)							
Staple crops (Mt)							
Economic Development	Maize	1,533.54Mt	6,013.1Mt	2022-2024	4,749.99Mt	Improved yield production	
	Rice (Paddy)	588.4Mt	6,100Mt	2022-2024	2178.74	Improved yield production	
	Cassava	30,326.48Mt	571,861Mt	2022-2024	71,503.42	Improved yield production	
	Cocoyam	1,312.04Mt	120,796Mt	2022-2024	4,820.83	Improved yield production	
	Plantain	8,556.58Mt	233,559Mt	2022-2024	22,567.30	Improved yield production	
	Oil Palm	331,542Mt	258,773.5Mt	2022-2024	891,449	Improved yield production	
	Livestock and poultry (Count)						
	Cattle	2,320	7,932	2022-2024	7,897	Low level of animal product production	
	Sheep	11,230	30,060	2022-2024	30,122		
	Goat	20,101	50,635	2022-2024	50,831	Low level of animal product production	

	Pig	4,102	11,071	2022-2024	10,649	Low level of animal product production
	Poultry	211,010	511,725	2022-2024	508,325	Increase level of Poultry production
	Increase in vegetable production and an increase in pest control management.	45%	60%	2022-2023	78%	The data on Integrated Pest management training was available for 2022-2023
	Improvement in refined and quality oil palm production	45%	80%	2022	80%	The data available on sensitization of oil palm farmers was available for only 2022
	Percentage Increase in number of farmers involved in Bee keeping.	40%	50%	2022-2024	60%	Training of farmers in bee keeping has created new enterprises in honey production
	Improve surveillance sensitization of Fall Army worm	40%	50%	202-2024	70%	This activity has been ongoing since 2022-2024 in the district.

	Increase in registration of New Businesses	35%	60%	2022-2024	75%	New business sprouting up in the trade industry
Average productivity of selected crops (Mt/Ha)(Average output per hectare of selected crops (Mt/Ha), it measures the total outputs in mt per hectare for each crops category)						
	Maize	2.3 MT/HA	11.01MT/HA	2022-2024	9	Improved yield production
Economic Development	Rice (Paddy)	4.2 MT/HA	18.9MT/HA	2022-2024	17	Improved yield production
	Cassava	31.2 MT/HA	128.67MT/HA	2022-2024	144	Improved yield production
	Cocoyam	10.1 MT/HA	46.92MT/HA	2022-2024	43	Improved yield production
	Plantain	15.3 MT/HA	57.35MT/HA	2022-2024	61	Improved yield production
	Oil Palm	12.56MT/HA	47.282MT/HA	2022-2024	46.304	
	Percentage of Arable Land Under Cultivation	68.35%	68.8%	2022-2024	64.56%	Depletion in farmland due to 'galamsey' activities
Number of New Industries Established						
	Agriculture	12	18	2022-2024	16	Low interest in agriculture among the youth
	Industry	8	30	2022-2024	21	Illegal mining industries on the rise
	Service	21	30	2022-2024	28	Increase level of services
Number of New Jobs Created						

	Agriculture	215	440	2022-2024	260	Low interest in farming
	Industry	60	395	2022-2024	261	Illegal mining forms a larger part.
	Service	80	180	2022-2024	160	Increase service provision
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
	Gross Enrolment Ratio					
	Kindergarten	100	95	2022-2024	90	Increased Enrolment
	Primary	100	99	2022-2024	101	Increased Enrolment
	JHS	100	100	2022-2024	100.9	Increased Enrolment
	SHS	100	74	2022-2024	58	Increased Enrolment
	Net Enrolment Ratio					
	Kindergarten	68%	60%	2022-2024	57%	Decreased Enrolment
	Primary	65%	81%	2022-2024	79%	Increased Enrolment
	JHS	50%	70%	2022-2024	68%	Increased Enrolment
	Gender Parity Index					
	Kindergarten	1%	0.97%	2022-2024	0.96%	Improved Girl child Education
	Primary	1%	0.95%	2022-2024	0.93%	Improved Girl child Education
	JHS	1%	1.02%	2022-2024	1.02%	Improved Girl child Education

	SHS	1%	1.96%	2022-2024	1.14%	Improved Girl child Education
Completion Rate						
	Kindergarten	95%	95%	2022-2024	94%	
	Primary	90%	103%	2022-2024	106%	
	JHS	95%	95%	2022-2024	94%	
	SHS	70%	43%	2022-2024	23%	
	An increase in sanitary conditions in communities, a percentage increase in household with access to and consistent use of improved sanitation facilities	30%	100%	2022-2024	90%	The data available on sanitary regulation stretches through the three year plan. Enforcement, inspection and education on sanitary regulations helped improve sanitary conditions in the district.
Proportion of health facilities that are functional						
	CHP Compound	100%	100%	2022-2024	96%	Functional and in-use
	Clinic	0	0	2022-2024	0	Functional and in-use
	Health Centre	100%	100%	2022-2024	100%	Functional and in-use
	Hospital	100%	100%	2022-2024	100%	Functional and in-use

Proportion of Population with Valid NHIS Card					
Total (by sex)	100%	100%	2022-2024	100%	Active
Indigents	4%	16%	2022-2024	15%	Active
Informal	44%	41%	2022-2024	41%	Active
Aged	4%	4%	2022-2024	4%	Active
Under 18years	47%	33%	2022-2024	38%	Active
Pregnant Women	1%	0.79%	2022-2024	0.01	Active
Number of Births and Deaths Registered					
Birth (sex)	M=1,472 F=1,483	M= 3,671 F= 2,000	2022-2024	M= 2,511 F= 3,326	
Death (Sex, age group)	M=163 F=136	0	2022-2024	M= 423 F= 310	
Percent of Population with Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water Sources					
District	76%	100%	2022-2024	95%	
Urban	90%	100%	2022-2024	95%	
Rural	85 %	100%	2022-2024	90%	
Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Services					
District	90%	90%	2022-2024	64%	
Urban	92%	80%	2022-2024	39%	
Rural	90%	77%	2022-2024	94%	

	Percentage increase in food vendors adopting safe food handling practices	35%	40%	2022-2025	80%	Reduction in reported cases of foodborne illnesses lined to participating vendors
	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)	35.7/100,000 LIVEBIRTH	125/100,000	2022-2024	262.8/100,000	
Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional)						
	District total	15704	500	2022-2024	25704	Sensitization on malaria prevention
	Under five years	2034	0	2022-2024	3035	Sensitization on malaria prevention
	Women between 15-19	4328	1000	2022-2024	5301	Sensitization on malaria prevention
Number of Recorded Cases of Child Trafficking and Abuse						
	Child trafficking (sex)	0	0	2022-2024	0	Social welfare data capturing needs to improve
	Child abuse (sex)	5	0	2022-2024	3	Social welfare data capturing needs to improve
	child labor	10	0	2022-2024	15	Social welfare data capturing needs to improve

	Neglect	10	0	2022-2024	63	Social welfare data capturing needs to improve
	early marriage	3	0	2022-2024	1	Social welfare data capturing needs to improve
	female genital mutilation	0	0	2022-2024	0	Social welfare data capturing needs to improve
	family-child separation	18	0	2022-2024	8	Social welfare data capturing needs to improve

Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlement	Percentage of Road Network in Good Condition					
	Total	50%		2022-2024	73%	Improved commuting
	Urban	60%		2022-2024	74%	Improved commuting
	Feeder	40%		2022-2024	65%	Improved commuting
	Percentage of Communities Covered by Electricity					
	District	98%		2022-2024	77%	
	Urban	99%		2022-2024	100%	
	Rural	97.5%		2022-2024	77%	

	Improvement in digitalization of local plans	35%	100%	2023-2024	70%	Improvement in Administrative functionality
	Enhanced technical oversight and guidance	30%	100%	2023-2024	95%	Technical committee meetings has been achieved from 2022-2024
	Improved awareness and understanding on the use of local plans	40%	100%	2023-2024	80%	The need to introduce digital methods in public sensitization of local plans
	Completion of street naming and property address	50%	100%	2022-2024	90%	Improvement in Administrative functionality
	Completion of the registration of Assembly motors	40%	100%	2024	100%	The motorbikes are in use
	Supply of raincoat, reflective jackets, boots, ID cards etc. to boost revenue collectors	20%	100%	2023	100%	Safety gears and identity authorization of Revenue collectors

	Percentage supply of office logistics	55%	100%	2023-2024	60%	Improvement in Administrative functionality
	Percentage of Regional inter-sectorial monitoring visits conducted	40%	100%	2022-2024	900%	Improvement in Administrative functionality
	Number of meetings organised to discuss integrated services	4	4	2022-2024	12	Improvement in Administrative functionality
	Number of stakeholder consultative meetings organized	2	4	2022-2024	4	Improvement in Administrative functionality
	Number of General Assembly meetings conducted	4	4	2022-2024	4	Improvement in Administrative functionality
	Number of Execo meeting organized	4		2022-2024	8	Improvement in Administrative functionality

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Percentage of Monitoring and Evaluation reports prepared	80%	100%	2022-2024	90%	Reports are prepared at least quarters annually.
	Percentage of Monitoring of Day Care Centers, NGOs, Shelter Homes/Orphanages	45%	100%	2022-2024	80%	Monitoring impacts policy management
	Carry out four Rounds of monitoring and supervision to all facilities in the District	35%	100%	2022-2024	65%	Monitoring impacts policy management
	Increase in Monitoring of HIV Activities	45%	100%	2022-2024	70%	Monitoring impacts policy management
Emergency Planning and Response (Including						
	Percentage of District Vaccination on Covid-19	40%	100%	2022-2024	70%	Needs improvement in disaster Management

COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Increased community's sensitization using, CICs, Mobile Van, Churches and Mosques to Prevent the spread of Covid 19 and Boost the vaccine Uptake in the District	65%	100%	2022-2024	85%	Needs improvement in disaster Management
	Improved Update of District Emergency Response Plan	40%	100%	2022-2024	60%	Needs improvement in disaster Management
	Increase in sensitization on flood prevention	65%	100%	2022-2024	85%	Needs improvement in disaster Management
	Increase public awareness on domestic / bush fires and sensitization on flood prevention	45%	100%	2022-2024	60%	Needs improvement in disaster Management
	Improved support to disaster victims in the district	40%	100%	2022-2024	50%	Needs improvement in disaster Management

	Percentage increase mining site inspection	45%	100%	2022-2025	80%	Needs improvement in disaster Management
	Percentage increase in tree planting exercise	20%	100%	2022-2024	65%	Needs improvement in disaster Management

Factors Contributing to the Successful Attainment of MTDP Outcomes (2022–2025) of the Denkyembaour District Assembly.

This report outlines the critical success factors that contributed to the effective implementation of the Denkyembaour District Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) from 2022 to 2025. The analysis is structured around core drivers such as leadership, stakeholder participation, resource mobilization, monitoring systems, technical capacity, and communication. Sector-specific insights are also provided for education, health, and agriculture/infrastructure, supported by analytical tables.

Strong Leadership and Governance Structures

The leadership of the District Chief Executive (DCE), Assembly Members, and the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) provided the strategic direction and oversight required to ensure successful execution. Alignment with the Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Development (2022–2025) ensured national policy coherence.

High Stakeholder Engagement and Ownership

The plan's success was reinforced by robust community involvement through town hall meetings, community-based planning, and participation of traditional leaders. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) also played a vital role in supplementing government funds, while inclusive consultations with women and youth ensured relevance and sustainability.

Efficient Resource Mobilization and Financial Management

During the 2022–2025 MTDP implementation, Denkyembaour District Assembly demonstrated effective financial management by leveraging a diverse range of funding sources to support development initiatives. The primary funding stream was the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), which provided the baseline for most capital investments, particularly in infrastructure and social services.

To complement this, the Assembly accessed DACF–Responsiveness Grant Facility (DACF-RGF), which rewarded the district for adhering to good governance and transparency standards. Additional support came from the MPs Common Fund (MPs CF) for community-specific projects, and Internally Generated Funds (IGF), which were enhanced through improved local revenue collection mechanisms such as rates, fees, and permits.

Other targeted funds such as the MSHAP/HIV fund, Government of Ghana Goods and Services (GoG-G/S), Persons with Disabilities Common Fund (PWDS CF), and the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) fund supported specialized programs in public health, administration, disability empowerment, and agricultural

modernization. These combined resources enabled the district to prioritize high-impact projects in education, health, agriculture, and infrastructure, contributing significantly to the achievement of its medium-term development goals.

Robust Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

Robust monitoring and evaluation systems, including quarterly performance reviews and independent audits, played a critical role in ensuring accountability throughout project implementation. These mechanisms facilitated the early identification of challenges and supported timely interventions, which in turn enhanced adaptive planning and coordination across departments.

Effective Communication and Transparency

The Assembly maintained transparency through regular public reporting via radio, noticeboards, and community meetings. Grievance redress mechanisms allowed for citizen participation in oversight and issue resolution.

Table 2.2: Summary of Key Success Drivers

Factor	Contribution to Success
Leadership & Governance	Ensured clear direction, accountability, and policy alignment.
Stakeholder Engagement	Guaranteed community ownership and sustainability.
Resource Mobilization	Provided financial stability for project execution.
Monitoring & Evaluation	Enabled tracking, accountability, and adaptive management.
Communication	Maintained transparency and public trust.

Factors That Hindered Implementation of the 2022–2025 Denkyembour District Assembly MTDP

The implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) by the Denkyembour District Assembly encountered several setbacks that hindered the timely and effective execution of various planned interventions. This report outlines and analyzes the key factors that contributed to implementation challenges, categorized into financial, institutional, community-level, technical, and macroeconomic domains. These

obstacles, both systemic and situational, significantly undermined progress and compromised the achievement of planned outcomes.

One of the most significant impediments to implementation was **persistent financial constraints**. The delayed release of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) had a ripple effect on project timelines, often stalling work that depended on timely disbursements. In addition, the district struggled with inadequate mobilization of Internally Generated Funds (IGF), primarily due to inefficiencies in the collection of property rates and business operating fees.

Reliance on donor funding also proved to be a vulnerability, as some NGO-supported initiatives were left incomplete following the withdrawal of donor support. Compounding these issues was the broader macroeconomic context—rising inflation led to budget shortfalls, with cost overruns of up to 40% reported in several construction projects, ultimately stretching the district’s limited resources beyond manageable limits.

Institutional and administrative issues also played a central role in delaying project delivery. The **bureaucratic nature of procurement** procedures resulted in average tender approval delays of six months, creating critical bottlenecks. Moreover, the lack of sufficient technical staff undermined effective supervision and monitoring of projects, leading to poor quality control and execution.

Coordination among departmental units remained weak throughout the plan period. There were instances of duplicated efforts between sectorial departments, primarily due to the absence of an integrated planning framework. Additionally, the high turnover rate among skilled personnel in key positions disrupted institutional continuity and institutional memory, thereby affecting long-term planning and implementation consistency.

At the community level, several **social and cultural factors** negatively affected the execution of development projects. Community participation was uneven, with some communities failing to fulfil their obligations to provide communal labour, especially for self-help projects. Land ownership and boundary disputes emerged as another major constraint, causing delays in the commencement of certain infrastructure initiatives.

Resistance to change also posed challenges. In some areas, newly introduced facilities such as modern public toilets were rejected by residents who preferred traditional systems. Furthermore, poor maintenance practices led to the rapid deterioration of completed infrastructure, particularly schools and water facilities, which required additional resources to rehabilitate soon after completion.

From a **technical and logistical perspective**, the district faced multiple hurdles that impeded smooth project delivery. There was a shortage of essential equipment, particularly for road construction and maintenance. The lack of heavy machinery extended project timelines and raised implementation costs.

Moreover, the planning process was undermined by the lack of accurate baseline data. Outdated or incomplete data sets led to misaligned project designs and interventions. Climate-related vulnerabilities also emerged during the period, with the 2023 floods severely damaging key infrastructure, including roads and culverts. Supply chain issues further compounded delays, as contractors struggled with late deliveries of construction materials due to logistical bottlenecks and vendor challenges.

External economic conditions had a pronounced effect on the district’s capacity to implement its development plan. Prices of critical construction materials, such as bitumen, rose by over 60% during the plan period, significantly inflating the cost of infrastructure projects. The depreciation of the local currency also impacted import-dependent projects, especially those requiring specialized materials or technical inputs from abroad.

Frequent fuel price hikes added another layer of difficulty, increasing transportation costs across the board and affecting the logistics of moving materials, equipment, and personnel to project sites. These macroeconomic pressures reduced the real value of budgetary allocations and forced the re-prioritization of some initiatives, with several being scaled down or postponed indefinitely.

In Conclusion, the convergence of financial bottlenecks, institutional delays, community-level resistance, technical inadequacies, and unfavorable economic conditions created a challenging environment for the successful implementation of the 2022–2025 MTDP in Denkyemba District. Among these, financial and institutional constraints proved the most pervasive, impacting over 70% of major projects. While localized issues such as land disputes and resistance to change could often be addressed through stakeholder engagement, systemic challenges—particularly related to funding and procurement—require deeper structural reforms. Moving forward, addressing these hindrances through proactive policy changes, strategic planning, and improved community collaboration will be vital to the success of future development initiatives.

Key Lessons from the 2022–2025 MTDP Implementation for Future Development Planning

This report synthesizes key lessons drawn from the implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for Denkyemba District. The findings offer valuable insights for enhancing future development planning, especially for the upcoming 2026–2028 cycle. The report identifies challenges encountered during implementation, the insights gained, and corresponding recommendations across five

thematic areas: financial management, institutional strengthening, community engagement, technical planning, and monitoring and evaluation.

Financial Management Lessons

One of the core financial challenges during the 2022–2025 implementation cycle was an over-reliance on the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), which made projects vulnerable to funding uncertainties. To mitigate this, future development strategies should focus on diversifying revenue sources by leveraging Internally Generated Funds (IGF), engaging in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), and accessing climate financing. In line with this, the District should develop a 3-year rolling financial strategy that includes contingency buffers to cushion against unforeseen shortfalls.

Another major issue was the late disbursement of funds, which consistently disrupted project timelines and execution. It has become clear that quarterly financial engagements with the Ministry of Finance are necessary to advocate for timely releases. In addition, establishing a District Development Fund with a dedicated 10% reserve from IGF can serve as an emergency financial mechanism to prevent critical delays.

Institutional Strengthening Lessons

Institutional inefficiencies also impeded implementation. Procurement delays, often spanning six to nine months, emerged as a critical bottleneck. These delays highlight the urgent need to decentralize procurement thresholds to grant districts more operational flexibility. Capacity building should also be prioritized through the training of specialized procurement teams and the introduction of electronic procurement systems to improve efficiency and transparency.

Moreover, inter-departmental coordination within the district was weak, leading to duplication of efforts and wasted resources. An integrated digital planning platform is necessary to enable real-time collaboration across departments. To support this, monthly cross-sectorial review meetings should be institutionalized, with clear performance indicators to monitor and improve coordination.

Community Engagement Lessons

A significant number of projects failed to achieve sustainability due to limited community ownership. This experience demonstrates that community participation must go beyond mere consultation. True co-creation of projects with local stakeholders is essential. Institutionalizing Community Implementation Committees with real decision-making powers will ensure that development initiatives are aligned with local priorities and have a higher chance of long-term success.

In addition, about 40% of completed infrastructure projects suffered from poor maintenance. This underscores the need for clear community asset management contracts. Training and equipping local artisan groups to carry out routine maintenance tasks will not only prolong the lifespan of infrastructure but also generate local employment.

Technical Planning Lessons

Technical planning also encountered several challenges, notably the disruption of approximately 30% of projects due to climate-related shocks. This calls for the integration of climate vulnerability assessments into all future development plans. Adopting green infrastructure standards will enhance the climate resilience of district projects.

Furthermore, the absence of accurate and timely baseline data led to poorly targeted interventions. To address this, investment must be made in real-time Geographic Information System (GIS)-based planning tools. Annual district-wide needs assessments should be conducted to ensure interventions are well-informed and effectively prioritized.

Monitoring and Evaluation Lessons

Monitoring and evaluation systems were found to be reactive rather than proactive, with many implementation gaps only identified after they had escalated. This delayed detection increased costs and hampered timely intervention. The district should invest in mobile-based M&E platforms that provide real-time tracking and integrate citizen feedback through public dashboards to enhance transparency and responsiveness.

Another persistent issue was the abandonment of projects by contractors, with nearly 25% of contracts left incomplete. To address this, the district must enforce performance bonds and adopt strict blacklisting protocols for non-performing contractors. Additionally, a contractor rating system should be introduced and published quarterly to increase accountability and improve service delivery.

Strategic Recommendations for the 2025–2028 MTDP Cycle

Based on the lessons learned, the following strategic directions are recommended for the upcoming planning cycle:

1. Introduce adaptive planning frameworks that include biannual review mechanisms to remain responsive to emerging challenges.

2. Institutionalize learning through systematic after-action reviews following every major project phase or completion.
3. Develop climate resilience strategies that are specific to the district’s geographic and socio-economic context.
4. Scale up successful Public-Private Partnership models, supported by clear and enforceable accountability structures.
5. Prioritize investments in digital transformation, especially in planning, monitoring, and evaluation systems, to improve efficiency and stakeholder engagement.

The implementation of the 2022–2025 MTDP in Denkyembour District has yielded critical insights that must inform future development efforts. Effective planning for the next cycle must strike a balance between structural reforms and community-centered approaches. It must also strengthen financial sustainability, institutional efficiency, technical accuracy, and inclusive stakeholder engagement. These insights provide a solid foundation for turning the district’s past implementation challenges into opportunities for sustainable growth and improved service delivery in the 2025–2028 period.

2.3 DENKYEMBOUR DISTRICT ASSEMBLY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2022-2024

Table 2.3: Financial Performance Summary Table (2022–2024)

SOURCES OF FUNDS	TOTAL(A)	TOTAL(B)	VARIANCE
DACF	11,281,805.06	6,711,375.79	4,686,831.31
DACE-RFG	4,440,631.75	3,004,501.4	2,029,070.33
MP’S CF	2,395,000.00	1,490,023.83	904,976.17
IGF	4,256,116.02	4,208,644.09	638,852.55
MSHAO/HIV	30,513.34	40,387.59	22,475.73
GOG-G/S	328,835.00	75,652.04	253,182.9
PWDs CF	1,214,582.36	1,273,798.12	624,706.12
OTHERS(MAG)	69,131.32	108,480.05	39,348.73

TOTAL	24,016,614.85	16,912,862.91	9,199,443.84
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Note: Negative variances indicate an over-performance (more funds received than planned), while positive variances indicate a shortfall.

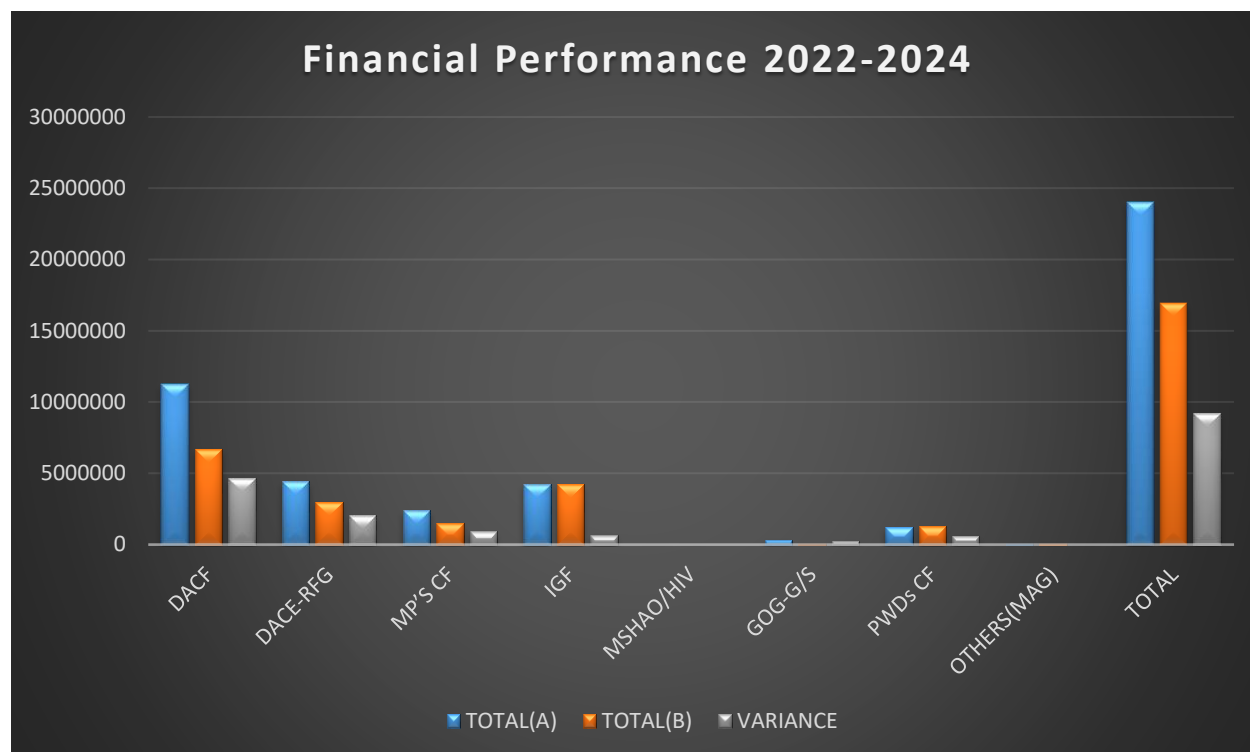


Fig 2.1: Financial Performance

2.4 Financial Performance Report for the 2022–2024 MTDP

This report presents an analytical overview of the financial performance of the 2022–2024 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), evaluating the alignment between the total projected funding and the actual receipts from various sources. The total estimated cost of implementing the MTDP over the three-year period amounted to **GHS 24,016,614.85**, while the actual funds received stood at **GHS 16,912,862.91**. This resulted in a cumulative shortfall of **GHS 9,199,751.94**, representing a 38.3% variance between planned and actual financial inflows. This substantial deficit had implications for the full execution of projects, especially in critical service areas such as infrastructure, health, agriculture, and social protection. This shortfall had direct implications on the implementation and completion of various development activities envisaged in the MTDP.

Among the various funding sources, the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) was the single largest contributor in terms of projected funding, amounting to GHS 11,281,805.06. However, the actual amount received was only GHS 6,711,375.79, creating a shortfall of GHS 4,570,429.27. This significant deficit hindered the full realization of many planned infrastructural and service delivery projects that relied heavily on the DACF. Similarly, the DACF-RFG (Responsive Factor Grant) recorded a considerable shortfall of GHS 1,436,130.35 against a projected amount of GHS 4,440,631.75. Although the fund did contribute significantly to the assembly's financial inflows, the 32.3% shortfall indicates a need for improved performance or compliance measures to ensure maximum disbursement under this results-based funding mechanism.

The Member of Parliament's Common Fund (MP's CF), which typically supports community-level interventions and constituency-specific development projects, also failed to meet its target. Out of a projected GHS 2,395,000.00, only GHS 1,490,023.83 was received, leaving a funding gap of GHS 904,976.17. This funding deficit likely impacted the scope and quality of localized development activities and interventions meant to benefit constituents directly.

On a more positive note, Internally Generated Funds (IGF) performed exceptionally well over the period. Of the projected GHS 4,256,116.02, the assembly successfully mobilized GHS 4,208,644.09, representing a minimal shortfall of just GHS 47,471.93. This impressive performance reflects strong local revenue mobilization strategies and improved compliance mechanisms at the district level. Similarly, funds from the MSHAP/HIV source exceeded the estimated amount. The district projected GHS 30,513.34 but received GHS 40,387.59, reflecting a surplus of GHS 9,874.25. This over performance suggests strong donor commitment and successful advocacy in the health and HIV response sector.

Funds from the Government of Ghana for Goods and Services (GoG-G/S), however, recorded one of the most significant shortfalls. From a projected GHS 328,835.00, only GHS 75,652.04 was disbursed, leaving a substantial gap of GHS 253,182.96. This underperformance possibly disrupted routine administrative and operational functions that depend on government subvention for efficiency. The Persons with Disabilities Common Fund (PWDs CF), in contrast, exceeded expectations. The assembly received GHS 1,273,798.12 against a target of GHS 1,214,582.36, recording a positive variance of GHS 59,215.76. This reflects a commendable prioritization of disability inclusion in the district's financial agenda.

Lastly, other sources of funding such as the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) programme contributed GHS 108,480.05 against a projected GHS 69,131.32, showing an over performance of GHS 39,348.73. This is

a promising indicator of sustained donor interest in the agricultural sector and highlights the need for continued partnerships to boost rural livelihoods and food security.

In conclusion, the financial performance of the 2022–2024 MTDP was mixed. While local revenue and selected external funds performed satisfactorily or even exceeded expectations, major statutory allocations such as DACF, DACF-RFG, MP’s CF, and GoG-G/S were significantly below target. This overall funding shortfall had direct implications on development delivery and necessitates a reassessment of funding strategies. Enhancing local revenue generation, strengthening intergovernmental transfers, and improving compliance with performance requirements will be critical to ensuring the full realization of future development plans.

Implications and Recommendations

- **Funding Gaps:** The substantial overall funding gap (GHS 7.1 million) necessitates improved forecasting, diversified funding strategies, and timely disbursements from statutory sources to avoid delays in MTDP implementation.
- **Positive IGF Performance:** The near-complete realization of IGF projections suggests that local resource mobilization strategies are effective and should be further strengthened.
- **Enhanced Donor Support:** The over performance of MSHAP/HIV, PWDs CF, and MAG highlights the potential of targeted donor or special-purpose funds. These channels should be further explored to complement conventional funding.
- **Addressing Variance in GoG-G/S and DACF:** Special attention should be given to these key sources where underperformance was most pronounced. Advocacy at the national level and improved fund management may mitigate future shortfalls.

The financial performance over the 2022–2024 period demonstrates both strengths and weaknesses in fund mobilization for development planning. While some sources like IGF and special-purpose funds exceeded expectations, major funds like DACF and GoG-G/S underperformed significantly. A strategic realignment of funding expectations and improved stakeholder collaboration will be critical in ensuring the successful implementation of subsequent MTDP cycles.

2.5 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

Location and Physical characteristics

Location and Size

The District is located at the South Western corner of the Eastern Region. It has a land area of about 520 km². It shares boundaries with Kwaebibirem and Akyemansa Districts to the North, West Akim district to the south and Birim Central District to the South- West. It falls between Latitude 7⁰.30 W and 7⁰.30 E and Longitude 1.30⁰ N and 1.30⁰ S. Figure below shows the map of Denkyembour District. There is a synergetic relationship between Denkyembour and its neighboring districts, in that; these adjoining districts serve as the main source of Agriculture produce while Denkyembour provides the avenue for marketing these produce to consumers, in addition the district provides quality services in the area of healthcare, education, among others to the adjoining districts and beyond creating an interdependent relationship between Denkyembour District and its adjoining districts.

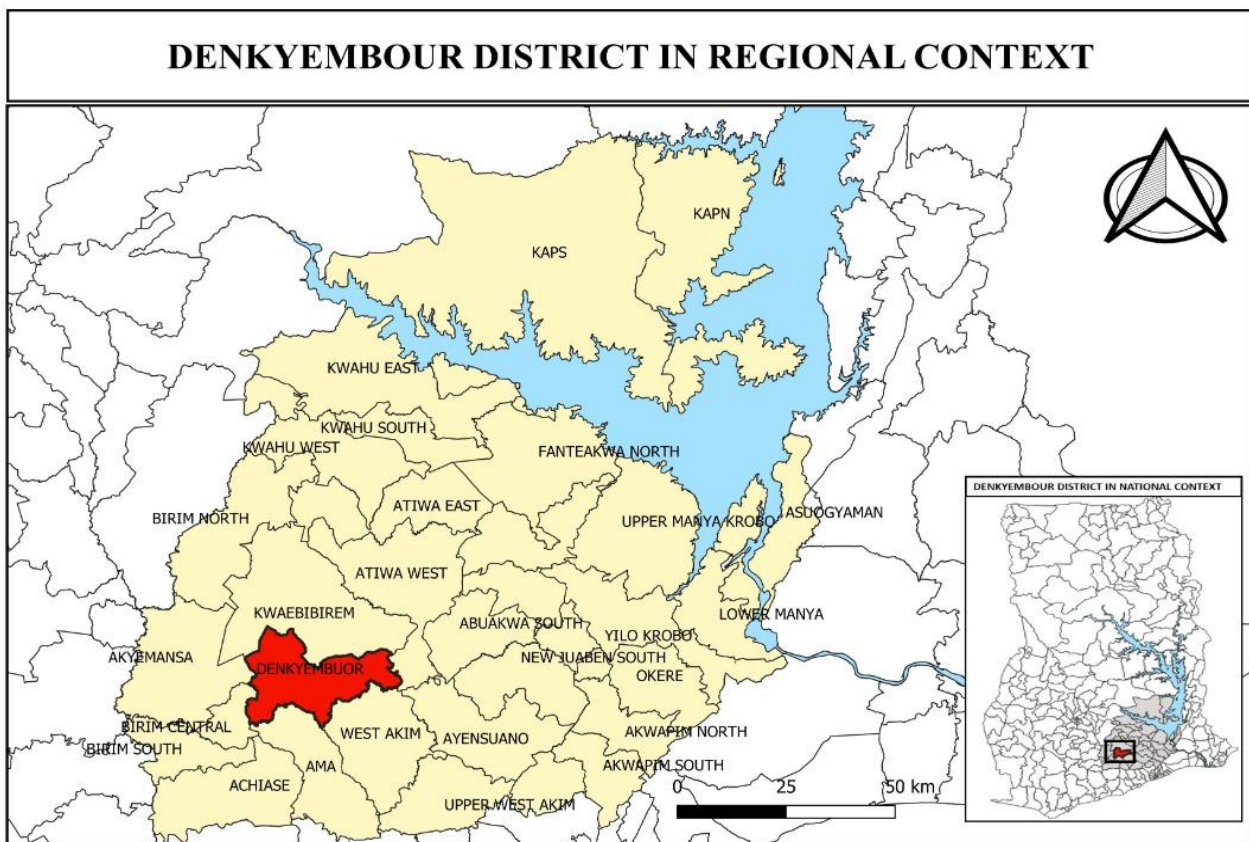


Fig. 2.2: Map of Denkyembour District in Regional Context

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025.

Climatic Conditions of the District

The District falls within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone, characterized by a double rainfall peak. This pattern features two main rainy seasons and significantly influences agricultural activities, which are largely rain-fed. The major rainy season begins in March and ends in July, with rainfall peaking in July. This period records an average annual rainfall of 1500mm to 2000mm. A minor rainy season follows from September to November, supporting a second wave of crop cultivation.

These rainfall patterns are essential for the growth of crops such as cocoa, cassava, maize, and plantain, which are widely cultivated in the district. From December to February, the district experiences a dry, hot, and dusty season, with March being the hottest month, recording average temperatures around 32°C, while the coolest month is August, with temperatures dropping to about 25°C. Relative humidity is generally high during the rainy season, ranging between 70% and 80%, and drops to about 56% during the dry months.

Implications for Development

Although the district's climate provides generally favorable conditions for agriculture, the increasing unpredictability and uneven distribution of rainfall pose significant challenges to development. Periods of drought followed by intense rainfall can disrupt the agricultural calendar, reduce crop yields, and lead to flooding and waterlogging in low-lying areas. These conditions negatively affect both food security and livelihoods, especially in communities that rely heavily on rain-fed farming.

Furthermore, climate variability in recent years has become more pronounced. For instance, 2024 recorded below-normal rainfall levels, with only 920mm during the major season and 750mm in the minor season, compared to higher levels in previous years such as 2021. This shift in rainfall patterns highlights the urgent need for the district to invest in climate-resilient agricultural practices, improve drainage infrastructure, and promote water harvesting and irrigation systems to ensure sustainable development and agricultural productivity.

Vegetation and Forest Resources

The Denkyembour District is endowed with rich tropical vegetation, consisting mainly of tall trees and evergreen undergrowth. The area is home to several valuable tree species such as *Wawa* (*Triplochiton*

scleroxylon), *Kyenkyen* (*Antiaris africana*), *Odum* (*Chlorophora excelsa*), and *Onyina* (*Ceiba pentandra*). These trees have historically supported the local timber industry, which provides employment and income for many residents.

However, due to excessive logging and low rates of reforestation, many of these tree species are becoming scarce. The district's once-dense forest cover is gradually diminishing, putting pressure on the ecosystem. The vegetation landscape now includes a mix of forest patches, savannah, and farmlands, with much of the land being used for agriculture and agroforestry.

The presence of two forest reserves—the Ayaola Forest Reserve in the east and the West Atiwa Reserve—reflects the district's ecological importance. Unfortunately, these reserves and surrounding forests have suffered degradation due to illegal mining (galamsey), unauthorized logging, and urban expansion. These human activities have led to widespread deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and pollution of rivers and streams.

As a result, water bodies in the district are under serious threat, and there are growing concerns about future water scarcity and the long-term sustainability of natural resources. The district's forest and vegetation resources are at a critical point, requiring urgent attention and conservation efforts to restore ecological balance and secure the livelihoods that depend on them.

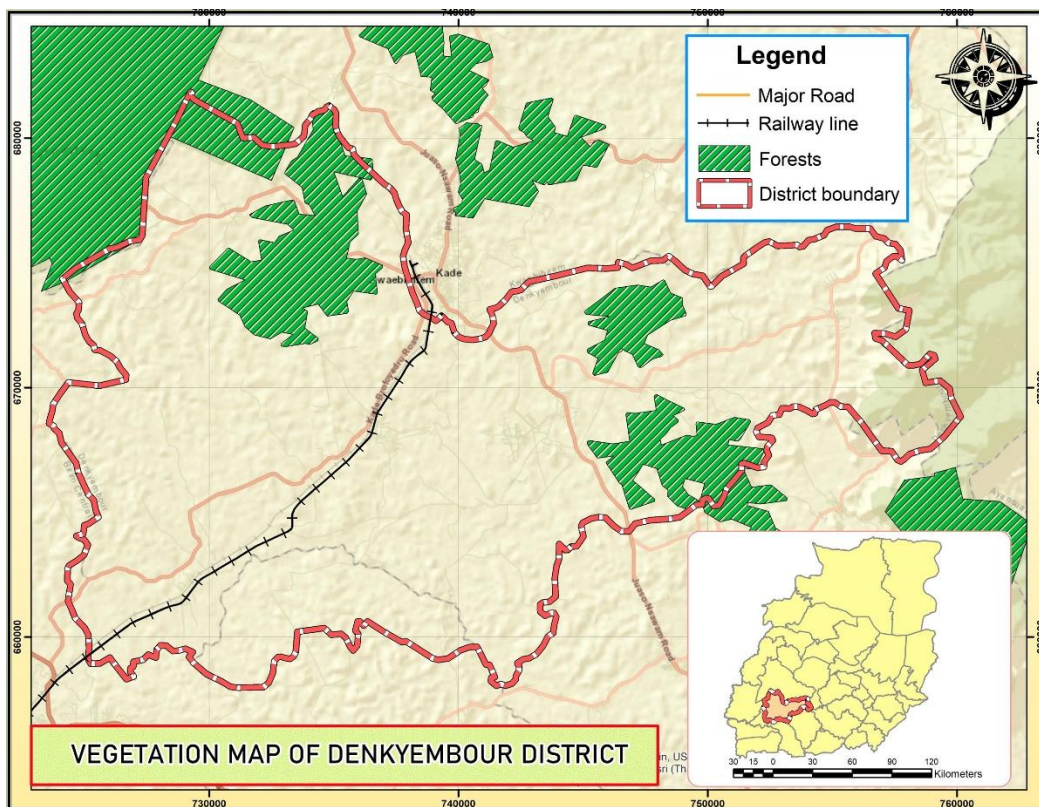


Fig. 2.3: Vegetation and Forest Map of Ghana.

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025.

Topography and Drainage

The Denkyembaour District features a landscape of undulating hills and valleys, characteristic of the Eastern Region. The terrain is interspersed with plains and gentle slopes, with elevations ranging between 240 and 500 meters above sea level. This variation in altitude contributes to diverse microclimates and vegetation types, supporting both forest growth and agricultural activities. While most of the land is gently rolling, there are areas with steeper slopes, particularly suitable for agroforestry and plantation farming.

A prominent feature of the district's topography is the Atiwa Mountain Range, located in the northeastern part of the district, around Dwenase and Apinamang. Apart from this range, the general elevation across the rest of the district remains below 500 meters.

The drainage system of the district is dendritic in pattern—resembling the branches of a tree—comprising several rivers, streams, and tributaries. The Birim River is the main water body, supported by numerous tributaries including the Mmo, Abansa, Akroma, Yaw Akore, and Aprape rivers. These watercourses are essential for agricultural activities, but their presence also poses a risk of localized flooding, especially during heavy rainfall and in areas with poor drainage or low water retention.

However, the district's wetlands and river systems are under threat due to illegal mining (galamsey), which has led to the severe pollution of the Birim River and its tributaries. Additionally, seasonal flooding occurs in inland valleys and along river basins, further affecting the sustainability of land use in those areas.

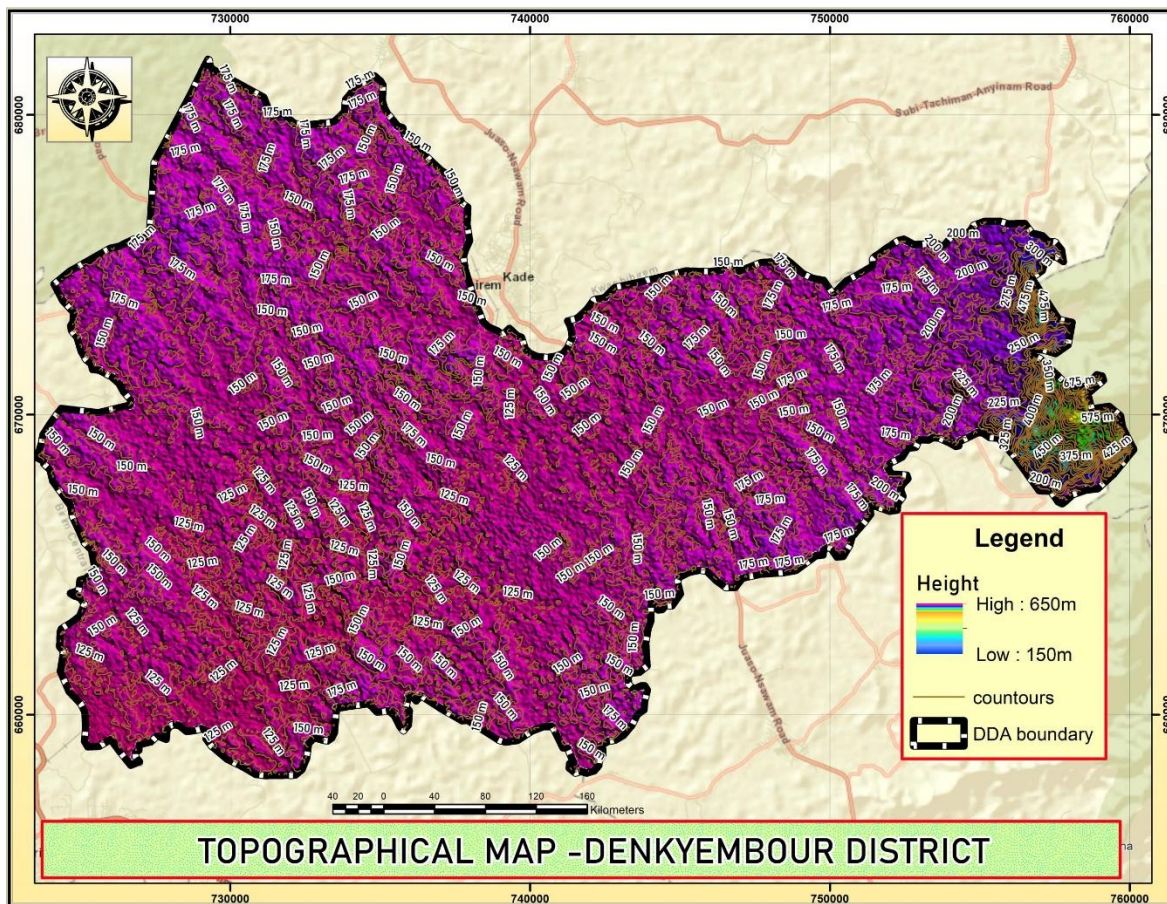


Fig 2.4: Topographical Map of the Denkyembaour District

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025.

Implications for Development

The district’s varied topography offers both development opportunities and environmental concerns. The inland valleys, with their flat terrain and access to water, present great potential for irrigation farming, especially during the dry season. These areas could significantly boost agricultural productivity if properly developed and supported with irrigation infrastructure.

At the same time, the undulating hills and fertile valleys create favorable conditions for crop cultivation, but steep slopes in certain areas make farming more challenging and increase the risk of soil erosion, which could degrade the land if not properly managed.

A pressing issue is the contamination of the Birim River and its tributaries—major sources of water for local communities. Illegal mining activities (galamsey) have severely polluted these water bodies, posing serious health risks to households that rely on them for drinking and domestic use. This highlights the urgent need for

environmental protection, rehabilitation of water sources, and investment in clean water supply systems to safeguard public health and support sustainable development.

Natural Resource Utilization

Denkyembour District is endowed with a wide range of natural resources, including minerals, fertile arable lands, forests, and abundant water bodies. These resources play a crucial role in driving the district's economy, supporting livelihoods, and presenting opportunities for eco-tourism and sustainable development.

The district's mineral wealth, primarily consisting of gold and diamond deposits, is actively utilized, especially in small-scale mining. These minerals are mostly extracted using manual labor and open-cast mining methods, often with limited mechanization and environmental management. The sector contributes to local employment but also raises concerns about land degradation and pollution.

Agriculture remains a key use of the district's arable land. Farmers grow a wide variety of staple crops such as maize, plantain, banana, cassava, rice, yam, cocoyam, and taro, along with vegetables like pepper, okro, garden eggs, cabbage, and local tomatoes. Tree crops including cocoa, oil palm, coconut, and citrus fruits are also cultivated, alongside livestock rearing. Most farmers operate with basic tools like hoes and cutlasses, and utilize small-scale irrigation systems to supplement rainfall, especially during the dry season.

The district's forests offer significant potential for eco-tourism and conservation. A remarkable feature is found in Okumaning, where a giant tree stands with an estimated base circumference of 337 cm. According to a 2017 District Assembly report, this tree may exceed the size of the famous "Big Tree" in Akim Oda, which has a base diameter of approximately 396 cm. While the Oda tree is taller and well-known, the Okumaning tree's exceptional girth and unique form could position it as one of the largest trees in West Africa, warranting protection and promotion as a tourism landmark.

In addition to forest resources, Denkyembour is blessed with scenic water bodies, notably the Apenamang Waterfalls, located near the Atiwa mountain range. This natural waterfall, cascading through lush greenery, holds strong potential for eco-tourism development, community-based tourism ventures, and recreational activities. The site remains relatively underdeveloped but could become a major attraction with modest investment in infrastructure, access roads, and visitor services.

The Birim River and its many tributaries, including Mmo, Abansa, Akroma, Yaw Akore, and Aprape, serve multiple functions such as irrigation, livestock watering, household use, and sand and gravel extraction for

construction. However, many of these rivers have suffered severe pollution from illegal mining (galamsey), posing a serious threat to water safety, aquatic life, and agriculture.

Moreover, the district has valuable groundwater resources, tapped through borehole drilling, which serve as reliable sources of potable water, especially in rural communities. Wetlands and seasonal streams also contribute to rice farming and vegetable cultivation in low-lying areas.

2.6 Demographic Characteristics

Population

A total of 80,655 people reside in the Denkyembaour District. This population is made up of 41,007 females (50.8%) and 39,649 males (49.2%), indicating a slight female dominance. The sex ratio of the District is approximately 96.7, meaning there are about 97 males for every 100 females.

The working-age population (15–64 years) constitutes 62.1% (50,038 individuals) of the total population, signifying a potentially strong labour force. The dependent age groups—those aged 0–14 years and 65 years and above—make up 32.9% and 5.1% of the population respectively, totaling a dependency burden of 38%. The age dependency ratio stands at 64, implying that for every 100 working-age persons, there are 64 dependents.

Of note, the age group 0–4 years accounts for 8,436 individuals, forming 10.5% of the total population. This group has a slight male dominance, consistent with typical birth patterns. The presence of a high proportion of young children points to potential future demands on education, healthcare, and related services.

More than half of the population, 68.3% (55,096 individuals), resides in urban areas, while the remaining 31.7% (25,559 individuals) live in rural localities. The female population exceeds the male population in both urban and rural settings.

The mean age of the population is 29 years, with a median age of 24, reflecting a generally youthful demographic. Urban areas have a slightly younger age profile compared to rural areas, likely due to rural-urban migration trends, especially among the youth. The demographic imbalance—particularly the higher proportion of females—may partly be explained by the outmigration of males to other mining districts following the decline of the District's primary mining industry.

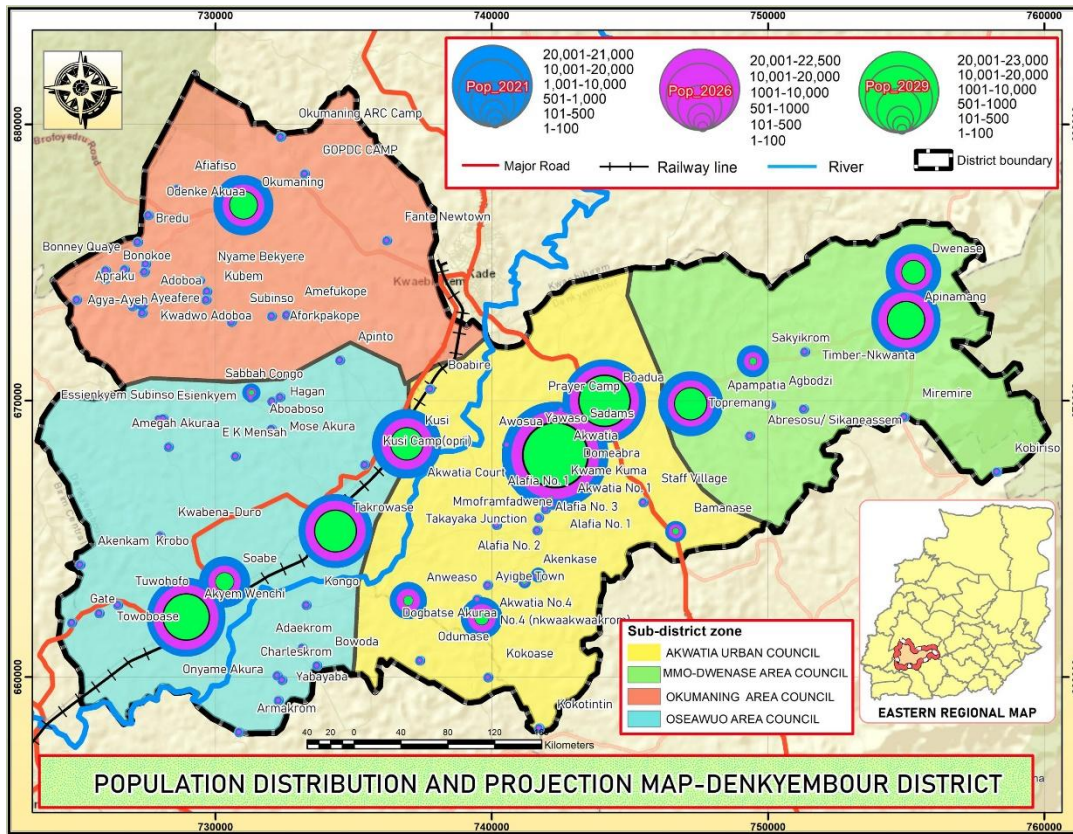


Fig 2.5: Denkyembour District 2021 population

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025.

Table 2.4: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY BROAD AGE COHORTS

Age	Both sexes	All types of locality		Both sexes	Urban		Both sexes	Rural	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	80655	39649	41007	55096	26807	28289	25559	12841	12718
0-4	8436	4341	4095	5513	2843	2670	2923	1498	1425
5-9	9058	4597	4462	6029	3076	2953	3029	1520	1509
10-14	9002	4650	4352	5791	2937	2854	3210	1713	1497
15-19	10244	4774	5470	7756	3497	4258	2488	1276	1211
20-24	6493	3210	3283	4731	2340	2390	1762	870	892
25-29	5768	2651	3117	4166	1888	2278	1602	763	839

30-34	5335	2611	2723	3882	1933	1949	1453	679	775
35-39	4937	2402	2535	3423	1658	1765	1514	744	770
40-44	4176	2025	2151	2833	1388	1445	1342	637	706
45-49	4002	1892	2110	2668	1247	1421	1334	645	689
50-54	3649	1790	1859	2333	1139	1194	1316	651	665
55-59	3062	1580	1482	1953	967	985	1109	613	496
60-64	2373	1176	1197	1530	749	781	843	427	416
65-69	1515	801	714	942	487	455	573	314	259
70-74	1036	535	501	609	296	313	426	239	187
75-79	603	283	320	357	172	185	246	111	135
80-84	437	173	264	263	96	166	174	76	97
85-89	318	95	223	182	50	132	136	45	91
90-94	116	32	84	77	23	54	39	9	29
95+	96	29	67	58	20	38	39	9	29
SUMMARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0-14	26496	13588	12908	17333	8856	8477	9163	4732	4431
15-64	50038	24112	25926	35274	16807	18467	14764	7305	7458
65+	4121	1949	2173	2489	1144	1344	1632	804	828
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Population (18+)	47590	23030	24559	32848	15788	17060	14742	7243	7499
Median	24	23	22	23	23	22	24	23	22
Mean	29	28	28	28	28	28	30	29	29
Age dependency ratio	64	67	61	59	62	56	77	79	74

Source: District Statistic Unit DDA, 2025

The broad age cohort above indicates that the working class of the Denkyembour District accounts for 62% of the population, suggesting the District has a potentially high labour force. The findings imply that there should be deliberate efforts to create employment opportunities to absorb the unemployed within this group, enabling them to earn income and improve their standard of living. Additionally, the growing population may place

pressure on existing social infrastructure; therefore, adequate plans must be put in place to ensure the provision of efficient and sustainable social amenities in the future.

Table 2.5: Population Overview

Category	Total	Urban	Rural
Total Population	80,655	55,096	25,559
Male	39,649	26,807	12,841
Female	41,007	28,289	12,718
% Male	49.2%	48.7%	50.2%
% Female	50.8%	51.3%	49.8%

The population is concentrated in urban areas (68.3%), with a slightly higher number of females than males across all localities. Rural areas make up 31.7% of the total population but have a marginally higher proportion of males.

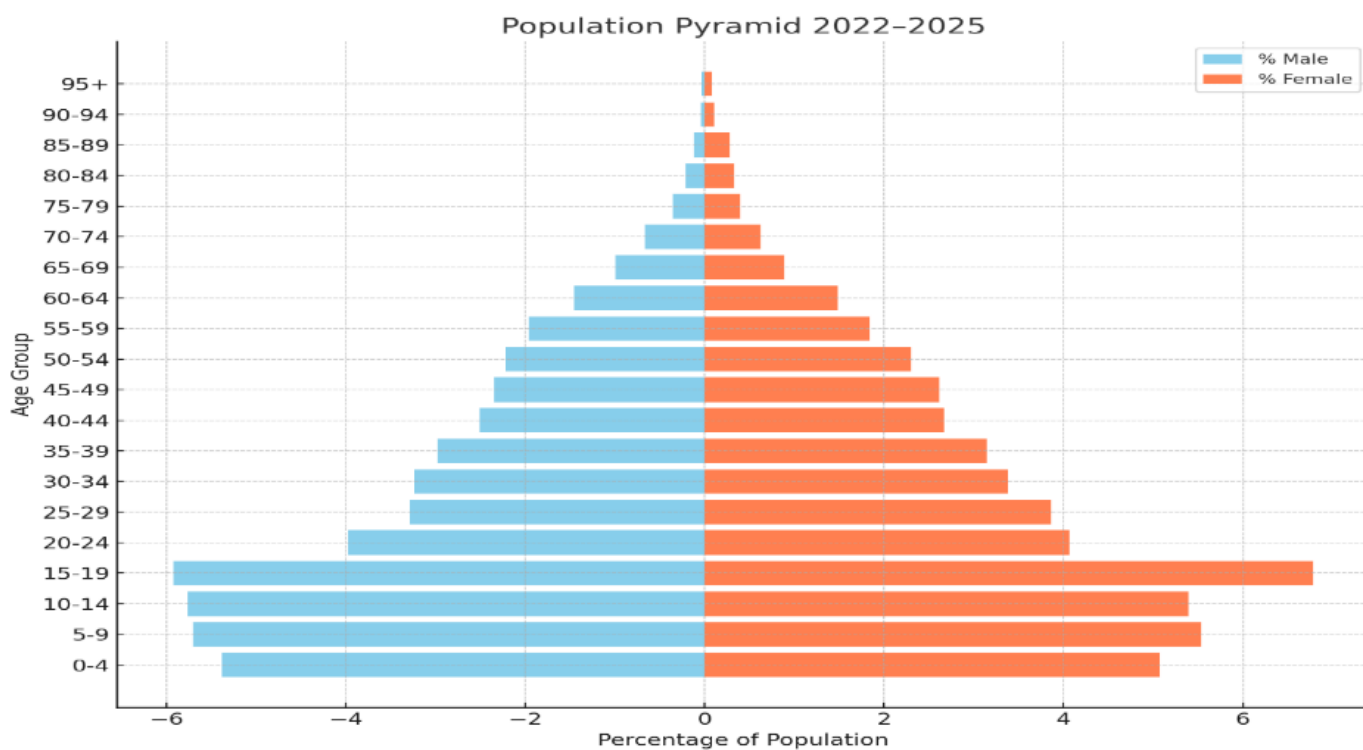


Fig 2.6: Denkyembour District 2021 population Pyramid

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025.

Population Pyramid Analysis (2022–2025)

The population pyramid for Denkyembour District for the period 2022 to 2025 reveals a youthful and broad-based demographic structure, typical of developing regions. This shape indicates a large proportion of young people in the population, particularly those within the 0–14 year’s age group. Notably, the 0–4 age category alone comprises a significant 10.5 percent of the total population, which reflects a high birth rate and potential future demand for essential services such as early childhood education and healthcare. There is a slight dominance of males within this youngest cohort, consistent with general biological trends that show higher male births.

The working-age group, comprising individuals aged 15–64 years, makes up approximately 62.1 percent of the entire population. This majority indicates a strong labour force base that can be harnessed for economic productivity and development. However, a noticeable narrowing in the 20–24 and 25–29 age cohorts may suggest migration, particularly among young males, in search of employment and better livelihood opportunities outside the District. Such patterns are often linked to regional labour shifts and economic transitions, especially following downturns in dominant industries, such as mining.

The upper section of the pyramid, representing the population aged 65 years and above, is considerably narrow, accounting for just about 5.1 percent of the total population. This suggests either relatively low life expectancy or a low retention of elderly individuals within the District, possibly due to limited access to specialized healthcare services or relocation to urban centres where such services may be more accessible. A closer look at the older age brackets reveals a gradually increasing proportion of females compared to males, a pattern often associated with higher female longevity and male out-migration.

Overall, the pyramid reflects a gender distribution that remains balanced throughout most age groups. However, in older age cohorts, particularly from age 75 and above, female dominance becomes more pronounced. This demographic reality underscores the need for policies that provide adequate support for older women, especially in rural communities where vulnerability may be greater.

The structure of the population pyramid highlights the urgent need for strategic planning in key areas such as education, employment, healthcare, and social protection. The youthful population presents opportunities for growth, but also demands proactive investments to ensure that the benefits of this demographic potential are fully realized. If well managed, the District's population dynamics could support sustained socio-economic development and improved quality of life for all residents.

Population Density

The Denkyembour District spans a total land area of 430 square kilometers. Based on current demographic data, the population density is estimated at 179.3 persons per square kilometer, which reflects a significant increase from the earlier 2010 figure of 86.5 persons per square kilometer. This rising density indicates increasing pressure on land and available resources within the district.

The district is composed of 24,106 households, with a total household population of 73,435 and a non-household population of 3,594, bringing the total population to 77,029. The average household size stands at 3.0 persons per household, suggesting a shift toward smaller family units, possibly due to urbanization and changing socio-economic dynamics.

Compared to the regional population density of 109 persons per square kilometer, Denkyembour's current density of 179.3 indicates a relatively concentrated settlement pattern. This may have implications for land use planning, infrastructure development, and delivery of essential services such as water, sanitation, housing, and healthcare. The data underscores the importance of spatial planning to accommodate population growth while ensuring sustainable development across the district.

Ethnic Composition

The Denkyembaour District is ethnically diverse, with the Akan ethnic group forming a clear majority. The Akan make up 65.92% of the total population, with a population count of 50,612 individuals. This dominant presence strongly influences the cultural, linguistic, and social practices within the district.

The second-largest ethnic group is the Ewe, comprising 16.82% of the population (12,917 individuals), followed by the Ga-Dangme, who represent 5.94% (4,562 individuals). Other significant ethnic groups include the Mole-Dagbani (4.97%), Gurma (1.95%), Grusi (1.15%), Mande (0.57%), and Guan (0.56%). A category labeled “Others” accounts for 2.10% of the population, encompassing a mix of smaller ethnic groups.

This ethnic distribution reflects a relatively homogenous population with a strong Akan influence, yet also points to notable minority groups that contribute to the district’s cultural diversity. The presence of multiple ethnic communities calls for inclusive policies, particularly in local governance, language use in public communication, and cultural programming. Promoting ethnic harmony and recognizing the contributions of minority groups will be essential for fostering unity and equitable development across the district.

Occupational Distribution by Sex and Locality

The occupational structure of Denkyembaour District reveals important insights into the nature of economic activity, labour distribution, and gender roles in the workforce across both urban and rural settings. The total employed population stands at 24,095, with 52.4% (12,622) being male and 47.6% (11,473) female.

Out of the total employed population, 15,708 individuals (65.2%) reside in urban areas, while 8,387 individuals (34.8%) are engaged in work in rural areas. This distribution reflects the increasing urbanization of the district’s economy, with more job opportunities concentrated in urban centres.

Gender Dimensions of Employment

Across most occupational categories, men dominate numerically in rural employment, particularly in traditional sectors such as skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishery, where 2,839 males are employed compared to 1,667 females. However, in urban areas, employment is more balanced, with some sectors showing higher female participation.

Service and sales work stands out as the leading occupation among women, employing 4,833 females, of which 3,656 are in urban areas. This reflects the growth of informal trading, retail, and hospitality sectors that commonly absorb female labour in urban environments.

On the other hand, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work employs the largest share of males overall (4,915), with the majority based in rural areas (2,839 males), demonstrating the continued relevance of farming and related activities in the district's hinterlands.

Occupation-Specific Insights

- Managers and professionals are mostly urban-based. The professional category, which includes teachers, nurses, and other trained workers, employs 1,910 individuals, almost evenly distributed between males (996) and females (914), with urban areas accounting for 1,622 of them.
- Craft and related trades workers and plant/machine operators are also male-dominated fields, particularly in urban areas.
- Clerical support and technician roles reflect a slight female edge or balance, suggesting improved access to vocational and technical training for women.

The occupational data reveals a labour market that is both gendered and geographically stratified. While rural areas continue to rely heavily on agriculture, urban centres are becoming hubs for professional, service-based, and technical employment. Female participation remains strongest in service and clerical work, whereas males dominate in agriculture, trade, and machine operations. These patterns point to the need for gender-sensitive employment policies, vocational training tailored to women, and infrastructure investment in rural areas to diversify job opportunities and enhance inclusive growth.

Religious Affiliation

The population of Denkyembour District is predominantly Christian, with 64,214 individuals (83.6%) identifying with the faith. Among them, Pentecostal/Charismatic churches lead with 27,232 members, followed by Protestants (22,114) and Catholics (4,836). Females slightly outnumber males across all Christian denominations.

Islam is the second-largest religion, with 7,994 adherents (10.4%), showing a male majority. A small fraction of the population practices Traditional religion (100) or belongs to Other religions (853). About 3,645 people (4.7%) report having no religious affiliation, most of whom are male.

The data highlights a strong Christian presence, a significant Muslim minority, and minimal non-religious or traditionalist populations.

2.7 Economic Development

The district’s economic development strategy has centered on the vision of building a prosperous society through increased agricultural productivity, efficient land use, industrial growth, and job creation. Agriculture remains the backbone of the local economy, complemented by small-scale processing, trade, services, and limited mining activities. This report provides a comprehensive overview of the district’s economic performance over the period, analyzing trends in crop and livestock production, progress in agricultural commercialization—particularly in the rice sector—and assessing key achievements, prevailing challenges such as the effects of illegal mining, and future projections for sustainable economic growth.

Agricultural Crop Performance

A marked improvement in crop yield has been observed over the three-year period. In 2022, the overall increase in selected crop yields was 25.60%, led by cassava (38.14%), cocoyam (19.8%), and plantain (18.3%). By 2023, this figure had soared to an impressive 85.73%, with major gains in cassava (90.92%), rice (84.48%), and oil palm (87.65%). The significant leap in yields indicates not only favorable climatic and agronomic conditions but also the successful implementation of modern farming practices and technologies by farmers. These practices have been largely influenced by Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs), who have played a critical role in capacity building and technology dissemination.

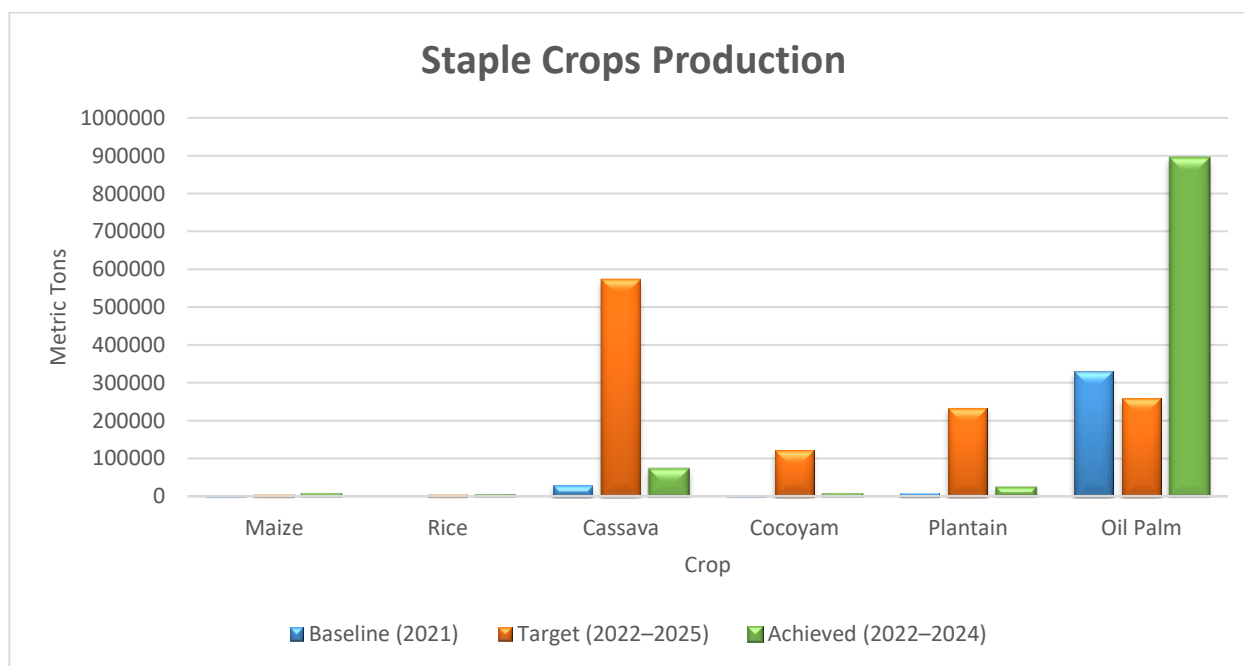


Fig. 2.7: Staple Crops Production

Source: Agric Dept, 2025.

Livestock Production Trends

Growth in the livestock sector has been steady but less dramatic. From 2022 to 2023, yield increases for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry averaged 14%, up slightly from 11.38% in the previous year. Notably, sheep (22.3%) and pigs (20.3%) demonstrated stronger performance. The lower growth compared to crop production suggests persistent constraints in feed supply, disease control, and breeding services that may require targeted intervention from the Veterinary and Livestock Services Department.

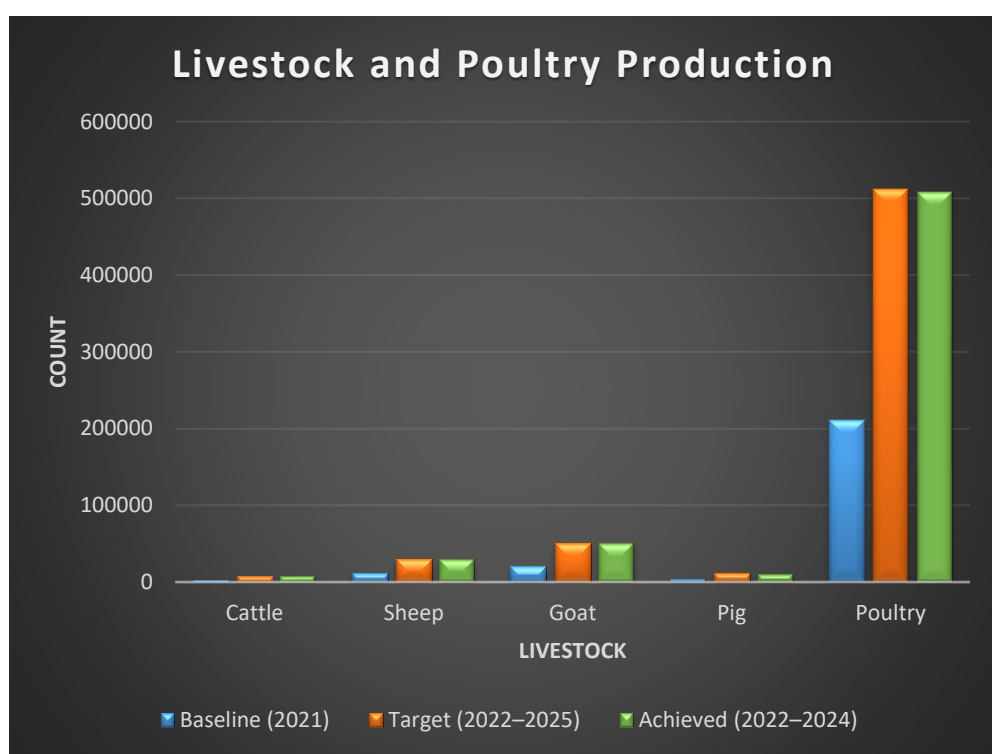


Fig 2.8: Livestock and Poultry Production

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025.

Land Use and Non-PFJ Yield Analysis

The non-Planting for Food and Jobs (non-PFJ) yield studies show expansion in cultivated areas and improved productivity. For instance, maize production land increased from 690.2 hectares in 2022 to 712.7 hectares in 2023, with yields improving from 1.9 MT/Ha in 2021 to 2.3 MT/Ha in 2022. Similar patterns were recorded for

rice and cassava. The increase in land under cultivation and per hectare yields suggests that more farmers are expanding operations and adopting yield-enhancing inputs and methods, further strengthening the district's food security and economic stability.

Commercialization of Agriculture – Rice Focus

Rice farming has been a focal point of the district's transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture. In 2022, 30.1% of rice farming was classified as commercial, based on the criterion of cultivating 2.5 acres or more. This figure increased to 33.1% in 2023, with 50 out of 65 rice farmers meeting the commercial threshold. The area under rice cultivation rose from 753.75 acres in 2022 to 980.5 acres in 2023. These figures not only underscore a growing interest in commercial rice farming but also reflect the impact of government support, private investments, and favorable market conditions.

Data Collection and Survey Integrity

All data was gathered using randomized field sampling, ensuring statistical validity and reliability. The use of advanced tools such as GPS devices, prismatic compasses, and digital scales helped enhance the accuracy of measurements. However, the study was limited to major staples, excluding crops such as okro, pepper, and cowpea due to minimal or non-existent cultivation, highlighting an opportunity for future diversification. The district's agricultural sector has made significant progress between 2022 and 2024, with substantial yield improvements in staple crops and a gradual but clear shift towards commercialization, especially in rice farming. However, the livestock sector continues to underperform relative to crops and requires renewed attention. Going forward, the district should prioritize the following:

1. Strengthening livestock support services through veterinary outreach, improved breeds, and feed subsidies.
2. Scaling up extension services to reach more farmers with training on mechanization and climate-smart practices.
3. Promoting crop diversification to include underrepresented but potentially profitable crops.
4. Facilitating market linkages and agro-processing to support value addition and job creation.

These interventions will help sustain the district's momentum toward economic transformation and ensure inclusive growth across all agricultural subsectors.

The Impact of Illegal Mining on Agricultural Farmlands in the District

Illegal mining, locally known as “galamsey”, has emerged as a critical threat to agricultural development and food security within the district. Despite ongoing efforts by government and civil society to curb its spread, the unchecked activities of illegal miners continue to devastate farmlands, displace farmers, and degrade the environment. This report highlights the extent of the damage, the implications for agriculture, and necessary actions for mitigation.

The most immediate impact of illegal mining is the **loss of fertile agricultural land**. Once-productive fields used for growing maize, cassava, rice, and vegetables have been converted into mining pits, leaving large portions of land scarred and unfit for cultivation. These lands are often left abandoned after exploitation, with topsoil removed, pits left open, and harmful substances like mercury and cyanide seeping into the soil.

Water bodies - including rivers and streams used for irrigation—have also been severely polluted. Farmers now struggle to irrigate their crops due to contamination, which not only reduces yields but also poses health risks to humans and animals. This pollution has far-reaching effects, contributing to reduced crop productivity and overall agricultural decline.

The **social and economic consequences** are equally devastating. Farmers have lost their livelihoods and, in many cases, been displaced without compensation. Rural food supply has dropped, leading to increased market prices and food insecurity. Youth unemployment and migration from affected communities have risen, with many young people abandoning farming for illegal mining, perpetuating the cycle of destruction.

In addition, the district faces **environmental degradation** including deforestation, biodiversity loss, and soil erosion—all of which reduce the long-term viability of agricultural recovery. Community tensions have increased, as conflicts arise between farmers and miners over land access and use.

Local Economic Industry of the District

Oil Palm Production

Oil palm production is the leading agricultural business in the district, with a large number of smallholder farmers and processors, locally referred to as *kramah*, actively involved in cultivation and palm oil extraction. The sector supports hundreds of households through farming, processing, transportation, and trade. Palm oil is sold locally and to nearby markets, generating significant revenue and employment, especially for women.

Despite its contribution, the sector faces challenges such as outdated processing equipment, limited credit facilities, and seasonal fluctuations. However, the potential for expansion through improved processing methods and organized farmer groups remains high.

Future Projections

Looking ahead, the district has outlined several forward-thinking initiatives aimed at accelerating economic growth and addressing current challenges. A major focus is the modernization of the oil palm industry, which remains the backbone of the local economy. Plans are underway to introduce both semi-mechanized and fully mechanized processing centers specifically for kramah groups, with the goal of improving production efficiency, product quality, and competitiveness in the broader market.

In tandem with this, the district is set to establish agribusiness support hubs that will serve as incubation centers for the youth. These hubs will provide essential services such as technical training, business development support, financial access, and market linkage, particularly in agro-processing and value addition.

Furthermore, the district is working closely with environmental agencies on land reclamation projects to restore degraded lands affected by illegal mining (galamsey). These efforts will help to revitalize agricultural productivity and protect natural ecosystems.

Finally, there is a deliberate push to foster private sector partnerships, particularly in the agribusiness sector. Stakeholder engagement and investment promotion efforts are being intensified to attract investors interested in oil palm processing, packaging, and allied ventures. These future-oriented strategies are expected to stimulate inclusive economic development, create jobs, and ensure long-term sustainability for the district.

Agro-processing and Cottage Industries

Small-scale agro-processing—particularly in oil palm, cassava (gari), and rice milling—continues to grow. However, these processors often rely on manual or semi-mechanized tools, which reduce efficiency. Expansion and mechanization of these cottage industries are key to increasing value addition and local employment.

Trading and Services

Trade in agricultural produce, foodstuff, textiles, and household items flourishes in the district's markets. Women dominate petty trading, and mobile money services, transport operators, and local artisans form part of the growing informal service sector. However, poor infrastructure, especially in rural markets and roads, limits trade potential.

2.8 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social Protection refers to a set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, reducing people’s exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social shocks. Key components include access to medical care, eradication of chronic poverty, social security, health insurance, prevention of gender-based violence, and other forms of social risk mitigation.

Denkyembaour District, with a population of 77,029, is predominantly engaged in illegal mining and subsistence agriculture. These activities expose many residents to social and economic risks. The Assembly works actively to help the population benefit from various government social protection interventions, such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Free Education, School Feeding Programme, Persons with Disability (PWD) Fund, and Child Protection initiatives.

Child Protection

Child protection policies aim to safeguard children from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect, and malnutrition. These goals align with social protection by addressing the root causes of child vulnerability. In 2017, Ghana’s President presented the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017–2024), which included child and family welfare issues such as eliminating harmful practices (e.g., FGM and early marriage), promoting inclusive education, and improving child nutrition.

The School Feeding Programme, launched in 2005, continues to address critical barriers to education such as hunger and financial hardship.

Table 2.6: Progress of Social and Child Protection Programmes in Denkyembaour District, 2025

Programme	Year Introduced	Subject Matter	Male Beneficiaries	Female Beneficiaries	Total
LEAP	2008	Eradication of extreme poverty	167	220	387
CHILD PROTECTION	–	Child labor & various types of abuse	22	20	42
NHIS	2003	Contribution scheme for health insurance	37	199	236

PWD FUND	–	Relief fund for persons with disabilities (3% of DACF)	30	31	61
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Source: NHIS, GES, Social Development Department, DDA, 2023

Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

As shown in Table 2.6, 387 individuals benefited from LEAP in 2023, with females (220) outnumbering males (167). This reflects a higher vulnerability rate among women in the District, posing challenges to achieving gender equity. The Assembly plans to empower women through skill training and scholarship schemes for girls. These efforts will contribute to SDG Goals 1 and 5: ending poverty in all its forms and achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls.

Gender Equality in Denkyemba District

Despite some progress, gender inequality remains a significant development challenge in Denkyemba District. Women, who make up 50.8% of the population, play a vital role in the informal economy—engaging in farming, trading, dressmaking, hairdressing, and factory work. However, systemic barriers such as cultural norms, limited access to resources, and underrepresentation in leadership continue to hinder their full participation in development.

To address these disparities, the District Assembly has implemented various interventions, including:

- Promoting girl-child education through improved infrastructure.
- Providing vocational training and startup support via the BAC, Cooperatives, Agric, and Social Welfare departments.
- Supporting women in economic ventures such as farming, soap making, and artisanal work.
- Organizing leadership and motivational programs for girls.
- Encouraging women's political involvement through awareness creation and incentives.

Key gender-related development issues persist, including poverty, lack of self-confidence, male dominance, cultural and religious barriers, teenage pregnancy, and limited access to finance, household burdens, and low income levels. Addressing these challenges is essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable development in the district.

Vulnerability Analysis - Disability

In 2023, the Department of Social Development registered 61 persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the District. Disabilities negatively impact both individuals and their households, often increasing dependency and limiting income opportunities.

In 2023, a total of 61 persons with disabilities (PWDs) were identified in Denkyembour District, comprising 33 males and 28 females. The data reveals that disability affects both genders fairly evenly, with males slightly outnumbering females.

The most prevalent form of disability in the district is physical disability, accounting for 57.37% of all cases (35 individuals). This is followed by hearing and speech impairments (deaf and dumb), which make up 24.59% (15 individuals). Visual impairments (blindness) represent 9.83%, while intellectual impairments account for 4.91%. The least common disability is leprosy, affecting only 2 individuals, or 3.27% of the total.

This data highlights the need for targeted interventions, especially in physical rehabilitation, inclusive education, and skills training. It also underscores the importance of increasing access to health and social protection services for persons with disabilities, while promoting inclusive participation in community development activities.

Efforts must continue to address stigma, improve accessibility, and ensure that persons with all forms of disability are supported to live dignified and productive lives in Denkyembour District.

Table 2.7: Nature of Disabilities within Denkyembour District (2023)

Nature of Disability	Male	Female	Total	Percentage (%)
Physically Challenged	19	16	35	57.37
Deaf and Dumb	8	7	15	24.59
Blind	3	3	6	9.83
Leper	2	0	2	3.27
Intellectually Impaired	1	2	3	4.91
Total	33	28	61	100%

Age Distribution of PWDs (2021)

In 2021, the Denkyembaour District recorded a total of 783 persons with disabilities (PWDs), comprising 330 males and 272 females. The data spans across various age groups, highlighting the distribution and prevalence of disabilities throughout the population.

The highest concentration of PWDs falls within the 51–60 age group, representing 15.17% (91 individuals) of the total. This is followed by the 11–20 age group with 12.46%, and the 81–90 age group, accounting for 12.13%. These figures suggest that both younger and older populations experience notable levels of disability, indicating a need for age-specific interventions.

Notably, there is also representation in the extreme age groups, with 7 individuals aged 91–100 years and 1 individual aged over 100 years, reflecting increased vulnerability among the elderly.

This age distribution underscores the need for comprehensive and inclusive support systems for PWDs across all life stages—ranging from early childhood screening and inclusive education to adult rehabilitation and elderly care services. Tailored policies and programs are essential to improve the quality of life and integration of PWDs in Denkyembaour District. As represented in the table below;

Table 2.8: Age Distribution of PWDs (2025)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage (%)
0–10	32	25	57	9.47
11–20	44	31	75	12.46
21–30	28	36	64	10.63
31–40	26	29	55	9.14
41–50	23	41	64	10.63

51–60	54	37	91	15.17
61–70	46	8	54	8.97
71–80	44	17	61	10.13
81–90	31	42	73	12.13
91–100	2	5	7	1.6
101–120	0	1	1	0.17
Total	330	272	783	100%

Table 2.9: Gender Ratio of PWDs as at (2025)

Gender	Number	Percentage (%)
Male	102	60.35
Female	67	39.65
Total	169	100.00

Interventions for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Denkyembaour District

The Denkyembaour District Assembly has implemented several targeted interventions aimed at improving the welfare and socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities (PWDs). These efforts are designed to reduce vulnerability, promote self-reliance, and ensure equal access to essential services.

Key interventions include:

- **Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP):** A dedicated portion of LEAP support is allocated to vulnerable PWDs, providing financial assistance to improve their living conditions.
- **Free Healthcare Access:** Through the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), PWDs benefit from free healthcare, helping to reduce the financial burden of medical treatment.

- **PWD Fund Utilization:** The Assembly supports PWDs with funding for income-generating activities, provision of assistive devices (technical aids), and scholarships for education and skills development.
- **Capacity Building:** Training programs in entrepreneurship and business management are provided to equip PWDs with the skills needed to start and sustain small businesses.
- **Advocacy and Empowerment:** PWD organizations are trained to advocate for their rights and ensure access to public services, fostering greater inclusion and representation.

These interventions collectively aim to empower PWDs, promote dignity, and ensure that they actively participate in the development process of the district. Continued support and monitoring are essential to sustain these gains and address emerging needs.

HIV and AIDS in the District

Between 2021 and 2023, the District recorded 1,596 HIV cases, with patients currently on treatment. However, 935 individuals have been lost to follow-up. Poverty, stigma, and discrimination remain significant barriers for People Living with HIV (PLHIVs). To address this, the Assembly collaborates with the Health Directorate to Organize sensitization on HIV testing, stigma reduction, and prevention..

2.9 Education Service

Education is a continuous process that is concerned with the development of all faculties of the child such that one acquires knowledge, experience, skill and sound attitude (Parankimalil, 2012). Education has become a steering wheel of globalization subconsciously in the face of the growing technological world. Over the years, governments have made various efforts with the view of ensuring services meet the expectations of the people within the District as well as making available, the requisite human resource capital for both local and national development.

There are a total of 236 (two hundred and thirty-six) schools in the district. Based on updated figures, these include 26 (twenty-six) Crèche/Nursery schools, 69 (sixty-nine) Kindergartens (KG), 70 (seventy) Primary schools, 64 (sixty-four) Junior High Schools (JHS), 4 (four) Senior High Schools (SHS), and 3 (three) TVET institutions.

Out of the 26 (twenty-six) Crèche/Nursery schools, 3 (three) are public and 23 (twenty-three) are private. Of the 69 (sixty-nine) KG schools, 44 (forty-four) are public and 25 (twenty-five) are private. For the 70 (seventy) Primary schools, 45 (forty-five) are public and 25 (twenty-five) are private. Among the 64 (sixty-four) JHS, 41

(forty-one) are public and 23 (twenty-three) are private. All 4 (four) SHS are public, with no private SHS currently operational in the district. Additionally, there are 3 (three) public TVET schools, with no private TVET institutions recorded. Figure 2.9 shows the educational facility map of Denkyembour District.

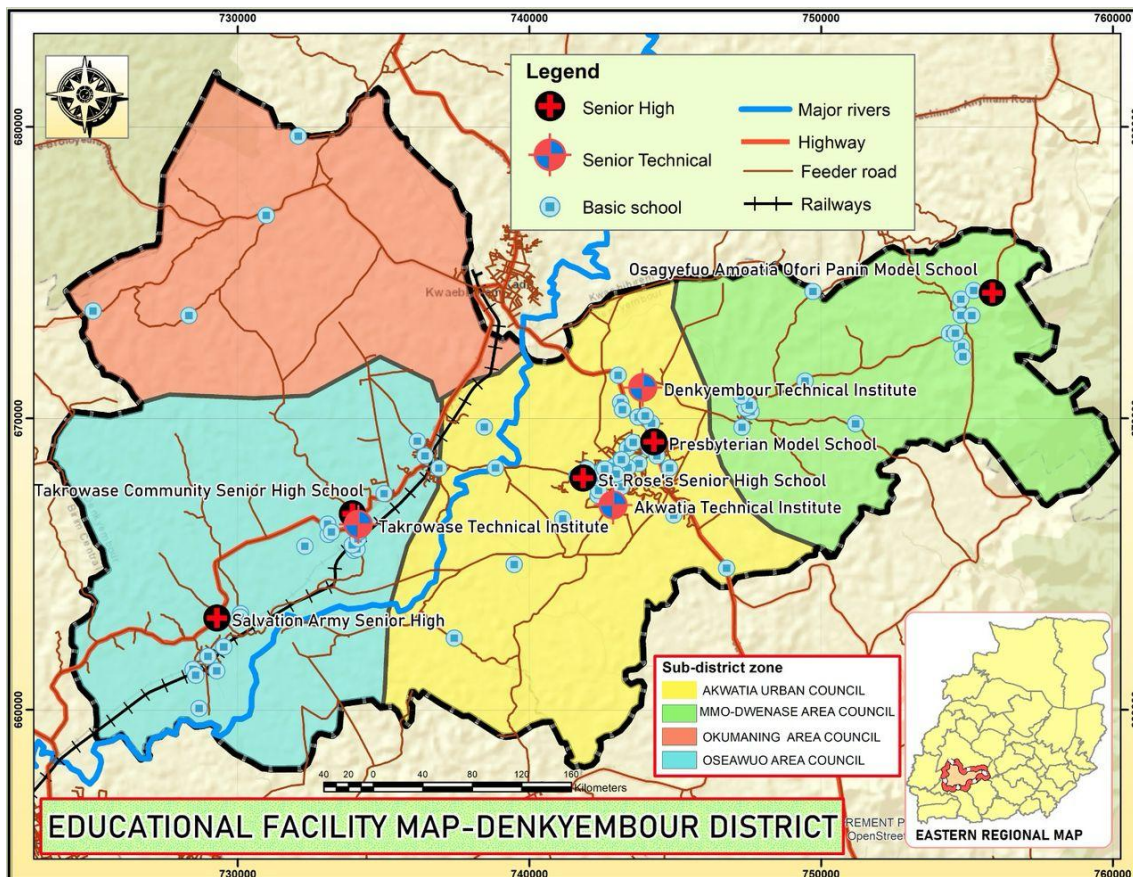


Fig. 2.9: Educational Facilities Map

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025

The following tables and charts summarize the trend in the number of educational institutions, school enrolment and teacher population in the Denkyembour District.

Table 2. 10: NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

SCHOOL LEVEL	DENKYEMBOUR DISTRICT							
	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
KG	52	28	52	28	52	28	52	28
Primary	246	94	246	94	246	94	246	94
JHS	114	37	114	37	114	37	114	37
SHS	69	0	69	0	69	0	69	0
Tertiary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Overview of existing educational facilities (public and private)

Under the department of education in the Denkyem bour District, there are Ninety-Three public basic schools scattered across the entire district, which comprises of Fifty-Eight public schools and the remaining been private schools. Below is the statistical breakdown of the facilities;

Table 2.11: Number of Existing Educational Facilities

Level	Public	Private	Total
Creche or Nursery	3	23	26
KG	44	25	69
Primary	45	25	70
JHS	41	23	64
SHS	4	0	4
TVET	3	0	3

Source: GES, DDA 2025

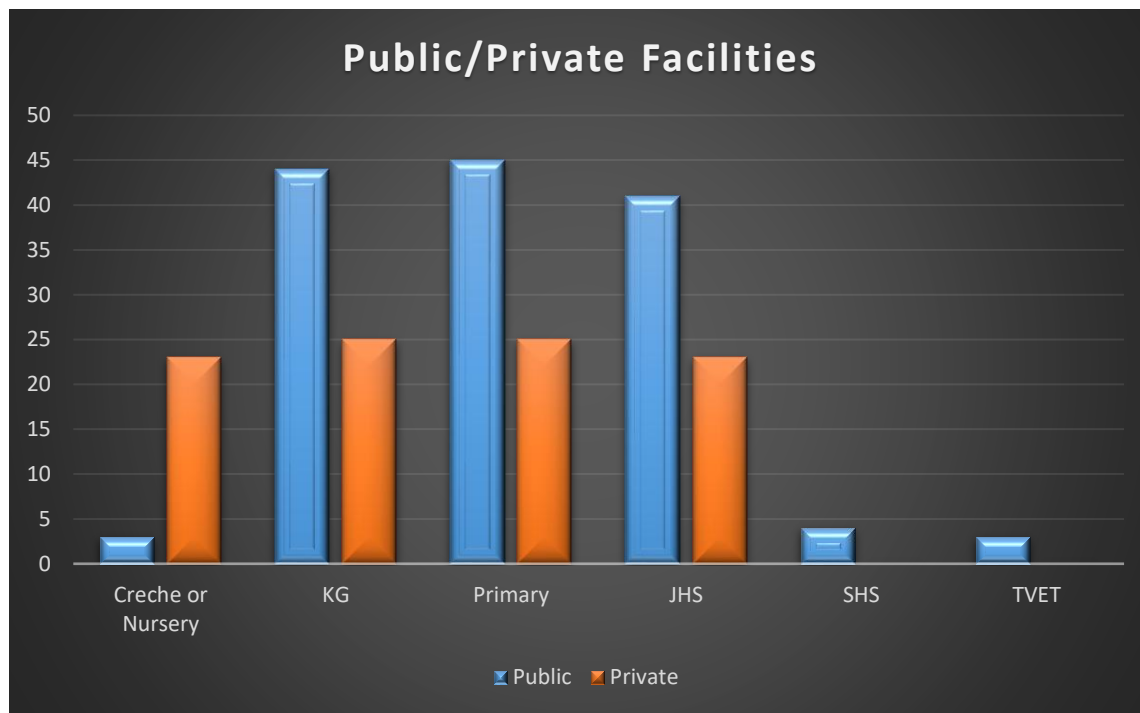


Fig. 2.10: Number of Educational Institutions

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2021

Condition of school Structure

The data below presents a summary of educational infrastructure improvements and classroom population levels across various levels of education within the district. It covers the number of institutions, newly maintained or refurbished (NMR) schools, their percentage representation (NMR%), and the Pupil-Classroom Ratio (PCR). At the Primary level, the highest number of institutions (246) was recorded, with 72 schools newly maintained, representing 29% — the highest among all levels. This indicates a strong focus on infrastructure improvements in basic education. Kindergarten (KG) follows with a 25% NMR rate, while Junior High Schools (JHS) had a 27% rate. However, Senior High Schools (SHS) recorded the lowest NMR rate at 14%, suggesting limited maintenance investment at that level.

In terms of classroom population, KG recorded the highest PCR of 43.65, indicating potential overcrowding and a need for additional classroom facilities. Primary and JHS followed with PCRs of 32.9 and 32.75, respectively. Although SHS had a lower NMR%, its PCR of 40.48 still exceeds recommended standards,

pointing to a need for classroom expansion. Data on TVET was unavailable, making it difficult to assess the status of technical and vocational institutions.

Overall, while maintenance efforts are visible, especially at the primary level, pupil-classroom ratios suggest ongoing challenges with overcrowding across all levels. Focused investment in classroom infrastructure, particularly for KG and SHS, is essential to enhance learning environments.

Table: 2.12: Condition of school Structure

LEVEL	TOTAL	NMR	NMR%	PCR
KG	52	13	25%	43.65
PRIMARY	246	72	29%	32.9
JHS	114	31	27%	32.75
SHS	69	10	14%	40.48
TVET	35	10	11%	38.8

*NMR= Need Major Repair

PCR= Pupil Classroom Ratio

Source: GES, DDA 2025

Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The pupil-teacher ratio measures the level of human resource input in terms of the average number of teachers in correspondence to the size of pupil population.

Table 2.13: PUPIL TEACHER- RATIO, 2021-2024.

LEVEL	PUPILS ENROLMENT	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	P T R	NATIONAL AVERAGE
K. G	2270	78	29	35
PRIMARY	8093	254	32	45
J.H.S.	3734	202	18	35
SHS	2793	160	17	35

Source:
GES,
DDA
2025

The table presents a breakdown of pupil enrolment, number of teachers, and the resulting Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) across different educational levels. These figures are compared against the national average PTR of **35:1** to assess teacher adequacy and potential gaps in staffing.

At the Kindergarten (KG) level, with 2,270 pupils and 78 teachers, the PTR stands at 29:1, which is better than the national average, suggesting relatively smaller class sizes and potentially more effective teaching at the early childhood level.

Primary schools enrolled 8,093 pupils and employed 254 teachers, resulting in a PTR of 32:1, which is also below the national average. This indicates a favorable teaching environment, though the gap between actual and national PTR is narrower than in KG.

The Junior High School (JHS) level shows the most favorable PTR of 18:1, with 3,734 pupils and 202 teachers. This is significantly lower than the national average, implying high teacher availability and better student support.

At the Senior High School (SHS) level, 2,793 students are taught by 160 teachers, yielding a PTR of 17:1, the lowest among all levels. This reflects a strong teacher presence, far exceeding national standards.

Across all levels, the district maintains better-than-national-average PTRs, especially at the JHS and SHS levels. This indicates good staffing levels, with potential for more individualized attention to learners. However, sustaining this trend will require ongoing recruitment and deployment of qualified teachers, particularly as enrolments increase over time.

Enrolment Rate

From 2022 to 2024, public schools consistently recorded higher enrolment than private schools across all levels. Public school enrolment increased steadily, especially at the primary and JHS levels, while KG saw a peak in 2023 before slightly dropping in 2024. In contrast, private schools experienced a decline in enrolment, particularly at the primary level in 2024.

Gender distribution remained balanced across all years and levels. The sharp drop in private primary enrolment in 2024 may suggest a shift to public schools due to affordability or improved public education services. Overall, the data reflects growing reliance on public education and the need for continued investment in infrastructure and resources.

Table 2.14: ENROLMENTS TRENDS (2022-2024)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS									
Year	KG			PRIMARY SCHOOL			JHS		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2022	771	739	1510	1973	1849	3822	1754	1790	3544
2023	1249	1211	2460	4059	3948	8007	1826	1808	3633
2024	1021	1015	2036	4122	3765	7733	1922	1826	3711
TOTAL	3041	2965	6006	10154	9562	19562	5502	5424	10888
PRIVATE									
YEAR	KG			PRIMARY			JHS		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
2022	784	810	1594	2148	2080	4228	694	718	1412
2023	792	685	1477	2540	2200	4740	780	714	1494
2024	684	692	1376	764	693	1457	764	693	1457

Table 2.15: Gender Distribution Enrolment (2022-2024)

	Public					Private				
Level	Total	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total	Male	% Male	Female	% Female

Creche or Nursery	108	76	70.37%	32	29.63%	709	375	52.89%	334	47.11%
KG	2270	1150	50.66%	1120	49.34%	1071	550	51.35%	521	48.65%
Primary	8093	4132	51.06%	3961	48.94%	2850	1523	53.44%	1327	46.56%
JHS	3734	1839	49.25%	1895	50.75%	1230	637	51.79%	593	48.21%
SHS	2793	836	29.93%	1957	70.07%	0	0	NAN%	0	NaN%

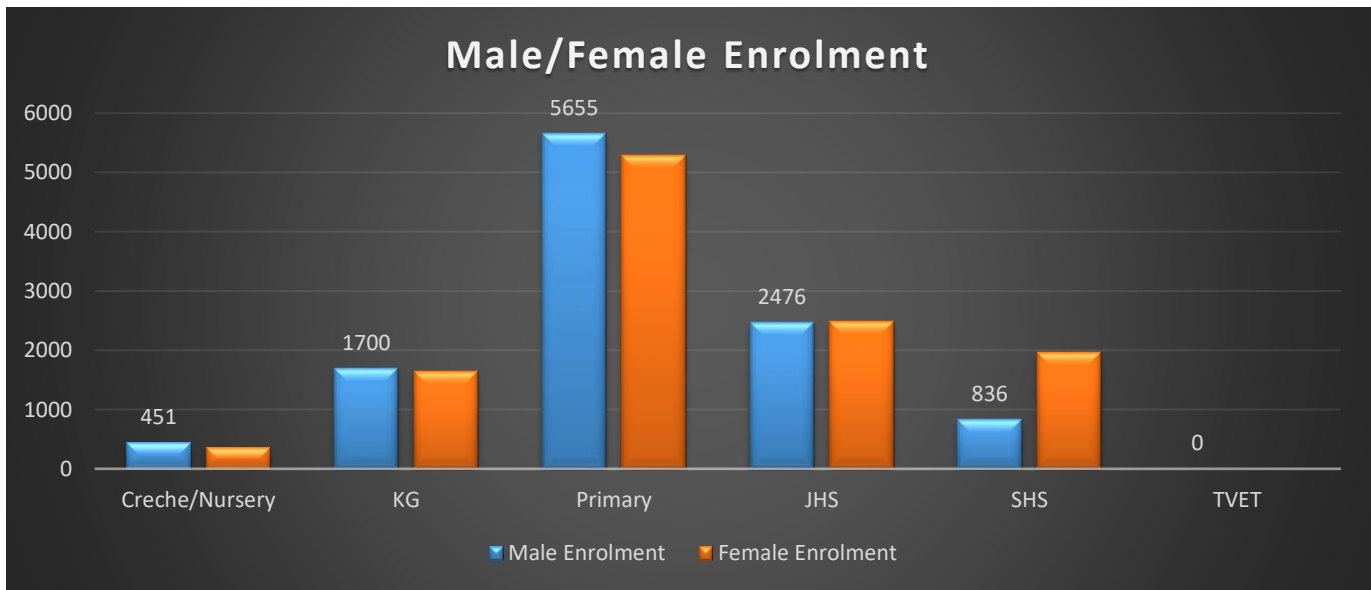


Fig 2.11: Male and Female Enrolment, DDA 2025.

Source: GES, DDA 2025

The analysis of enrolment data across various educational levels within the district reveals notable trends in gender distribution.

At the Creche/Nursery level, male enrolment stands at 451, which is significantly higher than female enrolment. This disparity continues mildly into Kindergarten (KG) and Primary School, where male enrolment remains slightly higher than female. The Primary level recorded the highest enrolment numbers, with 5,655 males and slightly fewer females, indicating strong participation at the foundational level of education.

At the Junior High School (JHS) level, gender parity is observed, with both male and female enrolment numbers nearly equal, each around 2,476. This balance is a positive indicator of equitable access to education at this level.

A significant observation is seen at the Senior High School (SHS) level, where female enrolment exceeds male enrolment substantially. Female enrolment almost doubles that of males, which is a sharp contrast to earlier levels. This can be attributed to the presence of St. Roses Senior High School, a prominent all-girls school in the district. The existence of this institution has created an enabling environment that encourages higher female enrolment at the SHS level, contributing to increased retention and transition of girls from JHS to SHS.

School Feeding Programme

This intervention is a way of increasing enrolment and to enhance the district's efforts to achieving the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) goal as well as the SDGs goal 4 of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong opportunities for all. School Feeding Programme within the district has increased from 11 schools in 2018 to 43 schools in 2020, seeing an increase of 32 schools in the period under review as well as an increase in the number of beneficiaries from 2082 pupils in 2018 to 9,942 in 2020. The implementation of the Programme has helped to improve enrolment and retention rate in the beneficiary schools. It is therefore hoped that the expansion exercise will continue for a lot more schools to benefit.

Performance/Achievements

Pupil's performance in the district has been encouraging. Using the BECE as measure, the district pass rate has improved tremendously in 2020. For instance, in the latest B.E.C.E ranking the District was placed on 14th position in the 2023/2024 academic year in the Region which is a significant improvement for the district. In the year 2022/2023 academic year, the district won the overall best teacher prize by a teacher at St. Dominic's Basic School, an award which is the ultimate for teachers in the country. Again in 2021/2022 academic year, the district proudly won the second runner up of the same award by a teacher at Akwatia Technical Institute, making the district the first to have won this prestigious award twice.

2.10 Health Service

Health is a critical component of human resource development and plays a vital role in the overall progress of the nation. It is, therefore, essential to make adequate provisions for the healthcare needs of the population. This section focuses on key health-related issues within the district, including access to healthcare services, availability of health personnel, and the general state of health infrastructure.

Health Facilities in the District

Access to quality healthcare remains a priority for the Denkyembaour District Assembly. The district currently has a total of 24 health facilities, which play a crucial role in providing essential health services to the local population. These facilities are managed by government and faith-based institutions, with no private health facilities operating in the district as of now.

There are two hospitals serving the district: one managed by the Government of Ghana and the other by the Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG). These hospitals provide general healthcare services, with referral capabilities for more complex cases.

In addition, the district has four health centres, all of which are government-operated. These centres provide primary healthcare and serve as the first point of contact for most residents, offering outpatient services, maternal and child health care, and minor emergency treatment.

Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds are the most widespread healthcare delivery points in the district, with 18 CHPS facilities available. These are predominantly government-owned and strategically located to improve healthcare access in rural and underserved communities. CHPS compounds focus on preventive and basic curative care, health education, immunization, and antenatal services.

There are currently no maternity homes or private clinics officially recorded in the district under any ownership category. The absence of private and maternity-specific facilities underscores the critical role that public and CHAG institutions play in delivering healthcare services in Denkyembaour.

Table 2.16: HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

OWNERSHIP	TYPE OF FACILITY			
	Hospital	Health Centre	Maternity Home/Clinic	CHPS

Government	1	4	0	18
CHAG	1	0	0	0
Private	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	4	0	18

Source: DDA Health Directorate 2025

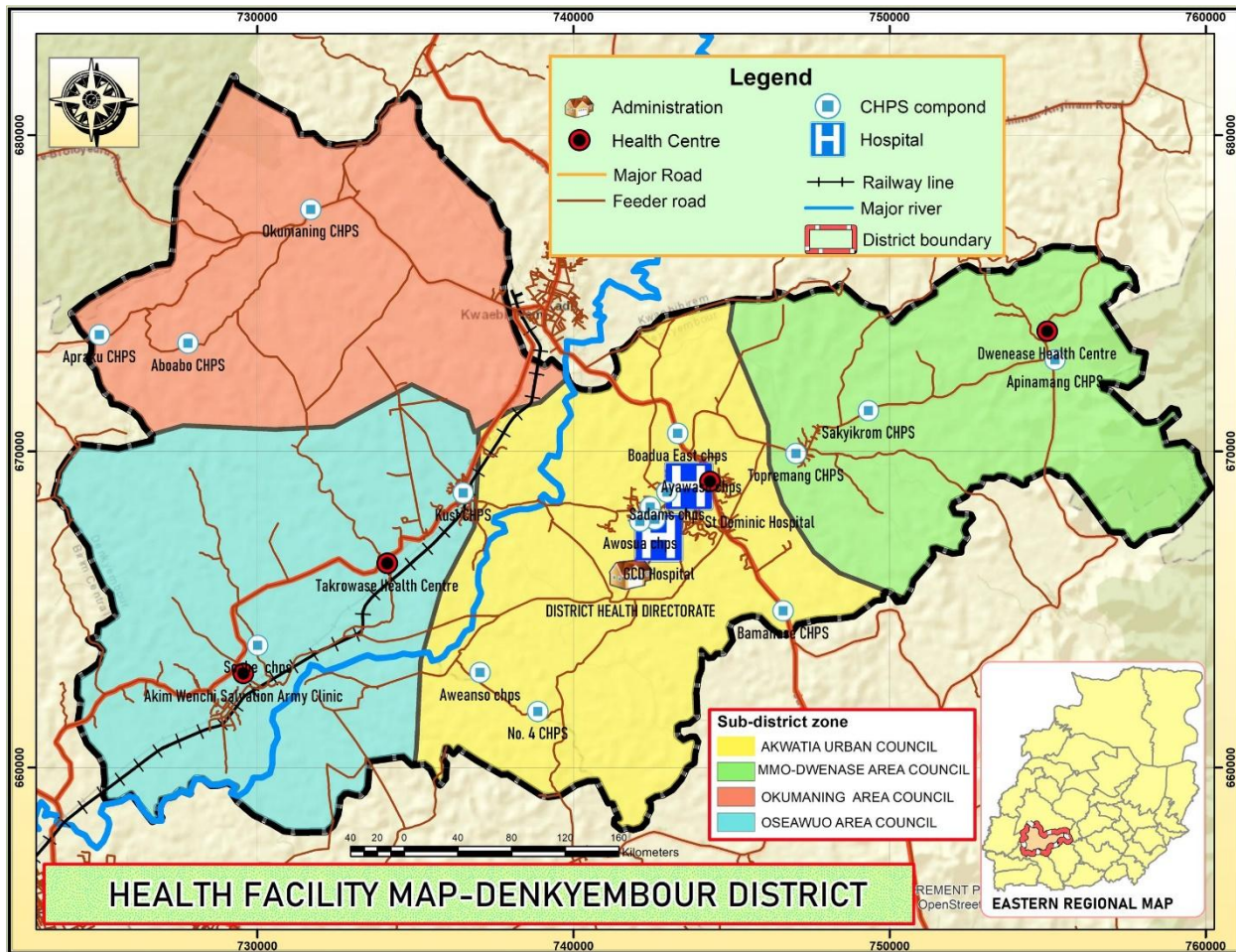


Fig. 2.12: Map of Health Facilities in Denkyembour District

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025

Medical and Para-Medical Staff/Population

A major feature of **table 2.17** is the number of doctors in the District. The national doctor patient ratio is 1:10,450 as against the 1:1,320 World Health Organization recommended. A total of 2 doctors within the District, put the doctor patient ratio of the District at a troublingly 1: 9,310 using the 2021 projected population. Although the situation is better than the national average, difficulties in accessing a medical doctor is a major setback to healthcare delivery. Therefore, steps should be taken to bring in more doctors to compliment health care services in the district

Table 2.17: MEDICAL AND PARA-MEDICAL STAFF/POPULATION RATIOS

Staff	Male	Female	Number Existing
District Director			
Medical Doctors	25	7	32
Professional Nurses	29	113	142
Auxiliary	16	84	100
Pharmacists	2	1	3
Nutrition	-	3	3
Disease Control	1	-	1
X-ray	4	2	6
Dispensary	7	3	10
Laboratory	16	2	18
Biostatistics	8	3	11
Health Services Administrators	2	-	2
Dispensary Attendant	1	1	2
Laboratory Attendant	4	3	7
X-ray Attendant			
Field Technician			
M.R.A.	2	-	2
Medical Assistants	7	4	11
Executive Officers	1	1	2
Anesthetists	4	3	7

Top Ten (10) OPD Morbidity and Mortality

At the end of the second quarter of 2024, the Denkyem bour District Health Directorate recorded a total of 101,880 outpatient department (OPD) cases across the top ten most reported diseases. This marks a significant increase from the 84,906 cases recorded in 2023.

Malaria continues to be the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the district, maintaining its position as the number one OPD condition for both years. The steady increase in reported cases over time can be attributed not only to actual disease prevalence but also to improved data coverage—particularly the integration of morbidity reports from health facilities that were previously not submitting such data.

Other major conditions contributing to OPD visits include acute eye infections, anaemia, urinary tract infections, and upper respiratory tract infections. Notably, cases of anaemia in pregnancy and rheumatism or joint-related conditions have also risen in 2024, indicating a need for focused interventions in maternal health and chronic disease management.

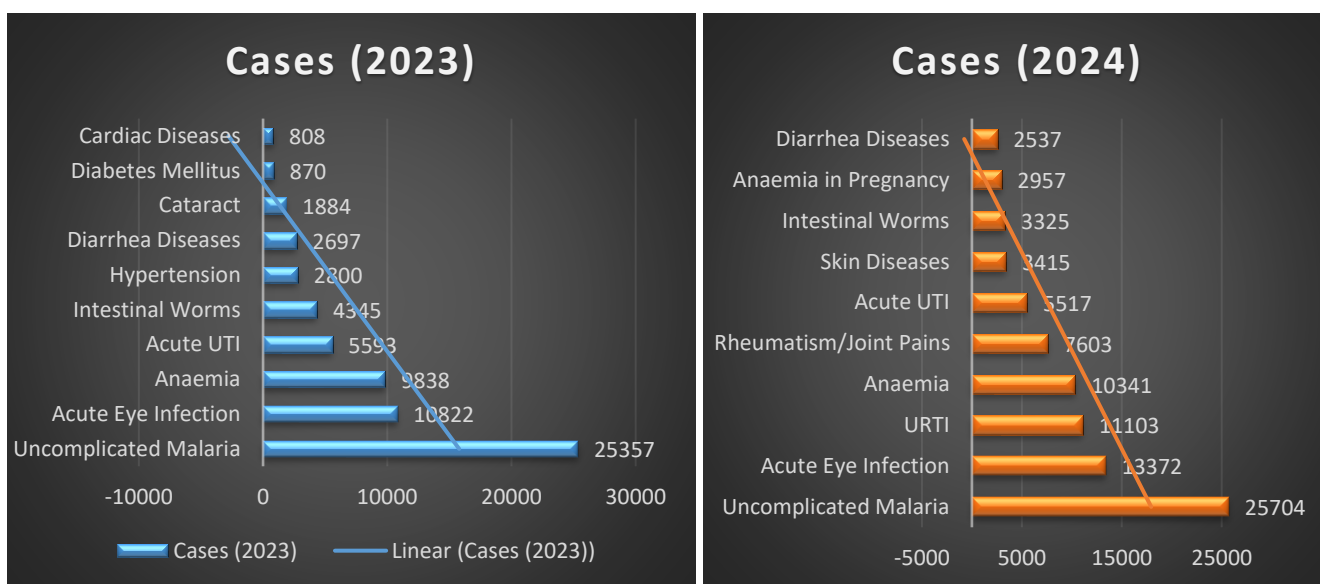
Table 2.18: TOP TEN (10) OPD REPORTED DISEASES (2023-2024)

S / N	CONDITIONS	2023		S/N	CONDITIONS	2024	
		NUMBER OF CASES	%			NUMBER OF CASES	%
1	Uncomplicated Malaria	25357	29.9	1	Uncomplicated Malaria	25704	25.2
2	Acute Eye Infection	10822	12.7	2	Acute Eye Infection	13,372	13.1
3	Anaemia	9838	11.6	3	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	11,103	10.9
4	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	5593	6.6	4	Anaemia	10,341	10.2
5	Intestinal Worms	4345	5.1	5	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	7,603	7.5
6	Hypertension	2800	3.3	6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	5,517	5.4

7	Diarrhea Diseases	2697	3.2	7	Skin Diseases	3,415	3.4
8	Cataract	1884	2.2	8	Intestinal Worms	3,325	3.3
9	Diabetes Mellitus	870	1.0	9	Anaemia in Pregnancy	2,957	2.9
10	Cardiac Diseases	808	1.0	10	Diarrhea Diseases	2,537	2.5
	All other Diseases	19892	23.4		All other Diseases	16,006	15.7
	TOTAL CASES	84906	100.0		TOTAL CASES	101880	100.0

Source: DDA Health Directorate 2025

Fig. 2.13: Top 10 OPD cases from 2023-2024



Analysis of OPD Morbidity Trends in Denkyembour District (2023–2024)

The updated OPD data for 2023 and 2024 reveals that Uncomplicated Malaria remains the leading cause of outpatient visits in the Denkyembour District, with 25,357 cases in 2023 and 25,704 cases in 2024. This consistent trend reflects the endemic nature of malaria in the district and reinforces the urgent need for strengthened malaria control interventions such as widespread mosquito net distribution, vector control, and public education on preventive behaviors.

Acute Eye Infections and Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTIs) follow closely, with URTIs recording 11,103 cases in 2024, making it the third most reported OPD condition. URTIs—such as flu, cough, and sore

throat—are especially common among children under five, contributing significantly to the burden of disease in that age group.

Anaemia continues to be a major health concern, moving from 9,838 cases in 2023 to 10,341 cases in 2024, and remains among the top four reported diseases. This trend is partly attributed to Vitamin A deficiency and poor dietary diversity, particularly among young children and pregnant women. Anaemia in pregnancy, which recorded 2,957 cases in 2024, further highlights maternal health vulnerabilities in the district.

Emerging prominently in 2024 is Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains, with 7,603 cases, pointing to an increasing trend of chronic non-communicable diseases. Similarly, skin diseases, intestinal worm infestations, and acute urinary tract infections (UTIs) are prevalent, collectively accounting for thousands of additional outpatient visits.

To contribute meaningfully toward Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3)—ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages—the Denkyemhour District Health Directorate must continue and expand its focus on:

- Health education targeting hygiene, nutrition, and disease prevention
- Community-based distribution of mosquito nets, Vitamin A supplements, and dewormers
- Improved maternal and child health services, especially for anaemia prevention
- Support for vulnerable populations through social protection schemes like NHIS, LEAP, and school feeding

These interventions are expected to reduce the incidence of common preventable illnesses and improve the overall health status of the district's population.

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), non-communicable diseases (NCDs)—also known as chronic diseases—are typically of long duration and result from a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental, and behavioral factors. NCDs affect people of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds, but are particularly burdensome in low- and middle-income countries, where they account for 71% of global deaths, equivalent to approximately 41 million deaths annually.

In the Denkyem bour District, NCDs remain a growing public health concern. These conditions are largely driven by rapid and unplanned urbanization, unhealthy dietary and lifestyle habits, and increasing exposure to metabolic risk factors such as obesity, physical inactivity, and tobacco use.

District-level data show a notable burden of NCDs over the past three years, as detailed in the table below:

Table 2.19: Reported Non-Communicable Diseases in Denkyem bour District (2022–2024)

Condition	2022	2023	2024
Hypertension	9,527	2,800	2,065
Asthma	932	227	189
Sickle Cell Disease	482	252	178
Diabetes Mellitus	3,741	870	644

Source: Denkyem bour District Health Directorate, 2025

The data reflect a sharp decline in reported cases of NCDs from 2022 to 2024. While this could suggest improvements in disease prevention or health-seeking behaviors, it may also reflect data reporting inconsistencies or reduced screening efforts in certain facilities.

Given the silent but deadly nature of many NCDs, the Health Directorate is encouraged to scale up public health education, community screening, and lifestyle modification programs, particularly targeting hypertension, diabetes, and asthma. Strengthening early diagnosis and continuous management will be essential in reducing complications, disability, and premature deaths due to chronic diseases in the district.

Disease Surveillance Activities (2022-2024)

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), non-communicable diseases (NCDs)—also known as chronic diseases—are typically of long duration and result from a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental, and behavioral factors. NCDs affect people of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds, but are particularly burdensome in low- and middle-income countries, where they account for 71% of global deaths, equivalent to approximately 41 million deaths annually.

In the Denkyembour District, NCDs remain a growing public health concern. These conditions are largely driven by rapid and unplanned urbanization, unhealthy dietary and lifestyle habits, and increasing exposure to metabolic risk factors such as obesity, physical inactivity, and tobacco use.

District-level data show a notable burden of NCDs over the past three years, as detailed in the table below:

The data reflect a sharp decline in reported cases of NCDs from 2022 to 2024. While this could suggest improvements in disease prevention or health-seeking behaviors, it may also reflect data reporting inconsistencies or reduced screening efforts in certain facilities.

Given the silent but deadly nature of many NCDs, the Health Directorate is encouraged to scale up public health education, community screening, and lifestyle modification programs, particularly targeting hypertension, diabetes, and asthma. Strengthening early diagnosis and continuous management will be essential in reducing complications, disability, and premature deaths due to chronic diseases in the district.

Disease Surveillance Activities (2022-2024)

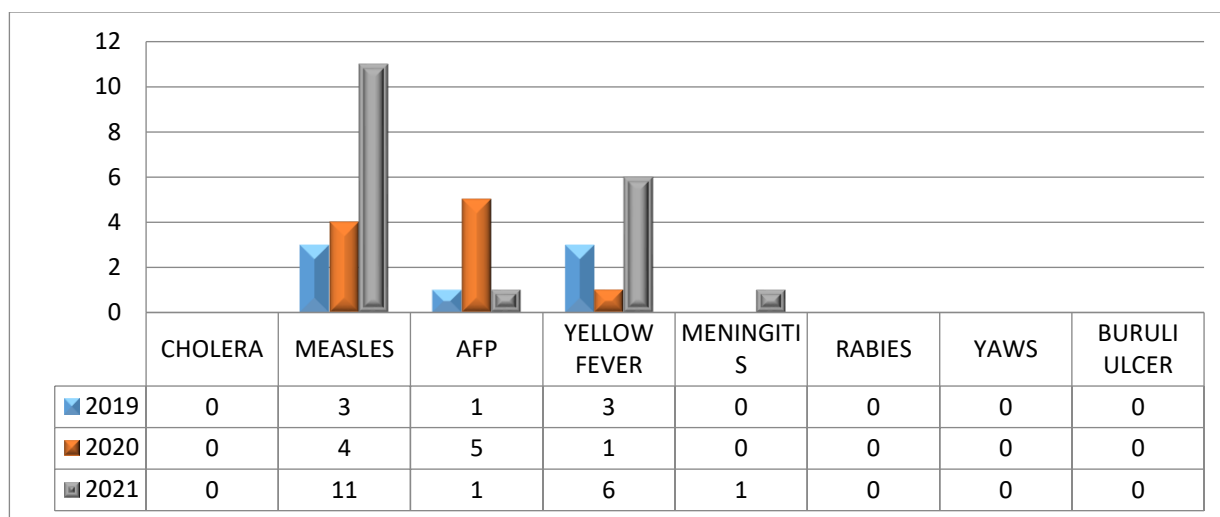


Fig. 2. 14: Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases 2022-2024

Source: DDA Health Directorate 2025

The figure above shows that measles recorded the highest case of all disease surveillance activities recorded within the period under review with eighteen cases. Furthermore, there were seven (7) suspected cases of AFP. There were also, 10 suspected case of Yellow Fever was picked for laboratory confirmation for the period. Meningitis on the other hand was suspected within the second quarter of 2021 but surveillance is ongoing. The

District has not detected any ‘human rabies’, ‘Yaws’ and ‘Buruli Ulcer’ within the first quarter 2019 and second quarter of 2021.

COVID-19 Situation in Denkyembour District (2022–2024)

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted health systems across Ghana, including the Denkyembour District. The first confirmed case in the district was reported on 22nd April 2020, prompting immediate public health response measures, including case surveillance, contact tracing, and awareness campaigns.

The table below provides an overview of the district’s COVID-19 situation from 2022 to 2024, based on data from the Denkyembour District Health Directorate:

Table 2.20: COVID-19 Indicators in Denkyembour District (2022–2024)

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Total Suspected Cases	252	514	203
Clinically Suspected Cases	252	514	203
Total Tested	250	514	203
Total Confirmed Cases	64	39	4
Total Recoveries	62	34	4
Total Active Cases (Cumulative to 2021)	596	1,110	1,313
Total Deaths	0	0	0

Source: Denkyembour District Health Directorate, 2025

- ❖ The number of confirmed cases declined steadily, from 64 in 2022 to only 4 in 2024, indicating a significant reduction in community transmission.
- ❖ All confirmed cases across the three years recovered, with no COVID-19-related deaths reported, demonstrating effective case management and strong recovery outcomes.
- ❖ The cumulative number of active cases rose from 596 in 2022 to 1,313 in 2024, which reflects historical totals rather than new infections during that year.

- ❖ Testing coverage remained relatively consistent, ensuring continued disease surveillance and early detection.

Although COVID-19 cases in the district have drastically declined, continued vigilance is necessary to prevent future outbreaks. The Health Directorate should:

- ✓ Maintain public health education and infection prevention protocols, especially in health facilities and public gatherings.
- ✓ Promote vaccination uptake and booster doses, especially among high-risk populations.
- ✓ Ensure readiness of response systems, including rapid testing and case management capacity, in the event of emerging variants or future pandemics.

This sustained effort will help protect public health and ensure community resilience in line with national and global health security goals.

Child Immunization

Child immunization rate is very high in the district. The percentage of children of less than five years who received at least one jab of immunization in 2018, 2019 and 2020 is 64.0%, 65.9% and 68.2% respectively.

Issues Facing Health Care Delivery in Denkyemba District

In as much as many health improvement indicators had been put in place to improve upon health care delivery, the district still suffers from issues that affects the smooth running and health service provision on the Health Sector, such issues include;

- Inadequate offices accommodations for staff at the Health Directorate
- Lack of washroom at the Health Directorate
- Inadequate means of transport (motorbikes for outreach services)
- No accommodation for the CHPS compounds staff
- Lack of conference hall for meetings
- Inadequate furniture and fittings at the Health Directorate and Health centers
- No water supply to health Directorate offices
- No staff accommodation Health Staff especially the District Director
- Inadequate medical logistics for service delivery

2.11 Infrastructure: Transportation Network, Settlements, and the Built Environment

The movement of people and goods from one location to another plays a critical role in development by facilitating the exchange of goods, services, technologies, ideas, and innovations. Effective transportation systems enhance internal connectivity between settlements, which is essential for socio-economic development.

A well-functioning transport network in the district contributes to the following:

- Reduction in travel time and distance to access socio-economic services
- Improved accessibility and network coverage within and beyond the district
- Reduction in traffic congestion
- Increased network density and connectivity

Currently, the road network and available modes of transportation in Denkyembaour District fall short of meeting these objectives, limiting efficient intra-district movement and hindering socio-economic interactions.

Key Issues Identified:

- Poor quality and condition of roads
- High cost of transportation

Settlement Systems

In Denkyembaour District, Akwatia is the only urban settlement. Other notable settlements such as Boadua, Takrowase, Topremang, Dwenase, Wenchi, Kusi, and Okumaning are categorized as peri-urban, while the remaining settlements are largely rural and sparsely populated. Akwatia, serving as the district capital, occupies a strategic and fairly central location, making it relatively accessible from all parts of the district. However, improved road infrastructure would enhance this accessibility further.

Akwatia functions as the district's primary hub, offering diverse services and facilities that attract a significant population. There exists a strong socio-economic and political linkage between Akwatia and the surrounding smaller settlements.

Fig 2.15: Settlement Map of the Denkyembour District Assembly, 2025

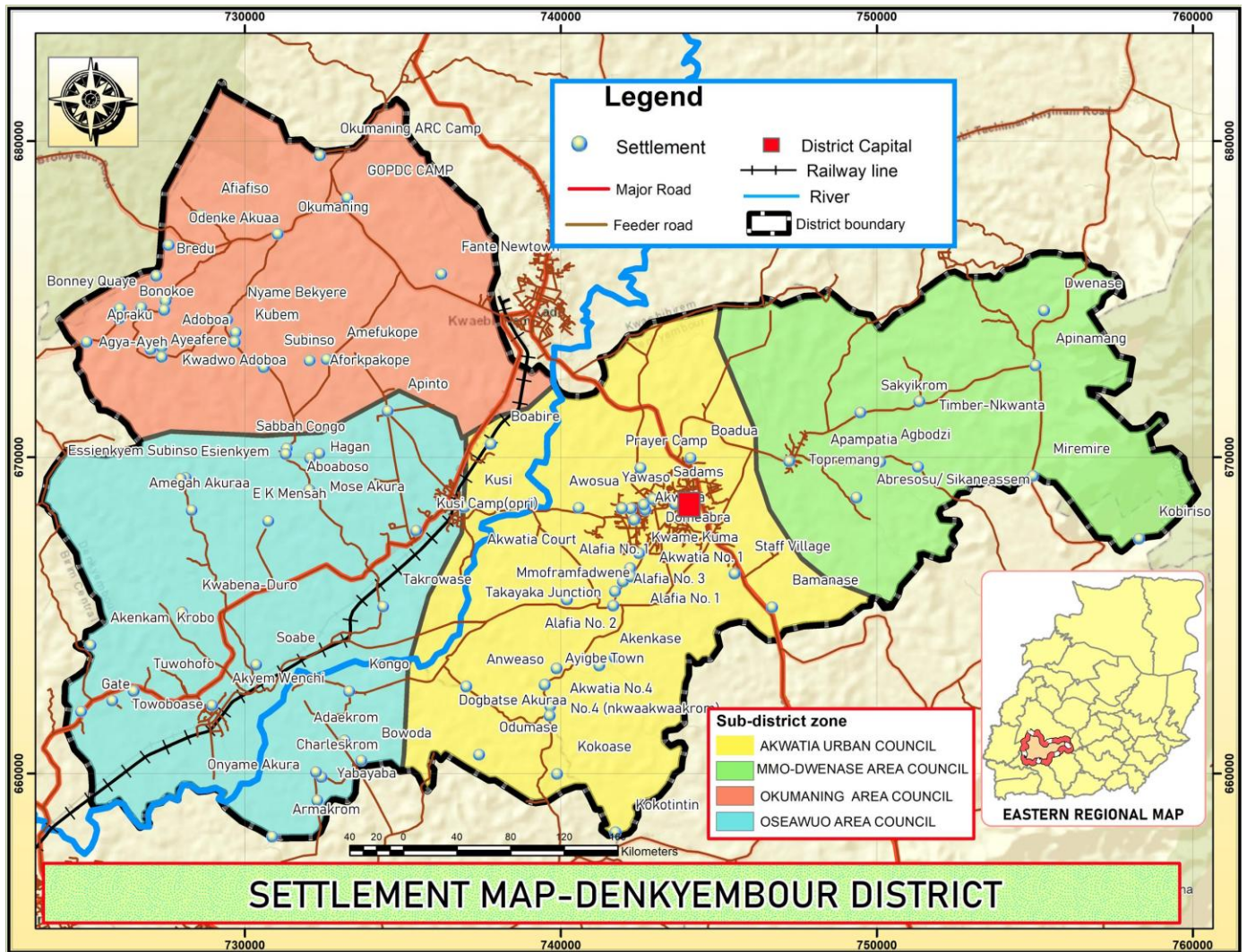


Table 2.21: SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS OF DENKYEMBOUR DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Facility		Population Estimate	Primary Sch.	Borehole Facility	JHS	Feeder Road	Toilet Facility	Market	Agric Extension Service	Electricity	Pipe Borne Water	Police Station	Filling Station	Lorry Park	Rural Bank	Town/Area Coun.	2nd Class Road	CHPS	Recreational Center	Agric. Office	SHS	Post Office	Credit Union	Postal Agency	Guest House	1st Class Road	Tech. /Voc. Sch.	Fire Station	Hotel	Library	District Admin.	Hospital	Total No. of Functions	Functions as % of expected total	Total Centrality	RANK
1	Akwatia	28258	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	26	87	100	1
2	Boadua	10894	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	67	77	2
3	Wenchi	7,344	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	18	60	69	3
4	Takrowase	7,312	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	47	54	4
5	Apinamang	6,179	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	47	54	5
6	Kusi	5,274	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	43	50	6
7	Okumaning	4,459	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	37	42	8
8	Topremang	4,435	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	40	46	7
9	Dwenase	2,474	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	30	35	9
10	Soabe	2,261	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	27	31	12
11	Anweaso	2,026	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	20	23	17
12	Sakyikrom	939	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	30	35	10
13	Asubone camp	1,019	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	27	31	13
14	Aboabo	731	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	27	31	14
15	Akenkanor	991	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	27	31	15
16	Adoboa	785	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	15	18
17	Opanyin Kpoglo	828	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	12	19
18	Bamenase	824	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	30	35	11
19	Nkwaakwaa kro	2,016	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	27	31	16

Total of service		18	17	17	17	10	9	17	18	14	4	4	3	2	8	3	13	2	3	4	2	1	1	8	0	3	1	3	3	2	1	208			
Central Index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Weight General Score		6	6	6	6	10	11	6	6	7	25	25	33	50	13	33	8	50	33	25	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				

A scalogram analysis of the district reveals an unequal distribution of infrastructure and services. The top ten settlements host the majority of functions, while the remaining settlements account for only 31.9% of these services.

To promote balanced and equitable development, planning policies should focus on:

- Reducing disparities in service and facility distribution
- Minimizing urban dominance
- Promoting spatially equitable development across the district

These strategies will help achieve spatial balance, foster inclusive growth, and improve the overall efficiency of the district's economy.

Analysis of the scalogram and the settlement primacy within the district reveals that the primate settlement, Akwatia, accommodates the highest concentration of functions and accounts for approximately 12% of the district's population. This distribution pattern indicates that the allocation of services and facilities across the district is influenced not only by population thresholds but also by factors such as centrality, functional status, and strategic importance.

Key Settlement Challenges in the District:

- Unplanned and haphazard physical development
- Soil erosion in several communities
- Poor housing quality across many settlements
- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
- Inadequate technical and human capacity for effective land use planning
- Absence or inadequacy of comprehensive spatial planning frameworks

Climate Change Data Analysis for Denkyemba District

Denkyemba District falls within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone, characterized by a double maxima rainfall pattern. The district receives substantial rainfall throughout the year, particularly from March to October. The major rainy season spans from March to July, peaking in July, with

average annual rainfall ranging between 1,500mm and 2,000mm during this period. A secondary, or minor, rainy season occurs from September to November. These rainfall patterns are essential for sustaining the district's agriculture, which relies heavily on rain-fed systems for cultivating key crops such as cocoa, cassava, maize, and plantain.

From December to February, the district experiences a marked dry season, typically hot and dusty. During this period, mean daily temperatures peak around 32°C in March and drop to approximately 25°C in August. Relative humidity levels also vary with the seasons—rising to between 70% and 80% during the rainy months and dropping to around 56% in the dry season.

Although the climate generally supports agricultural productivity, the increasing unpredictability and irregularity of rainfall have begun to pose serious challenges. In recent years, the district has experienced alternating periods of drought—marked by little to no rainfall over several months—followed by episodes of intense and prolonged rainfall. These extremes result in both moisture stress for crops and flooding or waterlogging in low-lying communities, thereby disrupting farming activities and threatening livelihoods.

Despite these challenges, the district's climate remains suitable for cultivating a wide range of both cash and food crops, including cocoa, oil palm, maize, cocoyam, cassava, rice, plantain, and various vegetables. However, climate change trends are becoming more evident. In 2024, for example, the district recorded significantly lower rainfall levels compared to 2021. Average rainfall during the major season dropped to approximately 920mm, while the minor season registered about 750mm. This deviation from normal patterns underscores the growing impact of climate change on local weather systems and the urgent need for climate-adaptive planning and sustainable agricultural practices in the district.

2.12 Governance – Denkyemba District Assembly

Governance serves as the bedrock of inclusive development, effective public administration, and accountable service delivery. In Denkyemba District, governance is guided by principles of decentralization, transparency, participation, and responsiveness. The governance system is structured to ensure that citizens are meaningfully involved in planning, implementation, and monitoring of local development efforts. This report outlines the administrative and operational framework of the District Assembly, focusing on key governance indicators such as peace and security, popular participation, iteration with traditional authorities, community action planning,

social accountability, and performance monitoring, all within the scope of the upcoming 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Planning Guidelines.

[Institutional and Legal Framework](#)

The Denkyembaour District Assembly, created through Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2042 in February 2012, is the highest administrative and political authority in the district. It has a legal mandate to formulate and implement policies for the sustainable development of the area. The Assembly is composed of 33 members: 21 elected, 12 appointed, one Member of Parliament (ex-officio), and the District Chief Executive (DCE) as the administrative and political head. Departmental heads serve as technical advisors and co-opted members, forming an inclusive governance body that integrates political leadership, traditional authority, and professional expertise.

[Peace and Security](#)

Peace and security remain vital for stable governance and development. The District Security Council (DISEC), chaired by the DCE, collaborates with security agencies, traditional leaders, and civil society to maintain law and order. Regular joint security operations and dialogue with stakeholders help to proactively manage potential conflicts, including land disputes and unauthorized mining. While the district is generally peaceful, isolated tensions around land ownership and chieftaincy disputes occasionally arise, requiring continued vigilance and conflict-sensitive development planning.

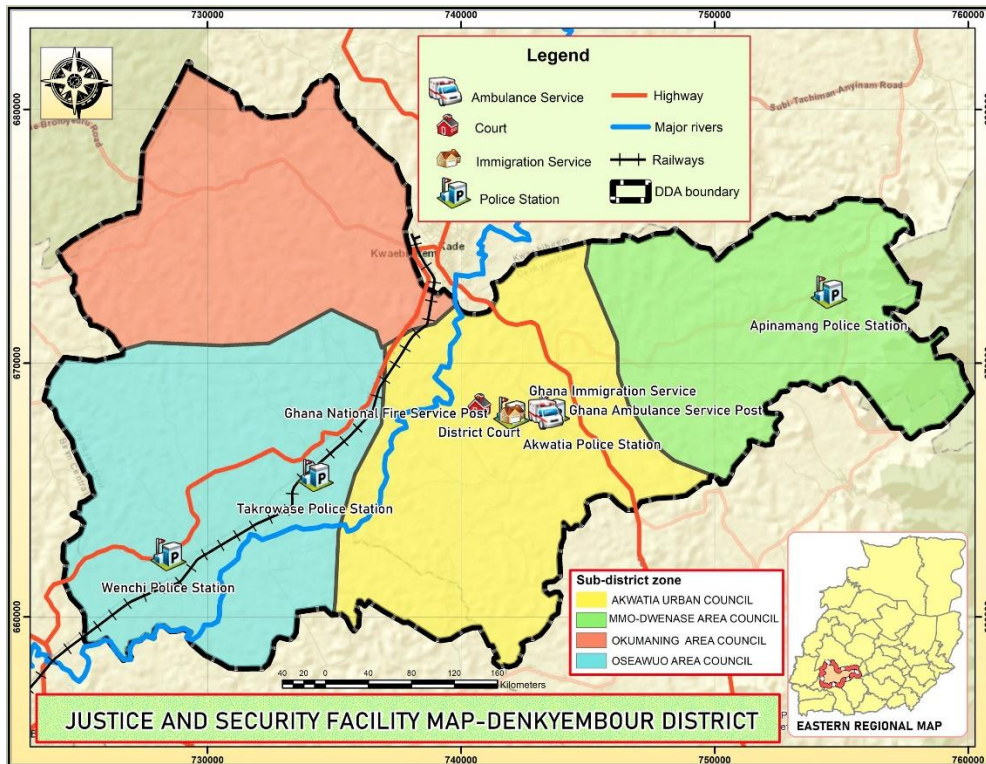


Fig 2.16: Justice and Security map of Denkyembour District

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025

Administrative and Operational Structure

Denkyembour District operates a decentralized administrative framework that brings services closer to the people. The district is divided into two substructures: Akwatia Urban Council and Topremang Area Council. These serve as critical intermediaries between the Assembly and local communities. Their functions include overseeing local projects, facilitating community participation, and coordinating civic activities. These substructures are instrumental in reinforcing grassroots governance, which is a core focus of the 2026–2029 MTDP Guidelines.

The Assembly oversees 18 decentralized departments, including Health, Education, Agriculture, Physical Planning, Works, Social Welfare, Community Development, NADMO, and the Business Advisory Centre (BAC). These departments report to the District Coordinating Director and work together to deliver services across all sectors.

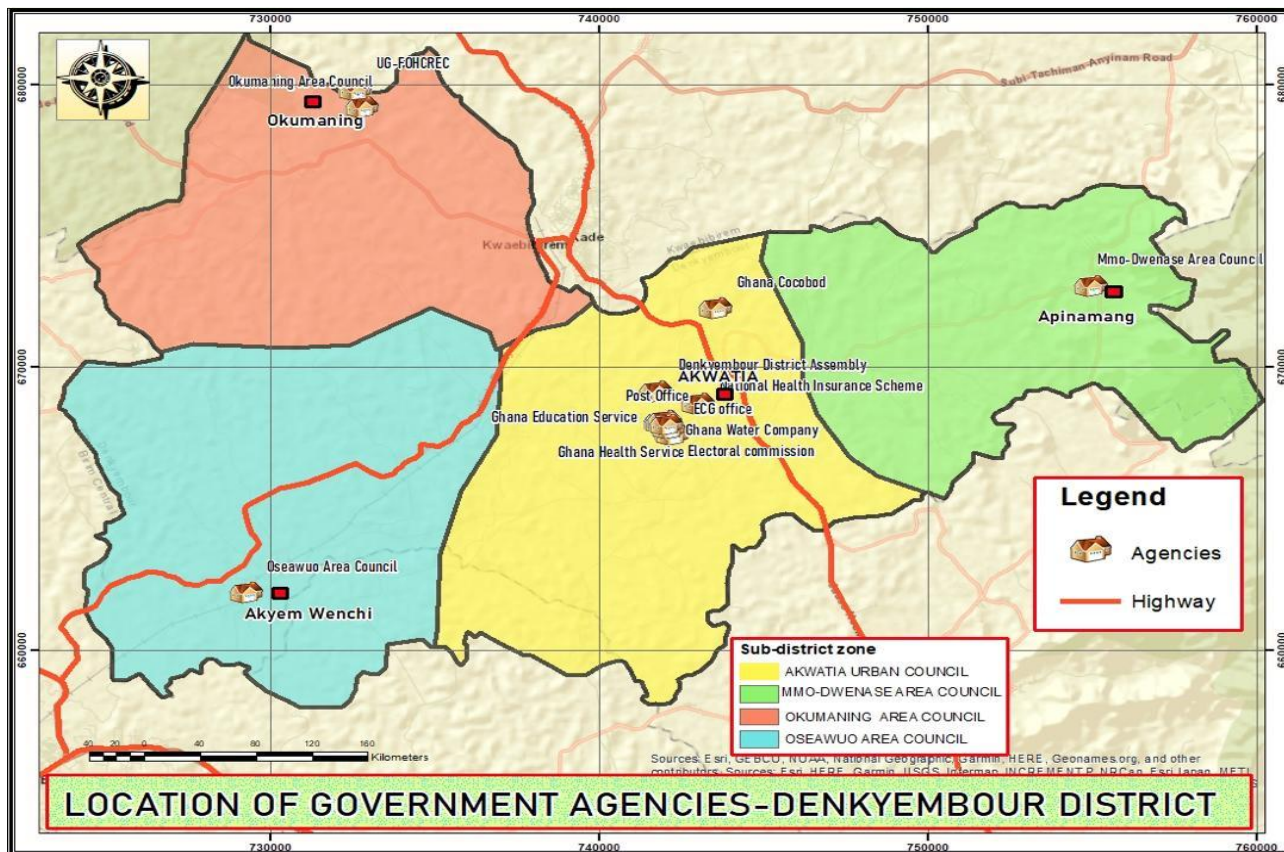


Fig2.17: Location of Government Agencies, DDA, 2025

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025

Community Action Planning and Popular Participation

Participatory governance is a hallmark of development planning in the District. The Assembly facilitates community action planning through focus group discussions, public forums, stakeholder validation sessions, and community scorecards. These processes are aligned with the NDPC’s participatory planning requirements for the 2026–2029 cycle, ensuring community needs and priorities directly inform policy and budgetary decisions.

Popular participation is further enhanced through the involvement of CSOs, CBOs, youth associations, religious groups, and women’s networks in all planning stages. The Assembly also organizes town hall meetings, budget hearings, and stakeholder consultative fora to promote transparency and accountability.

Interaction with Traditional Authorities

The Assembly acknowledges the essential role of Traditional Authorities in community governance. Chiefs and elders are actively engaged in land administration, dispute resolution, cultural preservation, and community mobilization. Their participation in Assembly activities provides legitimacy and cultural sensitivity to development interventions. Regular consultations are held with Traditional Councils, particularly in areas such as land use planning, chieftaincy transitions, and project site selection.

Addressing Corruption and Enhancing Social Accountability

Although efforts are being made to enhance transparency, issues of perceived corruption and weak enforcement of regulations persist. The Assembly is responding with stronger internal controls, procurement audits, and capacity-building in ethical governance. The Internal Audit Unit plays a critical role in ensuring financial discipline and compliance.

To promote social accountability, the Assembly encourages citizen oversight of projects through community monitoring teams and participatory M&E. Platforms like suggestion boxes, feedback lines, and “Meet-the-Press” series help ensure public access to information and open dialogue on service delivery challenges.

2.13 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a core function in the governance process. The DPCU oversees the M&E framework, ensuring that all projects and programs are regularly assessed for performance, impact, and sustainability. Tools such as the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT), Annual Progress Reports (APRs), and the Composite Budget tracking system are utilized for accountability and learning. The Assembly also collaborates with external agencies for independent evaluations and data validation.

Feedback from these evaluations is used to adjust implementation strategies and improve service delivery. However, challenges persist, including inadequate data management tools, limited staff capacity, and irregular reporting. The Assembly is addressing these gaps through staff training and digitization of records.

The governance landscape in Denkyembour District demonstrates a strong commitment to participatory development, institutional coordination, and community-driven planning. Through

decentralized administration, partnerships with traditional authorities, and a culture of civic engagement, the Assembly continues to build a resilient and inclusive governance system.

To fully realize the development objectives under the 2026–2029 MTDP, it is essential to invest in capacity-building, strengthen accountability mechanisms, and sustain peace and security across the district. Enhanced coordination, digital governance tools, and increased stakeholder participation will be key in driving transparent and effective implementation of the district’s development agenda.

SWOT Analysis – Denkyemba District (2026–2029)

A comprehensive SWOT analysis of the Denkyemba District, based on the findings from the recent situational analysis and aligned with the strategic objectives under the Medium-Term Development Planning Framework (MTDPF) for the period 2026 to 2029. The aim is to provide an analytical overview of the district’s internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as the external opportunities and threats that can influence development planning and implementation in the coming years.

Denkyemba District has several strengths that form a foundation for sustainable development. The district is endowed with fertile lands and an active farming population, making agriculture the most dominant economic activity. The presence of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) and veterinary officers, although limited, offers technical support to local farmers and enhances agricultural productivity. Furthermore, the district is naturally rich in mineral resources such as gold and diamond, providing prospects for mining-based economic activities. The district also possesses underdeveloped tourism assets, including waterfalls and cultural heritage sites, which have the potential to attract both domestic and international tourists when well harnessed.

Administratively, Denkyemba benefits from a decentralized governance structure led by the District Assembly, supported by sub-district councils. This structure allows for efficient community mobilization and participatory decision-making. Additionally, existing social protection programmes such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the Persons with Disability (PWD) Fund, and the School Feeding Programme contribute to improving the welfare of vulnerable groups. These programmes, when strengthened and expanded, can play a critical role in reducing poverty and enhancing human development.

Despite its strengths, the district is confronted with numerous weaknesses that hinder its socio-economic progress. A major challenge is the limited access to capital for start-ups and small businesses. Many entrepreneurs struggle to obtain affordable credit, while farmers face difficulties in purchasing expensive inputs needed to improve their yields. Infrastructure in the district remains underdeveloped, with poor road networks, dilapidated school buildings, and inadequate healthcare facilities. Essential services such as electricity, water supply, and telecommunications are also unreliable and unevenly distributed.

Human resource gaps are evident across key sectors. There is a persistent shortage of qualified teachers, health personnel, and agricultural staff, particularly AEAs and veterinary officers, which affects the quality of service delivery. Weaknesses in planning and data management further constrain development efforts. The absence of integrated land-use plans, poor monitoring and evaluation systems, and inadequate record-keeping across departments undermine evidence-based decision-making and long-term development planning.

The district has several opportunities that can be harnessed to improve living standards and stimulate economic growth. The youthful population presents an opportunity to channel energy and creativity into agribusiness, technology, and the creative arts. Engaging the youth through targeted programmes in vocational training and entrepreneurship could significantly reduce unemployment and poverty.

Tourism development also presents a viable economic opportunity. The district's natural attractions, such as the Apenamang Waterfalls, can be developed into eco-tourism destinations with the necessary investments in infrastructure and marketing. The promotion of cultural festivals and community-based tourism can also contribute to job creation and local revenue generation.

Moreover, the district can benefit from partnerships with the private sector, especially in infrastructure development, agriculture, and service delivery. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) can offer alternative financing models and technical expertise to complement government efforts. The scaling up of vocational and technical training, along with the promotion of inclusive education for persons with disabilities, also provides a platform to build a more resilient and inclusive society.

Denkyemhour District faces a range of external threats that could undermine its development gains. One of the most significant threats is environmental degradation caused by illegal mining (galamsey), deforestation, erosion, and indiscriminate bush burning. These activities not only deplete natural resources but also destroy farmlands, pollute water bodies, and contribute to climate-related disasters such as flooding.

The district is also vulnerable to several social risks. Teenage pregnancy, child labor, and the spread of communicable diseases such as malaria and COVID-19 continue to impact human capital development. Malnutrition among children and pregnant women is still prevalent, largely due to inadequate knowledge in nutrition and limited access to nutritious food. These risks, if not addressed, will continue to erode productivity and deepen poverty levels, especially in rural communities.

Governance challenges such as chieftaincy disputes, political interference in administrative processes, and low citizen participation in governance and elections pose threats to social cohesion and institutional effectiveness. Donor fatigue and reduced external funding can further constrain development interventions. Additionally, the local economy remains susceptible to global and domestic market shocks, including commodity price volatility, rising cost of living, and the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. These threats require proactive mitigation strategies to build the district's resilience.

The SWOT analysis of Denkyemhour District reveals a district with enormous potential yet constrained by systemic challenges. The fertile agricultural landscape, natural resource endowments, existing social programmes, and decentralized governance systems provide a strong foundation for development. However, issues such as limited access to finance, weak infrastructure, inadequate staffing, and environmental degradation threaten to undermine progress.

It is recommended that the district prioritizes strategic investments in infrastructure and human capital development, strengthens planning and data systems, and fosters private sector partnerships. By leveraging its strengths, addressing its weaknesses, capitalizing on opportunities, and mitigating potential threats, Denkyemhour District can make significant strides toward inclusive and sustainable development in the 2026–2029 planning cycle.

Table 2.22: SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE DENKYEMBOUR DISTRICT.

Category	Key Elements
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural potential: Fertile lands, active farming population, presence of AEAs and veterinary officers (though inadequate) - Natural resources: Rich in minerals, with underdeveloped tourist attractions (e.g., waterfalls, cultural sites) - Functional local governance: District Assembly and sub-district structures for community mobilization - Existing social protection systems: LEAP, NHIS, PWD Fund, School Feeding Programme
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to finance: Difficulty accessing start-up capital and affordable credit; high cost of inputs - Inadequate infrastructure: Poor road networks, dilapidated schools and health facilities, unreliable electricity and telecom - Human resource gaps: Shortage of teachers, healthcare workers, agricultural and technical staff - Weak data and planning systems: No land use plans, poor M&E and record-keeping practices
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth engagement: Promoting youth in agribusiness, ICT, and creative industries - Tourism development: Potential for eco-tourism, leveraging sites like Apenamang Waterfalls - Public-private partnerships: Collaborations in infrastructure, agriculture, and service delivery

	- Skills development: Expansion of vocational training, digital inclusion, and PWD educational programs
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental degradation: Illegal mining (galamsey), deforestation, erosion, bushfires, and flooding - Social risks: High rates of teenage pregnancy, child labor, disease outbreaks (malaria, malnutrition), and COVID-19 impacts - Governance challenges: Chieftaincy disputes, political interference, low civic participation, donor fatigue - Economic shocks: Commodity price volatility, food insecurity, climate change impacts

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Overview of Hazard and Disaster Risk in Denkyemba District

Hazards—both natural and man-made—pose significant risks to the safety, livelihoods, and infrastructure of the Denkyemba District. While the district is not situated within Ghana’s high-risk seismic zone and therefore remains largely insulated from catastrophic natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic activity, it continues to face substantial localized threats, primarily due to environmental degradation, poor land-use practices, and human-induced activities.

The major hazard risks in the district stem from unplanned development, climate-related events, and illegal mining activities, all of which have increasingly exposed communities to flooding, soil erosion, fire outbreaks, and rainstorm damages. The impacts of these hazards are felt across the socioeconomic and environmental sectors of the District, often resulting in the destruction of property, displacement of residents, disruption of livelihoods, and loss of biodiversity.

Natural Hazards

Natural and Man-Made Hazards

While Denkyem bour District is not prone to large-scale natural disasters, it remains vulnerable to recurring localized hazards that are often intensified by climate variability and human-induced activities.

One of the most prevalent natural hazards in the district is flooding, particularly during the peak rainy season from May to July. Urban areas such as Akwatia are especially affected due to inadequate drainage systems and the encroachment on watercourses and wetlands for settlement and agricultural purposes. These conditions expose several communities to flash floods, which result in the destruction of homes, schools, and roads, the displacement of residents, outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid, and disruptions to farming and trading activities that sustain local livelihoods.

Rainstorms also pose a significant risk to the district. These high-intensity storms, often accompanied by strong winds, because considerable damage to infrastructure, especially in areas with poorly constructed buildings. School structures and roofs are frequently affected, and the storms often lead to the uprooting of trees, damage to electricity poles, and destruction of farmlands. The impact of such events increases the vulnerability of both farmers and schoolchildren, compromising their safety and daily activities.

Bushfires represent another recurring threat, particularly during the dry season. These fires are largely man-made, driven by indiscriminate burning practices for land preparation in farming, traditional hunting methods, charcoal production, and careless use of fire within communities. The effects of bushfires are far-reaching, including the destruction of forest cover and wildlife habitats, loss of economic trees and crop yields, increased air pollution leading to respiratory health problems, and soil degradation due to the loss of fertile topsoil.

In addition to natural hazards, Denkyem bour District faces a growing challenge from man-made environmental threats, most notably the widespread practice of illegal mining, commonly referred to as *galamsey*. This activity poses one of the most critical risks to both environmental sustainability and human security in the district. The proliferation of illegal mining operations has led to the contamination of water bodies, destruction of arable lands, deforestation, and heightened

social and health risks in affected communities. If left unaddressed, these activities will continue to undermine development gains and pose a long-term threat to the well-being of the district's population.

Impacts of Illegal Mining

Illegal mining operations—largely unregulated and dangerous—have far-reaching consequences on the environment, health, and general safety of residents. Key hazards and effects include:

- **Water Pollution:** Mercury and other chemicals used in gold extraction are discharged into rivers and streams, polluting water bodies such as River Birim. This affects the availability of clean water for drinking and domestic use and severely disrupts aquatic life.
- **Land Degradation and Erosion:** Galamsey activities lead to deforestation and the removal of topsoil, which results in extensive soil erosion, formation of gulleys, and abandoned mining pits that pose physical dangers to humans and livestock.
- **Flooding Intensification:** The alteration of natural landforms and vegetation cover increases surface runoff and reduces the land's ability to absorb water, thereby aggravating the frequency and severity of floods.
- **Health Hazards:** The use of mercury and cyanide in unregulated gold extraction exposes miners and nearby residents to long-term health risks, including neurological disorders and respiratory issues. Open pits also become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, contributing to a rise in malaria cases.
- **Threat to Agriculture:** Farmlands are increasingly being converted into mining sites, reducing the amount of arable land and threatening food security in affected communities.
- **Security Threats:** Illegal mining also contributes to lawlessness, child labor, school dropouts, and in some cases, violent conflicts over land and resource control.

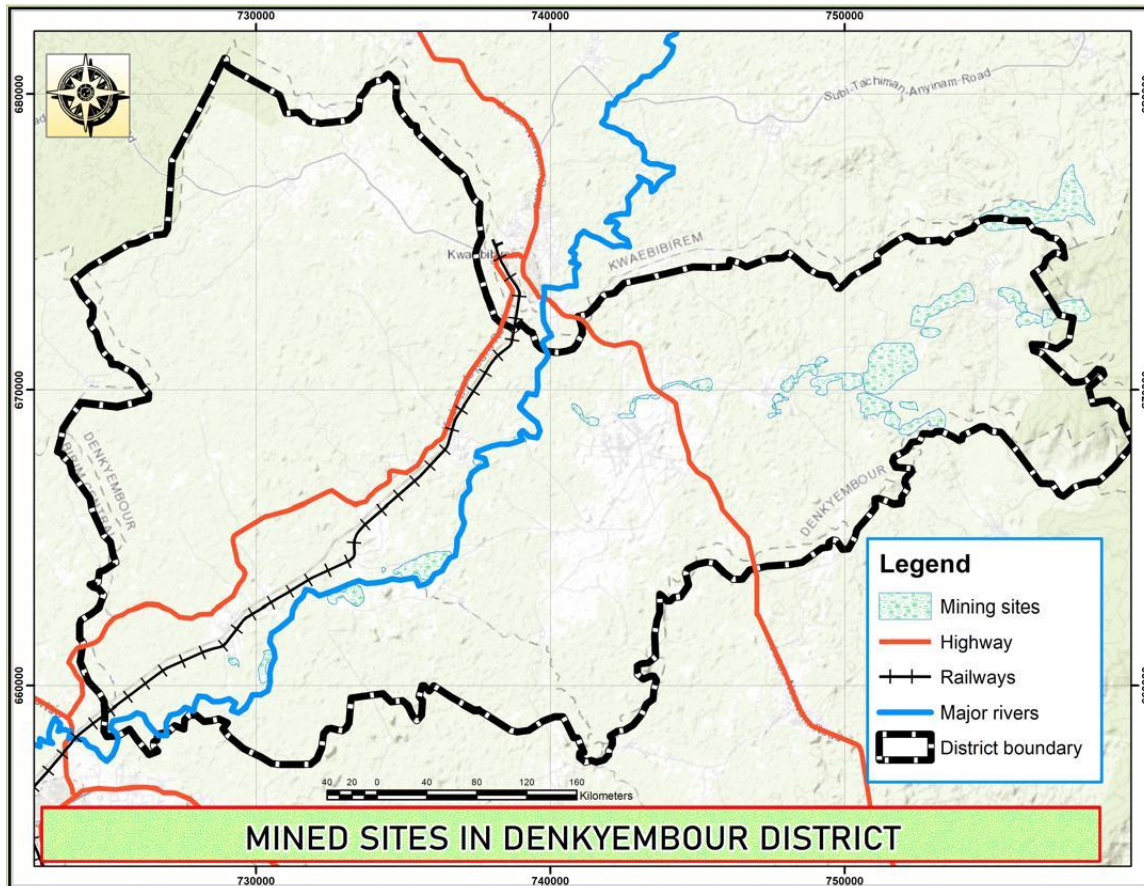


Fig. 2.18: Mined Sites in Denkyembour District, 2025.

Source: DPCU Secretariat (DDA), 2025

Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanisms

The Denkyembour District Assembly, through its District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), plays a vital role in coordinating responses to hazards and emergencies. Their mandate includes sensitizing communities on fire safety and flood preparedness, monitoring high-risk areas for early warning signs, distributing emergency relief supplies during disasters, and undertaking the construction and maintenance of drainage systems in flood-prone zones. Additionally, these bodies work in partnership with security agencies to regulate and control harmful practices such as bush burning and unauthorized mining.

However, despite these proactive efforts, significant challenges remain. The district continues to face logistical constraints, including the lack of adequate equipment for effective emergency

response. Limited financial resources also hinder the implementation of comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategies. Furthermore, weak enforcement of by-laws governing land use and environmental protection undermines the district's ability to build resilience against hazards.

To effectively reduce the impact of disasters in the Denkyembaour District, a more robust and coordinated approach is required. This includes strengthening the enforcement of environmental regulations to address illegal mining and safeguard critical natural resources such as water bodies and forest reserves. Upgrading drainage infrastructure in urban and low-lying areas is also essential to mitigate flooding risks. Increasing public education on disaster preparedness and promoting responsible land-use practices will enhance community awareness and participation in risk reduction. Moreover, NADMO must be adequately resourced with early warning systems, logistics, and ongoing training to enhance its capacity to respond swiftly and efficiently to emergencies. The promotion of alternative livelihoods, especially for youth and rural populations, is also necessary to reduce over-reliance on environmentally destructive activities like illegal mining. Lastly, the enforcement of building regulations must be intensified to ensure that physical structures can withstand hazards such as rainstorms and fire outbreaks.

Both natural and man-made hazards continue to threaten the socio-economic development of Denkyembaour District. While flooding, rainstorms, and fire outbreaks remain recurring natural threats, the unchecked expansion of illegal mining poses a growing and severe man-made risk. Addressing these challenges calls for stronger institutional collaboration, proactive disaster management, active community engagement, and strict adherence to environmental protection laws. These measures are essential to fostering a more resilient and sustainable district.

2.10. Key Development Issues of the Denkyembaour district

National development requires a clear understanding of the major challenges and opportunities across different thematic areas. This report highlights key development issues identified under five critical pillars: Economic Development & Prosperity, Employment and Skills, Environment and Resilience, Peace and Security, and International Relations. These issues represent both the root causes of underdevelopment and the areas requiring urgent policy intervention for sustainable growth and inclusive progress.

Economic Development & Prosperity

The economy continues to face structural weaknesses, limiting its ability to generate inclusive and sustainable growth. High unemployment and underemployment remain pressing concerns, particularly among youth and women, who constitute the majority of the labor force. Industrialization and value addition in key sectors such as agriculture, mining, and manufacturing remain underdeveloped, restricting economic transformation. Access to credit and financial services is weak, especially for small and medium enterprises, undermining private sector growth. Furthermore, regional disparities in economic opportunities deepen inequalities, leaving some communities marginalized from the mainstream economy.

Employment, Skills & Opportunities

Job creation remains inadequate to meet the growing demand of the youthful population. Many graduates face a mismatch between the skills acquired from education and training institutions and the practical needs of the labor market. The informal sector, which absorbs the majority of workers, is characterized by low productivity and vulnerability. Support systems for entrepreneurship and innovation are limited, constraining creativity and start-up growth. Additionally, gender disparities in employment and income continue to hinder the participation of women in the economic space.

Environment & Resilient Built Environment

Environmental degradation poses a significant threat to sustainable development. Deforestation, land degradation, and loss of biodiversity undermine livelihoods, particularly for rural communities dependent on natural resources. Poor waste management practices and pollution in both urban and rural areas compromise public health and the environment. Climate change has heightened community vulnerability to floods, droughts, and other natural disasters. Weak enforcement of environmental regulations further exacerbates the situation, while rapid urbanization without adequate planning creates unsafe and unsustainable human settlements.

Peace, Security & Social Cohesion

Peace and security are fundamental to sustainable development, yet several challenges threaten stability. Rising crime, violence, and insecurity affect both rural and urban communities. Disaster preparedness and emergency response mechanisms remain inadequate, exposing communities to risks. Weak social cohesion, coupled with growing polarization, has the potential to fuel ethnic and religious tensions if not properly managed. Furthermore, limited trust in governance and rule of law institutions weakens citizens’ confidence in the state and undermines national unity.

International Relations & Cooperation

In today’s interconnected world, international relations are essential for advancing national development. However, the country faces weak international cooperation and limited global partnerships, which reduce its competitiveness on the world stage. The ability to attract foreign direct investment and development aid is constrained by institutional and policy gaps. Participation in regional and global trade agreements remains limited, reducing opportunities for market expansion. Additionally, diaspora engagement in national development is weak, and institutional capacity for international negotiation and collaboration requires strengthening.

The key development issues outlined above highlight the interconnected nature of economic, social, environmental, and global challenges. Addressing them requires a comprehensive and coordinated policy approach that fosters inclusive growth, builds human capacity, safeguards the environment, ensures peace and stability, and strengthens international partnerships. Prioritizing these issues in medium- to long-term planning will lay the foundation for building a prosperous, resilient, and united society.

Table 2.23: List of Key Development Issues of the Denkyembaour district

Thematic Area	Key Development Issues
Economic Development & Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of inclusive and sustainable economic growth • High unemployment and underemployment, especially among youth and women

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited industrialization and value addition in key sectors • Weak private sector development and inadequate access to credit • Regional inequalities in income and opportunities
Employment, Skills & Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to decent jobs and equal opportunities • Mismatch between education/training and labor market needs • High vulnerability of informal sector workers • Limited entrepreneurial and innovation support systems • Gender disparities in employment and income
Environment & Resilient Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity • Poor waste management and pollution in urban and rural areas • Vulnerability of communities to climate change, floods, and other disasters • Weak enforcement of environmental regulations • Inadequate planning for sustainable urban growth
Peace, Security & Social Cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising crime, violence, and insecurity in some communities • Inadequate disaster preparedness and emergency response • Weak social cohesion and increasing polarization • Potential ethnic and religious tensions • Limited trust in governance, justice, and rule of law institutions
International Relations & Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak international cooperation and limited global partnerships

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low capacity to attract foreign direct investment and development aid• Limited participation in regional and global trade agreements• Inadequate diaspora engagement in national development• Weak institutional capacity for international negotiation and collaboration
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Table 2.24: Matrix of Key Development Issues, Strategies, and Expected Outcomes

Thematic Area	Key Development Issues	Development Strategies	Expected Outcomes
Economic Development & Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low inclusive and sustainable growth • High unemployment • Weak industrialization & SMEs • Regional inequalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote industrialization and value addition • Expand access to affordable credit & SME support • Implement regional development programs • Foster digital transformation & innovation • Strengthen public–private partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased economic growth and productivity • Reduced unemployment • Vibrant SME sector • Balanced regional development
Employment, Skills & Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited decent jobs • Skills mismatch • Informal sector vulnerability • Gender disparities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align TVET with industry needs • Expand entrepreneurship/start-up programs • Provide social protection for informal workers • Mainstream gender equality in employment • Promote digital skills training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced employability of workforce • Reduced youth unemployment • Stronger informal sector resilience • Greater gender equality in the labor market
Environment & Resilient Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation & biodiversity loss • Poor waste management • Vulnerability to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen environmental governance • Promote afforestation & conservation • Develop integrated waste management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved environmental sustainability • Reduced climate vulnerability

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build climate resilience & disaster risk reduction • Promote sustainable urban planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaner urban and rural environments • Safer and resilient settlements
Peace, Security & Social Cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising crime & insecurity • Inadequate disaster preparedness • Weak social cohesion • Ethnic/religious tensions • Weak trust in governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen community policing & intelligence • Expand disaster preparedness and response systems • Promote civic education & inter-ethnic dialogue • Enhance access to justice & accountability • Foster inclusive governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer communities • Stronger disaster resilience • Greater social harmony • Improved trust in institutions
International Relations & Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak global partnerships • Limited FDI & trade engagement • Low diaspora involvement • Weak negotiation capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen bilateral/multilateral relations • Improve investment climate & trade facilitation • Enhance participation in AfCFTA & global trade agreements • Develop diaspora investment frameworks • Build capacity for international diplomacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased FDI & development aid • Expanded regional & global trade opportunities • Stronger diaspora contributions • Improved international positioning

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND COMMUNITY NEEDS

The previous chapter reviewed the *Situational analysis* and presented an overview of the district's current development context, including a summary of community needs and aspirations. This chapter outlines the district's development priorities, aligning them with the district specific issues across the various thematic areas.

The thematic areas reflect the district's commitment to directing resources toward critical sectors during the plan period (2026–2029). Additionally, this chapter presents a POCC (Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints, and Challenges) analysis and identifies key development issues in line with the District needs, goals and aspiration under the MTDP (2026–2029).

3.1 Prioritized Development Issues for the Denkyemba District

- 1) Limited revenue mobilization
- 2) Ineffective Sub-structures
- 3) Inadequate involvement of stakeholders in governance
- 4) Poor service delivery
- 5) Low Agricultural Productivity
- 6) Poor storage and transportation systems (post-harvest loss)
- 7) Enhance capacity of small and medium scale enterprises
- 8) Limited local participation in economic development
- 9) Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
- 10) Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires
- 11) Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
- 12) Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
- 13) Climate Change and Disaster prevention and Management
- 14) Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
- 15) Poor sanitation and waste management
- 16) Increasing demand for household water supply
- 17) High levels of Youth Unemployment
- 18) Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
- 19) Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes

- 20) Inadequate opportunities for persons with disability to contribute to society
- 21) Poor quality of education at all levels
- 22) Gaps in physical access to quality health care

3.2 How Prioritization Was Done

The prioritization of the issues for the Medium-Term Development Plan was carried out through a systematic and participatory approach. Key stakeholders including community representatives, government officials, sector experts and development partners were engaged to ensure that the identified priorities reflect local needs and development aspirations. The process began with a comprehensive assessment of existing conditions and challenges, followed by a review of available resources and institutional capacities. Criteria such as the impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable were considered. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights such as immunization and quality education, reduction of gender discrimination, were also considered. Again, the significant multiplier effect of the issue on the local economy such as attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes, growth, and alignment with national development goals were applied to rank proposed issues. Through consultative workshops and technical evaluations, consensus was reached on priority areas that balance immediate needs with long-term strategic objectives.

3.3 Open Fora at Area Council Levels and Prioritization of Issues

As part of the participatory planning process, a series of consultative meetings and public hearings were conducted across the four Area Councils. These engagements provided an opportunity for residents to express their needs, concerns, and aspirations for their respective communities. The insights gathered from these sessions were consolidated to identify key development issues requiring attention within the district.

Given the constraints on available resources, it became imperative to prioritize these identified needs to ensure that the most critical challenges are addressed efficiently. The prioritized issues were then aligned with both the development dimensions outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan Framework (2026–2029) and the findings from the situational analysis.

The table below presents a summary of the community needs and aspirations identified through this consultative process.

Table 3.1: PRIORITIZED NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF URBAN/AREA COUNCILS

AREA COUNCIL	NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF COMMUNITY
OSEAWUO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of one (1) manual borehole • Construction of 3-unit classroom block with office • Supply of 100 tables and chairs for students • Construction of CHPS compound • Drilling of mechanized borehole • Reshaping of roads • Construction of culvert • Construction of Mechanized boreholes • Construction of Subin bridge • Extension of electricity • Reshaping of town roads
MMO-DWENASE AREA COUNCIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Mechanized boreholes • Construction of 3 units classroom block • Roofing of school block • Construction of Mechanized boreholes • Construction of 3 unit JHS classroom block • Roofing and installation of doors at Dwenase maternity ward • Construction of Mechanized boreholes • Upgrading of manual boreholes to Mechanized boreholes • Renovation of classroom block •

<p>OKUMAINING AREA COUNCIL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanized bore hole for Nsuakyi area • Renovation of Okumaning Methodist basic school • Renovation and upgrading of the existing CHPS facility • Construction of Mechanized boreholes • Building of CHPS facility • Renovation of JHS block • Renovation of preschool block
<p>AKWATIA URBAN COUNCIL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of mechanized borehole • Construction of four(4) manual type borehole • Roofing of basic school unit 1 to 6 • Construction of mechanized borehole • Provision of beds for CHPS compound • Construction of mechanized borehole • 1 unit block weighing center • Construction of mechanized borehole • Renovation of weighing center • Construction of Two (2) mechanized boreholes • Renovation of two (2) boreholes • Construction of mechanized borehole • Roofing of school block • Construction of two (2) mechanized boreholes • Construction of school block • Convert 40% completed classroom block to teachers Bungalow

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of nurses quarters • Provision of beds for CHPS compound • Construction of 1 unit classroom block • Provision of two (2) delivery beds • Construction of KG 1&2 school block • Supplying of computers • Furnishing of ICT lab • Construction of ICT lab • Constriction of CHPS compound
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Source: DDA, Planning Department, 2025

3.4 District Development Priorities

The development priorities of the district in the medium term are captured under the Development Dimensions of the line with the National Medium-Term Development Framework for the period 2026-2029, namely:

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

3.5 Harmonizing Development Issues Linked to Community needs and District a Themes/Goals

The afore-mentioned development issues and others emanating from the situational analysis and community engagement linked with the themes in the Medium-Term Development Plan Framework (MTDPF) 2022-2025 as follows:

Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

In an effort to ensure coherence and strategic alignment between the grassroots-level demands and broader district development priorities, a harmonization exercise was undertaken. This process involved systematically comparing community-expressed needs and aspirations with the seven (7) key development gaps, problems, and issues identified during the performance review and stakeholder engagement processes.

To facilitate this comparison, a harmonization scoring matrix was employed. Each community need or aspiration was assessed for its degree of relationship with each identified development issue. The harmonization scoring criteria were as follows:

Table 3.3: SCORING FOR HARMONIZATION

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Source: NDPC, 2026-2029.

This approach provided a clear framework for ranking and prioritizing issues that are both highly demanded by the communities and critical to addressing developmental gaps in the district.

The harmonization results revealed key areas of convergence between community aspirations and district-level development issues, which will inform the prioritization of interventions in the upcoming Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The harmonized matrix, detailing the alignment between the summarized

community needs and the key development gaps, is presented in the subsequent section (usually followed by a table or matrix).

Table 3.2: HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES FROM PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILING 2022-2025

Community needs and aspirations	Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (from the performance review and profile)									
	Low revenue generation	Poor conditions of roads	Inadequate basic school infrastructure	Low agriculture productivity	Poor liquid and solid waste management	Poor linkage between agriculture and industry	Post-harvest losses	Total Score	To be calculated Average Score	Rank
Provision of Access / Motorable Roads / Drains and Maintenance	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	11	0.21	6 th
Provision of health facilities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.14	7 th
Provision of police post	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.14	7 th
Provision of mechanized borehole	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.64	3 rd
Provision of Telecommunication Network Coverage	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.07	10 th

Renovation of durbar grounds	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.14	6 th
Construction of nurses and teacher's bungalow	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	0.21	6 th
Extension of electricity	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.14	7 th
Construction of culverts	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	6	0.43	4 th
Extension of water system	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	10	0.71	2 nd
Provision of waste bin	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	11	0.79	1 st
Staff accommodation	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0.21	6 th
Reshaping of feeder roads	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0.29	5 th
Total Score	14	8	1	8	21	5	8			

Source: NDPC, 2022-2025

3.5 Sustainability Analysis of the Identified Development Issues

In an effort to ensure coherence and strategic alignment between grassroots-level demands and broader district development priorities, a harmonization exercise was conducted. This process involved systematically comparing community-expressed needs and aspirations with the seven (7) key development gaps, problems, and issues identified during the performance review and stakeholder engagement processes. To facilitate this comparison, a harmonization scoring matrix was employed. Each community need or aspiration was assessed for its degree of relationship with each identified development issue, using the following scoring criteria: 2 for a strong relationship, 1 for a weak relationship, and 0 for no relationship. This structured approach provided a clear framework for ranking and prioritizing interventions that are both demanded by communities and essential for addressing district development gaps. The harmonized matrix helped reveal convergence areas that will guide the prioritization of actions in the upcoming Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

Table 3.3: Harmonization Scoring Matrix

Community Needs and Aspirations	Low Revenue Generation	Poor Conditions of Roads	Inadequate Basic School Infrastructure	Low Agricultural Productivity	Poor Liquid & Solid Waste Management	Poor Linkage between Agriculture and Industry	Post-Harvest Losses	Total Score	Rank
Provision of Access / Motorable Roads / Drains and Maintenance	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	11	6 th
Provision of Health Facilities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7 th

Provision of Police Post	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7 th
Provision of Mechanized Borehole	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	3 rd
Provision of Telecommunication Network Coverage	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10 th
Renovation of Durbar Grounds	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	6 th
Construction of Nurses and Teacher's Bungalow	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	6 th
Extension of Electricity	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7 th
Construction of Culverts	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	6	4 th
Extension of Water System	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	10	2 nd
Provision of Waste Bin	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	11	1 st
(Unlabeled Entry 1)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	6 th

(Unlabeled Entry 2)	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	5 th
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Sustainability Analysis of the Identified Development Issues

A sustainability analysis was conducted to assess the internal consistency and compatibility of the prioritized development issues in alignment with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), 2026–2029. The exercise applied three key tools: the Compatibility Matrix, Compound Matrix, and Sustainability Test. These tools helped evaluate interdependencies among issues and determine their potential impact on social inclusion, economic viability, environmental integrity, and institutional capacity.

Compatibility Matrix

This matrix assessed how well development issues complemented each other. It showed that the selected issues either reinforced or were neutral to one another, indicating no conflicting relationships. Therefore, they can be implemented concurrently for synergistic impact.

Compound Matrix

This tool examined how the objectives and programs influence poverty-environment dynamics. Most proposals had positive effects, especially in sanitation, water access, and sustainable agriculture. No major negative impacts were noted.

3.6 Sustainability Test

The test evaluated the proposed strategies across social, economic, environmental, and institutional sustainability domains. It helped refine activities in the Programme of Action to ensure long-term viability. All proposed interventions met the sustainability threshold and are feasible within the district’s institutional framework.

In conclusion, the harmonization and sustainability analysis confirmed that the district’s development priorities are strategically aligned, mutually reinforcing, environmentally sound, socially inclusive, and institutionally implementable.

Table 3.4: SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES AS CATEGORIZED UNDER DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND FOCUS AREAS

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTD 2026-2029	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
Economic Development	Strong and Resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revenue leakages
	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to credit for SMEs ▪ Low entrepreneurial culture among the youth ▪ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth
	Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of youth interest in agriculture ▪ High cost of production inputs ▪ Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively low yields ▪ Poor storage and transportation systems ▪ Inadequate database on farmers
	Tourism and Creative Industry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate data on tourist sites
Social Development	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate school infrastructure

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dilapidated Educational Infrastructure ▪ Inadequate school infrastructure ▪ Poor academic performance ▪ Inadequate Teacher Accommodation ▪ High school dropout rate ▪ Low enrolment rate especially girls ▪ Inadequate teaching and learning materials ▪ Inadequate
	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
	Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate nutrition education ▪ Infant and adult malnutrition
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality drinking water ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management ▪ High prevalence of open defecation ▪ Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities
	Child Protection and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outdated Child Protection Related Policies and Legislations (e.g., ECCD Policy)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy gaps in addressing pertinent child protection issues ▪ Increasing Child Rights Violation ▪ Limited awareness on Child Rights and Development issues ▪ Inadequate alternative care services ▪ Weak implementation of policies and regulations on children ▪ Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law ▪ Inadequate Policies, Programmes and logistics for Vulnerable ▪ High Illiteracy Rate among the Vulnerable ▪ Low awareness in gender main Streaming
	Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low participation of females in public and political offices ▪ Limited access to credit facilities for businesses owned by women

Source: DPCU Secretariat, 2025

CHAPTER FOUR

FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Compatibility Matrix of Development Goals (2026–2029)

The compatibility matrix evaluates the consistency among the selected development goals of the District Medium-Term Development Framework (2026–2029). This is intended to ensure that the goals are mutually supportive, avoid duplication or conflict, and enhance coherence in implementation.

The goals assessed include:

- Foster a Prosperous Society
- Expand Opportunities for All.
- Protect The Natural Environment and Promote Built Environment
- Uphold A Stable, United and Secure Society
- Strengthen international relations and partnerships

To analyze the relationships among these goals, each was listed down the rows and across the columns of a matrix. The compatibility of each pair of goals was then assessed using a three-level rating system: High, Medium, or Low consistency.

The results of the compatibility assessment are presented Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1: Compatibility Assessment

Goal	Goal 1: Foster a Prosperous Society	Goal 2: Expand Opportunities for All	Goal 3: Protect The Natural Environment and Promote Built Environment	Goal 4: Uphold A Stable, United and Secure	Goal 5: Strengthen international relations and partnerships
Goal 1: Build a Prosperous District	—	High	High	Medium	High

Goal 2: Improve Social Protection and Inclusion	High	—	Medium	High	High
Goal 3: Enhance Infrastructure, Environment & Human Settlement	High	Medium	—	Medium	Medium
Goal 4: Deepen Decentralization, Governance & Accountability	Medium	High	Medium	—	High

The assessment revealed strong complementarities between Goal 1 and both Goals 2 and 3. A prosperous district requires a healthy and protected population (Goal 2) and sound infrastructure and environmental management (Goal 3), justifying the high consistency ratings. Goal 2 also aligns well with Goal 4, as enhancing accountability and governance structures contributes to improved social service delivery.

Medium consistency was observed between Goal 1 and Goal 4, as economic development is supported by effective decentralization but may require deliberate integration to ensure coherence. Similarly, infrastructure expansion (Goal 3) and governance improvements (Goal 4) were found to be moderately aligned, indicating the need for planning synchronization in implementing these initiatives.

This compatibility matrix provides a strategic tool to guide program integration and policy alignment within the district’s development framework.

4.2 District Development Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The Denkyembour District Assembly has aligned its development goals with the national objectives outlined in the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF), which reflects the Government of Ghana’s broader development agenda. This agenda seeks to create wealth through economic transformation, drive inclusive growth, accelerate poverty reduction, and safeguard the rights and welfare

of vulnerable and marginalized groups within a decentralized and democratic governance system. To contribute to the realization of these national priorities, the District has outlined the following development goals:

- Foster a Prosperous Society
- Expand Opportunities for All.
- Protect The Natural Environment and Promote Built Environment
- Uphold A Stable, United and Secure Society
- Strengthen international relations and partnerships

During the implementation period, emphasis will be placed on promoting sustainable economic growth, accelerating job creation—especially through agro-processing and industrialization—and enhancing social inclusion. The MTDPF 2026–2029 aims to create an enabling environment that empowers all citizens, regardless of their socio-economic background or geographical location, to access basic social services such as quality healthcare, education, potable water, security, and active participation in local governance.

In line with this vision, the Denkyembaour District Assembly is committed to ensuring that all communities, irrespective of their political, religious, or economic status, equitably benefit from mobilized resources and development initiatives.

Using the framework of "community development", the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) identified sustainable priority development issues and adopted relevant policy objectives and strategies to address them. These objectives and strategies were rigorously assessed through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process—including the Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test—to ensure their alignment with sustainability and environmental standards. The adopted development objectives and strategies are outlined in the table 4.2 below;

Table 4.2: Matrix on District Development Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension: Governance and Institutional Development					
Ineffective sub-district structures	Enhance service delivery through transparent and accountable governance	Increase effective sub-district structures from one to five by the end of 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of assembly members at the local level Revamp and adequately resource sub-district structures (Town, Area, and Unit Committees) to perform statutory functions effectively. 	Sub-Structure Improvement Programme
Inadequate service delivery by local authorities	Enhance service delivery through transparent and accountable governance	Ensure that 90% of municipal departments meet established service standards by the end of 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve efficiency in service delivery 	Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme
Limited public participation in local governance	Enhance service delivery through transparent and accountable governance	Promote good governance, citizenship and public accountability in all electoral areas	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the People’s Assembly concept to encourage citizens to participate in governance 	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme
Inadequate infrastructure and poor living and working conditions across state security services	Enhance service delivery through transparent and accountable governance	Improve infrastructure for security services by renovating or constructing at least 3 operational facilities in identified priority areas by the end of 2029	Enhance public safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase investment in Security Infrastructure 	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme
Weak implementation of planning and budgeting	Enhance service delivery through transparent and accountable governance	Achieve at least 95% execution of approved annual budgets by the end of 2029	Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote inclusive and participatory planning processes that integrate local economic development (LED) opportunities Strengthen capacity for spatial planning at the regional and local authority level 	Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme
Dimension: Economic Development					
Weak revenue generating capacity of MMDAs	Build a diversified, transformed and a prosperous economy	Increase IGF of the District Sby 60% by the end of 2029	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance revenue mobilization capacity of MMDAs 	Financial Management Programme

Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	Build a diversified, transformed and a prosperous economy	Train 600 youth in entrepreneurial skills by the end of 2029 to enhance self-employment and business creation opportunities.	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth • Strengthen programmes aimed entrepreneurship development 	Local Economic Development Programme
High cost of production inputs	Build a diversified, transformed and a prosperous economy	Lower the cost of agricultural production inputs by at least 20% for all farmers by the end of 2029	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote domestic production and supply of inputs • Improve access to agricultural lands for marginalized groups • Develop special agriculture commodity processing zones to enhance value addition and create agribusiness clusters 	Local Economic Development Programme
High level of postharvest losses	Build a diversified, transformed and a prosperous economy	Reduce postharvest losses by 30% among farmers by the end of 2029	Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels. • Facilitate continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres. • Implement commodities trading centres (i.e., modern farmers' markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables, and tubers. 	Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
Inadequate extension services	Build a diversified, transformed and a prosperous economy	Increase extension service coverage by 100% access by the end of 2029	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the production of climate-resilient varieties of food, cash and industrial crops, including diverse vegetables and legumes, fruits, and bio-fortified nutrient-rich crops using sustainable agricultural practices • Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) in agricultural research • for Economic Transformation Agenda (AETA) through the Feed Ghana Programme (FGP). 	Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
Inadequate market infrastructure	Build a diversified, transformed and a prosperous economy	Improve access to markets across the municipality by constructing or renovating 10	Improve connectivity &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop specialized agro-industrial markets • Modernize physical market structures including night markets 	Local Economic Development Programme

		market facilities in key locations by the end of 2029	reduce transport costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transport & logistics connectivity • Expand storage & cold chain facilities • Strengthen market governance & safety 	
Poor infrastructure leading to and at tourist destinations	Build a diversified, transformed and a prosperous economy	Improve infrastructure of at least 2 tourist sites the end of 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence • Develop available and potential sites, including palace museums, to meet international standards • Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner with chiefs and other traditional authorities to promote the commercialization of heritage festivals. 	Local Economic Development Programme
Limited Value addition	Build a diversified, transformed and a prosperous economy	Improve infrastructure at 2 key tourist sites by the end of 2029 to enhance visitor experience and promote local tourism development.	Promote food transformation (processing and value-addition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to local processors to source their raw materials from smallholder farmers in rural areas • Facilitate the establishment cottage industries for the processing and packaging of locally produced fruits and vegetables and other nutritious foods. 	Local Economic Development Programme
Loss of farmlands to gamsey, housing and other related activities	Build a diversified, transformed and a prosperous economy	Reclaim at least 150 hectares of degraded mining sites each year through ecological restoration and land rehabilitation measures by 2029	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Local farmers. • Provide incentives to best performing farmers • Encourage youth in agriculture 	Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
Dimension: Environment And Human Settlement Development					
Poor road condition and network	Create safe and livable communities	Rehabilitate 100 km of priority roads across the district by the end of 2029 to improve connectivity and transportation.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme
Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	Create safe and livable communities	Build spatial planning capacity at the local level by training Building inspectorates' unit and developing spatial plans for	Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the technical capacity of district planning and physical planning units for effective spatial development and land use planning. 	Spatial Development Programme

		all sub-districts by the end of 2029		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity for spatial planning at the regional and local authority level 	
Increasing forest degradation of protected areas	Create safe and livable communities	Reduce forest degradation in protected areas by 50% by the end of 2029	Safeguard Forest and protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify the implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (2016-2040) and Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2035) (SDG Target 6.6, 15.2) Strengthen environmental governance including 	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Poor drainage systems	Create safe and livable communities	improve 1km drainage systems in flood-prone areas by the end of 2029 to reduce flooding and improve sanitation	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDGs Target 3.d, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) Improve enforcement and compliance of disaster risk reduction (DRR) laws 	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Unstable power supply	Create safe and livable communities	Increase the municipality's electricity coverage to 100% by the end of 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Self-Help Electrification Project (SHEP) and use means testing approaches to 	Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme
Low institutional capacity to address climate change and variability issues	Create safe and livable communities	Strengthen capacity of all departments to address climate change and variability by the end of 2029	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify institutional capacity development in climate change (SDG 	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Recurrent incidence of disaster and poor coordination of disaster response (Poor early warning systems)	Create safe and livable communities	Reduce human induced recurrent disasters by 50% and improve response coordination by the end of 2029.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDGs Target 3.d, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 3.18.1.2 Improve enforcement and compliance of disaster risk reduction (DRR) laws 	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
Dimension: Social Development					

Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels	Develop human capital	Reduce geographical disparities in access to quality education by 60% annually.	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c) • Promote teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education among girls in basic and secondary education (SDG Target (1.1, 4.b) 	Education Improvement Programme
Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels	Develop human capital	Improve BECE performance from 64 to 84% in 2025	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c) • Promote teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education among girls in basic and secondary education (SDG Target (1.1, 4.b) 	Education Improvement Programme
Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels	Develop human capital	Increase enrolment by 20% at all levels by the end of the planned period	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c) • Promote teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education among girls in basic and secondary education (SDG Target (1.1, 4.b) 	Education Improvement Programme
Disparities in healthcare infrastructure and service accessibility	Develop human capital	Reduce healthcare disparities by 2026 through the construction or upgrade of 8 facilities	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralize healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres) • Strengthen patient referral system • Expand the capacity of the National 	Health improvement Programme
Disparities in healthcare infrastructure and service accessibility	Develop human capital	To reduce HIV infection by 50% by the end of 2025	Provide adequate health infrastructure and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralize healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres) • Strengthen patient referral system 	Health improvement Programme

			institute functional health logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the capacity of the National 	
Disparities in healthcare infrastructure and service accessibility	Develop human capital	Reduce malaria cases by 40 percent by the of 2025 (Reduce Malaria prevalence by %)	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralize healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres) Strengthen patient referral system Expand the capacity of the National 	Health improvement Programme
Inadequate coverage and targeting of social protection programmes for children	Develop human capital	Increase coverage of social protection programme for children by 50% by the end of 2029	Promote the rights and welfare of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and enforce comprehensive support mechanisms, including counselling, for victims of domestic violence including child victims (SDGs Target 1.3) Promote Public Awareness Campaigns Promote positive parenting (SDGs Target 1.b) Scale up and continue the implementation of the Integrated Social Services (ISS) delivery Initiative for all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 10.2) 	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Prevalence of gender discriminatory sociocultural practices	Develop human capital	Reduce gender discriminatory sociocultural practices in all communities by the end of 2029	Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement measures to promote reform in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, Empower all persons, including persons with disabilities, to prevent and respond to DSGV Increase education and advocacy on DSGBV and other harmful cultural practices in partnership with religious, traditional and community organizations (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.7) Provide adequate social services and public facilities to support care work. (SDG Targets 5.4, 11.7) 	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
Inequitable access to socio-economic incentives for PWDs	Develop human capital	Increase beneficiaries of socio-economic incentives by	Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.11.1.2 Promote effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs 	Vulnerability, Social and Child

		30% annually from 2026 to 2029	dimensions of social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement productive social inclusion interventions to empower PWDs 	Protection Programme
Poor sanitation and waste management Poor hygiene practices	Develop human capital	<p>Enhance sanitation practices in all communities by 2029</p> <p>Ensure open defecation free communities by the end of 2023</p> <p>Improve waste management in 90% of the communities by 2029</p>	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) • Modernize landfill infrastructure • Expand access to waste bins • Encourage household waste segregation • Scale-up sensitization campaigns to promote proper hand washing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target (6.2) • Operationalize the sector information system (SIS) across all MMDAs (SDGs Target 6.a, 6.b) 	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Inadequate access to regular water supply services	Develop human capital	Increase potable water coverage to 95% by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the implementation of the Water for All Programme (SDG Target 6.1) (SDG Target 6.a) 6.4, 6.b) • Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure • Ensure the provision of disability friendly water supply system (SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1) • 6 Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) (SDG Targets 6.1, 	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
High unemployment, underemployment and vulnerable employment among the youth	Develop human capital	Reduce youth unemployment by 35% annually from 2026 to 2029		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement youth employment and entrepreneurship programmes such as National Apprenticeship, One Million Coders and Adwumawura programmes (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6) • Facilitate entrepreneurial and business development training programmes 	Youth and Sports Development Programme
Thematic Area: International relation					
Inadequate collaborations with counterpart cities	Build smart, resilient and sustainable cities	Establish and operationalize at least 2 formal collaboration agreements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote smart cities initiative • Promote sister cities initiative based on shared values and vision. 	Sister Cities Relations Programme

and counties beyond national borders		with counterpart cities beyond national borders by the end of 2029 to enhance knowledge exchange and joint development initiatives.			
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4.3 Integration of Spatial Plans into Development Programmes for Denkyemba District Assembly

Section 2 (1a) of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) requires that every development plan is prepared with a spatial component in line with guidelines prescribed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This provision is intended to ensure that Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs), including the Denkyemba District Assembly, integrate spatial dimensions into their Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs). In this regard, the Denkyemba District Assembly is expected to spatially reflect development proposals across sectors such as transportation, education, health, agriculture, energy, and communication. These should be captured on maps that illustrate the future desired situation of the district.

For Denkyemba, spatial representation of development projects is critical given the district's rapid urban expansion in Akwatia, the scattered nature of rural settlements, and the growing demand for social amenities. Spatial plans will allow the Assembly to better coordinate infrastructural development, manage land use, and protect forest reserves while ensuring that rural communities have equitable access to schools, CHPS compounds, markets, and road networks. The use of maps depicting proposed boreholes, afforestation sites, improved roads, and agency locations will provide a clearer picture of the district's development trajectory and guide future investments.

To implement this requirement effectively, the Denkyemba District Assembly could establish a **District Spatial Planning Unit** within the District Planning and Coordinating Department. This unit would work closely with the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) to prepare a Spatial Development Framework, Structure Plans, and Local Plans tailored to the district's context. It would also engage stakeholders, including traditional authorities and community leaders, in validating spatial priorities and mapping local development needs. Capacity-building initiatives such as training planning officers in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and investing in modern mapping tools will strengthen the Assembly's ability to produce accurate and reliable spatial outputs.

However, the preparation and implementation of spatial plans in Denkyemba face a significant challenge due to lack of funds. The District Assembly currently struggles to mobilize adequate resources to procure technical expertise, conduct land use surveys, or develop GIS-based maps. This funding gap has left many MTDPs without the required spatial components, limiting their effectiveness and weakening the district's capacity to align physical development with national policy directions. Unless sustainable funding is secured through

central government support, donor partnerships, or internally generated funds, the integration of spatial planning into the district’s development programmes will remain incomplete, undermining the full vision of Act 480.

Recommendations

To overcome these funding constraints, the Denkyemba District Assembly should explore diverse financing options. Firstly, the Assembly could actively seek support from the central government through dedicated budget allocations for spatial planning activities, especially under infrastructure and decentralization programmes. Secondly, partnerships with development partners, NGOs, and donor agencies could provide both technical and financial assistance for preparing GIS-based maps, undertaking surveys, and training staff. Thirdly, the private sector can be engaged through public–private partnerships (PPPs), particularly in areas like transportation planning, urban development, and market expansion, where businesses stand to benefit from improved spatial coordination. Finally, the Assembly should strengthen its internally generated funds (IGF) mobilization strategies by broadening the local revenue base and ring-fencing a portion of such funds for spatial planning activities. These combined strategies would provide the resources needed to fully integrate spatial plans into the MTDP, ensuring that Denkyemba District is able to deliver on its development vision in a structured and sustainable manner.

4.4. Futuristic Map of Denkyemba District

The futuristic map of Denkyemba District presents a clear vision of how the district intends to structure its development in the coming years. It serves as a planning tool that integrates settlements, infrastructure, natural resources, and essential services into a coherent framework that balances growth with sustainability. The map highlights a range of facilities and projects that, when realized, will transform the district into a more connected, prosperous, and resilient space for its people.

At the heart of the plan is the strengthening of settlements and the creation of new markets. These markets are strategically positioned to serve population clusters across the district, thereby decentralizing economic activity and reducing dependence on a single commercial hub. This deliberate placement is expected to promote local trade, improve livelihoods, and support the agricultural economy, which is a key driver of development in the area.

Education and healthcare form another central pillar of the vision. School structures are spread across different communities to ensure equitable access to learning opportunities, while new CHPS compounds are planned for

underserved areas, bringing healthcare closer to the people. Alongside these facilities, key government agencies such as the Ghana Education Service, the Ghana Water Company, the Ghana Health Service, and the Electricity Company of Ghana are concentrated at the district capital. This cluster of agencies ensures effective service delivery and administrative coordination, as a central hub for governance and institutional support.

Transportation infrastructure is also given significant attention in the map. Highways, roads, and improved road networks link communities across the district, providing better mobility for people, goods, and services. The inclusion of existing railway lines further enhances the district's capacity to connect with surrounding regions, strengthening its economic and social integration. Major rivers that run through the district are also clearly marked, highlighting both the opportunities they present for irrigation and water resources, and the challenges they pose in terms of flood risks that will need to be managed carefully.

Environmental management is a prominent feature of the plan. The map shows preserved forest reserves as well as areas earmarked for afforestation. This reflects the district's recognition of the importance of sustainability and resilience in the face of climate change. By protecting forested areas and promoting tree planting, Denkyembaour is safeguarding its natural environment while ensuring that economic development does not come at the cost of ecological degradation.

Water supply and sanitation are also directly addressed in the futuristic map through the planned drilling of boreholes in rural areas. These interventions will ease the burden of water scarcity, improve household welfare, and support agricultural productivity. Together with afforestation initiatives, these measures contribute to building resilience against the vulnerabilities associated with environmental and climatic changes.

In summary, the futuristic map of Denkyembaour District embodies a development vision that is inclusive, balanced, and forward-looking. It integrates economic growth through markets and improved infrastructure, social development through education and health facilities, and sustainability through forest conservation and afforestation. It also places emphasis on effective governance by clustering agencies in strategic locations and promoting connectivity across the district. If these plans are successfully implemented, Denkyembaour will not only address its current development challenges but also position itself as a thriving and resilient district that is well-prepared for the future.

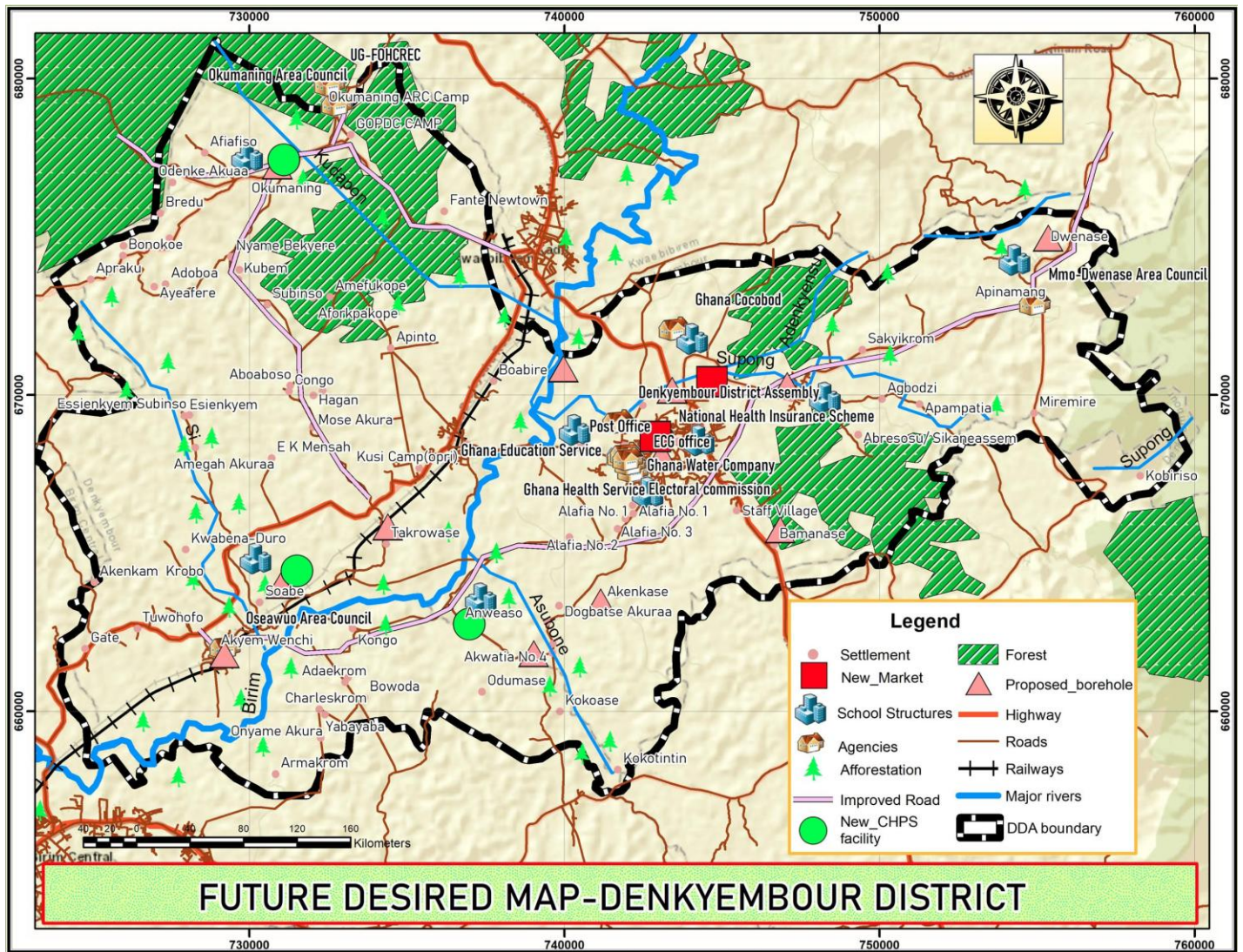


Fig. 2.18: Future Desired Map, Denkyembaour District, 2025.

Source: Spatial Planning (DDA), 2025

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (2026–2029)

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Programme of Action (PoA) for the Denkyembour District Medium-Term Development Plan for the period 2026 to 2029. It outlines the development dimensions, adopted goals, objectives, strategies, programmes, and sub-programmes, and further details the specific projects and activities to be implemented. The chapter also provides the indicative timelines, estimated budgets, and responsible institutions, including lead and collaborating agencies.

5.2 Assumptions and Methodology for Costing

Costing is a fundamental aspect of project design and must be conducted with accuracy. In preparing the cost estimates for the various projects outlined in this Plan, careful consideration was given to local realities, the geographical location of each project, and prevailing market dynamics. The methodology and assumptions for costing were guided by the Public Financial Management Regulation, 2019 (L.I. 2378), the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232), the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). These legal frameworks ensured consistency, compliance, and realism in the budgeting process.

5.3 Composite Programme of Action (PoA) 2026–2029

The Programme of Action represents the District’s development agenda for the medium-term period and has been developed in accordance with the Programme-Based Budgeting framework. The plan identifies five main programmes and fourteen associated sub-programmes, all of which are aligned to the overarching policy objectives of the national development framework. These programmes reflect the core mandates of the District Assembly and provide the strategic foundation for planning, budgeting, and implementation.

The PoA was developed based on a comprehensive analysis of the current development situation in the district, including key challenges, opportunities, and resource constraints. The proposed projects were selected through a participatory process involving key stakeholders. The selection was informed by considerations of both immediate developmental needs and long-term strategic goals. Given the limitations in financial and human

resources, priority was given to interventions that directly enhance basic living conditions, stimulate economic activity, and promote collaborative implementation among stakeholders.

5.4 Criteria for Project Selection

The final prioritization of projects was the result of consensus-building exercises that considered several factors. Foremost among these was;

- The potential for widespread impact, ensuring that selected projects benefit a large proportion of the population, especially the poor and vulnerable groups like children, women, and persons with disabilities.
- Strong linkage effects in addressing basic human needs.
- Significant multiplier effects on the local economy through enterprise attraction, job creation, and improved outcomes and growth.
- A sustainability test demonstrating positive impacts on natural resources, as well as social, cultural, and economic conditions.
- Consideration of on-ground projects, risk of project loss, project necessity, proximity of communities to the nearest available facility, and the size of the target population.

5.5 Cost Estimates and Funding Sources

The cost estimates presented in this PoA are indicative and subject to review based on future market changes and resource availability. Funding for the implementation of the plan is expected to come from a variety of sources, including the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and support from development partners and donors.

5.6 Programme Areas

The adopted programme areas are grouped under five key thematic development dimensions. Under Economic Development, the District will focus on trade, tourism, industrial growth, and agricultural transformation. Infrastructure Delivery and Management will cover physical and spatial planning as well as infrastructure development to improve access and connectivity.

In the area of Social Services Delivery, attention will be given to improving education, youth empowerment, healthcare delivery, social welfare, and community development.

Environmental and Sanitation Management will focus on disaster prevention, management, and the conservation of natural resources.

Finally, under Management and Administration, the District will strengthen general administration, enhance revenue mobilization, improve planning and coordination, reinforce legislative oversight, and build human resource capacity.

The Programme of Action below provides a summary of the development dimensions, adopted goals, objectives, strategies, programmes, and sub-programmes. These are tailored to address the critical development gaps identified during the planning process and to ensure effective implementation of the District's Four-Year Development Plan (2026–2029).

Table 5.1: PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (Specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Local Economic Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	6,320,000.00	20,500,000.00	40,000.00	28,480,000.00	✓	✓	DDA, BAC	CA
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	8,288,000.00	7,088,000.00	88,000.00		✓	✓	DDA, BAC	CA
Health Improvement	✓	✓	✓	✓	17,252,000.00	35,340,000.00	44,000.00		✓	✓	DHD	CA, WORKS, NGOs

t Programme												
Water, Environmen tal Health and Sanitation Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,640,000. 00	36,864,000. 00	688,000. 00	3,200,000.0 0	✓	✓	DEHU, DHD	CA, WORKS, NGOs
Education Improvemen t Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	17,040,000	53,867,000	2,344,00 0	12,765,000	✓	✓	DED	CA
Youth and Sports Developmen t Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000.00	32,000,000. 00			✓	✓	DED, Sports Auth.	CA
Vulnerabilit y, Social and Child	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,700,000.0 0	644,000.00	4000.00		✓	✓	DSWC D	CA, NGOs

Protection Programme												
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5.7 Project Financing

The implementation of projects and programmes under the 4-Year Medium-Term Plan will require huge financial resources. Obviously, such financial resource cannot be generated within the District alone over the planned period. Even with its share of the Common Fund, the district will still need extra funding from central government and other agencies.

The main sources therefore should include: District Assembly's sources (IGF), and Community Initiated Funds

Table 5.2: PROGRAMME FINANCING

Development Programme	Programme Cost	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding					Total	Gap
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs		
Local Economic Development	55,340,000.00	-	1,072,071.00	26,451,939.65	-	-	27,524,010.65	21,990,010.64
Agriculture Modernisation and Post-Harvest	15,464,000	6,284,747.45	76,576.50	229,729.50	-	852,551.70	7,443,605.15	8,020,394.84

Management Programme								
Health Improvement Programme	53,032,000.00	-	51,051.00	17,701,703.30	2,552,550.00	-	20,305,304.30	-32,726,695.7
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	51,392,000.00	-	-	4,152,896.75	-	-	4,152,896.75	-47,239,103.25
Education Improvement Programme	86,016,000.00	-	51,051.00	26,730,367.26	1,276,275.00	-	28,057,693.26	-57,958,306.74
Youth and Sports Development Programme	32,200,000.00	-	5,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	-	20,000.00	-12,200.00
Vulnerability, Social and Child	2,348,000.00	3,876,688.84	51,051.00	1,684,683.00	-	-	5,612,422.84	3,264,422.84

Protection Programme								
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STRATEGIES TO CLOSE THE REVENUE GAP IN DENKYEMBOUR DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The Denkyembour District Assembly, like many other local government institutions in Ghana, depends largely on Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to support its operations, provide essential services, and implement development projects. In recent years, however, the Assembly has experienced persistent revenue shortfalls which have created financing gaps and limited its ability to deliver effectively on its mandate. This situation is largely the result of an incomplete revenue database, overreliance on limited traditional sources such as market tolls and property rates, leakages in collection systems, low levels of compliance from households and businesses, as well as inadequate exploitation of the district's vast local economic opportunities. Against this background, it has become necessary to adopt practical measures that will help close the revenue gap and strengthen the financial standing of the Assembly.

Strategies for Closing the Revenue Gap

One of the key strategies is to strengthen the revenue mobilization system. The Assembly needs to update and maintain a comprehensive register of all properties and businesses to ensure that eligible payers are captured. Alongside this, the adoption of electronic billing systems and mobile money platforms will improve efficiency in collection and reduce leakages. A dedicated revenue compliance task force can also be instituted to monitor and enforce timely payments, while the introduction of incentives such as early payment discounts will encourage compliance among ratepayers.

Another crucial approach is to broaden the Assembly's revenue base. Currently, several potential sources remain untapped, including unassessed properties, informal businesses, and roadside vendors. Bringing these into the tax net will significantly improve revenue levels. The Assembly can also maximize income from quarry operations, sand winning, lorry parks, and potential tourism sites within the district. Collaboration with traditional authorities will be vital in ensuring community support and compliance, especially in rural areas. Furthermore, small-scale businesses such as welders, dressmakers, and hairdressers should be properly registered and regulated to enhance their contribution to IGF.

Equally important is the need to improve administrative efficiency. Building the capacity of revenue collectors in areas such as customer relations and the use of digital tools will enhance service delivery. In addition, performance-based contracts linked to measurable outcomes should be introduced to ensure accountability and efficiency in collections. Regular audits and reconciliations between collectors, finance offices, and banks will

help block revenue leakages. Alongside these measures, continuous public education will raise awareness among citizens on the importance of paying rates and how their contributions translate into improved development.

Beyond revenue systems, the Assembly must also prioritize local economic development as a way of sustaining long-term revenue growth. By supporting small and medium-sized enterprises and agribusinesses with training and access to credit, the Assembly can stimulate business expansion, which will in turn broaden the tax base. Promoting value addition in agriculture through initiatives such as cassava processing, palm oil extraction, gari production, and soap-making will further strengthen the local economy. The establishment and maintenance of modern markets, as well as the organization of periodic trade fairs, will also create vibrant commercial activity. Public-private partnerships should be pursued in areas such as market infrastructure, lorry terminals, and waste management, as these not only provide essential services but also create avenues for sustainable revenue generation.

Finally, appropriate policy and legislative measures are required to support these initiatives. The Assembly should review its fee-fixing resolutions to reflect prevailing economic conditions and ensure rates remain relevant. The enforcement of local bye-laws relating to sanitation, building permits, and environmental health will also increase compliance while serving as a source of additional revenue through fines and levies. Moreover, active lobbying of central government and development partners will provide the needed technical and financial assistance to strengthen revenue systems and improve efficiency.

Expected Outcomes

The successful implementation of these strategies is expected to increase internally generated funds substantially, enabling the Assembly to finance development projects more effectively. It will also reduce revenue leakages through digitization and improved monitoring mechanisms, broaden the tax base through the inclusion of informal sector operators and unregistered properties, and foster stronger partnerships between the Assembly, traditional authorities, and the private sector in revenue mobilization. Most importantly, enhanced transparency and accountability will build public trust, thereby improving voluntary compliance among ratepayers.

Closing the revenue gap in the Denkyembaour District Assembly demands a multidimensional approach that combines system reforms, economic expansion, administrative efficiency, and the strict enforcement of

regulations. The strategies outlined in this report, when carefully implemented, will not only boost revenue but also ensure sustainable local development and improve the Assembly's ability to meet the needs of its citizens.

5.8 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The development programmes of the municipality were subjected to the SEA process. The analysis evaluated how each programme contributes to support each other to achieve the objectives of the MTDP and sustainable development, minimizes environmental and social risks, and aligns with the district strategic development goals, national framework. Where the relationship was positive, the issues would be addressed holistically.

5.9 Sustainability Analysis of the Programmes (internal consistency/compatibility)

A comprehensive Sustainability Assessment was undertaken for all key the development programmes in the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan to ensure environmental, social, economic, and institutional alignment. Each programme was evaluated using a standardized matrix of criteria, indicators, and performance measures based on the principles of sustainable development as shown in of this document. The following were the key findings of the analysis:

Consistency and Alignment across Programmes: All the 16 programmes assessed (including Financial Management, Local Economic Development, Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management, Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management, Spatial Development, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability, Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation, Education Improvement etc) follow a uniform evaluation structure. Criteria such as biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, gender inclusion, equity, and institutional governance were applied across board.

Cross-Sectoral Sustainability Integration: The assessments promote local resource use, community participation, equitable development, and strong economic linkages. Governance elements (e.g., human rights, democratic principles, and access to information) were systematically considered.

Institutional and Environmental Safeguards: Each programme was designed to ensure compliance with environmental standards, minimize adverse ecological impacts, and promote inclusive service delivery. The assessment showed that all the development programmes demonstrate a high level of internal compatibility and coherence with sustainability principles. This alignment provides a robust foundation for achieving inclusive, resilient, and environmentally responsible development outcomes over the medium term in the district.

CHAPTER SIX

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

6.1 Introduction

The District composite PoA is in this chapter, phased out into Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAP) which is expected to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of DDA, in collaboration with relevant NGOs, Private sector and the Communities. The CAAP or AAP are very specific, measurable, and relevant and time bound (SMART) interventions whose attainment ensures that the District inches closer to its vision of becoming a model District.

6.2 Project Selection Consideration

The criteria used in the selection of projects and programmes for the Annual Action plan includes the following;

- ❖ On-going projects
- ❖ Abandoned projects
- ❖ Projects with short gestation periods
- ❖ Projects whose cost could be accommodated within the year's development budget
- ❖ Projects with the potential of alleviating poverty and in line with District's priorities
- ❖ projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education programmes

The table 6.1-4 shows the Annual Action Plans for the Denkyem bour District Assembly, indicating specific project interventions for each year as planned (2026-2029).

Table 6.1: ACTION PLAN 2026

Programme: economic development													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project status		Implementation Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating
Objective: Improve infrastructure of at least 1 tourist sites by the end of 2026													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Provide funds for reshaping of 1.5km road to Okumaning “BIG TREE (Potential biggest tree in West Africa)	Okumaning	*	*	*	*	-	150,000.00	-	-		Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin
Objective: Improve job creation by 10% at the end of 2026													
Programme: Local Economic Development													
Provide funds for Practical Training and Towards LED	District wide	*	*	*	*		15,650.00				ongoing	Agric	Central Admin

Support the Identification and Registration of New Businesses	District Wide	*	*	*	*		8,000.00				ongoing	Agric	Central Admin
Monitoring and Evaluation of LED Activities	District Wide	*	*	*	*		8,000.00				ongoing	Agric	Central Admin
Organize Business forum /2no. Sensitization of SMEs on Business Formalization	District wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Organize 2No. Business Counselling and Training for SMEs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Embark on Quarterly monitoring of SMEs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Train and Procure Start Up Kits for 50 youth in the Barbering and Beautification	District Wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin

Objective: Improve access to markets infrastructure by constructing or renovating 10 market facilities in key locations by the end of 2026

Programme: Local Economic Development

Pavement of Akwatia Akwadum market Phase III	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		250,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin
Construction of 1No. 16-Unit Market Stalls at Akwadum Market	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		2,000,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin
Sub- Programme Total		*	*	*	*	60,000.00	2,431,650.00					2,491,650.00	
Objective : To improve agricultural productivity by 20% by the end of 2026													
Programme: Agricultural modernization and post-harvest management													
Purchase of Stationery and other office Consumables by the close of December 2026	DA Office	*	*	*	*	2500	3,500.00	2,000.00			ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Monitoring Of Flagship Programmes , out of station Allowances and Telecommunication	DA Office	*	*	*	*	2,500		10,000.00			ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Maintenance, Roadworthy and Insurance of 1 Official Car and 12 Motorbikes	DA Office	*	*	*	*	2,740.00	8,220.00	2,740.00		New		Agric Dept	Central Admin

Fuel And Lubricants for one official vehicle	DA Office	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00		New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Train Farmers on Safe Use Of Agro Chemicals, Control of Fall Army Worm And Integrated Pest Management	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00					ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Carry out Sensitization and Demonstration On Food Base Nutrition and Alternative Livelihood Activities	District Wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	3,500.00			New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Support and Organize The 41 ST Farmers' Day	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	84,000.00	1,184.00		New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Establishment of 5 Crop Varieties, Conduct crop and Livestock Survey and Demonstration Plots management of Post-Harvest Loses and Disseminate Climate Smart Agricultural	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		New		Agric Dept.	Central Admin

Technologies(e.g.- Drought resistance and Early maturing crop varieties, cover cropping,													
Conduct Research and Extension Farmer Linkage Committee(RELC), Planning session	District Wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	3,600.00	1,500.00			ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Support 5 AEAs and 4 DDOs to conduct Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey by the close of December 2025	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,500	3,680.00	2,510.00			ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Conduct Vaccination And Prophylactic Treatments for farm animals by the close of December 2025	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,500.00	2,000.00	1,200.00			ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Carry Out Animal Disease Surveillance, Market Surveys	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,077.00	3,000.00	1,500.00			ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin

Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	27,817.00	118,500.00	17,634.00				163,951.00
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	87,817.00	2,550,150.00	17,634.00				2,655,601.00

Objective: Increase enrolment by 20% at all levels by the end of the year 2026

Programme : Education Improvement

Organize sports and culture in 58 Basic Schools in the district	District Wide	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Organize 5 day regional Science, Technology and Mathematics(STEM) for SHS and one week girls education programme	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	7,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Organize Pre-school week for 42 public KGs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Monitoring, inspection and evaluation of schools	District Wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin

Organize standardized mock examination for all JHS3 BECE candidates and carting of BECE materials	District Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Support Schools Health Education Programme	District Wide	*	*	*	*		2,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Maintenance and the running cost of official vehicles	District Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00				new		GES	Central Admin
Construction of 1No.3Unit Classroom Block at Akwatia Akwatech	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		580,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Construction of 1No.3Unit Classroom at Boadua TVET(Denkyembour Technical Institute)	Boadua	*	*	*	*		580,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Construction of 1No. 3Unit Classroom Block at Sika Ne Asem	Sika Ne Asem	*	*	*	*		580,000.00				ongoing	GES	Central Admin

Construct and furnish 1 No. 2 Unit KG block	Anweaso	*	*	*	*		420,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Procurement of hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG schools	District wide	*	*	*	*		600,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Procurement of 500 No. dual desks for public primary schools	District wide	*	*	*	*		200,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Procurement of 700 No. Mono Desks for JHS and TVET schools	District wide	*	*	*	*		560,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Procurement teachers tables, chairs and wooden cabinets to schools	District wide	*	*	*	*		569,855.82			New		GES	Central Admin
Construction of 4- bedroom teachers quarters at Dwenase	Dwenase	*	*	*	*		550,000.00				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin
Renovation of school Block into Teachers Quarters with kitchen	Takrowase	*	*	*	*		130,758.00				ongoing	DWD	Central Admin

and washrooms in each apartment													
Drilling of Mechanized Boreholes the following communities;(Sakyikom, Okumaning, Wenchi R/C School, Boadua Presby, GCD Quarters, AkwatiaNo.4 and Dwenase)	Selection Communities	*	*	*	*		560,000.00				ongoing	DWD	Central Admin
Completion of the DCE bungalow at Osabarimma Estate, Akwatia	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		100,000.00				ongoing	DWD	Central Admin
Drill and mechanize 1 No. borehole at Education, Health and Physical Planning Departments	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin
Drilling and mechanization of 1 No. borehole at Agric Department	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin

Drilling and mechanization of 1 No. borehole at Akwatech	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin
Drilling and mechanization of 1 No. borehole at Takrowase TVET	Takrowase	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin
Completion of 10 unit market stores at Boadua	Boadua	*	*	*	*		550,000.00			Ongoing		DWD	Central Admin
Complete the construction of 1 No 16 unit lockable stores at Akwatia	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		1,219,718.61			ongoing		DWD	Central Admin
Drill and mechanize 10 Number boreholes for Akenkano, Adenkyensu, GCD, Assembly, Topremang, Yawaso, Kwame Kumah, Amanfrom and Sadams	Selected Communities	*	*	*	*		800,000.00			New		Central Admin	Central Admin
Extend the coverage of water to newly	Selected Towns	*	*	*	*		55,000.00			New		Central	Central

developed areas (selected towns)												Admin	Admin
Rehabilitation of boreholes (Selected towns)	Selected Towns	*	*	*	*		40,000.00			New		Central Admin	Central Admin
Drill and mechanise 1 No borehole at Kwame Kumah CHPS – Akwatia	Akwatia-Kwame Kumah	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			new		Central Admin	Central Admin
Drill and mechanise 1 No borehole for Wenchi RC basic school	Wenchi	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		Central Admin	Central Admin
Drill and mechanise 1 No borehole for Boadua Presby Basic school	BOADUA	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		Central Admin	Central Admin
Organize Best teachers award for deserving teachers.	District wide	*	*	*	*		50,000.00			New		GES	CENT RAL ADM
Construction of 3-unit classroom block at Sika Ne Asem (MP Project)	SIKA NE ASEM	*	*	*	*		180,644.00				ongoing	GES	CENT RAL ADM

Sub-Programme Total						26,000.00	8,897,976.43					8,923,976.43	
Objective : Reduce healthcare disparities by 2029 through the construction or upgrade of 8 facilities													
Programme: Health Improvement													
Stock and Distribute insecticide Treated Bed Nets to pregnant women at ANC and children due for Measles 2 vaccination to Prevent and control the spread of malaria in the District	District wide	*	*	*	*			3,500.00			ongoing	GHS	Central Admin
Training on nutrition friendly school initiative (NFSI) and supervision to see to the implementation of the program in schools	District wide	*	*	*	*			9,580.00			ongoing	GHS	Central Admin
Sensitisation/Education on Malaria	District wide	*	*	*	*			3,200.00			ongoing	GHS	Central Admin
Organize performance Review Meetings	District wide	*	*	*	*		7,000.00			New		GHS	Central Admin

Provide Counselling services for people affected/infected with HIV/AIDS and public sensitization on HIV/AIDS	District wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	6,619.00				ongoing	GHS	Central Admin
Conduct capacity building training for midwives in the district on safe motherhood	District wide	*	*	*	*			8,500.00		New		GHS	Central Admin
Relocation and renovation of No. 4 CHPs compounds	No. 4	*	*	*	*		362,026.15			New		GHS	Central Admin
Construction of Anweaso CHPS compound	Anweaso	*	*	*	*		780,000.00				ongoing	GHS	Central Admin
Construction 1no. 1-unit emergency block at GCD Hospital (MP Project)	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		310,302.15				ongoing	GHS	Central Admin
Construction of Maternity Wards at Kusi Clinic	Kusi	*	*	*	*		447829.67				ongoing	GHS	Central Admin

Construction of CHPS Compound with quarters at Apraku	Apraku	*	*	*	*		450,000.00			New		GHS	Central Admin
Payment of rent accommodation for 2 CHPS centers at Akwatia Sadams and Boadua	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	20,000.00				ongoing	GHS	Central Admin
Carry out four Rounds of monitoring and supervision to all facilities in the District	District wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00	5,000.00		New		GHS	Central Admin
Support to Immunization Exercises	District Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	20,000.00				ongoing	GHS	Central Admin
Support District Director's Monitoring of schools	District Wide	*	*	*	*		10,000.00			New		GHS	Central Admin
Construction of 1No. Storage Facility for Denkyembour Health Directorate	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		700,000.00			New		GHS	Central Admin

Construction of 1No. CHPS Center at Mallam Nkwanta	Mallam Nkwanta	*	*	*	*		780,000.00			New		GHS	Central Admin
Construction of 1No. CHPS Center at Anweaso	Anweaso	*	*	*	*		780,000.00				ongoing	GHS	Central Admin
Construct and furnish 1No. CHPS Compound at Okumaning – Apraku	APRAKU-OKUMANING	*	*	*	*		780,000.00			New		GHS	Central Admin
Complete the construction of 1 No. Maternity Block at Kusi	Kusi	*	*	*	*		400,000.00				ongoing	GHS	Central Admin
Sub-Programme						22,000.00	5,873,776.97	29,780.00				5,925,556.00	
Objective : Enhance sanitation practices in all communities by 2026													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation													
Inspection and enforcement of sanitary regulations in all premises	District wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00					ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Conduct Medical Screening and	District wide	*	*	*	*			20,000.00			ongoing	EHU	Central

Sensitization for food vendors, environmental sanitation sensitization in selected communities and organize monthly clean up exercise													Admin
Inspection and enforcement of sanitary regulations	District wide	*	*	*	*		4,000.00	6,000.00			ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Organize Environmental Sanitation Education	District wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00	5,000.00			ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Organize pest and vector control activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		5,000.00	5,000.00			ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Organize monthly clean up exercise	District wide	*	*	*	*		5,000.00	10,000.00			ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Evacuation of refuse	District wide	*	*	*	*		10,000.00	20,000.00			ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Procurement of sanitary tools	DA Office	*	*	*	*			7,000.00			ongoing	EHU	Central

													Admin
Purchase of cleaning material	DA Office	*	*	*	*		5,000.00	5,000.00			ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Organize monthly desilting of chocked drain	District Wide	*	*	*	*			5,000.00			ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Monitoring of SIP & NAMCOP activities	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	5,000.00				ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Construction of 1No. 20 Seater W/C Toilet at Akwatia Zongo	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		720,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Evacuation of refuse dams and maintenance of final dumping site	District wide	*	*	*	*		300,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Organisation of quarterly clean up exercises	District wide	*	*	*	*		70,000.00				ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Carry out District wide fumigation exercise	District wide	*	*	*	*		366,275.00				ongoing	EHU	Central Admin

Procurement of 2No. refuse containers	District wide	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Regular dislodging of institutional toilets	District wide	*	*	*	*		36,375.00				ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	District wide	*	*	*	*		387,205.82				ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Monitoring and supervision of environmental and sanitation activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		60,000.00				ongoing	EHU	Central Admin
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		30,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Procurement of disinfectants, sanitary tools and equipment including veronica buckets, domestic bins for households, public schools and health centres	District wide	*	*	*	*		150,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin

Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation	District wide	*	*	*	*		30,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Purchase 5 No tricycles for refuse evacuation	District wide	*	*	*	*		172,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Preparation of DESSAP and disaster preparedness plan	District wide	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Desilting of drains	District wide	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Completion payment for the construction of fence wall and U-Drain at Akwatia Kotokoli zongo	AKWATIA-KOTOKOLI ZONGO	*	*	*	*		68,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Construction of 6No. speed ramps at Akwatia and Boadua	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		15,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	7,000.00	2,708,855.82	73,000.00				2,788,855.82	

Objective: Increase beneficiaries of socio-economic incentives by 30% annually from 2026 to 2026

Programme: Vulnerability, social and child protection

Continuous Identification and Registration of PWDs	District wide	*	*	*	*		35,000.00	1,000.00		New		SD	Central Admin
PWD Fund Management Committee meetings	DA	*	*	*	*		40,000.00			New		SD	Central Admin
Support for PWDs	District wide	*	*	*	*		175,000.00	2,000.00		New		SD	Central Admin
Organize alternative livelihood programs for PWDs Beneficiaries	District wide	*	*	*	*	3,000.00	15,000.00			New		SD	Central Admin
Support for the Continuous Monitoring of Day Care Centers, NGOs, Shelter Homes/Orphanages	District wide	*	*	*	*	7,500.00		1,400.00		New		SD	Central Admin
Monitoring the Activities of PWD Fund Beneficiaries	District wide	*	*	*	*		35,000.00			New		SD	Central Admin
Organize women groups and other groups to undertake	District wide	*	*	*	*	6,000.00		3,000.00			ongoing	SD	Central Admin

income generating activities													
Organize Education on Gender Base Violence	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00		1,300.00			ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Organize sensitization under child protection(Teenage Pregnancy, Adolescent Health, Single Parenting, save and unsafe places, child labor)	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00		2,100.00			ongoing	SD	Central Admin
Follow up to Clientele Counseling services of parents of children under child maintenance	District wide	*	*	*	*	2,800.00				New		SD	Central Admin
Sub-Programme Total						26,300.00	300,000.00	10,800.00					337,100.00
Programme Total						35,900.00	17,780,609.22	113,580.00					17,930,089.22
Objective: Expand infrastructure by 30% by the end of 2026													
Programme: Expand and maintain road networks													
Reshaping and Maintenance of Feeder	selected communities	*	*	*	*	37,000.00	67,000.00	250,000.00		New		DWD	Central Admin
								0					

Roads in 5 selected communities													
Site meetings and project Monitoring	District Office	*	*	*	*		5,000.00	15,000.00		New		DWD	Central Admin
Construction of 1 No. Durbar grounds at Apinamang	Apinamang	*	*	*	*		420,321.92			Ongoing		DWD	Central Admin
Purchase of stationeries and office equipment for Works Department	DA Office	*	*	*	*	7,900.00	14,500.00	10,000.00		New		DWD	Central Admin
Drilling and Mechanizing 15-No. Borehole	Selected Communities	*	*	*	*		2,580,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin
Objective: Improve enforcement of development control and permit acquisition by 30% by the end of 2026													
Programme: Spatial Development Programme													
Conduct street naming exercise	District wide	*	*	*	*	3,000.00					ongoing	PPD	Central Admin
Procurement of auto photos for street naming	District wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00			New		PPD	Central Admin

Organize monthly Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings.	Akwatia	*	*	*	*			42,000.00		New		PPD	DA, NADM O, EPA, LAND S, ETC
Prepare/revise 2 no. local plans.	Boadua and Part of Bamanase	*	*	*	*		20,000.00			New		PPD	DA
Public education and sensitization on land use and local plans	District Wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00			ongoing	PPD	DA
Tree Planting along Boadua -Kade Road	Along Boadua - Kade Road	*	*	*	*			10,000.00		New		PPD	DA
Horticulture Training for SHS Students	Selected SHS Schools in Akwatia	*	*	*	*		5,000.00			New		PPD	DA
Sub-Programme Total						8,000.00	44,000.00	55,000.00				275,000.00	
Objective: Reduce human induced recurrent disasters by 50% and improve response coordination by the end of 2026													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Plant trees on degraded and reclaimed lands	District wide	*	*	*	*			10,000.00			On-going	NADMO	Central Admin

Organize world disaster day celebration	District wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	10,000.00			New		NADMO	Central Admin
Embark on mining site inspection	District wide	*	*	*	*			5,000.00			ongoing	NADMO	Central Admin
organize public education on rainstorms/floods	District wide	*	*	*	*		15,000.00	5,000.00			ongoing	NADMO	Central Admin
Create public awareness on domestic / bush fires and sensitization on flood prevention	District wide	*	*	*	*		5,000.00	5,000.00			ongoing	NADMO	Central Admin
Support to Forest Monitoring	District Wide	*	*	*	*		10,000.00				ongoing	NADMO	Central Admin
Organize 1 day Training for Office Staff on GCFRP	DDA Conference room	*	*	*	*	20,000.00					ongoing	DDA	Forestry Commission
Organize Awareness Training Workshop on Climate Change for	DDA Conference room	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				new		DDA	Forestry Commission

Staff and stakeholders in line with GCFRP													
Organize Training education Bush fires, Effect and Prevention for GCFRP staff	DDA Conference room	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		DDA	Forestry Commission
Support to the Enforcement of HIA by-laws	DDA Conference room	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		DDA	Forestry Commission
Ghana Cocoa Forest Red+ Programme (GCFRP)	District wide	*	*	*	*	105,000.00					ongoing	DDA	Forestry Commission
Train/ educate disaster volunteers groups(DVGS)	DDA Conference room	*	*	*	*		15,000.00			New		DDA	Forestry Commission
Sub-Programme						170,000.00	55,000.00	15,000.00					240,000.00
Total Programme						222,900.00	605,821.92	80,000.00					908,721,92
Objective: Improve citizens participation in local governance by 20% by the end of 2026													
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													

Organize Capacity Building Programmes for Staff and Assembly Members	DA Office	*	*	*	*	4,000.00				New		HRM	Central Admin
Organize staff durbar for Denkyembaour District Assembly staff	DA Office	*	*	*	*			20,000.00			Ongoing	HRM	Central Admin
Provide Local Travel Cost for HR Department	DA Office	*	*	*	*	5,000.00		5,000.00		New		HRM	Central Admin
Provide Support for the Submission of Reports	Accra, Koforidua	*	*	*	*	3,000.00		3,000.00			Ongoing	HRM	Central Admin
Undertake Training Needs Assessment	DDA	*	*	*	*	5,000.00				New		HRM	Central Admin
Provide Funds for the payment of SSNIT, Compensation, contract services,	DA Office	*	*	*	*			240,000.00			ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Organizing town Hall Meetings/ Public sensitization	DA Office	*	*	*	*			40,000.00			ongoing	DA	Central Admin

Provide Funds for the Maintenance of office Equipment, Hotel Accommodation, Transfer grants, electricity and water bills, internet data, maintenance and repairs of office vehicles and motor bikes, fuel and lubricants	DA Office	*	*	*	*			193,000.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Provide funds for the payment of Insurance and Roadworthy of Official Motorbikes/vehicles, Travel and Transportation, Out of station allowances, Ex-Gracia, Contribution, Donation, and official celebrations	DA Office	*	*	*	*			354,100.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Outreach(sensitization on Activities of Birth and death)	District Wide	*	*	*	*			2,000.00		New		DA	Central Admin

Servicing of Assembly meetings	DA Office	*	*	*	*			30,000.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Servicing of Sub-Committee and other adhoc meetings	DA Office	*	*	*	*	50,000.00	15,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Training and Workshops /Conferences	DA Office	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	5,000.00				ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Support to Area Councils Activities	DA Office	*	*	*	*			40,000.00			ongoing	DA	Central Admin
organize clean up exercise(communal Labour) and community engagement	DA Office	*	*	*	*		40,000.00	20,000.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Preparation of the 2026 annual action Plan and preparation of MDTP	DA Office	*	*	*	*		40,000.00	10,000.00			ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Payment for Development Sub/committee meetings, DPCU	DA Office	*	*	*	*		15,000.00	12,000.00		New		DA	Central Admin

Meeting and stakeholders meetings													
Monitoring of developmental projects	DA Office	*	*	*	*		50,000				ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Procurement of office fittings, equipment and stationery	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		120,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Contribution towards community development	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		99,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		50,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Support DPCU activities and statutory meetings	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		30,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin

Logistical Support to decentralized departments	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		40,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Support to implementation of agriculture activities	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Manpower development workshops and capacity building	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		35,000.00			new		DA	Central Admin
Support to NALAG activities	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		62,655.31			New		DA	Central Admin
Preparation of 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan(DMTDP)	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Preparation of District Spatial Development Framework	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		58,219.61			New		DA	Central Admin
Implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		40,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin

Preparation of mid-year revised budget, annual composite budget, fee fixing resolution and Annual Action Plan	DA OFFICE	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			new		DA	Central Admin
Construction of 1 No grains and cereals crib at Akwadum market	Akwatia-Akwadum	*	*	*	*		50,000.00			new		DA	Central Admin
Undertake quarterly sensitization on government and local policies and programs and undertake public reaction survey on Government polices	District wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	-				ongoing	ISD	Central Admin
Monthly Update of the Assembly's Website and Social Media handles	District Assembly	*	*	*	*	-	10,000				ongoing	ISD	Central Admin
Hold District Chief Executive's engagement with communities and	Selected Communities	*	*	*	*	-	15,000.00				ongoing	ISD	ADMIN BUDGET

Assembly meet the press with the District													
Purchase of Laptop and Office Stationary for the ISD and RTI	District Assembly	*	*	*	*	-	5,000.00			New		ISD	Central Admin
Undertake Public sensitization on Right to information Act and Right to information visibility in the District	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	-				ongoing	RTI	ISD
Purchase of office stationaries and office equipment for all departments	DA	*	*	*	*		117,500.00			New		Procurement	central admin
Entity Tender community meetings	District wide	*	*	*	*		8,000.00			New		Procurement	central admin
Celebration of International Day for Universal Access to Information (IDUAI) 2026	District wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00	-				Ongoing	RTI	Central Admin
Preparation and Approval of the 2026 RTI Manual	DA Office	*	*	*	*	-	5,000.00				ongoing	RTI	All Departments

eSmart Workshop/Training	DA Office	*	*	*	*		5,000.00			New		MIS	Central Admin
Back-Up of Office Data, Purchase of Anti-Virus and Activation Keys	DA Office	*	*	*	*		5,000.00			ongoing		MIS	Central Admin
System Diagnosis and Updates	DA Office	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				ongoing		MIS	Central Admin
Refresher training for RMU staffs, launch and allowances	DA Office	*	*	*	*		15,000.00			New		RMU	Central Admin
Payment for travel and transportation to submit quarterly reports	DA Office	*	*	*	*		20,000.00			ongoing		RMU	Central Admin
purchase of 2 No. swivel chairs for officers in the records Department	DA Office	*	*	*	*	12,000.00				ongoing		RMU	Central Admin
Provide funds for the purchasing of value books, Bank charges, Travel and	DA Office	*	*	*	*			33,000.00		New		Finance	Central Admin

Transportation-submission of documents													
Organizing quarterly meetings with revenue collectors and agents	DA Office	*	*	*	*			10,000			ongoing	Finance	Central Admin
Organizing Audit committee meetings and IAA	DA Office	*	*	*	*			20,000.00			ongoing	Finance	Central Admin
Provide funds for the Payment of audit conferences, congress and workshops	DA Office	*	*	*	*			10,400.00			ongoing	Finance	Central Admin
Provide funds for the Payment of special Audit, 2 quarters audit review	DA Office	*	*	*	*			5,500.00			ongoing	Finance	Central Admin
Preparation of the 2026 composite Budget, Mid-year and Fee Fixing Resolution	DA Office	*	*	*	*		50,000.00	20,000.00			ongoing	Budget	Central Admin
Organizing Technical Meetings	DA Office	*	*	*	*			21,000.00			ongoing	Budget	Central Admin

Preparation of the 2026 annual action Plan and preparation of MDTP	DA Office	*	*	*	*		40,000.00	10,000.00			ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Payment for Development Sub/committee meetings, Support DPCU Meeting and stakeholders meetings	DA Office	*	*	*	*		15,000.00	12,000.00			ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Provide funds for Monitoring of developmental projects	DA Office	*	*	*	*		10,000				ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Support Update of District Development Data (DDDP) platform and creation of administrative Data Base	DA Office	*	*	*	*	1,500.00	1,000.00	2,000.00			ongoing	Statistics Dept.	Central Admin
Support Training of heads of Department on the consolidation of Administrative Data/DDDP	DA Office	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			ongoing	Statistics Dept.	Central Admin

Support Payment for data collection on revenue items	DA Office	*	*	*	*		15,000.00	1,000.00			ongoing	Statistics Dept.	Central Admin
Provide funds for Payment of travel cost	DA Office	*	*	*	*	4,000.00					ongoing	Statistics Dept.	Central Admin
Purchase of stationery an office equipment- HP Printer and Television	DA Office	*	*	*	*			7,000.00			ongoing	Client service	Central Admin
Provide funds for Travel and transportation and out of station allowances for the Client Service Unit	DA Office	*	*	*	*			3,000.00			ongoing	Client service	Central Admin
Support Democracy Education (NACAP, tax education, CEC's, child protection, decentralization and local government, duties of a citizen etc)	District Wide	*	*	*	*	3500.00					ongoing	NCCE	Central Admin

Organize Constitution and Citizenship Week	District Wide	*	*	*	*	3,000.00					ongoing	NCCE	Central Admin
Sub-Programme Total						91,000.00	1,709,374.92	1,115,000.00				2,915,374.92	
Programme Total						91,000.00	1,709,374.92	1,115,000.00				2,915,374.92	
Objective: Establish and operationalize at least 2 formal collaboration agreements with neighboring Districts/municipalities													
Programme: Sister Cities Relations													
Support Tourism development in the district	District Wide	*	*	*	*		12,000.00				New	DA	Central Admin
Support Export driven in the District	District Wide	*	*	*	*	-	-	10,250.00	-		New	DA	Central Admin
Promote standardized production of goods and products	District Wide	*	*	*	*	-	-	7,500.00			New	DA	Central Admin
Support Development Partners and Diaspora group Coordination and engagement	District Wide	*	*	*	*	-	-	28,680.00	-		New	DA	Central Admin
Promote standardized production of goods and products	District Wide	*	*	*	*	-	-	10,000.00	-		New	DA	Central Admin

Sub-Programme Total						12,000.00	56,430.00				68,430.00
Programme Total						12,000.00	56,430.00				68,430.00
Total Annual					437,617.00	22,657,956.06	1,382,644. 00				24,478,217.06

Table 6.2: ACTION PLAN 2027

Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability														
Programme: economic development														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project status		Implementation Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	OTHE R	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: Improve infrastructure of at least 1 tourist sites the end of 2027														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
Construct recreational centres at Okumaning	Okumaning	*	*	*	*	460,000.00					New		DWD	Central Admin
Clearing and reshaping of 1.5km road to Okumaning “BIG TREE (Potential biggest tree in West Africa)	Okumaning	*	*	*	*		40,000.00					ongoing	DWD	Central Admin
Objective: Improve job creation by 10% at the end of 2027														
Programme: Local Economic Development														

Practical Training and Support Towards LED	District wide	*	*	*	*		15,650.00				ongoing	Agric	Central Admin
Identification and Registration of New Businesses	District Wide	*	*	*	*		8,000.00			New		Agric	Central Admin
Monitoring and Evaluation of LED Activities	District Wide	*	*	*	*		8,000.00			New		Agric	Central Admin
Organize Business forum /2no. Sensitization of SMEs on Business Formalization	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Organize 2No. Business Counselling and Training for SMEs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Embark on Quarterly monitoring of SMEs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00				New		BAC	Central Admin
Train and Procure Start Up Kits for 50 youth in the Barbering and Beautification	District Wide	*	*	*	*	20,000.00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin

Support Local Economic Development and Youth Empowerment	District Wide	*	*	*	*	28,520.00				New		LED	Central Admin
Objective: Increase IGF of the MMDA by 60% by the end of 2027													
Programme: Financial Management													
Train 20 revenue officers and 5 Accounts Officers	District Wide	*	*	*	*	17,250.00				New		Finance	Central Admin
Undertake public education on fiscal obligation of citizens	District wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00					On-Going	Finance	Central Admin
Provide funds for internal management of organization	District wide					8,000.00					On-Going	Finance	Central Admin
Sub- Programme Total		*	*	*	*	54,577.00	321,650.00					867,420.00	
Objective : To improve agricultural productivity by 20% by the end of 2027													
Programme: Agricultural modernization and post-harvest management													
Monitoring Of Flagship Programmes , out of	DA Office	*	*	*	*	2,500		1000.00			ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin

station Allowances and Telecommunication													
Maintenance, Roadworthy and Insurance of 1 Official Car and 12 Motorbikes	DA Office	*	*	*	*	2,740.00	8,220.00	2,740.00		new		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Fuel And Lubricants for one official vehicle	DA Office	*	*	*	*	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00		new		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Support and Organize The 41 ST Farmers' Day	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	84,000.00	1,184.00		New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Establishment of 5 Crop Varieties, Conduct crop and Livestock Survey and Demonstration Plots management of Post-Harvest Loses and Disseminate Climate Smart Agricultural Technologies(e.g.- Drought resistance and Early maturing crop varieties, cover cropping,	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00			ongoing	Agric Dept.	Central Admin

Conduct Research and Extension Farmer Linkage Committee(RELC), Planning session	District Wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	3,600.00	1,500.00			ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Carry Out Animal Disease Surveillance, Market Surveys	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,077.00	3,000.00	1,500.00			ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Home and farm visits to farmers on improved technologies (10,912)	District Wide	*	*	*	*	218,500.00					ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Organise Farmers' Day celebration	District Wide	*	*	*	*	13,800.00				New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Develop and manage irrigated farms and mechanization	District Wide	*	*	*	*	131,100.00				New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Set up demonstration fields (rice, maize, cassava)	District Wide	*	*	*	*	28,520.00				New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Train 7,200 farmers on GAP for 5 major crops	District Wide	*	*	*	*	172,500.00					ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin

Purchase of Stationery and other office Consumables by the close December 2027	DA Office	*	*	*	*	2500	3,500.00	2,000.00		New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Train poultry & small ruminant farmers on modern disease control practices	District Wide	*	*	*	*	13,800.00				New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	598,037.00	109,320.00	13,924.00				721,281.00	
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	1,143,807.00	430,970.00	13,924.00				1,588,701.00	
Objective: Increase enrolment by 20% at all levels by the end of the planned period													
Programme : Education Improvement													
Organize 5 day regional Science, Technology and Mathematics(STEM) for SHS and one week	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	7,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin

girls education programme													
Organize Pre-school week for 42 public KGs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Monitoring, inspection and evaluation of schools	District Wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00				ongoing	GES	Central Admin
Organize standardized mock examination for all JHS3 BECE candidates and carting of BECE materials	District Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Support Schools Health Education Programme	District Wide	*	*	*	*		2,000.00				ongoing	GES	Central Admin
Maintenance and the running cost of official vehicles	District Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00					ongoing	GES	Central Admin
Construction of 4-bedroom teachers quarters at Dwenase	Dwenase	*	*	*	*		550,000.00				ongoing	DWD	Central Admin
Renovation of school Block into Teachers Quarters with kitchen	Takrowase	*	*	*	*		130,758.00				ongoing	DWD	Central Admin

and washrooms in each apartment													
Organize Best teachers award for deserving teachers.	District wide	*	*	*	*		50,000.00			new		GES	CENTRAL ADM
Construction of 3-unit classroom block at Sika Ne Asem (MP Project)	SIKA NE ASEM	*	*	*	*		180,644.00				ongoing	GES	CENTRAL ADM
Construction of 3-Unit Classroom block at Sakyikrom and Dwenase,	Sakyikrom and Dwenase	*	*	*	*	160,000.00				New		DA	DED
Renovation of JHS and Preschool Block at Okumaning Methodist	Okumaning	*	*	*	*		150,000.00			New		DA	DED
Construction of 3-Unit Classroom block at Topremang and Apinamang	Topremang and Apinamang	*	*	*	*	160,000.00				New		DA	DED
Construction of 3-Unit Classroom block at Soabe Methodist	Soabe	*	*	*	*	80,000.00				New		DA	DED
Roofing of JHS and Primary School blocks	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		90,000.00				Ongoing	DA	DED

at Yawaso (Akwatia Islamic),													
Construction of Washroom facilities at Yawaso Islamic School	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		DA	DED
Conversion of 40% complete classroom block to Teachers Bungalow at NO.4 R/C School	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		100,000.00				Ongoing	DA	DED
Construction of ICT and Library Block	Apinamang	*	*	*	*		400,000.00			New		DA	DED
Completion of K.G 1&2 Block at GCD Quarters B School.	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		420,000.00				Ongoing	DA	DED
Supply of Education Logistics to basic schools (tables and chairs, Textbooks, Computers, Learning materials, Light etc) at Okumaning basic sch,	District wide	*	*	*	*		15,000.00				Ongoing	DA	DED

Construction of 3 unit Classroom Block at Salvation School	Topremang	*	*	*	*		580,000.00			New		DA	DED
Construct and furnish 1NO. 2Unit KG block	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		350,000.00			New		DA	DED
Construct 1NO. 3 Unit classroom block at Akwatech	Akwatia						550,000.00			New		DA	DED
Construct 1NO. 3 Unit classroom block at Boadua TVET	Boadua	*	*	*	*		550,000.00			New		DA	DED
Procurement of 500 No. dual desks for public primary schools	Selected schools	*	*	*	*		200,000.00			New		DA	DED
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	418,000.00	2,958,402.00					3,376,402.00	
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	418,000.00	2,958,402.00					3,376,402.00	
Objective : Reduce healthcare disparities by 2027 through the construction or upgrade of 8 facilities													
Programme: Health Improvement													

Construction of CHPs Compound at Amanfrom, GCD Quarters	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		780,000.00			New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Construction of Nurses Quarters, at NO.4, Asubone	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		900,000.00			New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Supply of Health Logistics (Meters, Fridge Bank, Bed	selected	*	*	*	*		25,000.00	20,000.00		New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Up-Grading of Domeabra and New Town Weighing Center	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Renovation of CHPs Compound	Okumaning	*	*	*	*		150,000.00				Ongoing	D.A	DHMT/MP
Construct 1NO. Storage facility for Ghana Health Service Directorate	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		120,000.00			New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Rehabilitate 1NO. CHPs Compound at NO.4 with fence wall	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		362,026.15			New		D.A	DHMT/MP

Provide basic health equipment's for emergencies such as PPEs	District wide	*	*	*	*	3,000.00				New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Prevent and Control the spread of Malaria in the District and Organize Health Education in schools on personal hygiene and	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00				New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	8,000.00	2,317,026.15	20,000.00				2,345,026.15	
Objective : Enhance sanitation practices in all communities by 2027													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation													
Construct 1NO. 10 Borehole in	selected communities	*	*	*	*	410,000.00				New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Extension of pipe borne water	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	149,885.82				New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Construction of Mechanized Boreholes	Selected communities	*	*	*	*		800,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit

Rehabilitation of boreholes	Selected towns	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Drilling of Mechanized Borehole at Akwatech and Takrowase TVET	Akwatia and Takrowase	*	*	*	*		160,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Drilling of Mechanized Borehole at Institutional/Department Office - Education, Health and Physical planning Department, Agric	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		160,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Evacuation of refuse dumps and maintenance of final dumping site	District wide	*	*	*	*		300,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Organization of quarterly cleaner exercises	District wide	*	*	*	*		70,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Carry out district wide fumigation exercise	District wide	*	*	*	*		366,275.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit

Procurement of 2NO. Refuse containers	District wide	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Monitoring and supervision of Environmental and sanitation activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Conduct sanitation on WASH activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		30,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Procurement of Disinfectant, sanitary tools and equipment including veronica bucket, domestic bins for households, public schools and health centers	District wide	*	*	*	*		150,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Screen and register food and drink vendors	District Wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00					Ongoing	ENV.H EALTH STAFF	AEDA
Construct public pounds for stray animals at	Okumaning and Akwatia	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		ENV.H EALTH STAFF	AEDA

Okumaning and Akwatia													
Carry out inspection programs in the community	District wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				New		ENV.H EALTH STAFF	AEDA
Supervise waste collection at final disposal site	District wide	*	*	*	*	6,000.00				New		ENV.H EALTH STAFF	AEDA
Construction of INO. 16 Seater W/C toilet facility Topremang, Sakyikrom, Boadua East, Dogbatse,	Selected Community	*	*	*	*		520,000.00			New		ENV.H EALTH STAFF	AEDA
Supply of waste bin in selected communities (Soabe, Boadua East, Boadua west, Sadams, Zongo, New Town, Osaberima Estate, GCD Quarters, Takrowase - Domi market, Takrowase Chief Palace	Selected community	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		ENV.H EALTH STAFF	AEDA

Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	595,885.82	1,680,000.00						2,275,885.82	
Objective: Increase beneficiaries of socio-economic incentives by 30% by 2027														
Programme: Vulnerability, social and child protection														
Provide funds for monitoring visits to Day Care Centers,	DA office	*	*	*	*	15,500.00					New		DSWC D	Central Administration
Carry out routine visits to Court and Provide funds for Monitoring activities of parents and children as required by the Children's Act of 1998(Act 560)	DA office	*	*	*	*	12,000.00					New		DSWC D	Central Administration
Carry out routine visits to Orphanages.	DA office	*	*	*	*	12000.00					New		DSWC D	Central Administration
Organize education on gender violence and child labour	DA office	*	*	*	*	12,000.00					New		DSWC D	Central Administration

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	DA office				*	20,000.00				New		DSWC D	DWST
Registration and monitoring of Day Care Centers	DA office	*	*	*	*	23,500.00				New		DSWC D	DWST
Organise GMSP on skill training for both genders	DA office	*	*	*	*	40,000.00				New		DA	NYEP
Child right protection and promotion payment	DA office	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				New		DSWC D	Central Administration
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	143,000.00						143,000.00	
Programme Total						1,164,885.82	6,955,428.15	20,000.00				8,140,313.97	
Objective: Reduce human induced recurrent disasters by 50% and improve response coordination by the end of 2027													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Plant Trees along Rivers and Plant 5,000 tree seedlings in	Akwatia and Takrowase	*	*	*	*	12,000.00				New		DA	NADMO

degraded areas of Akwatia and Takrowase.													
Organize Public education on climate change/Bushfires, Rainstorm and Flood	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00				New		DA	DPCU
Reshaping of feeder roads in selected communities	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	310,000.00				New		Works Department	DPCU
Construction of culvert in selected communities	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	125,000.00				New		Works Department	DPCU
Conduct Public Education on National Building Regulations of 1996 (L.I. 1630).	District wide	*	*	*	*	32,000.00				New		PPD	AEDA
Organize World Disaster Day celebration in the District.	District office	*	*	*	*	24,000.00				New		PPD	AEDA
Purchase Relief Items for Disaster victims.	District wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00				New		PPD	AEDA, Traditional Authority

Construction of 1NO. Grains and cereals Crib at Akwadum Market	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		50,000.00				New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Construction of 1NO. 10-Unit Market Stores at Akwadum Market	Akwatia	*	*	*	*	105,000.00					New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Construction of office accommodation block for Akwatia urban council with landscaping	Akwatia	*	*	*	*	11,000.00					new		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	724,000.00	50,000.00							774,000.00
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	724,000.00	50,000.00							774,000.00
Objective: Improve citizens participation in local governance by 20% by the end of 2027														
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement														
Strengthen of sub-district structures-initiated projects	DA office	*	*	*	*	10,000.00						ongoing	DA	DPCU
Support DPCU activities and statutory meetings	DA office	*	*	*	*		30,000.00					Ongoing	DA	Central Admin

Support to implementation of agriculture activities	DA office	*	*	*	*		100,000.00				ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Preparation of District Spatial Development Framework	DA office	*	*	*	*		58,219.61				ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing	DA office	*	*	*	*		40,000.00				ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Contribution towards community development	DA office	*	*	*	*		99,000.00				ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Meeting to Disseminate Annual Progress Report	DA office	*	*	*	*	80,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Provide Office Equipment; (Cabinet, Tables and swivel chair, laptop, and Air Condition)	DA office	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Supply of 5No. Air conditions and 2No.	DA office	*	*	*	*	6,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Provide funds for Planning, Budgeting,	DA office	*	*	*	*	5,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin

Monitoring and Evaluation													
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		50,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Preparation of mid-year revised budget, annual composite budget, fee fixing resolution and Annual Action Plan	DA office	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	DA office	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Logistical Support to decentralized departments	DA office	*	*	*	*		40,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Procurement of office fittings, equipment and stationery	DA office	*	*	*	*		120,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Procurement of Office Equipment, Fittings and Printed Stationeries.	DA office	*	*	*	*	40,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin

Valuation of landed properties in the District	District wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Support to NALAG activities	DA office	*	*	*	*		62,655.31			New		DA	Central Admin
Manpower development workshops and capacity building	DA office	*	*	*	*		35,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Supply of 5 Motor Bikes to improve revenue Mobilization funds	DA office	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Supply of office furniture	DA office	*	*	*	*	80,000.00				New		DA	Other departments
supply Fuel, workshops, conferences, seminars & unpaid workshop meeting/seminars & conferences (All departments within the district)	DA office	*	*	*	*	50,000.00				New		DA	Procurement/works
Internal Management of organization (ECG)	DA office	*	*	*	*	388,000.00				New		DA	AEDA

Bills, Water Bills & other Expenses)													
MP's support to developmental projects	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				new		DA	GES, GHS, DADU
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	787,000.00	1,734,874.92						2,521,874.92
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	787,000.00	1,734,874.92						2,521,874.92
Objective: Establish and operationalize at least 2 formal collaboration agreements with neighboring Districts/municipalities													
Programme: Sister Cities Relations													
Support Tourism development in the district	District Wide	*	*	*	*		12,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Support Export driven in the District	District Wide	*	*	*	*			10,250.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Promote standardized production of goods and products	District Wide	*	*	*	*			7,500.00		New		DA	Central Admin

Support Development Partners and Diaspora group Coordination and engagement	District Wide	*	*	*	*			28,680.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Promote standardized production of goods and products	District Wide	*	*	*	*			10,000.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Sub-programme Total							12,000.00	56,430.00				68,430.00	
Programme Total							12,000.00	56,430.00				68,430.00	

Table6.3: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2028

Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project status		Implementation Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	OTHE R	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: Improve infrastructure at 2 key tourist sites by the end of 2028 to enhance visitor experience														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
Construct recreational centres at Okumaning	Okumaning	*	*	*	*	460,000.00					New		DWD	Central Admin
Clearing and reshaping of 1.5km road to Okumaning “BIG TREE (Potential biggest tree in West Africa)	Okumaning	*	*	*	*		40,000.00					ongoing	DWD	Central Admin
Objective: Increase IGF of the MMDA by 60% by the end of 2028														
Programme: Financial Management														
Sustain registration the registration new banking financial institutions/susu collectors	District wide	*	*	*	*		20,000.00					ongoing	Finance	Central Admin

Train 20 revenue officers and 5 Accounts Officers	District Wide	*	*	*	*	17,25 0.00					New		Finance	Central Admin
Undertake public education on fiscal obligation of citizens	District wide	*	*	*	*	10,00 0.00					On-Going		Finance	Central Admin
Provide funds for internal management of organization	District wide					8,000. 00					On-Going		Finance	Central Admin
Objective: Improve job creation by 20% at the end of 2028														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
Train SMEs on LED	District wide	*	*	*	*	23,00 0.00						ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Support Local Economic Development, Tourism and Youth Empowerment	District wide	*	*	*	*	28,52 0.00						ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Train 20 revenue officers	District Wide	*	*	*	*	17,25 0.00					New		BAC	Central Admin
Organize Business forum /2no. Sensitization of SMEs	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000. 00						ongoing	BAC	Central Admin

on Business Formalization													
Organize 2No. Business Counselling and Training for SMEs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	10,00 0.00					Ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Embark on Quarterly monitoring of SMEs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	5,000. 00					Ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Train and Procure Start Up Kits for 50 youth in the Barbering and Beautification	District Wide	*	*	*	*	20,00 0.00				New		BAC	Central Admin
Support Local Economic Development, Tourism and Youth Empowerment	District Wide	*	*	*	*	28,52 0.00				New		BAC	Central Admin
Reshape 5km feeder road to Okumaning tourist site	Selected community	*	*	*	*	39,10 0.00				New		DoA	DDA, NGOs, other stakeholders
Sub- Programme Total		*	*	*	*	176,3 90.00							176,390.00
Objective : To improve agricultural productivity by 30% by the end of 2028													
Programme: Agricultural modernization and post-harvest management													

Home and farm visits to farmers on improved technologies (10,912)	District Wide	*	*	*	*			3,683.00			Ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Organic Farmers' Day celebration	District Wide	*	*	*	*		3,683.00			New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Community-based refresher training for AEAs	District Wide	*	*	*	*		3,683.00			New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Develop and manage irrigated farms and mechanization	District Wide	*	*	*	*	131,100.00				New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Set up demonstration fields (rice, maize, cassava)	District Wide	*	*	*	*	28,520.00				New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Train 7,200 farmers on GAP for 5 major crops	District wide	*	*	*	*	172,500.00					Ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Conduct Research and Extension Farmer Linkage Committee(RELC), Planning session	District Wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	3,600.00	1,500.00		New		Agric Dept	Central Admin

Carry Out Animal Disease Surveillance, Market Surveys	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,077.00	3,000.00	1,500.00			ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	335,197.00	13,966.00	6,683.00				355,846.00	
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	511,587.00	13,966.00	6,683.00				532,236.00	
Objective: Increase enrolment by 20% at all levels by the end of the planned period													
Programme : Education Improvement													
Organize 5 day regional Science, Technology and Mathematics(STEM) for SHS and one week girls education programme	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	7,000.00			new		GES	Central Admin
Organize Pre-school week for 42 public KGs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Monitoring, inspection and evaluation of schools	District Wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin

Organize standardized mock examination for all JHS3 BECE candidates and carting of BECE materials	District Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Support Schools Health Education Programme	District Wide	*	*	*	*		2,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Maintenance and the running cost of official vehicles	District Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Construction of 3-Unit Classroom block at Dwenase	Dwenase	*	*	*	*	400,000.00				New		DA	DED
Renovation of JHS and Preschool Block at camp and Anweaso	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		150,000.00				Ongoing	GES	CENTRAL ADM
Roofing of JHS and Primary School blocks at GCD Quarters Basic school	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		90,000.00				Ongoing	GES	CENTRAL ADM
Construction of Washroom facilities at, No.4 RC School and	Akwatia	*	*	*	*	*	600,000.00			New		DA	DED

Elite Experimental School													
Construction of ICT and Library Block at Aboabo DA	Okumaning	*	*	*	*	*	800,000.00			New		DA	DED
Construction of Kitchen and Dining hall at Dwenase	Dwenase	*	*	*	*	*	700,000.00			New		DA	DED
Construction of Toilet facilities at Asubone D/A, NO.4 R/C School	Asubone	*	*	*	*		600,000.00			New		DA	DED
Supply of Education Logistics to basic schools (tables and chairs, Textbooks, Computers, Learning materials, Light	Selected schools	*	*	*	*		15,000.00			New		DA	DED
Procurement of hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG schools	District wide	*	*	*	*		600,000.00			New		DA	DED
Procurement of 700 No. Mono Desks for JHS and TVET schools	District wide	*	*	*	*		560,000.00			New		DA	DED

Conversion of abandoned classroom block into staff quarters	Wenchi	*	*	*	*	450,000.00					Ongoing	DA	DED
Completion of 6 unit classroom block at Nkwakwakrom	Nkwakwakrom	*	*	*	*	350,000.00					Ongoing	DA	DED
Conversion of School block to dormitory	Wenchi	*	*	*	*	720,000.00					Ongoing	DA	DED
Sub-Programme Total						1,938,000.00	4,127,000.00						6,065,000.00
Objective : Reduce healthcare disparities by 2028 through the construction or upgrade of 8 facilities													
Programme: Health Improvement													
Land scaling of Boadua Health Centre.	Boadua	*	*	*	*	1,050,000.00				New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Construction of nurses quarters at Apinamang	Apinamang	*	*	*	*	30,000.00				New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Construction Of 1 No. Health Center With Consulting Room, Two Wards, Dispensary, Records And OPD At	Akwatia	*	*	*	*	150,000.00				New		D.A	MP

Akwatia (Kwame – Kuma) With Landscaping													
Contain and Prevent the spread of Covid 19 in the District	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00				New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Construction of CHPs Compound at Apreku, Yawaso, Soabe	Selected towns	*	*	*	*		2,340,000.00			New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Construction of Nurses Quarters, at Kwame Kumah and Yawaso,	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		850,000.00			New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Supply of Health Logistics (Meters, Fridge Bank, Bed) to Ayigbetown, Kwame Kumah Akwatia and N0.4	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		25,000.00	20,000.00		New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Prevent and Control the spread of Malaria in the District and Organize Health Education in schools on personal hygiene and	District Wide	*	*	*	*		15,000.00	5,000.00		New		D.A	DHMT/MP

Implement yearly community and school deworming of Neglected Tropical Diseases	District	*	*	*	*		10,000.00	15,000.00		New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	1,235,000.00	3,240,000.00	40,000.00				4,515,000.00	
Objective : Enhance sanitation practices in all communities by 2028													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation													
Construction of Borehole at Boadua East, Boadua- Staff Village	Boadua	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			new		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Construction of Borehole at Akwatia-Zongo Newtown, Osaberima	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Renovation of boreholes at Amanfrom	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		40,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit

Drilling of Mechanized Borehole at Wenchi R/C and Boadua Presby Basic	Boadua	*	*	*	*		160,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Drill and mechanize 10 Number boreholes for Akenkano, Adenkyensu, GCD, Assembly, Topremang, Yawaso, Kwame Kumah, Amanfrom and Sadams	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		800,000.00			new		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Regular Dislodging of Institutional toilet	District wide	*	*	*	*		36,375.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Sanitation improvement package (SIP)	District wide	*	*	*	*		387,205.82			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Organization of quarterly cleaner exercises	District wide	*	*	*	*		70,000.00			new		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Carry out district wide fumigation exercise	District wide	*	*	*	*		366,275.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit

Monitoring and supervision of Environmental and sanitation activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		60,000.00				New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Conduct sanitation on WASH activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		30,000.00				New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Procurement of Disinfectant, sanitary tools and equipment including veronica bucket, domestic bins for households, public schools and health centers	District wide	*	*	*	*		150,000.00				New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Screen and register food and drink vendors	District Wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00						On-going	ENV.HEALTH STAFF	AEDA
Carry out inspection programs in the community	District wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00					New		ENV.HEALTH STAFF	AEDA
Supervise waste collection at final disposal site	District wide	*	*	*	*	6,000.00					new		ENV.HEALTH STAFF	AEDA

Purchase 5NO. Tricycles for refuse evacuation	District wide	*	*	*	*			172,000.00		New		ENV.HE ALTH STAFF	AEDA
Preparation of DESSAP and Disaster preparedness plan	District wide	*	*	*	*			60,000.00		New		ENV.HE ALTH STAFF	AEDA
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	26,000.00	360,000.00	232,000.00				618,000.00	
Objective: Increase beneficiaries of socio-economic incentives by 30% by 2028													
Programme: Vulnerability, social and child protection													
Provide funds for monitoring visits to Day Care Centers,	DA office	*	*	*	*	15,500.00				New		DSWCD	Central Administration
Carry out routine visits to Court and Provide funds for Monitoring activities of parents and children as required by the Children's Act of 1998(Act 560)	DA office	*	*	*	*	12,000.00				New		DSWCD	Central Administration
Carry out routine visits to Orphanages.	DA office	*	*	*	*	12000.00				New		DSWCD	Central Administration

Organize education on gender violence and child labour	DA office	*	*	*	*	12,000.00				New		DSWCD	Central Administration
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	DA office				*	20,000.00				New		DSWCD	DWST
Registration and monitoring of Day Care Centers	DA office	*	*	*	*	23,500.00				New		DSWCD	DWST
Organise GMSP on skill training for both genders	DA office	*	*	*	*	40,000.00				New		DA	NYEP
Child right protection and promotion payment	DA office	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				New		DSWCD	Central Administration
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	143,000.00						143,000.00	
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	3,342,000.00	7,727,000.00	272,000.00				11,341,000.00	
Objective: Reduce human induced recurrent disasters by 50% and improve response coordination by the end of 2028													

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability														
Organize Public education on climate change/Bushfires, Rainstorm and Flood	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00					New		DA	Central Admin
Reshaping of feeder roads in selected communities	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	310,000.00					New		DA	Central Admin
Construction of culvert in selected communities	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	125,000.00					New		DA	Central Admin
Conduct Public Education on National Building Regulations of 1996 (L.I. 1630).	District wide	*	*	*	*	32,000.00					New		DA	Central Admin
Organize World Disaster Day celebration in the District.	District office	*	*	*	*	24,000.00					New		DA	Central Admin
Purchase Relief Items for Disaster victims.	District Office	*	*	*	*	100,000.00					New		DA	Central Admin
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	596,000.00								596,000.00

Programme Total		*	*	*	*	596,000.00							596,000.00	
Objective: Improve citizens participation in local governance by 20% by the end of 2028														
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement														
Strengthen of sub-district structures-initiated projects	DA office	*	*	*	*	10,000.00					New		DA	Central Admin
Support DPCU activities and statutory meetings	DA office	*	*	*	*		30,000.00					Ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Support to implementation of agriculture activities	DA office	*	*	*	*		100,000.00					Ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Preparation of District Spatial Development Framework	DA office	*	*	*	*		58,219.61					Ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing	DA office	*	*	*	*		40,000.00					Ongoing	DA	Central Admin
Contribution towards community development	DA office	*	*	*	*		99,000.00					Ongoing	DA	Central Admin

Meeting to Disseminate Annual Progress Report	DA office	*	*	*	*	80,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Provide Office Equipment; (Cabinet, Tables and swivel chair, laptop, and Air Condition)	DA office	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Supply of 5No. Air conditions and 2No.	DA office	*	*	*	*	6,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Provide funds for Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	DA office	*	*	*	*	5,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		50,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Preparation of mid-year revised budget, annual composite budget, fee fixing resolution and Annual Action Plan	DA office	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of	DA office	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin

official vehicles and other equipment													
Logistical Support to decentralized departments	DA office	*	*	*	*		40,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Procurement of office fittings, equipment and stationery	DA office	*	*	*	*		120,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Procurement of Office Equipment, Fittings and Printed Stationeries.	DA office	*	*	*	*	40,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Valuation of landed properties in the District	District wide	*	*	*	*	100,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
Support to NALAG activities	DA office	*	*	*	*		62,655.31			New		DA	Central Admin
Manpower development workshops and capacity building	DA office	*	*	*	*		35,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Supply of 5 Motor Bikes to improve revenue Mobilization funds	DA office	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin

Supply of office furniture	DA office	*	*	*	*	80,000.00				New		DA	Central Admin
supply Fuel, workshops, conferences, seminars & unpaid workshop meeting/seminars & conferences (All departments within the district)	DA office	*	*	*	*	50,000.00				New		DA	Procurement/works
Internal Management of organization (ECG Bills, Water Bills & other Expenses)	DA office	*	*	*	*	388,000.00				New		Admin	AEDA
Meeting to Disseminate Annual Progress Report	DA office	*	*	*	*	10,000				New		DA	DPCU, Corporate institutions
MP's support to developmental projects	Selected Communities	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				New		DA	GES, GHS, DADU
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	787,000.00	1734875					2,521,874.92	
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	787,000.00	1,734,875.00					2,521,874.92	

Objective: Establish and operationalize at least 2 formal collaboration agreements with neighboring Districts/municipalities

Programme: Sister Cities Relations													
Support Tourism development in the district	Okumaning	*	*	*	*		12,000.00			New		DA	Central Admin
Support Export driven in the District	District wide	*	*	*	*			10,250.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Promote standardized production of goods and products	District wide	*	*	*	*			7,500.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Support Development Partners and Diaspora group Coordination and engagement	District wide	*	*	*	*			28,680.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Promote standardized production of goods and products	District wide	*	*	*	*			10,000.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Sub-programme total							12,000.00	56,430.00				68,430.00	
Programme Total							12,000.00	56,430.00				68,430.00	

Tabled: 6.4: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2029

Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability														
Programme: economic development														
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project status		Implementation Institution/Department		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	OTHE R	New	On-Going	Lead	Collaborating	
Objective: Improve infrastructure of at least 1 tourist sites the end of 2029														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
Construct recreational centres at Okumaning	Okumaning	*	*	*	*	460,000.00					New		DWD	Central Admin
Clearing and reshaping of 1.5km road to Okumaning “BIG TREE (Potential biggest tree in West Africa)	Okumaning	*	*	*	*		40,000.00					ongoing	DWD	Central Admin
Objective: Improve job creation by 10% at the end of 2029														
Programme: Local Economic Development														
Train SMEs on LED	District wide	*	*	*	*	23,000.00						ongoing	BAC	Central Admin

Support Local Economic Development, Tourism and Youth Empowerment	District wide	*	*	*	*	28,52 0.00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Train 20 revenue officers	District wide	*	*	*	*	17,25 0.00				New		BAC	Central Admin
Organize Business forum /2no. Sensitization of SMEs on Business Formalization	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000. 00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Organize 2No. Business Counselling and Training for SMEs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	10,00 0.00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Embark on Quarterly monitoring of SMEs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	5,000. 00					ongoing	BAC	Central Admin
Train and Procure Start Up Kits for 50 youth in the Barbering and Beautification	District Wide	*	*	*	*	20,00 0.00				New		BAC	Central Admin
Support Local Economic Development	District Wide	*	*	*	*	28,52 0.00				New		BAC	Central Admin

and Youth Empowerment													
Completion of 10 unit market stores at Boadua	Boadua	*	*	*	*		550,000.00				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin
Complete the construction of 1 No 16 unit lockable stores at Akwatia	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		1,219,718.61				Ongoing	DWD	Central Admin
Sub- Programme Total		*	*	*	*	176,390.00						176,390.00	
Objective : To improve agricultural productivity by 20% by the end of 2029													
Programme: Agricultural modernization and post-harvest management													
Home and farm visits to farmers on improved technologies (10,912)	District wide	*	*	*	*			3,683			Ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Organise Farmers' Day celebration	District wide	*	*	*	*		3,683			New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Community-based refresher training for AEAs	District wide	*	*	*	*			3,683		New		Agric Dept	Central Admin

Develop and manage irrigated farms and mechanization	District wide	*	*	*	*	131,100.00				New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Set up demonstration fields (rice, maize, cassava)	District wide	*	*	*	*	28,520.00				New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Train 7,200 farmers on GAP for 5 major crops	District wide	*	*	*	*	172,500.00					Ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Conduct Research and Extension Farmer Linkage Committee(RELC), Planning session	District Wide	*	*	*	*	1,000.00	3,600.00	1,500.00		New		Agric Dept	Central Admin
Carry Out Animal Disease Surveillance, Market Surveys	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,077.00	3,000.00	1,500.00			Ongoing	Agric Dept	Central Admin
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	335,197.00	10,283.00	10,366.00				355,846.00	
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	511,587.00	10,283.00	10,366.00				532,236.00	
Objective: Increase enrolment by 20% at all levels by the end of the planned period													
Programme : Education Improvement													

Organize 5 day regional Science, Technology and Mathematics(STEM) for SHS and one week girls education programme	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00	7,000.00			new		GES	Central Admin
Organize Pre-school week for 42 public KGs	District Wide	*	*	*	*	2,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Monitoring, inspection and evaluation of schools	District Wide	*	*	*	*		3,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Organize standardized mock examination for all JHS3 BECE candidates and carting of BECE materials	District Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Support Schools Health Education Programme	District Wide	*	*	*	*		2,000.00			New		GES	Central Admin
Maintenance and the running cost of official vehicles	District Wide	*	*	*	*	4,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin

Construction of 3-Unit Classroom block at Dwenase	Dwenase	*	*	*	*			580,000.00		New		DA	DED
Renovation of JHS and Preschool Block at camp and Anweaso	Akwatia	*	*	*	*			150,000.00			Ongoing	GES	CENTRAL ADM
Roofing of JHS and Primary School blocks at GCD Quarters Basic school	Akwatia	*	*	*	*			90,000.00			Ongoing	GES	CENTRAL ADM
Construction of 1NO. 6 Unit Washroom facilities at, No.4 RC School and Elite Experimental School	Akwatia	*	*	*	*	*		600,000.00		New		DA	DED
Construction of ICT and Library Block at Aboabo DA	Okumaning	*	*	*	*	*		400,000.00		New		DA	DED
Construction of Kitchen and Dining hall at Dwenase	Dwenase	*	*	*	*	*		700,000.00		New		DA	DED
Construction of 1NO. 6 Unit Toilet facilities at	Asubone	*	*	*	*			600,000.00		New		DA	DED

Asubone D/A, NO.4 R/C School														
Supply of Education Logistics to basic schools (tables and chairs, Textbooks, Computers, Learning materials, Light	Selected schools	*	*	*	*		15,000.00				New		DA	DED
Procurement of hexagonal tables and Chairs for KG schools	District wide	*	*	*	*		600,000.00				New		DA	DED
Procurement of 700 No. Mono Desks for JHS and TVET schools	District wide	*	*	*	*		560,000.00				New		DA	DED
Conversion of abandoned classroom block into staff quarters	Wenchi	*	*	*	*	450,0 00.00						Ongoing	DA	DED
Completion of 6 unit classroom block at Nkwakwakrom	Nkwakwakrom	*	*	*	*	350,0 00.00						ongoing	DA	DED
Conversion of 1NO. 3Unit Classroom School block into dormitory	Takrowase	*	*	*	*	720,0 00.00						ongoing	DA	DED

Procurement of 500 No. dual desks for public primary schools	District Wide	*	*	*	*		200,000.00				New		GES	Central Admin
Procurement teachers tables, chairs and wooden cabinets to schools	District Wide	*	*	*	*		569,855.82				New		GES	Central Admin
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	1,538,000.00	1,956,855.82	3,120,000.00					6,614,855.82	
Objective : Reduce healthcare disparities by 2029 through the construction or upgrade of 8 facilities														
Programme: Health Improvement														
Land scaling of Boadua Health Centre.	Boadua	*	*	*	*	1,050,000.00					New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Construction of nurses quarters at Apinamang	Apinamang	*	*	*	*	30,000.00					New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Construction Of 1 No. Health Center With Consulting Room, Two Wards, Dispensary, Records And OPD At Akwatia (Kwame –	Akwatia	*	*	*	*	150,000.00					New		D.A	MP

Kuma) With Landscaping													
Contain and Prevent the spread of Covid 19 in the District	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00				New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Construction of CHPs Compound at Apreku, Yawaso, Soabe	Selected towns	*	*	*	*			2,340,000.00		New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Construction of Nurses Quarters, at Kwame Kumah and Yawaso,	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		850,000.00			New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Supply of Health Logistics (Meters, Fridge Bank, Bed) to Ayigbetown, Kwame Kumah Akwatia and N0.4	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		300,000.00	445,000.00		New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Prevent and Control the spread of Malaria in the District and Organize Health Education in schools on personal hygiene and	District wide	*	*	*	*		14,000.00	16,000.00		New		D.A	DHMT/MP

Implement yearly community and school deworming of Neglected Tropical Diseases	District wide	*	*	*	*		12,000.00	13,000.00		New		D.A	DHMT/MP
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	1,235,000.00	1,176,000.00	2,814,000.00				5,225,000.00	
Objective : Enhance sanitation practices in all communities by 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation													
Construction of Borehole at Boadua East, Boadua- Staff Village	Boadua	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			new		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Construction of Borehole at Akwatia-Zongo Newtown, Osaberima	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		240,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Renovation of boreholes at Amanfrom	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		40,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit

Drilling of Mechanized Borehole at Wenchi R/C and Boadua Presby Basic	Wenchi and Boadua	*	*	*	*		160,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Drill and mechanize 10 Number boreholes for Akenkano, Adenkyensu, GCD, Assembly, Topremang, Yawaso, Kwame Kumah, Amanfrom and Sadams	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		800,000.00			new		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Regular Dislodging of Institutional toilet	District wide	*	*	*	*		36,375.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Sanitation improvement package (SIP)	District wide	*	*	*	*		387,205.82			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Organization of quarterly cleaner exercises	District wide	*	*	*	*		70,000.00			new		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Carry out district wide fumigation exercise	District wide	*	*	*	*		366,275.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit

Monitoring and supervision of Environmental and sanitation activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		60,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Conduct sanitation on WASH activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		30,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Procurement of Disinfectant, sanitary tools and equipment including veronica bucket, domestic bins for households, public schools and health centers	District wide	*	*	*	*		150,000.00			New		Works Department	Environmental Health Unit
Drill and mechanize 1 No. borehole at Education, Health and Physical Planning Departments	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin
Drilling and mechanization of 1 No. borehole at Agric Department	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin

Drilling and mechanization of 1 No. borehole at Akwatech	Akwatia	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin
Drilling and mechanization of 1 No. borehole at Takrowase TVET	Takrowase	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		DWD	Central Admin
Extend the coverage of water to newly developed areas (selected towns)	Selected Towns	*	*	*	*		10,000			New		Central Admin	Central Admin
Rehabilitation of boreholes (Selected towns)	Selected Towns	*	*	*	*			40,000.00 each		New		Central Admin	Central Admin
Drill and mechanise 1 No borehole at Kwame Kumah CHPS – Akwatia	Akwatia- Kwame Kumah	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			new		Central Admin	Central Admin
Drill and mechanise 1 No borehole for Wenchi RC basic school	Wenchi	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		Central Admin	Central Admin
Drill and mechanise 1 No borehole for Boadua Presby Basic school	Boadua	*	*	*	*		80,000.00			New		Central Admin	Central Admin

Completion payment for the construction of fence wall and U-Drain at Akwatia Kotokoli Zongo	Akwatia-Kotokoli Zongo	*	*	*	*		68,000.00			New		EHU	Central Admin
Screen and register food and drink vendors	District Wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00					ongoing	ENV.HEALTH STAFF	AEDA
Carry out inspection programs in the community	District wide	*	*	*	*	15,000.00				New		ENV.HEALTH STAFF	AEDA
Supervise waste collection at final disposal site	District wide	*	*	*	*	6,000.00				new		ENV.HEALTH STAFF	AEDA
Purchase 5NO. Tricycles for refuse evacuation	District wide	*	*	*	*			172,000.00		New		ENV.HEALTH STAFF	AEDA
Preparation of DESSAP and Disaster preparedness plan	District wide	*	*	*	*			60,000.00		New		ENV.HEALTH STAFF	AEDA

Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	26,00 0.00	2,917,718. 61	40,000.00				2,983,719.00	
SOCIAL WELFARE													
Objective: Increase beneficiaries of socio-economic incentives by 30% annually from 2026 to 2029													
Programme: Vulnerability, social and child protection													
Provide funds for monitoring visits to Day Care Centers,	DA office	*	*	*	*	15,50 0.00				New		DSWCD	Central Administration
Carry out routine visits to Court and Provide funds for Monitoring activities of parents and children as required by the Children's Act of 1998(Act 560)	DA office	*	*	*	*	12,00 0.00				New		DSWCD	Central Administration
Carry out routine visits to Orphanages.	DA office	*	*	*	*	12000 .00				New		DSWCD	Central Administration
Organize education on gender violence and child labour	DA office	*	*	*	*	12,00 0.00				New		DSWCD	Central Administration
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	DA office				*	20,00 0.00				New		DSWCD	DWST

Registration and monitoring of Day Care Centers	DA office	*	*	*	*	23,500.00				New		DSWCD	DWST
Organise GMSP on skill training for both genders	DA office	*	*	*	*	40,000.00				New		DA	NYEP
Child right protection and promotion payment	DA office	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				New		DSWCD	Central Administration
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	143,000.00						143,000.00	
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	2,942,000.00	6,050,574.43	5,974,000.00				14,966,574.43	
Objective: Reduce human induced recurrent disasters by 50% and improve response coordination by the end of 2029													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Organize Public education on climate change/Bushfires, Rainstorm and Flood	District wide	*	*	*	*	5,000.00				New		DA	DPCU

Reshaping of feeder roads in selected communities	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	310,000.00				New		Works Department	DPCU
Construction of culvert in selected communities	Selected communities	*	*	*	*	125,000.00				New		Works Department	DPCU
Conduct Public Education on National Building Regulations of 1996 (L.I. 1630).	District wide	*	*	*	*	32,000.00				New		PPD	AEDA
Organize World Disaster Day celebration in the District.	District office	*	*	*	*	24,000.00				New		PPD	AEDA
Purchase Relief Items for Disaster victims.	District office	*	*	*	*	100,000.00				New		PPD	AEDA, Traditional Authority
Sub-Programme Total		*	*	*	*	596,000.00						596,000.00	
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	596,000.00						596,000.00	
Objective: Improve citizens participation in local governance by 20% by the end of 2029													

Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement														
Strengthen of sub-district structures-initiated projects	DA office	*	*	*	*	10,000.00					New		DA	DPCU
Support DPCU activities and statutory meetings	DA office	*	*	*	*		30,000.00					ongoing	DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Support to implementation of agriculture activities	DA office	*	*	*	*		100,000.00					ongoing	DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Preparation of District Spatial Development Framework	DA office	*	*	*	*		58,219.61					ongoing	DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing	DA office	*	*	*	*		40,000.00					ongoing	DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Contribution towards community development	DA office	*	*	*	*		99,000.00					ongoing	DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Meeting to Disseminate Annual Progress Report	DA office	*	*	*	*	80,000.00					New		DA	DPCU
Provide Office Equipment; (Cabinet,	DA office	*	*	*	*	10,000.00					New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE

Tables and swivel chair, laptop, and Air Condition)													
Supply of 5No. Air conditions and 2No.	DA office	*	*	*	*	6,000.00				New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Provide funds for Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	DA office	*	*	*	*	5,000.00				New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation activities	District wide	*	*	*	*		50,000.00			New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Preparation of mid-year revised budget, annual composite budget, fee fixing resolution and Annual Action Plan	DA office	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Maintenance, insurance, running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	DA office	*	*	*	*		100,000.00			New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Logistical Support to decentralized departments	DA office	*	*	*	*		40,000.00			New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE

Procurement of office fittings, equipment and stationery	DA office	*	*	*	*		120,000.00				New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Procurement of Office Equipment, Fittings and Printed Stationeries.	DA office	*	*	*	*	40,00	0.00				New		DA	DPCU
Valuation of landed properties in the District	District wide	*	*	*	*	100,0	00.00				New		DA	DPCU
Support to NALAG activities	DA office	*	*	*	*		62,655.31				New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Manpower development workshops and capacity building	DA office	*	*	*	*		35,000.00				New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Supply of 5 Motor Bikes to improve revenue Mobilization funds	DA office	*	*	*	*	10,00	0.00				New		DA	DPCU, FINANCE
Supply of office furniture	DA office	*	*	*	*	80,00	0.00				New		Admin	Other departments
supply Fuel, workshops, conferences, seminars & unpaid workshop meeting/seminars & conferences (All	DA office	*	*	*	*	50,00	0.00				New		DA	Procurement/works

departments within the district)													
Internal Management of organization (ECG Bills, Water Bills & other Expenses)	DA office	*	*	*	*	388,000.00				New		Admin	AEDA
Meeting to Disseminate Annual Progress Report	DA office	*	*	*	*	80,000.00				New		DA	DPCU, Corporate institutions
MP's support to developmental projects	Selected Communities	*	*	*	*	8,000.00				New		DA	GES, GHS, DADU
DA		*	*	*	*	867,000.00	1,734,874.92						2,601,874.92
Programme Total		*	*	*	*	867,000.00	1,734,874.92						2,601,874.92
Objective: Establish and operationalize at least 2 formal collaboration agreements with neighboring Districts/municipalities Programme: Sister Cities Relations													
Support Tourism development in the district	District wide	*	*	*	*			12,000.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Support Export driven in the District	District wide	*	*	*	*			10,250.00		New		DA	Central Admin

Promote standardized production of goods and products	District wide	*	*	*	*			7,500.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Support Development Partners and Diaspora group Coordination and engagement	District wide	*	*	*	*			28,680.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Promote standardized production of goods and products	District wide	*	*	*	*			10,000.00		New		DA	Central Admin
Sub-programme total								68,430.00				68,430.00	
Programme Total								68,430.00				68,430.00	

CHAPTER SEVEN

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a critical component of effective plan preparation, implementation, and management. While monitoring is conducted continuously throughout the plan's implementation, evaluation is undertaken at specific stages—annually, at key phases, and at the end of the plan period. Both processes provide essential feedback that supports the iterative nature of planning and decision-making.

This chapter outlines the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms integrated into the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) to ensure that its implementation not only achieves the intended goals and objectives but also delivers the desired outcomes and impacts.

In line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) has selected relevant core national and district-specific indicators to track progress and contribute to the National Annual Progress Report. These indicators are embedded in a comprehensive Monitoring and Results Framework that specifies baseline values, targets, and timelines for achievement.

6.2 Monitoring Matrix / Results Framework

According to the NDPC's MTDP (2026–2029) preparation guidelines, indicators are essential for measuring progress, while targets represent the specific levels of achievement expected within defined timeframes. Together, these measurements guide the attainment of the plan's stated goals and objectives as outlined in the Programme of Action (PoA) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs).

The Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix presents the logical flow of inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impacts for each objective in the MTDP, along with the corresponding activities. Core and district indicators will be categorized accordingly and, where feasible, disaggregated by age, gender, and location to facilitate inclusive and effective monitoring. **Table 7.1 Details** the monitoring results/matrix of the Assembly.

Table 7.1: MONITORING MATRIX

Goal: Build a diversified, transformed and a prosperous economy through job creation, modernized agriculture, SME support, value addition and tourism development										
Objective: Ensure Improved fiscal performance and sustainability										
Programme:: Economic Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicat or Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregatio n	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Number of seminar on local economic development organized	Count of seminars on local economic developmen t organized	Output	n/a	8	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly, Annually	DoA, DDA, NGO, Other stakeholders
Programme: Economic Development										

Sub-programme:: Agricultural Development										
Total output of agricultural production	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock, poultry and fisheries produced in the District per year	Output							Annually	
-staples (Mt)				4,250.08	4,292.58	4,335.51	4,378.86			
• Maize				30,300.00	30,603.00	30,909.00	31,218.12	Stable crops		
• Cassava		4,366.0		18,079.00	18,259.79	18,442.39	18,626.81			
• Plantain		72,434.46		2,225.03	2,247.28	2,269.75	2,292.45			
• Cocoyam		32,976.17		1,066.56	1,077.23	1,088.00	1,098.88			
• Rice (milled)		9,575.66								
-Selected cash crops (Mt)		352.43		43,654.22	44,090.76	44,531.67	44,976.99	Selected cash crops		
• Oil Palm				23,679.45	23,916.24	24,155.41	24,396.96			
• Citrus				911.02	920.13	929.33	938.62			
• Pepper				465.61	470.27	474.97	479.72			
• Okro		13,173		899.91	908.91	918.00	927.18			

DDA,
Extension
officers

• Garden			1,875	77,319.54	78,092.74	78,873.66	79,662.40			
Eggs			1,136							
• Cocoa			768.60	3,273.41	3,306.14	3,339.21	3,372.60			
-Livestock and			1,166.33	5,261.09	5,313.70	5,366.84	5,420.51			
poultry (Count)				1,986.67	2,006.54	2,026.60	2,046.87			
• Sheep				56,589.29	57,155.18	57,726.73	58,304.00			
• Goat										
• Pigs				15,432.80	15,587.13	15,743.00	15,900.43			
• Local										
Poultry				514.09	519.23	524.42	529.67			
			6444	2.21	2.23	2.26	2.28			
• Exotic			11,624							
Poultry			4,810							
• Cattle			78,697							

-Fisheries (Mt) • Inland			39,303 N/A 3,040							
Percentage of Arable lands under cultivation	Output per hector of selected crops	Output	N/A	46.76	47.23	47.70	48.18	Maize: Rice: Cassava: Plantain	Annually	DoA, DDA
Number of RELC sessions provided	Count of RELC planning	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Male Female	Quarterly, Annually	DoA, DA, FBOs

	sessions organized for stakeholders									
Number of warehouses constructed	Count of warehouses constructed	Output	0	0	1	0	0	Rural Urban	Annually	
Number of women and youth trained in cassava post-harvest conversion	Count of women and youth trained in post-harvest conversion	Output	n/a	15	15	10	10	Male Female	Quarterly, Annually	
Number of farmers/FBOs provided with Extension services	Count of farmers/FBOs provided with Extension services	Output	n/a	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	Male Female	Quarterly, Annually	DoA, DDA, NGOs, other Stakeholders

Number of fora organized for farmers	Count of fora organized for farmers	Output		3	3	3	3	Male Female	Quarterly, Annually	DoA, DDA, NGOs, other Stakeholders
Number of flagship programmes supported	Count of flagship programmes supported	Output	n/a	1	1	1	1	Urban Rural	Quarterly, Annually	DoA, DDA, NGO, Other stakeholders
Number of radio broadcasts on extension delivery carried out	Count of radio broadcasts on extension delivery	Output	n/a	6	6	6	6		Quarterly, Annually	DoA,
Number of monitoring and supervision visits conducted	Count of monitoring and supervision visits conducted	Output	16	4	4	4	4	Rural Urban	Quarterly, Annually	DoA, FBO, DA, NGOs, other Stakeholders

Number of district annual planning and performance review/stakeholders meeting held	Count of district annual planning and performance review/stakeholders meeting held	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Male Female	Annually	DoA, DA, NGOs, other Stakeholders
Number of National Farmers Day celebration organized	Count of National Farmers Day celebration organized	Output	4	1	1	1	1		Annually	DoA, FBO, DA, NGOs, other Stakeholders
Number of farmers trained on Newcastle	Count of farmers trained on Newcastle	Output	n/a	200	200	200	200	Male Female	Quarterly, Annually	DA, NGOs, other Stakeholders

disease prevention	disease prevention									
Number of monthly animal health extension and disease surveillance conducted	Count of monthly animal health extension and disease surveillance conducted	Output	n/a	12	12	12	12	Urban Rural	Quarterly, Annually	DA, NGOs, other Stakeholders

Goal: Develop Human Capital through Education, healthcare, youth empowerment, and support for vulnerable groups.										
Objective: Ensure improve and accessible quality universal education										
Programme:: Education and Youth Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			

Number of 2-bedroom bungalow constructed	Count of 2-bedroom bungalow constructed	Output	3	1	0	0	0	Type	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED
Number of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary constructed	Count of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary constructed	Output	2	0	1	1	0	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED
Number of 3-unit classroom block constructed	Count of 3-unit classroom block constructed	Output	3	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED
Number of 6-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities constructed	Count of 6-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities constructed	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED
Number of 3-unit JHS classroom blocks constructed	Count of 3-unit JHS classroom blocks constructed	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED

Number of 2-Unit KG classroom block constructed	Count of 2-Unit KG classroom block constructed	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED
Number of 2-Unit teachers' quarters constructed	Count of 2-Unit teachers' quarters constructed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED
Number of W. C facility for selected schools constructed	Count of W. C facility for selected schools constructed	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED
Number of selected schools rehabilitated	Count of schools rehabilitated	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED
Number of school furniture provided	Count of school furniture provided	Output	1000	1400	1300	1500	1600	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED
Number of management training for heads of schools conducted	Count of management training for heads of schools conducted	Output	12	16	18	20	22	Male Female	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DED

Number of orientation courses for staff and teachers organized	Count of orientation courses for staff and teachers organized	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Male Female	Annually, Quarterly	DA, HR,SUPV
Number of laptops for schools provided	Count of laptops for schools provided	Output	n/a	21	22	22	21	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, F&A, EMIS
Number of teacher prize schemes organized	Count of teacher Prize schemes organized	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Type	Annually, Quarterly	DA, HR, SUPV
Number of common local exams for pupils organized	Count of common local exams for pupils organized	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Rural Urban Type	Annually, Quarterly	DA, EXAMS, EMIS
Number of STMIE organized	Count of STMIE organized	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban Type	Annually, Quarterly	DA, SUPV, STMIE
Number of mono desks supplied to schools	Count of mono desks supplied to schools	Output	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, F&A, EMIS

Number of culture festival organized for schools	Count of culture festival organized for schools	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, SUPV. CULTURE CO. ORD
Number of Sports festival organized	Count of Sports festival organized	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, SPORTS CO.ORD
Number of My-first-day-at-school organized	Count of My- first-day-at-school organized	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, SUPV. F&A
Number of Mock exams for BECE candidates organized	Count of Mock exams for BECE candidates organized	Output	2	3	3	3	3	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, SUPV. EXAMS
Number of teachers' tables and chairs provided	Count of teachers' tables and chairs provided	Output	n/a	100	100	100	100	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	SUPV. F&A
Net enrolment ratio KG. Primary	Proportion of boys to girls of school going age	Outcome						K.G Prim: JHS	Annually	GES
			1:1 2:1	1:1 1:1	1:1 1:1	1:1 1:1	1:1 1:1			

JHS			3:2	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1			
Gender parity	Percentage of boys to girls of school going age	Outcome							Annually	GED
KG.			0.90	50/50	50/50	50/5	50/50	K.G		
Primary			0.94	57/43	55/45	0	50/50	Prim:		
JHS			0.79	58/42	56/44	53/4	50/50	JHS		
						7				
						52/4				
						8				
Completion rate	Proportion of boys to girls completing basic education	Outcome		40%	60%	75%	86%	K.G	Annually	GES
KG.			42%	45%	50%	80	95%	Prim:		
Primary			34%	50%	60%	%	95%	JHS		
JHS			40%			70%				
BECE performance (Pass Rate).		Outcome	70%	80%	85%	90%	95%		Annually	
WASSCE performance (Pass Rate).		Outcome	91.5%	93%	94%	95%	96%		Annually	

Goal: Increase access to quality healthcare										
Programme: Ensure accessible and quality Universal										
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the DA	Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		Annually	DHMT, GHS
Malaria case fatality (Institutional) Under 5 yrs.: Women between 15 – 49 yrs.:	Percentage of total malaria deaths in the District	Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Under 5: Women between 15 – 49 yrs.:	Annually	DHMT, GHS
Infant mortality ratio		Outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Male: Female	Annually	DHMT, GHS
Number of 2-unit nurses' quarters constructed	Count of 2-unit nurses' quarters constructed	Output	4	1	1	1	0	Urban Rural	Annually, Quarterly	DA,MP/DH MT
Number of Health facility constructed	Count of Health facility constructed	Output	5	1	1	0	0	Rural	Annually,	DA , MP

								Urban	Quarterly	
Number of CHPs facility renovated	Count of CHPs facility renovated	Output	2	0	0	1	0	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DHMT
Number of family planning education conducted	Count of family planning education conducted	Output	n/a	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DHMT
Number of public education on polio, measles and yellow fever conducted	Count of public education on polio, measles and yellow fever conducted	Output	15	4	4	4	4	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DHMT/Glo bal Fund
Number of awareness on adolescent reproductive health created	Count of awareness on adolescent reproductive health created	Output	20	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, DHMT

Number of safe motherhood education conducted	Count of safe motherhood education conducted	Output	n/a	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA,DHMT
Number of One Week Health Promotion on TB, HIV and Child Health celebrated	Count of One Week Health Promotion on TB, HIV and Child Health celebrated	Output	4	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA,DHMT
Number of HIV/AIDS activities organized	Count of HIV/AIDS activities organized	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DA, Focal Persons, Other Departments
Objective: Improve Protection and Maintain Land Resources										
Programme: Water, environmental Health and Sanitation										
Percentage of communities with access to basic drinking water services	Proportion of District Population with access to basic water services	Outcome	92%	94%	96%	98%	99.5%	Urban: Rural	Annually, Quarterly	DEHU

Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services Liquid Waste: Solid Waste:	Percentage of Population with basic sanitation services	Outcome	47.9%	49.6%	54.6%	58.5%	62.4%	Urban: Rural	Annually, Quarterly	DEHU
Number of food vendors identified	Count of food vendors identified	Output	2400	2472	2,520	2,592	2,736	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH STAFF, AEDA
Number of boreholes constructed	Count of boreholes constructed	output	200	204	208	212	214	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department
Number of boreholes drilled and mechanized	Count of boreholes drilled and mechanized	output	16	18	22	28	32	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department

Number of boreholes rehabilitated	Count of boreholes rehabilitated	output	8	12	18	26	36	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department
Number of people reached with awareness creation and screening of food vendors exercise	Count of people reached with awareness creation and screening of food vendors exercise	output	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,400	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH STAFF, AEDA
Number of clean-up exercises organized	Count of clean-up exercises organized	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH STAFF, General Public, AEDA
Number of household latrine construction promoted and supervised	Count of household latrine construction promoted and supervised	output	2,066	2,375	2,680	2,975	3,200	Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH STAFF, AEDA

Number of Premise inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws carried out	Count of Premise inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws carried out	output	12,200	12,450	12,600	12,800	13,000	Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH STAFF, AEDA
Number of stray animals arrested	Count of stray animals arrested	Output	15	30	60	90	150	Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH, Unit Committee, AEDA
Number of heap of refuse dumps evacuated	Count of heap of refuse dumps evacuated	output	4	4	4	4	4	Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH, Unit Committee, AEDA
Number of Food animals at slaughter house inspected	Count of Food animals at slaughter house inspected	output	1,323	1,550	1,650	1,750	1,900	Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH STAFF, AEDA
Number of community durbars on hygiene organized	Count of community durbars on hygiene organized	output	4	4	4	4	4	Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH STAFF, AEDA

Number of major public places disinfected	Count of major public places disinfected	output	25	25	26	27	28	Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH STAFF, AEDA
Number of unidentified dead bodies disposed	Count of unidentified dead bodies disposed	output	5	-	-	-	-	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH STAFF, AEDA
Number of market sanitation exercise carried out	Count of market sanitation exercise carried out	output	3	4	5	5	6	Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	ENV.HEALTH STAFF, Zoomlion, AEDA
Number of evaluation and reporting conducted	Count of evaluation and reporting conducted	Output-	4	4	4	4	4		Annually Quarterly	DEHO, AEDA
Objective : Increase coverage of social protection programs for children and vulnerable groups										
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection										

Proportion of Population with Valid NHIS Cards	Proportion of Population with Valid NHIS Card	Outcome						Under 18 yrs.: Pregnant women:	Quarterly	NHIS, DSWCD
Total Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	Output	2	5	10	15	20	Child Trafficking; Male; Female Child abuse: Male Female	Quarterly	DSWCD
Proportion of children with disability accessing social protection services	Proportion of children with disability accessing social protection services	Outcome	290	320	350	400	450	Male: Female:	Quarterly	DSWCD

Number of Alternative Livelihood skills training provided	Count of Alternative Livelihood skills training provided	output	7	9	11	13	15	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion
Number of people reached with child protection information	Count of people reached with child protection information	output	450	500	550	580	600	Male Female Location (Urban/Rural)	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion
Number of community sensitization on parenthood organized	Count of community sensitization on parenthood organized	output	5	7	11	13	15	Male Female Location (Urban/Rural)	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion

Number of sensitization on gender-based violence organized	Count of sensitization on gender-based violence organized	output	5	7	10	13	15	Male Female Location (Urban/Rural)	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administ ration
Proportion existing water facilities with their data collected	Number of existing water facilities with their data collected expressed as a percentage of total water facilities in the District	output	n/a	-	-	-	-	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DWST
Number of capacity building organized for WSMT Committee members	Count of capacity building organized for WSMT Committee members	output	n/a	-	-	-	-	Male Female Location (Urban/Rural)	Annually, Quarterly	DWST

Number of sensitization programme on teenage pregnancy organized	Count of sensitization programme on teenage pregnancy organized	output	2	5	9	12	15	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion
Number of day care centers registered and inspected	Count of day care centers registered and inspected	output	38	42	48	50	60	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion
Number of vulnerable children provided with financial and material support	Count of vulnerable children provided with financial and material support	output	290	320	350	400	450	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion
Number of Persons With Disabilities monitored	Count of Persons With Disabilities monitored	output	22	30	35	40	50	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion

Number of Resource Center for PWDs constructed	Count of Resource Center for PWDs constructed	output	n/a	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion
Number of PWDs photo album updated	Count of PWDs photo album updated	output	3	4	5	6	7		Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion
Number of employable skills and training organized for PWDs	Count of employable skills and training organized for PWDs	output	50	100	150	200	250	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion
Number of LEAP household beneficiaries mobilized and sensitized	Count of LEAP household beneficiaries mobilized and sensitized	output	706	806	906	1106	1206	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually, Quarterly	DSWCD ,Central Administrat ion

Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment										
Objective: Protect and Maintain Land Resources										
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Percentage of Road network in good condition	Proportion of road network in good condition	Outcome						Urban: Rural	Annually	DFR, WORKS
Percentage of communities covered by electricity		Outcome						Urban: Rural	Annually	ECG, MoP
Number of miners sensitized on reclaiming mining pits	Count of miners sensitized on reclaiming mining pits	Output	n/a	38	37	37	38	Male Female	Annually Quarterly	DA, NADMO

Length of fence wall constructed	Kilometers of fence wall constructed	Output	n/a	50m	50m	-	-	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department
Number of official buildings and equipment maintained	Count of official buildings and equipment maintained	Output	20		-	-	-	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department
Number of market structures rehabilitated	Count of market structures rehabilitated	Output	2	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department
Number of projects supervised	Count of projects supervised	Output	45	7	7	7	7	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department
Number of office equipment and stationery provided	Count of office equipment and stationery provided	Output	n/a	-	-	-	-		Annually Quarterly	Works Department

Length of feeder road maintained	km feeder roads maintained	Output	n/a	12	12	11	11	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department, DPCU
Number of culverts constructed	Count of culverts constructed	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department, DPCU
Number of culverts expanded and length of feeder road constructed	Count of culverts expanded and km of feeder road constructed	Output	n/a	1 culvert	1km f/r			Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department, DPCU
Length of footbridge constructed	Meters of footbridge constructed	Output	0	20	20	20	20	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	Works Department, DPCU
Number of street lights installed and rehabilitated	Count of Street lights installed and rehabilitated	Output	n/a	-	-	-	-	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	DA, ECG

Number of new communities connected to the national grid	Count of new communities connected to the national grid	Output	4	2	2	2	2	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	DDA, NGOs, other Stakeholders
Number of Spatial Planning Committee meetings organized	Count of Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Output	15	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Annually Quarterly	PPD, AEDA
Number of Technical Sub-Committee meeting organized	Count of Technical Sub-Committee meeting organized	Output	15	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Annually Quarterly	PPD, AEDA
Number of planning schemes prepared	Count of planning schemes prepared	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Male Female	Annually Quarterly	PPD, AEDA, Traditional Authorities

Goal: Strengthen local governance by improving sub-structure administration, social delivery, security and decentralized planning

Objective: Increase stakeholder participation at all levels

Programme: Deepen Political and Administrative decentralisation

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Reported cases of crime	Count of reported cases of crime	Output						Male: Female	Quarterly	Police
Number of ad- hoc and other special meetings organized	Count of ad- hoc and other special meetings organized	Output	108	36	36	36	36	Male Female	Annually Quarterly	Admin, Other Departments
Number of Tender Committee meetings organized	Count of Tender Committee meetings organized	Output	16	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	AEDA PROCUREMENT/ WORKS
Number of statutory meetings organized	Count of statutory meetings	Output	108	27	27	27	27	Male	Quarterly	Admin , AEDA

	Organized							Female	Annually	
Number of DCE's community engagement organized	Count of DCE's community engagement organized	Output	24	12	12	12	12	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	Admin , AEDA
Number of monitoring visits of School Feeding programme	Count of monitoring visits of School Feeding programme	Output	8	4	4	4	4	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	Desk Officer , Other Departments
Number of project and programme monitoring and evaluation report prepared	Count of project and programme monitoring and evaluation report prepared	Output	15	4	4	4	4	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	AEDA, DPCU
Number of Town hall meetings organized	Count of Town hall meetings organized	Output	15	4	4	4	4	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	AEDA, DPCU
Number of office vehicles repaired and maintained	Count of office vehicles repaired and maintained	Output	15	4	4	4	4	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	Transport, AEDA

Volume of fuel and lubricants for official vehicles purchased	Gallons of fuel and lubricants for official vehicles purchased	Output	6,080	2,080	2,080	2,080	2,080		Quarterly Annually	Transport, AEDA
Number of logistics for security officers purchased	Count of logistics for security officers purchased	Output	0	6	6	6	6		Quarterly Annually	Procurement , Admin
Number of official visits hosted	Count of official visits hosted	Output	16	12	12	12	12		Quarterly Annually	Admin, AEDA
Number of records management software procured	Count of records management software procured	Output	0	10	0	0	0		Quarterly Annually	Procurement, AEDA
Number of annual administrative and other statutory reports prepared	Count of annual administrative and other statutory reports prepared	Output	48	13	13	13	13		Quarterly Annually	Admin, AEDA
Number of national celebrations and events organized	Count of national celebrations and events organized	Output	8	4	4	4	4	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	Admin, AEDA

Number of district level elections supported	Count of district level elections supported	Output	1	0	1	0	0	Rural		Admin, AEDA
								Urban	Annually	
Number of area council offices constructed	Count of 3No. area council offices constructed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Rural	Quarterly	Works Dept, AEDA
								Urban	Annually	
Number of administrative data collated across the district (2026-2029)	Count of administrative data collated across the district (2026-2029)	Output	104	30	30	32	34	Rural		DS, AEDA
								Urban	Annually	
Number of Movable and immovable properties enumerated (2026-2029)	Count of movable and immovable properties enumerated (2026-2029)	Output	6,984	2,000	2,100	2,300	3,000	Rural	Quarterly	DS/DBA/FO, AEDA
								Urban	Annually	
Number of NACAP/ARAP sensitization exercise carried out	Count of NACAP/ARAP sensitization exercise carried out	Output	13	8	8	8	8	Rural	Quarterly	NCCE, SWCD, ISD
								Urban	Annually	
Number of citizen sensitization exercises carried out	Count of citizen sensitization exercises carried out	Output	297	200	210	220	220	Rural	Quarterly	NCCE, SWCD, ISD
								Urban	Annually	

Number of sensitization on drug abuse, teenage pregnancy sex education carried out	Count of Sensitization on drug abuse, teenage pregnancy sex education carried out	Output	28	-	-	-	10	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	SWCD, NCCE, ISD
Number of civic education activities in JHS and SHS schools organized	Count of civic education activities in JHS and SHS schools organized	Output	105	50	60	65	70	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	SWCD, NCCE, ISD
Number of human rights sensitization exercise carried out	Count of Human Rights sensitization exercise carried out	Output	82	18	20	20	25	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	SWCD, NCCE, ISD
Number of children's rights education organized	Count of Children's rights education organized	Output	23	10	10	10	10	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	SWCD, NCCE, ISD
Number of Social Auditing exercise carried out	Count of Social Auditing exercise carried out	Output	n/a	1	1	1	1	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	SWCD, NCCE, ISD

Number of people sensitized on District Assembly elections	Count of people sensitized on District Assembly elections	Output	n/a	-	23	-	-	Male Female Location (Rural/Urban)	Quarterly Annually	SWCD, NCCE, ISD
Number of national peace and peaceful co-existence discussions held	Count of national peace and peaceful co-existence discussions held	Output	208	-	20	-	-	Male Female Location (Rural/Urban)	Quarterly Annually	DISEC, SWCD, NCCE, ISD
Number of people sensitized on domestic violence	Count of people sensitized on domestic violence	Output	n/a	20	-	-	-	Male Female Location (Rural/Urban)	Quarterly Annually	DISEC, SWCD, NCCE, ISD
Number of mentorship programme and workshop organized	Count of mentorship programme and workshop organized	Output	2	8	-	-	-	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	SWCD, NCCE, ISD
Number of public engagement	Count of public engagement	Output	297	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	SWCD, NCCE, ISD

sensitization exercise carried out	sensitization exercise carried out									
Number of voters' education and IPDC meeting held	Count of voters' education and IPDC meeting held	Output	1	-	-	20	-	Male Female Location (Rural/ Urban)	Quarterly Annually	NCCE, ISD, DISEC, SWCD,
Number of voters' registration reviewed	Count of voters' registration reviewed	Output	n/a		-	20		Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	EC, NCCE, SWCD, ISD
Number of public sensitized on the public order act and vigilantism act	Count of public sensitized on the public order act and vigilantism act	Output	2		20	20		Male Female Location (Rural/ Urban)	Quarterly Annually	DISEC, SWCD, NCCE, ISD
Number of Ghanaian cultural values promoted	Count of Ghanaian cultural values promoted	Output	1	-	10	10	-	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	TAs, NCCE, SWCD, ISD

Number of awareness created on sanitation and environmental protection	Count of awareness created on sanitation and environmental protection	Output	53	5	5	10	10	Male Female Location (Rural/ Urban)	Quarterly Annually	DEHO, NCCE, SWCD, ISD
Number of people sensitized on the intestate succession Law 1985 (PNDC LAW 111)	Count of people sensitized on the intestate succession Law 1985 (PNDC LAW 111)	Output	n/a	-	-	-	5	Male Female Location (Rural/ Urban)	Quarterly Annually	NCCE, SWCD, ISD
Number of post-election IPDC meeting held	Count of post-election IPDC meeting held	Output	1	-	-	-	1	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	EC, NCCE, SWCD, ISD
Number of Constitution Day/ citizenship Week celebration held	Count of Constitution Day/ citizenship Week celebration held	Output	41	30	30	30	30	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	NCCE, SWCD, ISD

Number of people sensitized drug abuse and children's rights	Count of people sensitized drug abuse and children's rights	Output	23	20	20	20	20	Rural Urban	Quarterly Annually	NCCE, SWCD, ISD
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Goal: Prevention and Minimizing Disaster										
Objective: Reduce human induced recurrent disasters										
Programme: Protect, and maintain land resources										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				26	27	28	29			
Number of communities affected by Disaster	Count of communities affected by Disaster	Output	15	10	8	6	3	Urban: Rural	Annually	NADMO
Number of miners sensitized on reclaiming mining pits	Count of miners sensitized on reclaiming mining pits	Output	30	15	10	8	4	Male	Annually	DA, NADMO
								Female	Quarterly	

Number of public education on disaster management organized	Count of public education on disaster management organized	Output	20	7	8	10	15	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	NADMO, GNFS, GPS, Env. Services, Health, Education, DPCU
Number of clean-up exercises organized	Count of clean-up exercises organized	Output	10	6	7	8	10	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	NADMO, GPS, Env. Services, GNFS, Agric, Forestry
Number of capacity building and training for staff organized	Count of capacity building and training for staff organized	Output	4	2	2	2	2	Male Female	Annually Quarterly	NADMO, GNFS, Health, Forestry
Number of public education on flood prevention organized	Count of public education on flood prevention organized	Output	15	5	6	7	8	Rural Urban	Annually Quarterly	NADMO, Env. Services, Zoomlion

Number of tree planting exercises organized	Count of tree planting exercises organized	Output	4	3	4	6	8	Urban Rural	Annually Quarterly	NADMO, GNFS, GPS
Number of DVG activities conducted	Count of DVG activities conducted	Output	1	5	6	8	10	Urban Rural	Annually Quarterly	NADMO, GNFS, GPS
Number of disaster victims supported	Count of disaster victims supported	Output	30	5	3	2	1	Male Female Location (rural/urban)	Annually Quarterly	NADMO

Goal: Improve Delivery of Development Outcomes at All Levels										
Objective : Improve administration through stakeholder participation and engagement										
Programme: Central Administration										
Indicators	Indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Targets			Disaggregation	Monitoring	Responsibility	

	Definition	Type	2025	26	27	28	29		Frequency	
Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented	Count of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities	Output	4	1	1	1	1		Annually	DPCU
Annual Action Plans prepared	Count of Annual Action Plans Prepared	Output	4	1	1	1	1		Annually	DPCU
Number of quarterly progress reports prepared and submitted	Count of progress reports submitted	Output	15	4	4	4	4	Urban: Rural	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of DMTDP prepared	Count of DMTDP prepared	Output	1	0	0	0	1		Annually	DPCU, AEDA

Number of District Composite Budget prepared	Count of District Composite Budget prepared	Output	4	1	1	1	1		Bi-annually Annually	Budget Committee, AEDA
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6.3 Evaluation Plan

Evaluation is a structured and systematic exercise designed to determine the merit, worth, and significance of a project or intervention. It serves as an essential mechanism for ensuring accountability, drawing lessons, and enhancing future planning. For the District's development interventions, the evaluation will go beyond simply measuring outputs and activities; it will probe into the relevance of the interventions, the efficiency with which resources were utilized, the effectiveness of the strategies employed, the depth and breadth of the impacts generated, and the sustainability of the benefits achieved.

6.4 Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation will be guided by five core criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. Each of these will be applied in a categorical manner to ensure a comprehensive assessment.

Relevance will be assessed by examining how well the project objectives and strategies respond to the actual needs and priorities of the District. This involves analyzing whether interventions are consistent with community aspirations, local development frameworks, and broader national policies such as the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda. It will also explore the extent to which interventions align with international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals. A relevant project is one that resonates with beneficiaries, addresses pressing social or economic needs, and complements existing government or community efforts.

Efficiency focuses on the relationship between inputs and outputs. It examines whether the resources—time, finances, expertise, and logistics—were utilized in an optimal way to achieve maximum results without unnecessary wastage. Efficiency also looks at project management practices, coordination among stakeholders, and the timeliness of delivering outputs. An efficient project ensures value for money while maintaining quality standards in service delivery.

Effectiveness will be evaluated by considering the degree to which the project has met its stated objectives. This includes analyzing whether the planned activities were successfully implemented, the expected outputs delivered, and the targeted outcomes realized. Effectiveness also requires examining the internal and external factors that contributed to or hindered success. For example,

capacity gaps, policy environments, or levels of community participation may affect how effective the intervention has been in achieving results.

Impact is concerned with the broader, long-term, and sometimes unintended changes brought about by the project. Unlike effectiveness, which looks at immediate results, impact probes deeper into transformational changes such as improvements in community livelihoods, shifts in behavior, increased demand for services, or contributions to economic development. It also considers whether the interventions had ripple effects beyond the target group, such as influencing policy changes, stimulating innovation, or strengthening institutional capacity.

Sustainability examines the likelihood that the benefits of the project will continue after donor or external support has ceased. This involves assessing the level of ownership by beneficiaries and local institutions, the integration of project outcomes into existing systems, the availability of financial and human resources to maintain activities, and the resilience of outcomes to social, economic, or environmental shocks. A sustainable intervention ensures that the positive impacts achieved will not only endure but also be capable of scaling up or replication in other communities.

By categorically applying these criteria, the evaluation will provide a balanced and nuanced picture of the project's overall performance, ensuring that strengths are recognized, weaknesses identified, and actionable lessons documented.

6.5 Types of Evaluation to be conducted

The evaluation will adopt a dual approach, combining formative and summative evaluations, each serving distinct but complementary purposes.

Formative or Mid-term Evaluation will be undertaken while the project is still in progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the pace of implementation, the quality of outputs being produced, and the progress made toward achieving objectives. It allows for identifying bottlenecks, risks, and emerging challenges that may derail the project if left unaddressed. For instance, delays in disbursement of funds, weak institutional coordination, or low levels of community participation may be detected through this process. The mid-term evaluation thus provides an opportunity for corrective action by recommending adjustments to strategies, timelines, and resource allocation. It also facilitates learning by highlighting practices that are proving effective and worth strengthening. In

essence, the formative evaluation acts as a feedback loop, ensuring that the project remains on track and responsive to changing circumstances.

Summative or End-of-Project Evaluation will be conducted upon completion of the implementation cycle. Its primary purpose is to provide a comprehensive and conclusive assessment of the project's overall performance. This evaluation will determine the extent to which objectives were achieved, measure the impacts generated, and examine the sustainability of benefits. It will also explore how well the intervention aligned with the District's development goals and contributed to national priorities. Unlike the formative evaluation, which is primarily concerned with improvement during implementation, the summative evaluation is concerned with accountability, learning, and forward planning. It documents successes, highlights challenges, and offers evidence-based recommendations for future project designs.

Together, these two types of evaluation ensure both continuous learning during implementation and rigorous accountability at the end. They allow the District to improve ongoing interventions while also generating knowledge that informs subsequent development planning cycles.

The expanded evaluation framework, guided by the criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, and operationalized through both formative and summative evaluations, provides a comprehensive approach to assessing development interventions. It ensures that the District does not only measure success in terms of outputs but also understands the deeper changes taking place within communities. Ultimately, this approach enhances transparency, strengthens accountability, and creates a strong foundation for evidence-based planning and sustainable development.

Table 7.2: EVALUATION MATRIX FOR THE DISTRICT

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS		DATA NEEDED	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHOD
	MAIN QUESTIONS	SUB QUESTIONS			
Relevance	How important are the planned interventions to achieve national and local objectives?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent do the planned interventions address gender related issues in the District? To what extent have the planned interventions address the development challenges of the District? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Secondary 	Department of Agriculture annual report Field visits report	Observation Interview Questionnaire
Efficiency	How efficient would the implementation of the interventions be?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Has the inputs or resources been put to judicious use? What is the cost and benefits plan implementation? Is the relationship between resources or inputs and the result achieved desirous? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Secondary 	Department of Agriculture annual report Field visits report	Observation Interview farmers Questionnaire
Effectiveness	Has the plant achieve the desired outcomes?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are the challenges militating against the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Secondary 	Department of Agriculture annual report	Observation Interview Questionnaire

		<p>achievement of the plan objectives and outcomes?</p> <p>2. What are the factors that influence the achievement of the plan results or objectives?</p> <p>3. To what extent did stakeholder collaborate to implement the plan?</p>		Field visits report	
Impact	Has the development intervention achieved its ultimate objectives or outcome?	<p>1. How many people have benefited from the interventions?</p> <p>2. Has the development intervention improved the living standard of the people in the District?</p> <p>3. Has the intervention negatively impacted the socio-economic, cultural and political wellbeing and the environment in the District?</p>	<p>1. Primary</p> <p>2. Secondary</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture annual report</p> <p>Field visits report</p>	<p>Observation</p> <p>Interview</p> <p>Questionnaire</p>
Sustainability	Will the development intervention be	1. Will the interventions continue to run after development partners pull out their support?	<p>1. Primary</p> <p>2. Secondary</p>	Department of Agriculture annual report	<p>Observation</p> <p>Interview</p>

	sustainable in the long run?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What measures or strategies need to be put in place to sustain the interventions and the benefits? 3. How committed are the local partners to the continuity of the intervention? 		Field visits report	Questionnaire
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Source: *DPCU's Construct 2025*

6.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) will be employed to assess whether project interventions have met the expectations of stakeholders, particularly the poor and vulnerable. This approach ensures that their perceptions are captured and considered throughout the evaluation process.

To ensure effective implementation, all key stakeholders will be actively involved in both the design and execution of monitoring and evaluation activities. The Assembly will foster partnerships with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and local communities.

6.6 The PM&E methods to be used include:

- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- Citizen Report Cards
- Community Score Cards
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)

6.7 The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) will undertake the following steps in the PM&E process:

1. Identify the need for PM&E.
2. Choose the appropriate PM&E method.
3. Identify key stakeholders.
4. Appoint a lead facilitator.
5. Define key performance questions.
6. Assess available resources and timelines.
7. Develop Terms of Reference (ToR) for the facilitator or consultant.
8. Train the PM&E team.
9. Share findings and take action based on recommendations as part of the communication strategy.

6.8 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

The satisfaction and fulfillment of stakeholders' interest in project implementation is imperative to the realization of the activities earmarked for the planning period. Stakeholder identification, requires effort to identify, involve and keep stakeholders updated on projects. Stakeholder identification and analysis in this section explores various roles played by persons, groups, or organisations with interest in programmes, projects, policies or development plans of the District and how the interventions of such PPPs affect them.

For an effective and vibrant M&E implementation, there is the need for stakeholder consultation. The involvement of stakeholders facilitates shared knowledge, transfer of information and skills as well as the capacities to fast track the M&E process. Premise on this, stakeholder analysis allows factors such as potential risk, conflicts and constraints to be resolved. This further opens opportunities and interpersonal nexus between the assembly and the stakeholders. Table 6.3 details the roles, the classification and the type of stakeholders involved in project implementation and preparation of the Denkyembaour District Assembly.

6.9 Stakeholders in the District

Identifying relevant actors to take part in the monitoring and evaluation of development programmes is always an important step to take. Stakeholders must be identified by their particular relevance based on need, benefits, interest, strength and influence. The following Stakeholders were identified in the District.

- Farmers
- District Assembly
- Community Based Organisations
- Farmers Based Organisation
- Opinion Leaders
- SMEs
- Financial Institutions
- Teachers
- Students
- Traders
- Traditional Authority
- Persons with disability
- Neighbouring Districts
- Transport Union
- Religious Groups
- NGOs
- Utility Providers
- Security Agencies
- Development Partners
- Youth
- Extension officers
- Health workers
- Forestry Commission

- Regional Coordinating Council
- Central Government

Table 7.3: ANALYSIS MATRIX OF IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT

STAKEHOLDERS	CHARACTERISTICS	INTEREST	POTENTIALS	PROBLEMS	IMPLICATION
Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming experience • Commercial farming • Subsistence farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High yields • Generate income • Good infrastructure such as road and market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Labour • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low farm produce • Low soil fertility • Insecure land tenure system • Inadequate extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in agricultural production • Reduced income of farmer
Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persuasive in nature • Patience and adaptability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher profits • Access to capital and credit • Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available customers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High transport cost • Inadequate storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of goods and services • Low income generated
Herdsmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock farming experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate income • Increase herd • Access to land for grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available labour • Ability to increase forage for herds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to land for grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in livestock production

Table 7.3: ANALYSIS MATRIX OF IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT

STAKEHOLDERS	CHARACTERISTICS	INTEREST	POTENTIALS	PROBLEMS	IMPLICATION
Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled labour • Agro-processors • Business and profit oriented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving standard of living • Access credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to utilize domestic resources • Employment creation • Ability to contribute to the tax base of the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to market • Low productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure economic growth • Low production
Traditional Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of the land • Settle of local conflicts and disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of their traditional areas • Promote peaceful coexistence among community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to lead development intervention in their communities. • Power to release land for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chieftaincy dispute • Poor coordination between them and local assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit development of the area • Possible increase in out-migration • Poor decision making

Table 7.3: ANALYSIS MATRIX OF IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT

STAKEHOLDERS	CHARACTERISTICS	INTEREST	POTENTIALS	PROBLEMS	IMPLICATION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve cultural beliefs. 	development projects.		
Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutes majority of the workforce • They are energetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Improve standard of living • Access social infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable source of labour • Easy to mobilize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited employment opportunities • Lack of social development and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased in social vices • Low household income
Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heads of households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase household income • Safety and security of household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have access to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income level • Lack of employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and productivity may be low
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly caring • Support their husbands • Hardworking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to land • Ensuring household food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the tax base of the District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit facilities • Discriminated in decision making. • Low income levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low production • Low participation of women in governance system

Table 7.3: ANALYSIS MATRIX OF IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT

STAKEHOLDERS	CHARACTERISTICS	INTEREST	POTENTIALS	PROBLEMS	IMPLICATION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to social infrastructure and services 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in living standards
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demanding • Dependent on parents • Vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access social infrastructure and services • Get money from their parent for their needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to work in the future • Existence of social welfare department in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to educational facilities • Lack of open spaces or parks for playing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low academic performance • Emotional stress
Forestry Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects the forest and park against encroachers • Protects biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain the forest reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience in forest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment by other land uses • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depletion of the forest reserve
District Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public institution • Constitute the planning authority of the District • Power to make by-laws • Perform administrative functions in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the District. • Generate revenue for developmental project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available Technocrat and professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal mining • Low IGF generation • Inadequate logistics and personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor performance towards execution of duties • Inability to operate properly

Table 7.3: ANALYSIS MATRIX OF IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT

STAKEHOLDERS	CHARACTERISTICS	INTEREST	POTENTIALS	PROBLEMS	IMPLICATION
Transport Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprenurers • Service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of good roads • Reduce cost of fuel • Access to capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to provide trasport services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of vehicle maintenance • High cost of fuel • Poor road condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary citizens group • Non-profit organization • Performs humanitarian services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the interest of the poor • Provide basic amenities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Assembly • Availability of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public participation • Unfavourable government policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict implementation of projects
Utility Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public institutions • Provide basic services like electricity, and water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver quality services • Expansion of services into other communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Political interference • Illegal connection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in connecting communities with potable water and electricity • Poor service provision

Table 7.3: ANALYSIS MATRIX OF IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT

STAKEHOLDERS	CHARACTERISTICS	INTEREST	POTENTIALS	PROBLEMS	IMPLICATION
Security Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce all laws of the land • Protecting lives and property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain law and order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Security Personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds and logistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor performance of personnel • May limit the promotion of peace and security
Extension Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise farmers on appropriate farming measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure good farming practices • Improve agricultural production and yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical expertise • Existence of department of agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics and personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease agricultural productivity
Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds executive power and authority • Political and administrative expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the welfare of the citizens • Provide resources for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive control of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for projects • Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth and development may be limited
RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional administrative body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure supervision of District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to perform its function assigned to it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Logistics • Insufficient funds • Poor coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of development plans

Table 7.3: ANALYSIS MATRIX OF IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT

STAKEHOLDERS	CHARACTERISTICS	INTEREST	POTENTIALS	PROBLEMS	IMPLICATION
			by the Central government • Existence of local government ministry		

Source: DPCU's Construct, 2025

Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Communication (Oral, Written & Electronic)	Report on Writing Skills Workshop	Peer Feedback	Improve Oral & Written Presentation Skills
Organization and Management	Performance Management System Training	360-Degree Feedback	Address underperformance and achieve strategic objectives.
Innovation And Strategic Thinking	Training on Core Strategic Thinking	Performance Assessment	Improve leverage points in complex systems.
Leadership And Decision-Making	Leadership Development Programme	360-Degree Feedback	Develop Team Management Skills.
Organizational Development and Improvement	Training workshop on Customer Satisfaction & Quality Service Delivery	Performance Assessment	To enhance the quality-of-service delivery.
Job Knowledge And Technical Skills	Local Government Protocols	Performance Assessment	Improve Service Delivery
Developing And Managing Budgets	Training on the preparation of the Composite Budget	Performance Assessment	Enhance the preparation of the Composite Budget
Ability To Develop Self, Staff And Other Stakeholders	Training on Emotional Intelligence & Resilience	360-Degree Feedback	Improve Self-Awareness

Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
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Project Management	Ing. Davor Wonder	Project Management Training	New Tools Needed
Data Analysis	Mr. David Yankso	Data Reports, Software	Advanced Methods
Legal Aspect of Human Resource Management	Mr. Cyril Makafui	Chartered Human Resource Management Practitioner	Advanced Level in Recruitment & Compensation
Communication Skills	Mr. Elvis Offei-Bekoe	Report & Minute Writing Training	Advance Level
Public Procurement	Mr. Sambo Martin	Training in the Public Procurement Act	CIPS
Public Health	Mr. David Mawulemor	Field Epidemiologist	Advanced Level
Public Financial Management	Mr. Samuel Oppong Ampomaa	Chartered Accountant	Advanced Level knowledge in Risk-based Auditing
Public Financial Management	Mr. Daniel Afenya	Chartered Accountant	Advanced Level knowledge in Risk-based Auditing
Project Management	Mr. Jacob Anang Mensah	Project Management Training	Civil Engineering
Financial & Compliance Auditing	Helene Mensah	Foundational Auditing Training	Advanced Level

CHAPTER EIGHT

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1. Introduction

This chapter highlights the strategies that will be employed to disseminate the plan and its implementation progress. This will enable the Assembly pass on information and elicit feedback from stakeholders and community members regarding the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services.

8.2 Dissemination of the District MTDP 2026-2029 and the Annual Reports

Promoting participatory in the implementation of MMTDP is very critical and therefore it is imperative to adopt some strategies to effectively disseminate the MMTDP (2026-2029) to stakeholders. The dissemination of the plan will be done through diverse ways to reach all groups of people in the district and other relevant stakeholder. Copies of MTDP will be given to the NDPC, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC). Public hearings will be organized at the local level in two stages. The first stage of public hearing is organized after the performance review to afford the stakeholders and community members the opportunity to make invaluable inputs into the situation. The second public hearing organized on the final document to allow members to examine the programmes and projects to be implemented in the four years as well as the activities.

Furthermore, copies of the plan document would be distributed to these the Heads of Department, Private Entities, NGOs and Traditional Authorities. Summarized reports would be issued and distributed to all Assembly Members, Unit Committees and Area Councils. In addition, focus group discussions of the reports would be organize at the Zonal Council Level. The dissemination of information in the report would involve the use of Community Information Centres.

8.3 Creation of Awareness on Stakeholders Roles in the Implementation of the DMTDP

The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the implementation of MMTDP are very important. This involves meeting with stakeholders to discuss their roles and responsibilities using a participatory planning approach in order to ensure transparency to hold the local government accountable for the implementation of the plan. Again, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form local project implementation committees to supervise the projects at the community level. The use of community information centres and focus group discussions would not be

overlooked. It is worth noting that, the involvement of stakeholders enables the attainment of the District's goals that have been articulated in the development plan.

8.4 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback on the District Performance

There is the need for feedback on the performance of the District from the citizens. Therefore, there would be frequent dialogue among members which ensures rapid and sustainable development in the District while adopting M&E approach. The approach creates a positive learning environment and deepens public consultation.

The table below shows the dissemination and communication strategy for the 2026-2029 MTDP.

Table 8.1: DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY MATRIX

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE	METHOD/TOOL	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Constitute a standing District Plan dissemination outreach team (DPDOT)	To establish an effective Assembly communication platform.	DA staff and other departmental heads, TAs.	Meeting session at the DA Hall	November 2021	DCD
Brief and Orient DPDOT	To equip members of the content to disseminate.	DPDOT members, HODs	Meeting session at the DA Hall	November 2021	DCD, DPO, HODs
Community sensitization sessions on their roles & responsibilities of MTDP.	To create awareness on the MTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc	Community durbars, drama, role play etc	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Plan implementation Review Meeting	To update stakeholders on the status of implementation	All stakeholders including DCE, PM, MPs & sub-committees chairpersons	Round-table discussion and, power point presentations.	July yearly.	DPCU
Radio Discussions to Disseminate Annual Progress Report on the MTDP implementation.	To cover majority of the pop district is information sharing.	Community members	Discussions and phone in sessions.	Quarterly	DCD, DCE, DPDOT

Production of leaflets	To equip beneficiaries with readable information.	All district members that can read.	Printing of fact sheets locally or externally.	Yearly	DPO, DCD
Conduct Assembly briefings	To keep Assembly members informed on content & progress of plan implementation.	Assembly members, HODs & the public.	DCE sectional address at Assembly meetings.	Quarterly	DCE, DCD
Conduct assessment on citizens' involvement in plan implementation.	To determine the level of interest and contribution to implementation of the plan.	Community members, Assembly members & Unit committee members,	Community fora, Interviews, FGDs.	December yearly.	DPDOT, DPCU

Source: DPCU's Construct, 2021

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APPENDIX 1

AKWATIA URBAN COUNCIL

COMMUNITY NEEDS	Frequency	Name of communities
Construction of market	4	Amanfrom camp,boadua west,Kwame kuma and sadams
Construction of new W/C public toilets	14	Amanfrom camp, Anweaso, Armah krom,GCD Walker, Asuboni, Asuboni,Boadua zongo west,Boadua east, Kwame kuma,sadams, Awosua and Domebra
Construction of new school buildings	7	GCD Walker, Amanfrom camp, Armah krom, NO 4,Akwatia Zongo, and Domebra
Expansion of water supply	6	Amanfrom camp, Armah krom, Boadua west-zongo, Boadua west, Boadua east
Construct of CHPS compound	14	Anweaso,Addeakrom, Boadua zongo west, GCD Walker,Asuboni,NO 4, Boadua east, Yawaso, Akwatia Zongo, Kwame kuma, Awosua and Domebra
Maintenance of feeder road	3	Akwatia Zongo, Kwame kuma and sadams
Provision of street light	4	Sadams, Domebra,NO 4 and GCD Walker,
Construction of library/ICT centre	2	Amanfrom camp and Boadua zongo west,
Provision of boreholes	4	Boadua zongo west, , Kwame kuma and Domebra

Expansion of electricity	6	Kwame kuma, Domebra ,Amanfrom camp, Boadua zongo west, NO 4 and Boadua east,
Provision of community centre/ recreational	2	Sadams, Boadua zongo west, Boadua west, Awosua and Kwame kuma
Construction of drainage and culvert	4	Sadams, Boadua zongo west, Boadua west, Awosua and Kwame kuma
Football park	1	Sadams
Provision of speed ramp and sign post	1	Boadua station

OKUMANING AREA COUNCIL

COMMUNITY NEEDS	FREQUENCY	NAME OF COMMUNITY
Construction of new W/C public toilets	2	Aboabo, okumaming
Construction of new school buildings	2	Aboabo and okumaming
Expansion of water supply	5	Aboabo, okumaningARS,Bredu, Afiafiso and Okumaning
Construct of CHPS compound	2	Apraku and Kwame Amoah
Construction of library/ICT centre	2	Okumaning
Expansion of electricity	7	Apraku,kwabena amoah,Agyare,bredu, Adoboa, Ayaafere and Okumaning
Provision of community centre	1	Aboabo

OSEAWUO AREA COUNCIL

COMMUNITY NEEDS	Frequency	Name of communities
Construction of market	4	Kusi, Takorwase, Soabe and Akim Wenchi
Construction of new W/C public toilets	3	Kusi, Takorwase and soabe zongo
Construction of new school buildings	6	Kusi, Takorwase, Soabe, Kwabena Nuro, Towoboase And Soabe – Zongo
Expansion of water supply	3	Kusi, Takrowase and Soabe -Zongo
Provision of CHPS centre and wards	2	Kusi and Takrowase
Maintenance of feeder road	2	Kusi And Takrowase
Provision of street light	3	Kusi, Takorawase And Soabe,
Expansion of electricity	3	Kusi, Soabe And Akim Wenchi
Construction of maternity ward	1	Kusi

MMO DWENASE AREA COUNCIL

COMMUNITY NEEDS	FREQUENCY	NAME OF COMMUNITIES
Construction of market	3	Apinamang, Mallam Nkwanta And Apinamang Zongo
Construction of new W/C public toilets	3	Apinamang Sakyikrom And Apinamang Zongo
Construction of new school buildings	5	Appinamang, Mallam Nkwanta, Sakyikrom, Dweanase And Apinanmang Zongo

Expansion of water supply	2	Abreasuo and Apinanmang Zongo
Provision of CHPS centre and wards	3	Dweanase, Apampatia and Topremang
Maintenance of feeder road	4	Adenkyensu, Mallam Nkwanta, Dweanase and Apinanmang
Construction of library/ICT centre	2	Dweanase, and Topremang
Provision of culvert and drainages	2	Dweanase, and Topremang
Expansion of electricity	3	Dweanase, Apampatia and Topremang
Construction of maternity ward	1	Dweanase
Construction of speed ramp and sign post	1	Topremang
Clearing of weeds on Boadua- Apinamang road	1	Boadua to Apinamang

Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC Analysis) to development Issues

This section deals with an analysis of the adopted prioritized issues based on the District's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC). In solving the various development issues, the potentials and constraints as well as opportunities and challenges concerning the issues must be identified. Therefore, with respect to the MMTDP 2026-2029, the following definitions are given;

Potentials refer to factors, advantages and resources within the District which when utilized can enable the District to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges

Opportunities are external factors that can positively influence the development efforts in the Denkyemba District Assembly.

Constraints are the internal impeding factors that can hinder the District's ability to enhance its socio-economic development.

Challenges are the external factors that obstruct (negatively influence) the development efforts of the District.

Application of POCC Analysis on Adopted Issues for Denkyembour District

Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potential (Strength)	Opportunity	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
Poor road network	Availability of constructional materials Presence of Department of Urban/Feeder Roads Availability of skilled and unskilled labour	Political will and government policy	poor secondary road networks and weak financial base of the Assembly	lack of regular maintenance of feeder roads and high cost of construction
Inadequate health facilities	Assembly's support to the provision of infrastructure Facilities from its IGF and DACF	Support in health and education infrastructure provision e.g. E.U, DFID, World Bank Existence of Get fund to Provide Education infrastructure	Maintenance of Health and infrastructure Poor attitude towards the usage of government properties	Procurement procedure becomes cumbersome which tends to delay Project implementation.
Inadequate accommodation for health workers	Availability of lands	Availability of central government and Donor support	Maintenance of Health and infrastructure Poor attitude towards the usage of government properties	Inadequate funds to project implementation

Poor water and sanitation	availability of land presence of labour force	availability of assembly to support and maintain the project	poor maintenance on the side of the people	high cost of material for construction
Inadequate educational infrastructure	Availability of assembly support Availability of lands Presence of labour force	Government and Donor agencies Availability of NGOs Presence of government policies	Poor maintenance culture of existing infrastructure	Inadequate funds
Absence of community/social centre	Availability of land for construction Presence and unflinching support of community members	Support from Donor agencies and availability of DACF	Inadequate funds on the part of the assembly Poor maintenance culture on the part of the community	Untimely release of funds to execute project
Poor condition of educational infrastructure	Availability of assembly support	Presence of Donor agencies	Poor maintenance culture Less durable materials used for construction	High cost of building materials
Inadequate accommodation for educational workers/teachers	Availability of land in the District	Government and Donors	High number of educational workers	Inadequate funds

	Presence of skilled and unskilled labour force to be engaged	Availability of funds from DACF	Poor maintenance culture of existing infrastructure	
Lack of market facilities	Presence of vast lands	Inflow of commodities from adjoining communities	Inadequate funds on the part of the Assembly Poor maintenance culture on the part of Assembly	Delay in the disbursement of funds from appropriate body
Rehabilitation of feeder roads	Presence of feeder roads in the District	Availability of road funds	Inadequate capacity of the assembly	Unfavourable weather conditions Untimely release of road funds
Absence of market structures	Availability of vast lands Willingness to community to support project	Inflow of commodities from other communities	Inadequate funds to execute projects	Delay in disbursement of funds
Limited access to electricity	District connected to national Grid Existence of transformer and transmission lines	Existence of ECG area office GRIDCO expansion of transmission network	Over reliance on hydro-power	Absence of area officer
Inadequate health facilities	Support from Assembly to provide facilities from its IGF and DACF	Support from institutions into health and	Poor attitude towards government properties	Bureaucratic process of procurement

		education such as CHAG	Poor maintenance culture	leading to delay in project implementation
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REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING OF DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP 2026-2029) FOR THE DENKYEMBOUR DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HELD ON THE 10TH OF JULY, 2025 AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL

NAME OF THE DISTRICT: Denkyembour District Assembly

NAME OF THE REGION: Eastern

NAME OF URBAN COUNCIL: Akwatia Urban Council

VENUE: Akwatia District Assembly Hall,

DATE: Thursday 10th July, 2025

a). Medium of invitations, notices, announcements issued for participation: (e.g. radio station, newspaper(s); letters etc.

The main modes of invitation to the Public Hearing were by Official Letters, Publication on Notice Boards and Radio Announcements. Stakeholders who are required to be present in the Public Hearing were invited through Official Letters these included representatives of registered political parties, Members of the DPCU, Traditional authorities: chiefs, queen mothers, sub-chiefs, community heads, etc. Also invited through letters were NGOs, private industrial enterprise groups, business associations and other civil society organizations. Government agencies, departments, corporations were also invited by official Letters. Others invited through letters were Identified religious bodies, women's groups as well as Opinion leaders, and influential individuals, persons in selected communities.

The General Public was however invited through Public Announcement made at Fresh FM at Kade on a number of times. Furthermore, publication of the Message for this forum was posted at the District Assembly Notice Board, Offices of the 4 Area Councils, at the Akwatia Main Market, and other vantage points in selected communities.

b). Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited

In all a total of 30 identifiable groups and individuals were invited for the public hearing. These included the following:

- All Assembly Members
- All Heads of Departments and Heads of Units of the Central Administration Department
- All paramount Chiefs
- All Queen Mothers
- All Chairpersons of Urban and Area Councils
- All secretaries and Treasurers of Urban and Area Councils
- Seven selected Councilors from each Urban and Area Councils
- Ghana Federation of Disable, Akwatia (5representatives)
- 2 Representatives from 5 Women Groups
- Chairpersons and Secretaries of Political Parties in the District
- The District Chief Imam
- 3 Representatives Local Council of churches,
- Parish priest, St Dominic parish priest.
- All FM Stations
- The Branch Manager GCB Bank Ltd, Kade
- The District Manager South Brim Rural Bank, Akwatia
- The Branch Manager Kwaebibrim Rural Bank
- The Branch Manager Electricity of Ghana (ECG), Akwatia
- The Branch Manager Ghana Water Company Ltd. (GWCL) Akwatia
- The Chairmen of all Transport Unions in the District

- 3 Representatives from Ghana Consolidated Diamond Limited (GCDL) Akwatia
- Eastern Regional Development Planning Officer, ERCC, Koforidua
- District Director of Ghana Oil Palm Development Comp. (GOPDC) Kusi
- 5 Representatives from Market Women Associations
- District Manager of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
- District Commander, Ghana Police Service, Akwatia
- The Chairman, Ghana Hoteliers Association, Akwatia Branch
- District Representative, Department of Cooperatives, Denkyembour
- All Heads of Senior High Schools in Denkyembour District Assembly
- The Branch Manager Ghana Somatra Limited, Topremang

c). Identifiable Representations at hearing: (eg. chiefs, government agencies, political parties, economic groupings etc.

The meeting was graced with the presence of the following prominent personalities as listed in the table below;

S/N	NAMES	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION/TOWN
1.	HON. UMAR HAMED	DCE	DDA
2.	AARON OTOO	DCD	DDA
4	HON. OSBORN QUANSAH	PRESIDING MEMBER	DDA
5	DR. MICHAEL AGYEMANG	REPO	ERCC
5	NANA OSABERIMA KOFI BOATENG	AKWATIAHENE	AKWATIA
6.	MAMA MARRY AMAVIE	AKWATIA	
7.	OSABERIMA OWUSU ABOAGY BARFI III	DWENASEHENE	DWENASE
8	OSABERIMA OWARE ASARE PIENKRO II	APINAMANGHENE	APINAMANG
9	NANA KUSI NTIAMOH BOADU	KUSIHENE	KUSI

10	BERIMA KWESI AGYAKWA ANNOR II	BOADUAHENE	BOADUA
11	OSABERIMA ADU GYAMFI	OKUMANINGHENE	OKUMANING
12	OSABERIMA OWUSU NKETIA	TAKROWASEHENE	TAKROWASE
13	BERIMA ADOMAKU NYARKO II	TOPREMANGHENE	TOPREMANG
14	GRACE FREMPOMAA	MARKET QUEEN	AKWATIA
15	ALHAJI SULEMANA IBRAHIM	DISTRICT CHIEF IMAM	AKWATIA

Participation at the Public Hearing

The total number of people registered as attendance sum up to 140 comprising of 37 females representing 26% and males being 103 representing 74%.

Language used

Two main languages were used during the presentation of the program which included English and Akan Language.

Major Issues Raise during the Public Hearing Forum

- Introduction of scales for marketing of farm produce
- Planting of avenue trees to beautify the District
- Construction of speed ramp at Boadua Lorry Station
- Organizing training program for health staff in sign language to be able to handle people who are visually impaired
- Social welfare office desk should be established at the Takrowase Health Centre to carter for PWDs
- The need for the Assembly acquire land banks for future developmental purpose
- Assembly should establish a strong task force to fight illegal mining.

Main controversies and major areas of complaints

The major issues raised during the Public Hearing Forum were all resolved amicably by the gathering by integrating those concerns in the draft plan. No major controversy was raised in the Public Hearing Forum.

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints

Since no controversy was recorded there was no need for any proposals for resolution.

Unresolved questions or queries:

Nil

At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why?

Not applicable

A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation

Generally, the Public Hearing Forum was successfully organised and dully attended by all the expected stakeholders across the length and breadth of the District. Present in the Public Hearing Forum included the paramount chiefs from Akwatia traditional area, Okumaning traditional area, Topremang traditional area, Oseawuo traditional area from Wenchi, Dwenase traditional areas and Apinamang traditional area. Also present at the forum were Queen Mothers from all the traditional areas, representatives from Financial Institutions, CSOs, ERCC and other non-Decentralised organizations.

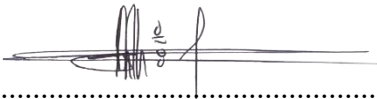
These individuals actively participated in the discussions that ensued at the forum pointing out issues which they thought were gaps in the draft plan and seeking clarifications for issues they were having doubts. The DPCU members took time to explain the issues clearly to the understanding of all. Genuine gaps were immediately incorporated into the plan.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:


Signature of:

DCE: 

(HON. UMAR AHMED)

DCD: 

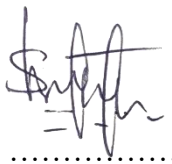
(AARON OTOO)

PRESIDING MEMBER OF DAs: 

(HON. OSBORN QUANSAH)

CHAIRMAN OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE 

(HON. DANIEL TWUMASI)

SIGNATURE OF PLANNING OFFICER: 

(MOHAMMED BABA ABDULAI)

APPENDIX 2

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. COMPOUND MATRIX

This section outlines how the Plan interacts with each criterion in the matrix and guides decision-making on whether the Plan's relationship to the dimensions under review—such as poverty–environment linkages or the pillars of sustainability—has positive, neutral, or negative implications for the environment.

The results are recorded using the following symbols:

- (+) – Conditions are likely to be positive
- (–) – Conditions are likely to be negative
- (0) – Conditions are likely to be neutral
- (?) – Conditions are uncertain

COMPOUND MATRIX

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife protection	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Increase internally generated revenue	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Empower MSMEs to create new jobs	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Boost staple food and cash crop production and income through modernized agricultural	+	-	-	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues1					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife protection	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Plan Objectives																		
Develop viable tourist sites in the district	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Diversify the local economy	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Increase access to quality education at all levels	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Increase access to quality health care delivery across the district	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues1					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife protection	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Plan Objectives																		
Provide access to safe drinking water for all in the district	+	-	-	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	0
Provide adequate information, access to treatment of HIV/AIDS and other related STIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+
Increase social protection interventions	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues1					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife protection	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Plan Objectives																		
Address all sanitation challenges within the district	+	0	0	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
Reduce road traffic related accidents and fatalities	+	+	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	+	+
Fully enforce building regulations to promote orderly development in the district	+	+	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	0

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues1					Institutional			
Environmental Components Plan Objectives	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife protection	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Reclamation and reforestation of degraded areas to restore natural ecology	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+
Increase access to arable land to boost farming activities	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Revive the interest of youth in agricultural activities	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues1					Institutional			
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife protection	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Land Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Plan Objectives																		
Empower citizenry to take interest in all development programmes and projects in their communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
Strengthen sub-structures to deepen decentralization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Fully enforce laws and regulation of mining activities in the district	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1: - RECORD SHEET

Description of Plan under Review: Increase Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)

Dimension	Indicator	Justification/Reasoning	Score
LIVELIHOOD	Access to Water	Improved internal revenue generation will support the construction of water systems and extension of pipelines to homes, ensuring easy access.	+
	Access to Land	Increased revenue will provide resources to acquire land for developmental projects.	+
	Access to Timber Resources	Revenue will make the purchase of timber resources possible for construction purposes.	+
	Protection of Wildlife	Funds will be available to protect wildlife in natural habitats and develop tourist sites to promote local economic growth.	+
	Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	Financial resources will be available for sustainable use of NTFPs.	+
HEALTH	Water Quality	Revenue will enable water treatment facilities to ensure safe drinking water for households and institutions.	+
	Sanitation	Improved waste (liquid and solid) management systems will be developed for effective disposal and environmental hygiene.	+

	Air Quality	Enhanced sanitation systems will contribute to maintaining good air quality.	+
	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	No direct effect or linkage to the objective.	0
VULNERABILITY	Bushfires	Coping mechanisms will be developed and fire tenders procured to combat bushfires.	+
	Floods	Revenue will support interventions in flood-prone areas to reduce severity and impact.	+
	Land Degradation	Sensitization programmes on the effects of land degradation will be carried out.	+
	Crises/Conflicts	Improved revenue will facilitate conflict resolution and crisis management mechanisms.	+
	Drought	Financial capacity will be available to mitigate the effects of drought.	+
	Epidemics	Resources will be mobilized to strengthen epidemic response and coping mechanisms.	+
INSTITUTIONAL	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Revenue will support education and sensitization on democratic principles for the public.	+
	Human Rights	Human rights promotion and education programmes will be enhanced.	+
	Access to Information	Improved financial mobilization will facilitate wider access to information services.	+

Description of Plan under review: Empower MSMEs to create new jobs

Dimension	Indicator	Justification/Reasoning	Score
LIVELIHOOD	Access to Water	Support for entrepreneurship and SMEs will increase household incomes, thereby improving access to water services.	+
	Access to Land	Improved incomes from SME activities will enhance the ability of individuals and groups to acquire land for development.	+
	Access to Timber Resources	Increased income will enable beneficiaries to access timber resources for productive purposes.	+
	Protection of Wildlife	The intervention is not expected to have any direct impact on wildlife protection.	0
	Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	No significant effect anticipated on the use of NTFPs.	0
HEALTH	Water Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect water quality.	0
	Sanitation	Higher incomes from SME development will improve access to sanitation services.	+
	Air Quality	No direct impact anticipated on air quality.	0

	NTPF (Medicinal Plants)	No direct impact expected on access to or use of medicinal plants.	0
VULNERABILITY	Bushfires	No significant effect anticipated on bushfire incidence or management.	0
	Floods	The intervention is not expected to influence flood risks or management.	0
	Land Degradation	No direct effect on land degradation.	0
	Crises/Conflicts	No direct impact on crises or conflict situations.	0
	Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect drought-related conditions.	0
	Epidemics	Improved incomes and sanitation access from SME development can help prevent disease outbreaks and reduce epidemic	

Description of Plan under Review: Boost Staple Food and Cash Crop Production and Income through Modernized Agriculture

Dimension	Indicator	Justification/Reasoning	Score
LIVELIHOOD	Access to Water	Modernized agricultural production will promote the development of water extension systems for farmlands.	+
	Access to Land	Expansion of farmlands for crop production may limit land availability for other purposes.	-
	Access to Timber Resources	Tree felling for farming activities may reduce access to timber resources.	-

	Protection of Wildlife	Clearing, burning, and application of chemicals may adversely affect wildlife habitats.	–
	Use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	Depletion of forest resources may reduce availability of NTFPs.	0
HEALTH	Water Quality	No direct impact anticipated on water quality.	0
	Sanitation	No significant effect on sanitation.	0
	Air Quality	No direct impact on air quality.	0
	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Destruction of vegetation cover may reduce availability of medicinal plants.	–
VULNERABILITY	Bushfires	No direct impact anticipated on bushfires.	0
	Floods	No significant effect on flood risks.	0
	Land Degradation	Clearing and removal of topsoil and vegetation cover may lead to land degradation.	–
	Crises/Conflicts	No direct effect on crises or conflict situations.	0
	Drought	No direct link to drought mitigation.	0
	Epidemics	No significant impact expected on epidemics.	0
INSTITUTIONAL	Adherence to Democratic Principles	Increased agricultural incomes may promote adherence to democratic principles by reducing poverty.	+
	Human Rights	Enhanced livelihoods will contribute to improved standards of living.	+
	Access to Information	Modern agricultural technologies will be disseminated to farmers.	+

Description of Plan under review: Develop viable tourist sites in the district

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The intervention is not likely to affect access to water	0
Access to Land	The intervention is not likely to affect access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The intervention is not likely to affect access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Wildlife will be protected and developed into tourist sites	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	The intervention is not likely to affect use of non – timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect Water Quality	0
Sanitation	The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation	0
Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect Air Quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	The intervention is not likely to affect bushfires	0
Floods	The intervention is not likely to affect floods	0
Land Degradation	The intervention is not likely to cause land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	The intervention is not likely to affect crises/conflicts	0
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	The intervention is not likely to affect epidemics	0

INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	The intervention can promote adherence to democratic principles among the vulnerable through reduction of poverty	+
Human Rights	The intervention can promote rights to better standard of living	+
Access to Information	The intervention will help improve disseminate modern technologies in production	+

Description of Plan under review: Diversify the local economic development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The intervention is not likely to affect access to water	0
Access to Land	The intervention is not likely to affect access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The intervention is not likely to affect access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Wildlife will be protected and developed into tourist sites	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	The intervention is not likely to affect use of non – timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect Water Quality	0
Sanitation	The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation	0
Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect Air Quality	0

NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	The intervention is not likely to affect bushfires	0
Floods	The intervention is not likely to affect floods	0
Land Degradation	The intervention is not likely to cause land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	The intervention is not likely to affect crises/conflicts	0
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	The intervention is not likely to affect epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	The intervention can promote adherence to democratic principles among the vulnerable through reduction of poverty	+
Human Rights	The intervention can promote rights to better standard of living	+
Access to Information	The intervention will help improve disseminate modern technologies in production	+

Description of Plan under review: Increase access to quality education at all levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect access to water	0
Access to Land	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect access to water	0

Access to timber resources	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The activity or intervention will enhance protection of wildlife	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Water quality would be enhanced through education on the protection of water bodies from been polluted	+
Sanitation	This will enhance personnel and environmental hygiene and cleanliness through education	+
Air Quality	Air quality would be enhanced through education on environmental issues and pollution	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The activity or intervention will ensure protection of medicinal plants	+
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect bushfires	0
Floods	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect floods	0
Land Degradation	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	The activity or intervention will promote peace	+
Drought	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	The activity or intervention will reduce epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		

Adherence to Democratic Principles	Will enhance or develop literate population to be able to make choices	+
Human Rights	Citizens' rights to education will be promoted	+
Access to Information	Educational institutions and other stakeholders will serve as channels of information dissemination	+

Description of Plan under review: Increase access to quality health care delivery across the district

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect access to water	0
Access to Land	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect protection of Wildlife	0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect use of Non-Timber Forest Products	0
HEALTH		

Water Quality	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will improve water quality	+
Sanitation	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will improve sanitation	+
Air Quality	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will improve air quality	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will improve medicinal plants	+
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect bushfires	0
Floods	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect floods	0
Land Degradation	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect rises/conflicts	+
Drought	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage is not likely to affect drought	0

Epidemics	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will help reduce epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will improve Adherence to Democratic Principles	+
Human Rights	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will promote Human Rights	+
Access to Information	Improvement in affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage will promote Access to Information	+

Description of Plan under review: Provide access to safe drinking water for all in the district

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all will enhance supply and access	+
Access to Land	Construction of dams, wells etc. can reduce land supply for other purposes	-
Access to timber resources	Construction of dams, wells etc. can cause destruction of forest resources	-
Protection of Wildlife	Construction of dams, wells etc. can adversely affect the protection of the wildlife	-

Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is unlikely to affect Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all ensures water quality and improved health outcomes	+
Sanitation	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all ensures improved sanitation through cleaning, washing and flushing etc	+
Air Quality	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect air quality	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect bushfire	0
Floods	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect floods	0
Land Degradation	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect land degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all prevent crises/conflict in terms of disease outbreak and struggle for basic needs	+
Drought	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect drought	+

Epidemics	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not prevent the spread or outbreak of epidemics or disease related to poor sanitation or hygiene	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all promotes adherence to democratic principles of access to basic needs or amenities for existence	+
Human Rights	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all protects the rights of the citizenry to access to social amenities and services	+
Access to Information	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all is not likely to affect access to information	0

Description of Plan under review: Provide adequate information, access to treatment of HIV/AIDS and other related STIs

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, is unlikely to affect Access to Water	0

Access to Land	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, is unlikely to affect access to Land	0
Access to timber resources	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, is unlikely to affect Access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, is unlikely to affect protection of wildlife	0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, is unlikely to affect use of non-timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, is unlikely to affect water quality	0
Sanitation	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, is unlikely to affect sanitation	0
Air Quality	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, is unlikely to affect NTFP(medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		

Bushfires	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, is unlikely to affect bushfires	0
Floods	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, is unlikely to affect floods	0
Land Degradation	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect Land Degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will reduce disease crises	+
Drought	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups is unlikely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will reduce epidemics	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will promote adherence to democratic principles of ensuring good health and safety for all	+
Human Rights	reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups will protect the rights of the affected people to good health	+

Access to Information	Reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups, will promote access to information about the disease.	+
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Description of Plan under review: Increase social protection interventions

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The intervention is likely to impact positively on access to water since the vulnerable groups will be empowered financially and other means	+
Access to Land	The activity is likely to impact positively on access to land since the vulnerable groups will be empowered financially and other means	+
Access to timber resources	The intervention is not likely to affect access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The activity is likely to enhance their capacity to contribute to the protection of the wildlife	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	The intervention is likely to impact positively on the use of non-timber forest products since they will be empowered financially and other means	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect Water Quality	0
Sanitation	The intervention will improve sanitation situation Of the vulnerable through construction of latrines and personal hygiene	+

Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect Air Quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	The intervention is not likely to affect Bushfires	0
Floods	The intervention is not likely to affect Floods	0
Land Degradation	The intervention is not likely to affect Land Degradation	0
Crises/Conflicts	The intervention can prevent diseases crises and conflicts as a result of limited resources among the vulnerable through improved personal hygiene and access health care	+
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect Drought	0
Epidemics	The intervention can prevent epidemics among the vulnerable through improved personal hygiene and access health care	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	The intervention can promote adherence to democratic principles among the vulnerable through reduction of poverty	+
Human Rights	The intervention can promote rights to better standard of living	+
Access to Information	The intervention will help the vulnerable group to be better informed on their rights to services	+

Description of Plan under review: Address all sanitation challenges within the district

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Will prevent pollution of water bodies thereby improving supply of clean and safe water	+
Access to Land	Demand for land for sanitation services such as construction of toilets, dumping and treatment sites will increase hence limiting supply of land for other purposes	0
Access to timber resources	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will adversely affect timber resources as it results in the felling of timber	-
Protection of Wildlife	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will result in the loss of wildlife	-
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services is not likely to affect Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Improved environmental sanitation will reduce water pollution through proper liquid waste management	+
Sanitation	Improved environmental sanitation will promote sanitation and hygiene	+
Air Quality	Improved environmental sanitation will reduce air pollution through proper liquid and solid waste management	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		

Bushfires	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services is not likely to affect bushfires	0
Floods	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services is not likely to affect floods	0
Land Degradation	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will prevent land degradation through solid waste management	+
Crises/Conflicts	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will prevent crises/conflicts as a result improper waste disposal	+
Drought	Improves access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services is not likely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will prevent epidemics related to poor sanitation such as HIV/AIDS/, Cholera, typhoid etc.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will promote adherence to democratic principles	+
Human Rights	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will promote human rights such as rights to basic services	+
Access to Information	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services will promote access to information on good environmental sanitation practices	+

Description of Plan under review: Reduce Road traffic related accidents and fatalities

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The intervention is not likely to affect access to water	0
Access to Land	The intervention is not likely to affect access to land	0
Access to timber resources	Cutting down trees and timber resources through construction	-
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of wildlife and biodiversity through construction	-
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Loss of wildlife and biodiversity through construction which will reduce the use of non-timber forest products	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect access to water quality	0
Sanitation	The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation	0
Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	The intervention is not likely to affect Bushfires	0
Floods	The intervention is not likely to affect Floods	0
Land Degradation	The intervention will have negative impact on land degradation through destruction of the topsoil rich in nutrients	-
Crises/Conflicts	The intervention is not likely to affect crises/conflict	0
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect drought	0

Epidemics	The intervention is not likely to affect epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Promotion participatory decision making on opening up of the communities	+
Human Rights	Promote rights to safety on the roads	+
Access to Information	Information on safety issues regarding roads accidents	+

Description of Plan under review: Fully enforce building regulations to promote orderly development in the district

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	Properly planned and orderly developed areas will make it easy for water extension which will promote accessibility to water	+
Access to Land	Land use planning or spatial planning and zoning can promote effective use of the land resources	+
Access to timber resources	The intervention will prevent the depletion of the forest or timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	Recreational and wetlands areas which housed wildlife will be protected	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	The intervention will promote sustainable use of the non-timber resources or products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	Pollution of the water bodies which results from poor spatial planning in the communities will be minimized	+

Sanitation	Poor sanitary conditions which result from poor spatial planning in the communities will be minimized	+
Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	The intervention is not likely to affect bushfire	0
Floods	Land use planning or spatial planning and zoning can prevent floods through construction of drainage systems	+
Land Degradation	Land use planning or spatial planning and zoning can prevent land degradation and destruction of the environment	+
Crises/Conflicts	Land use planning or spatial planning and zoning can prevent crises such as flooding, epidemics and land disputes	+
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect bushfire	0
Epidemics	Poor sanitary with its attendant diseases conditions which results from poor spatial planning in the communities will be minimized	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Enhance provision of social services and reduction of poverty	+
Human Rights	The intervention can promote rights to better housing or shelter	+

Access to Information	The intervention will help improve disseminate modern technologies in land use and planning through education on development controls	+
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Description of Plan under review: Reclamation and reforestation of degraded areas to restore natural ecology

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The intervention is not likely to affect access to water	0
Access to Land	The intervention will prevent illegal mining which destroys the supply of land for development purposes	+
Access to timber resources	Prevents the destruction of the forest and timber resources hence increase access to timber resources	+
Protection of Wildlife	Loss of biodiversity and other wildlife will be minimized and protected through planting of trees etc.	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	Prevent the destruction of the forest and timber resources hence increase the use of non-timber forest products	+
HEALTH		
Water Quality	prevent illegal mining which destroys the land and cause pollution of the water quality	+
Sanitation	The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation	0
Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		

Bushfires	Bushfires will be prevented through establishment of fire volunteers in the communities and creation of farm belts	+
Floods	The intervention will positively impact floods through construction of drainage system, development of layout and planning schemes of communities	+
Land Degradation	The intervention will positively impact land degradation through reclamation and afforestation	+
Crises/Conflicts	The intervention will positively impact on crises/conflicts through reclamation and afforestation and diseases	+
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	The intervention will prevent Epidemics through diseases prevention and education as precautionary measures	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	Promotion participatory decision making on disaster prevention	+
Human Rights	Promote rights to safety	+
Access to Information	Information on safety issues regarding disasters will be well disseminated	+

Description of Plan under review: Increase access to arable land to boost farming activities

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
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Access to Water	The intervention is not likely to affect access to water	0
Access to Land	The intervention is not likely to affect access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The intervention is not likely to affect access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The intervention is not likely to affect protection of wildfire	0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	The intervention is not likely to affect use of non – timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect water quality	0
Sanitation	The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation	0
Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Bushfires will be prevented through establishment of fire volunteers in the communities and creation of farm belts	0
Floods	The intervention will positively impact floods through construction of drainage system, development of layout and planning schemes of communities	0
Land Degradation	The intervention will positively impact land degradation through reclamation and afforestation	0
Crises/Conflicts	The intervention will positively impact on crises/conflicts through reclamation and afforestation and diseases	0

Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	The intervention will prevent Epidemics through diseases prevention and education as precautionary measures	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	The intervention is not likely to affect adherence to democratic principles	0
Human Rights	Promote rights to good health	+
Access to Information	Information on good nutritional practices will be disseminated	+

Description of Plan under review: Revive the interest of youth in agricultural activities

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The intervention is not likely to affect access to water	0
Access to Land	The intervention is not likely to affect access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The intervention is not likely to affect access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The intervention is not likely to affect protection of wildfire	0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	The intervention is not likely to affect use of non – timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect water quality	0
Sanitation	The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation	0

Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Bushfires will be prevented through establishment of fire volunteers in the communities and creation of farm belts	0
Floods	The intervention will positively impact floods through construction of drainage system, development of layout and planning schemes of communities	0
Land Degradation	The intervention will positively impact land degradation through reclamation and afforestation	0
Crises/Conflicts	The intervention will positively impact on crises/conflicts through reclamation and afforestation and diseases	0
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	The intervention is not likely to affect epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	The intervention will help ensure value for money and the use quality materials	+
Human Rights	This intervention has no effect on human rights	0
Access to Information	Information on will be disseminated on programmes and projects	+

Description of Plan under review: Empower citizenry to take interest in all development programmes and projects in their communities

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The intervention is not likely to affect access to water	0
Access to Land	The intervention is not likely to affect access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The intervention is not likely to affect access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The intervention is not likely to affect protection of wildfire	0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	The intervention is not likely to affect use of non – timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect water quality	0
Sanitation	The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation	0
Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Bushfires will be prevented through establishment of fire volunteers in the communities and creation of farm belts	0
Floods	The intervention will positively impact floods through construction of drainage system, development of layout and planning schemes of communities	0
Land Degradation	The intervention will positively impact land degradation through reclamation and afforestation	0

Crises/Conflicts	The intervention will positively impact on crises/conflicts through reclamation and afforestation and diseases	0
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	The intervention is not likely to affect epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	The intervention will meet the specific developmental needs	+
Human Rights	This intervention has no effect on human rights	0
Access to Information	Information on will be disseminated on programmes and projects	+

Description of Plan under review: Fully enforce laws and regulation of mining activities in the district.

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The intervention will protect existing water bodies from pollution	+
Access to Land	The intervention will regulate land use	+
Access to timber resources	Access to timber resources will be ensured	+
Protection of Wildlife	The intervention will help protect wildlife	+
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	The intervention is not likely to affect use of non – timber forest products	0
HEALTH		

Water Quality	The use of chemicals in mining and related pollution effect on water bodies will be minimized	+
Sanitation	The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation	0
Air Quality	Quality of air will be enhance as use of chemicals in mining will be regulated	+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Bushfires will be prevented through establishment of fire volunteers in the communities and creation of farm belts	0
Floods	The intervention will positively impact floods through construction of drainage system, development of layout and planning schemes of communities	0
Land Degradation	The intervention will positively impact land degradation through reclamation and afforestation	0
Crises/Conflicts	The intervention will positively impact on crises/conflicts through reclamation and afforestation and diseases	0
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	The intervention is not likely to affect epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	The intervention will meet the specific developmental needs	0
Human Rights	This intervention has no effect on human rights	0
Access to Information	Information on will be disseminated on programmes and projects	0


Description of Plan under review: Strengthen sub-structures to deepen decentralization

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water	The intervention is not likely to affect access to water	0
Access to Land	The intervention is not likely to affect access to land	0
Access to timber resources	The intervention is not likely to affect access to timber resources	0
Protection of Wildlife	The intervention is not likely to affect protection of wildfire	0
Use of Non-Timber Forest Products	The intervention is not likely to affect use of non – timber forest products	0
HEALTH		
Water Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect water quality	0
Sanitation	The intervention is not likely to affect sanitation	0
Air Quality	The intervention is not likely to affect air quality	0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	The intervention is not likely to affect NTFP (Medicinal plants)	0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	Bushfires will be prevented through establishment of fire volunteers in the communities and creation of farm belts	0
Floods	The intervention will positively impact floods through construction of drainage system, development of layout and planning schemes of communities	0

Land Degradation	The intervention will positively impact land degradation through reclamation and afforestation	0
Crises/Conflicts	The intervention will positively impact on crises/conflicts through reclamation and afforestation and diseases	0
Drought	The intervention is not likely to affect drought	0
Epidemics	The intervention is not likely to affect epidemics	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles	The intervention will meet the specific developmental needs	+
Human Rights	This intervention has no effect on human rights	0
Access to Information	Information on will be disseminated on programmes and projects	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 2

PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY	NATURAL RESOURCES					SOCIO-CULTURAL				ECONOMIC					INSTITUTIONAL			
<p>Environmental issues</p> <p>Plan Interventions/Activities</p>	Environmental degradation	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Small scale mining	Inappropriate farming practices	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	High school drop rate	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	High teenage pregnancy	Low household income	Low local economic development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Poor market infrastructure	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Inadequate office logistics and equipment	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue
Construction of Mechanized boreholes with overhead tanks	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY	NATURAL RESOURCES					SOCIO-CULTURAL				ECONOMIC				INSTITUTIONAL				
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Environmental issues</p>  </div> <p>Plan Interventions/Activities</p>	Environmental degradation	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Small scale mining	Inappropriate farming practices	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable	High school drop rate	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	High teenage pregnancy	Low household income	Low local economic development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Poor market infrastructure	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Inadequate office logistics and equipment	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue
Construct schools, Markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, Toilet and tourism Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+

PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY		NATURAL RESOURCES					SOCIO-CULTURAL				ECONOMIC				INSTITUTIONAL				
Environmental issues	Plan Interventions/Activities	Environmental degradation	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Small scale mining	Inappropriate farming practices	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable	High school drop rate	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	High teenage pregnancy	Low household income	Low local economic development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Poor market infrastructure	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Inadequate office logistics and equipment	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue
		Reshape/rehabilitate feeder roads, culverts, drainages	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0
	Organize capacity-building training programmes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY	NATURAL RESOURCES					SOCIO-CULTURAL				ECONOMIC					INSTITUTIONAL			
Environmental issues	Environmental degradation	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Small scale mining	Inappropriate farming practices	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable	High school drop rate	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	High teenage pregnancy	Low household income	Low local economic development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Poor market infrastructure	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Inadequate office logistics and equipment	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue
Plan Interventions/Activities																		
Reclaim/protect degraded lands, forests, ecosystems	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+
Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+
Carry out waste management activities	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 2: - RECORD SHEET

Description of Plan under review: Construction of Mechanized boreholes with overhead tanks

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	It may lead to deforestation, loss of soil nutrient, land and environmental degradation.	-
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Construction of dams, wells etc. can cause degradation of the forest which affects climate change	-
Small scale mining	The intervention is not likely to affect small scale mining	0
Inappropriate farming practices	The intervention is not likely to affect Inappropriate farming practices	0
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	The intervention is not likely to affect disaster prevention, preparedness and response	0
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	The intervention is not likely to affect knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	0
High school drop rate	The intervention is not likely to affect High school drop rate	0
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	The intervention is not likely to affect Gaps in physical access to quality health care	0
High teenage pregnancy	The intervention is not likely to affect High teenage pregnancy	0

ECONOMIC		
Low household income	It will reduce the cost of acquiring water thereby increasing household income.	+
Low local economic development	Water is a basic need; therefore, its availability will increase farm yield (irrigation), promote good health (portable drinking water) & aid in trade (food vending). Increasing local economic development.	+
Limited access to credit by SMEs	The intervention is not likely to affect Limited access to credit by SMEs	0
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	The intervention is not likely to affect Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	0
Poor market infrastructure	The intervention is not likely to affect Poor market infrastructure	0
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	The intervention is not likely to affect Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The intervention is not likely to affect Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	0
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	The intervention is not likely to affect Inadequate office logistics and equipment	0

Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	It is one of the means revenues can be mobilized through the sale of water.	+
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Description of Plan under review: Construct schools, Markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, Toilet and tourism Facilities

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	The activity may lead to deforestation, loss of soil nutrients and likely loss of ecosystem.	-
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	The constructions can cause degradation of the forest and removal of the topsoil which can negatively affect climate change	-
Small scale mining	It can affect revenue mobilization if structures are constructed on mining lands.	-
Inappropriate farming practices	The construction is not likely to affect inappropriate farming practices	0
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	If structures are put up on water ways, slums and unplanned site it may lead to disasters etc.	-
SOCIO-CULTURAL		

Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Construction of schools can help sensitize the vulnerable through education, thereby improving knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STI's.	+
High school drop rate	Increase enrolment which may lead to high literacy rate in the long term.	+
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Improve access to quality health care, breaching the gap between quality health care and traditional health care.	+
High teenage pregnancy	It may reduce teenage pregnancy by way constructing CHPS compound and schools to create awareness and educate teenagers.	+
ECONOMIC		
Low household income	The construction is not likely to affect Low household income	0
Low local economic development	The constructions is not likely to affect Low local economic development	0
Limited access to credit by SMEs	The constructions is not likely to affect Limited access to credit by SMEs	0
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	The constructions is not likely to affect Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	0
Poor market infrastructure	Construction of markets is going to boost economic inflows and improve livelihood.	+

Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Provision and improving of tourist facilities is going to earn the nation foreign exchange which can lead to economic boom.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The construction is not likely to affect participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	0
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	The constructions is not likely to affect Inadequate office logistics and equipment	0
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Some physical construction can help generate funds internally and externally to increase revenue through market tolls and tourist fees.	+

Description of Plan under review: Reshape/rehabilitate feeder roads, culverts, drainages

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	The activity or intervention can cause serious environmental degradation through cutting of trees and removal of the topsoil and loss of biodiversity if not properly done	-
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	The constructions are not likely to affect Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	0

Small scale mining	The constructions is not likely to affect small scale mining	0
Inappropriate farming practices	The constructions is not likely to affect Inappropriate farming practices	0
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	It will improve road network, reduce accidents, flooding and check erosion	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs,	0
High school drop rate	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect High school drop rate	0
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Good roads will improve access to health care services because it will help open up the rural areas	+
High teenage pregnancy	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect High teenage pregnancy	0
ECONOMIC		
Low household income	improve income through household access to markets or easy movement of goods and services	+
Low local economic development	improve incomes through household access to markets or easy movement of goods and services and trade	+

Limited access to credit by SMEs	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Limited access to credit by SMEs	0
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	It will improve road transport network and increase accessibility.	+
Poor market infrastructure	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Poor market infrastructure	0
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	The rehabilitation of feeder roads will improve tourism infrastructure and services since tourist site are mostly located at the hinterlands in the district.	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The citizenry will have easy access to decision making and participate in planning and budgeting	+
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Inadequate office logistics and equipment	0
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	It can help increase revenue through access to hinterlands by the rate collectors and transportation of goods	+

Description of Plan under review: Reclaim/protect degraded lands, forests, ecosystems

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	The activity will help reduce environmental degradation through reclamation and protection	+
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Will enhance the capacity to adapt to climate change since the effect on the environment will be minimal	+
Small scale mining	Help to protect environment and responsible mining	+
Inappropriate farming practices	Will reduce the inappropriate farming practices in order to save the environment	+
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Will reduce pit death and loss of the natural environment	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect HIV and AIDS/STIs issues	0
High school drop rate	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect high school dropout rate	0
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Gaps in physical access to quality health care	0
High teenage pregnancy	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect High teenage pregnancy	0
ECONOMIC		

Low household income	Promote agriculture development and other off farm businesses	+
Low local economic development	Promote agriculture development and other off farm businesses	+
Limited access to credit by SMEs	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Limited access to credit by SMEs	0
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Prolong the lifespan of roads	+
Poor market infrastructure	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Poor market infrastructure	0
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Promote tourism through protection of the infrastructure and sites	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The citizenry participates in decision making regarding reclamation/protection of degraded lands, forest and ecosystem	+
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Inadequate office logistics and equipment	0
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization		0

	The activity or intervention is not likely to affect Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	
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Description of Plan under review: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	Inorganic and Chemical inputs if not manage properly can affect the environment	-
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Resources limitation may lead to our inability to climate change effects	-
Small scale mining	Not likely to affect small scale mining	0
Inappropriate farming practices	Supply of inputs will promote technology in production	+
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Provision of relief items will prevent and control disasters	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	the activity is not likely to affect HIV and AIDS/STIs knowledge	0
High school drop rate	Performance and enrolments will be improved	+

Gaps in physical access to quality health care	The intervention will remedy the inadequate facilities and improve access	+
High teenage pregnancy	The activity is not likely to affect High teenage pregnancy	0
ECONOMIC		
Low household income	Improved incomes as a result of high production	+
Low local economic development	Improved LED through increased incomes because of high production	+
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Improved technology in production will increase investor confidence to lend to the SMEs	+
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	the activity is not likely to affect Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	0
Poor market infrastructure	the activity is not likely to affect Poor market infrastructure	0
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	the activity is not likely to affect Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The activity is not likely to affect participation of citizenry	0

Inadequate office logistics and equipment	Improved the logistical base of the offices	+
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Improved logistics will support revenue mobilization	+

Description of Plan under review: Carry out waste management activities

NATURAL RESOURCES	REASONS	SCORE
Environmental degradation	The activity will prevent environmental degradation through proper disposal and treatment	+
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Waste management will increase reverse and deal with climate change issues	+
Small scale mining	the activity is not likely to affect small scale mining	0
Inappropriate farming practices	the activity is not likely to affect Inappropriate farming practices	0
disaster prevention, preparedness and response	The intervention will prevent disasters such as disease	+
SOCIO-CULTURAL		
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	The activity is not likely to affect knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs	0
High school drop rate	The activity is not likely to affect High school drop rate	0
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	The activity is not likely to affect Gaps in physical access to quality health care	0
High teenage pregnancy	The activity is not likely to affect High teenage pregnancy	0
ECONOMIC		

Low household income	The activity is not likely to affect Low household income	0
Low local economic development	Promote sanitation and waste management related businesses	+
Limited access to credit by SMEs	The activity is not likely to affect Limited access to credit by SMEs	0
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	The activity is not likely to affect Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	0
Poor market infrastructure	The activity is not likely to affect Poor market infrastructure	0
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Improved sanitation will enhance tourism services	+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The activity is not likely to affect participation of citizenry	0
Inadequate office logistics and equipment	The activity is not likely to affect office logistics and equipment	0
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Opportunities for revenue mobilization will be enhanced	+

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

OBJECTIVE

The objective is to test the sustainability of PPPs using a set of natural resources, socio-cultural, economic and institutional issues.

To help minimize environmental degradation, reduce poverty, enhance quality of life, improve social and cultural assets and create better economic conditions.

Score the performance using a scale of (0)1 -5' as set out below.

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

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve security of supplies	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to waterborne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of wastes to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc.		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	2	Works against the aim because of biodiversity loss and wildlife
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Works against the aim because of biodiversity loss and wildlife

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	3	neutral effects on the aim
Climate Change : avoid/minimize émission carbondioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Works against the aim because of biodiversity loss and wildlife and increase emission
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	neutral effects on the aim the provision of those facilities will cause pollution
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim of the use of wood, poles which are locally materials
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	2	Works against the aim since the construction sometimes affect the water bodies and pollute it
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	neutral effects on the aim because it does not affect the beauty features of water
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	3	neutral effects on the aim The natural state of sensitive ecological sites will not be affected
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		









Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	5	Strongly supports the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	5	Strongly supports the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	5	Strongly supports the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	5	Strongly supports the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	3	neutral effects on the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	5	Strongly supports the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	5	Strongly supports the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	2	Works against the aim demand for land will increase
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	3	neutral effects on the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	neutral effects on the aim

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	5	Strongly supports the aim because it is going to help breach the gap between the rich and the poor
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Strongly supports the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	5	Strongly supports the aim the activity will promote the growth of economic activities in the district
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	neutral effects on the aim the activity is not likely to affect reliance on the local material use
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	5	Strongly supports the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	supports the aim because private sector such as the SMEs activities will be promoted

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Strongly supports the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	5	Strongly supports the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	neutral effects on the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	neutral effects on the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Description of Activity: Construct schools, markets, CHPS Compounds, Residential and Office accommodations, toilet facilities, tourism facilities etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Will enhance or develop literate population to be able to make choices
Human Rights	4	Citizens’ rights to education and other social services will be promoted
Access to information	4	Educational institutions and other stakeholders will serve as channels of information dissemination
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	supports the aim

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): Conserve wildlife in protected areas – (Hypos in the Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to waterborne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of wastes to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	2	Works against the aim the activity will affect the habitat of wildlife

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Works against the aim since biodiversity will be destroyed
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	3	neutral effects on the aim the activity is not likely to affect energy supply
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Works against the aim deforestation and other activities may lead to loss of CO2 and other soil nutrients
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	Works against the aim because the activity will lead to pollution such as noise, water bodies etc
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	supports the aim because income and raw materials for locals
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	1	Strongly Works against the aim because water bodies may eventually be affected
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	1	Strongly Works against the aim Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes will be destroyed
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	1	Strongly Works against the aim sensitive ecological sites will be destroyed
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	support the aim of the activity will promote movement and socialization of people in the locality
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	support the aim makes transportation easy to access health care and drainages
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	support the aim of ease transportation challenges, access to education, improved health etc
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	support the aim it will promote equity in access to facilities
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	4	support the aim of linking up communities and promote trade and cohesion
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	support the aim will create jobs and life of the local people.
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	support the aim because people will be involved from project initiation and to completion
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	2	Works against the aim part of the land will used for materials to feed the construction

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	4	support the aim water bodies will not be adversely affected
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	5	Strongly support the aim will promote access of the poor to transportation
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	4	support the aim will enhance sanitation situation especially the liquid waste
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	support the aim will promote equity in the provision of social services such as roads etc
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	support the aim will minimize the spread of diseases through improved drainage system and control flooding
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	support the aim of good transportation reduces the risk of accidents
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	support the aim will promote trade
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	neutral effects on the aim is not likely to affect the use of local materials

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	support the aim promotes use of local people
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Support the aim will promote the use of labour and other products
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	support the aim the district can collaborate with development partners to execute the projects
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	support the aim will promote the transfer of technology to the local people
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	neutral effects on the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	neutral effects on the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim

Description of Activity: Reshape/rehabilitate Feeder Roads, Culverts, Drainages		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	support the aim promote participation of the people in decision making
Human Rights	4	support the aim the right to services will be promoted
Access to information	4	support the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	support the aim

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
	converted for other purposes	
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to waterborne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of wastes to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas	2	Works against the aim there will loss of biodiversity
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	2	Works against the aim destruction of habitat
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable	3	neutral effects on the aim

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;		
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Works against the aim because trees will fell and topsoil removed
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	3	neutral effects on the aim drill/mechanise boreholes do not cause pollution of water bodies
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	neutral effects on the aim because it neither increases/promotes local energy use or discourage it
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Support the aim because the destruction of the natural state of rivers and water bodies will be minimized
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	3	neutral effects on the aim aesthetic features of water bodies are not disturbed
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	4	Support the aim because the destruction of the natural state of rivers and water bodies will be minimized
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Support the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Support the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Support the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	3	neutral effects on the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Support the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Support the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	Support the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	3	neutral effects on the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	5	Strongly Support the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	neutral effects on the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Support the aim because beneficial impacts will be distributed equally
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	5	Strongly Support the aim because it will minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	5	Strongly Support the aim will promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety through clean water
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Support the aim
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Support the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Support the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	5	Strongly Support the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Support the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Support the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Support the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax	3	neutral effects on the aim

Description of Activity: Drill and Mechanise boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Support the aim
Human Rights	4	Support the aim
Access to information	4	Support the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Biodiversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas and aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to waterborne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Materials & Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of wastes to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas and aquatic life.	5	Strongly Supports the aim because biodiversity, water bodies will be protected
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	5	Strongly Supports the aim more land will be reclaimed and conserved for use
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	5	Strongly Supports the aim it increased conservation of the natural resources and diversify energy supplies

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	5	Strongly Supports the aim will minimise the emission of carbon dioxide etc
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	Supports the aim will avoid pollution of the environment in terms of noise, among others
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim will increase use of local input (e.g. wood poles) and preservation of tourism sites
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	5	Strongly Supports the aim because destruction of the water bodies will be minimized
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Supports the aim Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes will be conserved and improved
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained.	5	Strongly Supports the aim the natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Supports the aim social cohesion will be maintained and improved
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Supports the aim









Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Supports the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Supports the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	4	Supports the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Supports the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	3	neutral effects on the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	neutral effects on the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of	3	neutral effects on the aim








Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).		
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Supports the aim
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Supports the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Supports the aim









Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Supports the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	3	neutral effects on the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	3	neutral effects on the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Supports the aim will promote participation in decision making

Description of Activity: Reclaim/protect degraded, forest, ecosystems etc		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Human Rights	4	Supports the aim promote rights to services
Access to information	4	Supports the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Supports the aim will enhance the compliance with environmental governance and standards

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas and aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to waterborne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of wastes to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industr	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
	y standards and guidelines.	

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET









Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): Conserve wildlife in protected areas and aquatic life	4	Support the aim
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Support the aim
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Support the aim
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	4	Support the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	Support the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
(e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).		
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Support the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Support the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Support the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Support the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Support the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Support the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Support the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	3	neutral effects on the aim

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Support the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Support the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Support the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	4	Support the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	neutral effects on the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposable of energy wastes.	4	Support the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Support the aim
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Support the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Support the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Support the aim
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Support the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Support the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Support the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Support the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Support the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Support the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Organise capacity building training programmes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	Support the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	4	Support the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Support the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Support the aim
Human Rights	4	Support the aim
Access to information	4	Support the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Support the aim

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas and aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to waterborne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of wastes to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): Conserve wildlife in protected areas and aquatic life	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	4	Supports the aim
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	4	Supports the aim
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	4	Supports the aim
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	4	Supports the aim
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Supports the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Supports the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Supports the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Supports the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Supports the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Supports the aim
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	4	Supports the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Supports the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	4	Supports the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	4	Supports the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Supports the aim
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Supports the aim
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		Supports the aim
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Supports the aim
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	3	neutral effects on the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	3	neutral effects on the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Supports the aim









Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Supports the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Supports the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Supports the aim
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	2	Work against the aim because of the high cost involved
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	4	Supports the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	5	Strongly work against the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Supports the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Description of Activity: Carry out waste management activities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Supports the aim
Human Rights	4	Supports the aim
Access to information	4	Supports the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Supports the aim


Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): Conserve willlife in protected areas and aquatic life.	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Area of arable & habitable lands converted for other purposes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Proxies of monetary values of landscapes	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Changes in Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	Number of People exposed to waterborne disease	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of resources for women and young people	Number of women & young people empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	Number of the poor assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of wastes.	Amount of waste generated and disposal facilities available	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	Inequality gap by sex, age, etc.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrences noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	Public & occupational health related accidents	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Growth rate	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Amount/level of local services & inputs used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	Amount of Capital retained	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	Number of related businesses developed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	Number of public/private partnerships	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Technology and skills transfer	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	Number of companies that have adopted resource efficient technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Distribution losses	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	Breakthroughs in R & D	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	Number of waste to energy options/ technologies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	Tax exemptions & other incentives for efficient firms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights	Human rights related cases reported	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information	Ease of access to information by the public	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	Number of companies that comply with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TEST – RECORD SHEET

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wildlife (Bio-diversity): Conserve wild-life in protected areas and aquatic life	4	Supports the aim
Land Take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	3	neutral effects on the aim
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	3	neutral effects on the aim
Climate Change : avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc,	2	Works against the aim because of the agro-chemicals inputs
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	2	Works against the aim because of the agro-chemicals inputs

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim
Water Bodies; Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	4	Supports the aim
Scenic Beauty/ Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	4	Supports the aim
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes rather than storage hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	4	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	4	Supports the aim
Health: should minimize the incidence of diseases	4	Supports the aim
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	4	Supports the aim
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of people and communities	4	Supports the aim
Work for Local People: Job creation for the local people	4	Supports the aim
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instill sense of ownership and protection of projects /facilities.	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to energy at affordable prices should be ensured.	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to land should be ensured	4	Supports the aim
Access of the poor to water should be ensured	3	neutral effects on the aim
Transportation: Access of the Poor to transport should be improved	3	neutral effects on the aim
Sanitation: Reduce generation and ensure proper disposal of energy wastes.	4	Supports the aim
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally; ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, and information).	4	Supports the aim
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety	4	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. y).	4	Supports the aim
Local Materials& Services: Increase/promote reliance on indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	4	Supports the aim
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage the local retention of capital	4	Supports the aim
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products, and labour.	4	Supports the aim
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs.	4	Supports the aim
Technology and skills transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	4	Supports the aim
Cleaner Production: the PPP must encourage the utilization of CP technologies and sustainable production and consumption patterns	4	Supports the aim

Description of Activity: Supply of inputs, logistics, relief items		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	4	Supports the aim
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.	3	neutral effects on the aim
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/technologies	3	neutral effects on the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Supports the aim
Incentives/Penalties: PPP should provide incentives such as tax rebates for energy-efficient industries/tax penalties on inefficient firms – to encourage efficient use of energy resources.	4	Supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	4	Supports the aim
Human Rights	4	Supports the aim
Access to information	4	Supports the aim
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Supports the aim

APPENDIX 3

MAINTENANCE PLAN (2022-2025)

MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

Efflorescence

The white, a powdery substance that sometimes accumulate on brick/block surfaces is called efflorescence. This is a natural phenomenon when the lime in the mortar and brick products leeches out. It can be removed by scrubbing with a stiff brush and vinegar or there are commercial products sold to remove efflorescence. One cleaning will not permanently stop efflorescence; it will continue until such time as all the lime has leached out.

Weep Holes

At the base of brick walls (the lowest course of bricks) you will see small holes in the mortar or small plastic inserts which have holes. These holes allow any moisture that has accumulated behind the brick to escape. Do not fill these weep holes or permit landscaping materials to cover or plug them.

Materials on the weep holes are to make sure they are not blocked with dirt or other material.

Heavy Vehicles

Do not allow extremely heavy vehicles such as moving vans or other large vehicles to use your driveways. Your driveways are constructed to accommodate light residential traffic only such as passenger cars, family vans, light trucks, motorcycles and so forth.

Asphalt

Asphalt is a petroleum-based topping. Although asphalt is not rigid like concrete, over time the effects of weather and normal settlement will cause minor movement and cracking of the asphalt.

Concrete Flatwork

Concrete flatwork is any non-load bearing concrete in your home. Typical examples are the garage floor slab, your patio and sidewalks. Small “spider” cracks that may develop are a result of normal concrete shrinkage and are considered normal. The shrinkage occurs during the curing process of the concrete and does not affect the structural performance of the concrete. Larger cracks may be covered within your one-year warranty.

Cracks

A concrete slab 3 meters across will shrink approximately 1.5cm as it cures and that is the cause of the small spider cracks. Some spider cracking of concrete flatwork also results from temperature changes that cause normal expansion and contraction of the concrete. Concrete slabs in outside areas may get water in larger unsealed cracks and in freezing temperatures may cause frost heaves. To maintain slabs, ensure that conditions are dry and then seal the cracks with an approved colour-matching sealant.

Sealer

Depending on your preferences or environmental conditions homeowners may choose to seal the concrete.

Colour

Concrete slabs vary in colour owing to differences in the make-up of the concrete, the location they are installed (inside or outside) and the type of finish. No correction is possible or necessary for this condition.

Cracks

Minor cracking (spider cracks) are normal in concrete. If a crack is more than 3 mm (1/8") it will require sealing with an approved caulking compound.

Level Floors

Concrete floors in the habitable areas of the home will be level to within 6 mm (1/4") within any 80 cm (32") measurement with the exception of an area specifically designed to slope towards a floor drain.

Separation

Separation of concrete slabs from the foundation of the home should receive attention if the separation exceeds 12 mm (1/2").

Damp-Proofing

Foundation walls are coated with a drain mat or an asphalt waterproofing material. Careful observation and maintenance of positive drainage will protect your baseness from dampness.

Decks

Wood and/or vinyl decks add to the style and function of your home and are a high maintenance part of your home's exterior.

Effects of Exposure

Wood decks are subject to shrinkage, cracking, splitting, cupping and twisting. Nails or screws may work loose and will need seating or tightening to set the heads flush with the woods, as well as routine maintenance. Plan to inspect your decks regularly, at least once each year and provide needed attention promptly to maintain an attractive appearance and forestall costly repairs. It is recommended that you treat or re-stain your decks annually to keep them looking their best.

Foot Traffic

As you use your decks, abrasives and grit on shoes can scratch or dent the wood or vinyl surface. Regular sweeping and using mats can prevent scuffing and abrasion, but will not completely prevent it. High heeled shoes should not be worn on vinyl deck surface since the high pressure of the heel may puncture the vinyl membrane.

TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURE/ASSETS	TYPES OF MAINTENANCE	SCHEDULE OF MAINTENANCE (START DATE-END DATE)	ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
Buildings (schools, CHPS/health centers, medical laboratory, police station, slaughter house)	Painting, Re-roofing, re-wiring, re-ceiling, patching	02/01/26-31/12/29	414,000.00	Akwatia, Wenchi, Asuboni, Topremang, Okumani	DCE, DCD, DFO, DPO, HoDs, DBA, HoWs

Roads	Reshaping, spot improvement, rehabilitation	02/01/26-31/12/29	1,197,664.19	Akwatia, Aboabo, Dwenase, Akenkano	DCE, DCD, DFO, DPO, HoDs, DBA, HoWs
Drains	Repair of culverts	02/01/26-31/12/29	372,600.00	Akwatia, Apraku, Apinamang, Takrowase	DCE, DCD, DFO, DPO, HoDs, DBA, HoWs
Office Equipment	Lubricating, replacement of broken/worn out parts, cleaning	02/01/26-31/12/29	92,000.00	Akwatia,	DCE, DCD, DFO, DPO, HoDs, DBA, HoWs
Office vehicles	replacement of worn out/damaged parts, re-spraying, welding, oil change, lubricating	02/01/26-31/12/29	368,000.00	Akwatia	DCE, DCD, DFO, DPO, HoDs, DBA, HoWs
Office accommodation	Painting, Re-roofing, re-wiring, re-ceiling, patching, replacement of	02/01/26-31/12/29	242,650.00	Akwatia	DCE, DCD, DFO, DPO, HoDs, DBA, HoWs

	broken/worn out parts, cleaning				
Official residential buildings	Painting, Re-roofing, re-wiring, re-ceiling, patching, replacement of broken/worn out parts, cleaning	02/01/26-31/12/29	207,000.00	Akwatia	DCE, DCD, DFO, DPO, HoDs, DBA, HoWs
Public Toilets	Painting, Re-roofing, re-wiring, re-ceiling, patching, replacement of broken/worn out parts, cleaning	02/01/26-31/12/29	172,500.00	Akwatia, Mallam Nkwanta, Bokodwe, Soabe	DCE, DCD, DFO, DPO, HoDs, DBA, HoWs
Boreholes/ pipe system	Cleaning, replacement of broken/worn out parts, weeding, patching of platforms	02/01/26-31/12/29	92,000.00	Akwatia, Wenchi, Addaekrom-Kofikura, Sika Ne Asem,	DCE, DCD, DFO, DPO, HoDs, DBA, HoWs
Markets	Painting, Re-roofing, re-	02/01/26-31/12/29	365,419.40	Akwatia, Apinama	DCE, DCD, DFO, DPO,

	wiring, re- ceiling, patching, replacement of broken/worn out parts, cleaning			ng, Boadua, Esiekye m	HoDs, DBA, HoWs
TOTAL			3,523,833.59		

CONCLUSION

Establishing the following maintenance schedule is the best way to manage your property maintenance budget, to protect your investment and to prevent deterioration. This schedule of maintenance manual should not replace the manufacturer’s recommendations for any equipment, fitting or fixtures. This manual identifies some of the common maintenance tasks that may be performed on daily, monthly, semi-annually or yearly.

It is recommended that a complete complaint with this manual will prolong the life span of assembly’s properties.

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DAVOR WONDER

DISTRICT ENGINEER

(HEAD OF WORKS DEPARTMENT)

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