



**SENE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA – CREATING**

**JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED  
PROSPERITY**

**(DMTDP 2026 - 2029)**

**DRAFT PLAN**

**NOVEMBER 2025**

# SENE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Postal Address: Box KD 38,  
Kajaji

Tel: 0372095321 / 0372095360



Email: info@seeda.gov.gh

Web: www.seeda.gov.gh

*In case of reply, the number and date of this letter should be quoted*

Our Ref: SEEDA.01/26/01/15 Your Ref: .....

Date: 25<sup>th</sup> November 2025

## SUBMISSION OF MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026 – 2029)

We hereby submit the draft District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) of the district. The National Development Planning Commission Comments have been factored for your attention.

We count on your usual co-operation, sir.

Thank you.

  
HON. OFORNNYI F.K. NKUMAH  
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, NDPC  
13 SWITCH BACK ROAD  
P O BOX CT-633  
ACCRA

HON. REGIONAL MINISTER  
BONO EAST REGIONAL CO-ORD. COUNCIL  
POST OFFICE BOX 24  
TECHIMAN

ATTENTION:  
THE REGIONAL ECON. PLANNING OFFICER  
BONO EAST REGIONAL CO-ORD. COUNCIL  
POST OFFICE BOX 24  
TECHIMAN

## Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	9
1.1.3: Methodology .....	10
1.1.4: The Scope of the Plan .....	10
CHAPTER ONE .....	12
1.0: GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	12
1.1.5: Vision.....	12
1.1.6: Mission.....	12
1.1.7: Core Values.....	12
1.1.8: Functions of the Assembly.....	12
1.1.9: Organizational Structure of Sene East District Assembly .....	14
CHAPTER TWO .....	17
2.0: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS .....	17
2.1: INTRODUCTION .....	17
2.1.0: PERFORMANCE REVIEW .....	17
2.1.1: Performance Review of 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan DMTDP) 17	
2.2.0: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS .....	22
2.2.1: Population Size and Growth Rate .....	22
2.2.2: Population Density.....	23
2.2.3: Household Characteristics .....	23
2.2.4: Religious Compositions .....	23
2.2.5: Age And Sex Composition .....	23
2.2.6: Occupation Distribution.....	24
2.2.7: Rural-Urban Split.....	25
2.2.8: Dependency Ratio .....	25
2.2.9: Literacy Rate.....	25
2.1.9: Ethnic Composition of the District .....	26
2.3.0: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	27
2.3.1: Topography .....	27
2.3.2: Vegetation.....	27
Land Cover Analysis.....	28
2.3.3: Weather .....	30
2.3.4: Water Resources .....	30

2.3.5: Soil.....	32
2.3.5: Plant and Animal Life.....	32
2.4.0: ECONOMY .....	32
<b>Figure 2.8: Economic Facility Map of Sene East .....</b>	<b>33</b>
2.4.1: Internally Generated Fund (IGF) .....	33
In as much as efforts are in place to enhance our revenue base, we are faced with some challenges. Amongst challenges encountered are:.....	34
2.4.2: Local Economic Development (LED) .....	34
2.4.3: Agriculture .....	36
2.4.4: Employment.....	38
2.5.0 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	38
2.5.1 Education .....	38
2.5.2: School Enrolment Levels and Teachers.....	39
2.5.3: School Infrastructure and Utilities .....	40
2.5.4: Teacher Availability and Qualification.....	41
2.5.5: Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) .....	41
2.5.6: School Performance .....	42
2.5.7 Health.....	43
Health Care .....	43
2.5.8 Health Infrastructure .....	43
2.5.9 Social and Child Protection.....	45
2.5.10: Solution/Mitigating Child Labour.....	46
2.5.11: Housing .....	47
2.5.12: Migration .....	47
2.5.13: Nutrition.....	47
2.5.14 Family life.....	48
2.5.15 Aged Care .....	49
2.5.18: Gender Equality .....	49
2.5.17: Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls .....	50
2.6.0: THE ENVIRONMENT .....	51
2.6.1: Human Settlement (Built Environment) .....	52
2.6.2: Climate Change.....	53
2.6.3: Transportation Network.....	54

2.6.4: Communication and Energy .....	55
2.6.5: Asset Maintenance .....	56
2.7.0: GOVERNANCE .....	56
2.7.1: Peace and Security .....	56
2.7.2: Community Action Planning .....	57
2.7.3: Popular Participation.....	58
2.7.4: Traditional Authorities.....	59
2.7.5: Composition of the District Assembly.....	59
2.7.6: Sub-District Structures of the Assembly.....	60
2.7.7: Participation, Consultation and Accountability .....	60
2.8.0: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE .....	61
2.9.0: List Of Identified Development Issues Out of The Situational Analysis And Community Engagement.....	62
2.9.1: Potentials Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) on Development Issues.....	65
Estimated Future Development Needs/Development Projection.....	69
1.1: Development Projections .....	69
3.1.2: Population Projections .....	69
3.1.3: Overall Demographic Situation .....	69
3.1.5: Education Projections .....	71
3.1.6: Health Projections.....	73
Agricultural Projections .....	74
3.1.8: District Security Projections .....	74
3.1.9: Projections for District Finances.....	75
3.1.9.1: Revenue .....	75
CHAPTER THREE .....	77
3.0: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES .....	77
3.1: Introduction.....	77
3.2: Pairwise Ranking .....	77
CHAPTER FOUR.....	82
4.0: DEVELOPMENT OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	82
4.1: Introduction.....	82
4.2: GOAL COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS.....	95
4.3: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF).....	96
4.3.1: Scenario One: Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Conservation.....	96

4.3.2: Scenario Two: Commercial and Tourism Led Development .....	97
4.4: DRAFT SENE EAST DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	99
CHAPTER FIVE .....	102
5.0: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES .....	102
5.1 Introduction.....	102
5.2: Sustainability Tests .....	107
CHAPTER SIX.....	108
6.0: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS.....	108
6.1: Introduction.....	108
CHAPTER SEVEN .....	152
7.0: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS (2026 – 2029).....	152
7.1.1:Introduction.....	152
7.1.2 Identification and Analysis of StakeholdersIntroduction.....	152
7.1.3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR/WORKPLAN AND BUDGET .....	158
7.1.3.1 Introduction.....	158
7.1.4: DETAILED MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET .....	159
7.1.4.1 Introduction.....	159
7.1.5: EVALUATION .....	161
7.1.6: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E).....	161
7.1.7 EVALUATION.....	161
7.1.7.1 Background .....	161
7.1.7.2: Objectives of the Evaluation.....	161
7.1.8: Types of Evaluation .....	163
7.1.9: Knowledge Management and Learning.....	164
CHAPTER EIGHT .....	165
DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR M&E RESULTS.....	165
8.0 : Introduction.....	165
8.1: Dissemination and Communication Strategy for M&E Results .....	165
ANNEXES .....	167
Annex 1: Sustainability Test.....	167
ANNEX 2: Public Hearing/Community Engagement Reports .....	184
ANNEX 3: Knowledge Management And Learning Frameworks .....	190

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AEAs	-	Agric. Extension Agent
ANC	-	Antenatal Clinic
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CBE	-	Compliment Basic Education
CT	-	Counseling and Testing
CBO	-	Community Based - Organization
CHPS	-	Community Based Health Planning Services
CLTS	-	Community LED Total sanitation
DESSAP	-	District Environment Sanitation Strategic Action Plan
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DA	-	District Assembly
DAC	-	District AIDS Committee
DWE	-	District Works Engineer
DISEC	-	District Security committee
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DEHU	-	District Environmental Health Unit
DEHO	-	District Environmental Health Officer
DP	-	Development Partners
DSWCD	-	Department of Social Welfare & Community Development
DWD	-	District Works Department
DCD	-	District Coordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DoA	-	Department of Agriculture
DPAT	-	District Performance Assessment Tool
DRMT	-	District Health Management Team
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Teams
DBO	-	District Budget Officer
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organizations
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPSNP	-	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHA	-	Ghana Highway Authority
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GPI	-	Gender Parity Index
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GAPs	-	Good Agricultural Practices
GLSS	-	Ghana Living Standard Survey
HIV	-	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
ITN	-	Insecticide Treated Net
IDA	-	International Development Agency

IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten
LGSS	-	Local Government Service Secretariat
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LED	-	Local Economic Development
MP	-	Member of Parliament
MDA	-	Ministries Department and Agencies
MMDA	-	Metropolitan District and District Assemblies
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NCCE	-	National Commission on Civil Education
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NYEP	-	National Youth Employment Programme
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHIA	-	National Health Insurance Authority
NID	-	National Immunization Day
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civil Education
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NFED	-	Non-Formal Education Division
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PLHIV	-	People Living with HIV
POCC	-	Potential Opportunity Constructs and Challenges
PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association
SHS	-	Senior High School
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMEs	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendant
VLTC	-	Volta Lake Transport Company
VRA	-	Volta River Authority
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Committees

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Profound gratitude goes to the Almighty God for the grace, wisdom, and protection that bequeathed on the team to enable it to accomplish its task. The success chalked was not without the support of Hon. Oforntyi Fredrick K. Nkrumah District Chief Executive, Mr. Eric K. Saabome and Dr. Francis Ndamani former and current, District Coordinating Directors respectively, the Plan Preparation Team Members, Hon. Assembly Members, Area Council Members, Unit Committees, Traditional Authorities, Heads of various departments and all Stakeholders who gave us relevant information to get this work done. We say well done to all for such a wonderful support given for the compilation of the Plan.

**FOREWORD**

The District Medium Term Development Plan provides a framework and for that matter a blueprint as to how the district would be developed in the medium term (Four-years) and how it is intended to be done.

The Plan is prepared every four years in line with the Directive Principles of State Policy which states that there should be a holistic development of the country, making democracy a reality in the country by way of decentralization, among others; Articles 35 and 36 of the 1992 Constitution of the republic of Ghana. It further states that any government upon assumption of office within two-years should submit to parliament policies/programmes that would propel the socio-economic development of the Country. Having submitted these policies/programmes and approval given by Parliament, the NDPC prepared a framework and a guideline as to how these policies/programmes would be implemented by MDAs/MMDAs to ensure a holistic development of the Nation, Ghana.

With the issuance of the guidelines, the Sene East District Assembly reviewed the previous Plan (2022-2025) DMTDP to track the level of implementation and for that matter rolling over of activities/programmes that were not implemented to the current/new DMTDP (2026-2029). The District through the DPCU, went ahead to solicit inputs from its stakeholders, thus, decentralized departments, communities, Area Councils, NGOs and CSOs towards the preparation of the Plan.

The DPCU secretariat then compiled a Draft Plan which went through validation at the Two Area Council levels. After the validation exercise, the draft plan was presented before the General Assembly for adoption and onwards submission to the NDPC for approval.

As stated earlier, this document serves as a blueprint for the development of the district. Therefore, our stakeholders and development partners who have the development of the district at heart must refer to this document for any development initiative/intervention.

The DMTDP is a flexible document reviewed from time to time when the need arises. The DPCU therefore urged implementers of the Plan not to hesitate in drawing its attention to anything that they think is worth adding or taking off. Stakeholders are entreated to make this document the guiding principle to the development discourse of the district in the next four years to ensure coherent and sustainable development.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
THE DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
P.O BOX KD 38  
SENE EAST DISTRICT  
ASSEMBLY - KAJAJI

THE DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE .....

DIST. CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR (CHAIRMAN, DPCU) .....

DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER (SECRETARY, DPCU) .....

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of Sene East District Assembly (SEEDA) is a strategic document to provide guidance for all development programmes and projects of the district. It is also the composite document for all intended activities of all departments, units and stakeholders of the Assembly. Its Annual Action Plans (2026 – 2029) will be the guiding principle for the budgeting and financial management of the Assembly within the plan period. The MTDP preparation follows the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) which has been grouped into chapters. These include General Introduction, Situational Analysis, Key Development Goals, Objectives Strategies and Programmes, Composite Development Programmes, Annual Action Plans, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements, and Communication Strategy. In the plan preparation process, a team was constituted for the exercise. The team is composed of the District Chief Executive, District Coordinating Director, the Planning Officer and Deputy, the Budget Officer, Development Planning Sub-Committee Chairman, the Environmental Health Officer, a representative from the District Health Directorate, representative from the District Education Directorate, Head of Social Welfare and Community Development Department and representative from the District Agriculture Department, District Statistical Officer, District Physical Planning Officer. As part of the plan preparation exercise, community engagements were held at the various major communities within our two Area Councils (Nkomi and Bassa). Stakeholder engagement organized at the District Assembly Hall was another means by which the Plan preparation team briefed the public on the plan preparation exercise, the timeline for preparation, stage of preparation and received suggestions from the public. The document went through the various stages of the Assembly system with its Adoption by the General Assembly on Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> October 2025 in accordance with the L.I 2232. The 2026–2029 DMTDP of District Assembly encompasses all development programmes of the district. However, the direction of developmental projections of projects and programmes is skewed towards educational and Health needs of the district. Therefore, the 2026-20229 DMTDP seeks to address most of the backlog educational and health needs which could not be met in the 2022 – 2025 DMTDP as well as current and pressing needs of the above-mentioned development Programmes. In education, the focus is on furniture provision, renovation of school blocks and construction of teacher quarters. With respect to health, provision of CHPS stands tall. While reduction of poverty through job generation is the underlying principle for the other sectors such as Local Economic Development (LED0. waste management (house-to-house and waste

separation), Agriculture (mechanized farming and storage), skill development, social protection interventions were not left out as issues such as child right, women empowerment and the inclusion of the vulnerable in decision making. The four-year plan is projected to cost the district a total of GHC149,656,684.00.00, the Assembly per our projections (all sources) could finance GHC123,270,000.00 out of the total. Indicating the Assembly's ability to finance about 80% of the total programmes cost. This means there will be a gap of GHC26,386,684.00 representing 20% of the total programmes cost. This 20% deficit or gap, the Assembly intends to finance through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements, submission of proposals to Development Partners, exploration of other financing strategies such as the Integrated Assembly Financing Framework, among others.

### **1.1.3: Methodology**

The plan preparation process was facilitated by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). To ensure the formulation of appropriate policies, programmes and projects which responds to the needs and aspirations of the people, the planning process ensured effective public participation, relevance to local demands and priorities and in support of achievement of national objectives.

The plan preparation was preceded by a thorough examination and analysis of the constraints, problems and needs of the people by seeking the opinions of key stakeholders through interviews, surveys, fora and community meetings on how these problems would be solved and the needs provided.

### **1.1.4: The Scope of the Plan**

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) spanning four years (2026-2029) aims at improving the quality of life of the people in the district in a peaceful and secured society. It is envisaged that at the end of the planned period, the district will be able to establish a firm foundation for increased income and ensure accelerated reduction in poverty as well as sustaining development gains made over the period.

This is to make sure that we are in line with the “Resetting-Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity” which seeks to create wealth through the transformation of the nature of the economy in the area of human and infrastructure development, Agricultural modernization, natural resource development and

the protection of the vulnerable and the excluded within a transparent and accountable government.

This Medium-Term Development Plan is composed of eight (8) main chapters: chapter one: General Introduction, chapter two: Situational Analysis., chapter three: Key Development Priorities, chapter four: Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies, chapter five: composite Development Programmes, chapter six: Annual Action Plans, chapter seven: Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements and chapter eight: Communication Strategy.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0: GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

With the adoption and pursuit of decentralization by the Central Government, District Development Planning has been aimed at addressing specific problems and potentials of Districts without losing the national perspective. It is not only limited to spatial organizations within the district, but also geared towards ensuring that human, natural and financial resources are harnessed to promote the development of the district.

#### **1.1.5: Vision**

To be a reputable local government entity that promptly satisfies the socio-economic needs of the people to achieve sustainable economic growth to enhance living standards.

#### **1.1.6: Mission**

The Assembly exists to work in partnership with community members and civil society organizations to improve access and quality to basic social and economic services to create opportunities for wealth creation and to empower all citizenry in the district to effectively participate in local governance.

#### **1.1.7: Core Values**

The operations of the Sene East District Assembly are guided by the following core values

- Transparency, probity and accountability
- Regularity and punctuality of staff
- Cordial relationship between staff
- Integration of communities' needs and aspirations in development plans and budget

#### **1.1.8: Functions of the Assembly**

The Sene East District Assembly performs the following functions:

- Development of plans of the District to the NDPC for approval.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district work and services in the district.

- Development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, ensure maintenance of security and public safety in the district

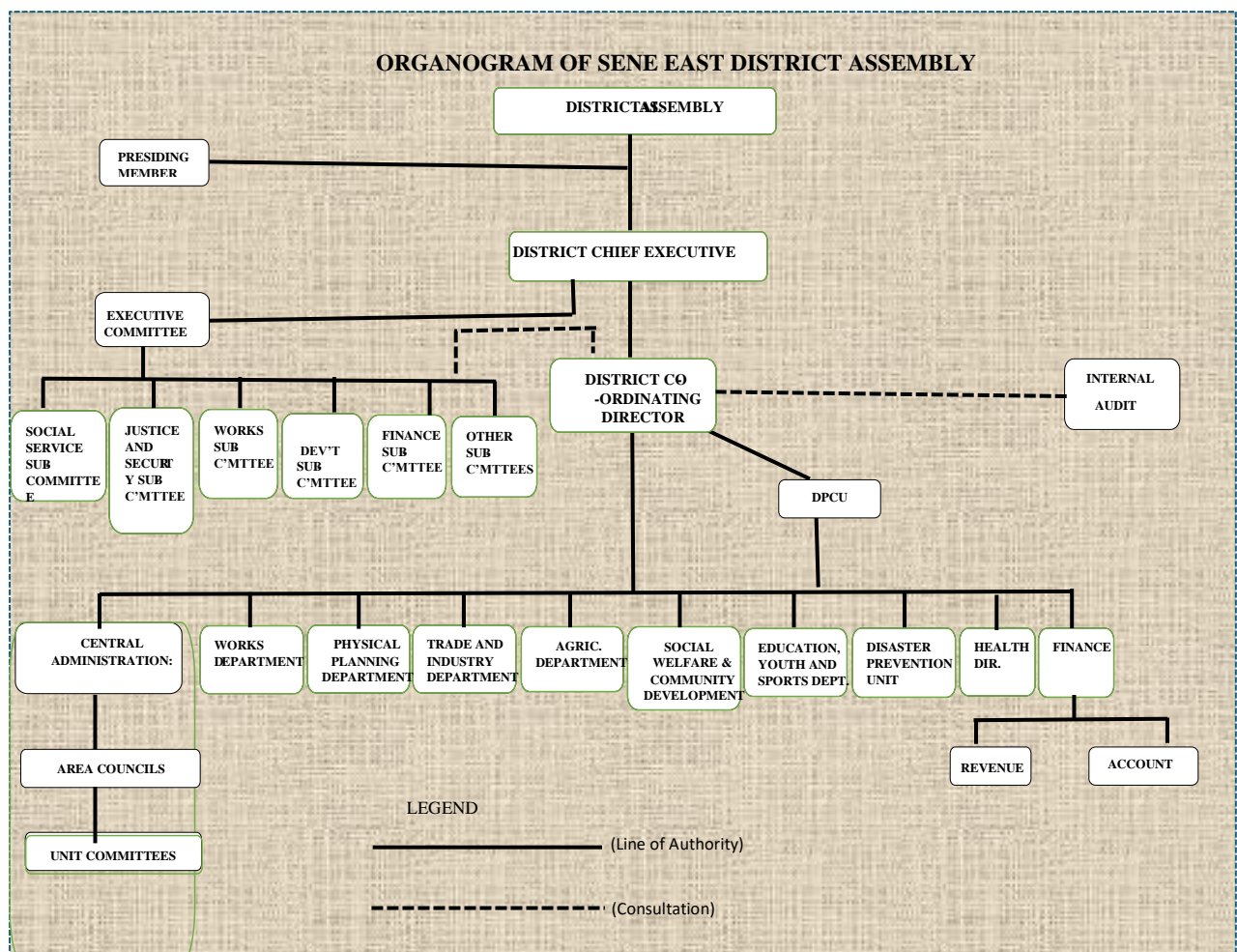
**Source: The Local Governance Act (Act 936) 2016**

### 1.1.9: Organizational Structure of Sene East District Assembly

The Assembly is the highest deliberative, legislative, and executive authority in the district. It is composed of 28 members including 19 elected and 9 appointed by government, a Member of Parliament and a District Chief Executive. The five statutory sub-committees of the Assembly include the Development Planning sub-committee, Finance and Administration sub-committee, Social Services sub-committee, Works sub-committee and Justice and Security sub-committee. Other non- statutory sub-committees of the Assembly include the welfare sub-committee and Women and Children sub-committee. Reports of the 5 statutory sub-committees and the non-statutory sub-committees are submitted to the Executive committee which is presided over by the District Chief Executive.

To achieve subsidiarity, thus the principle that decisions should always be taken at the lowest possible level (local or rural areas) where decisions will direct effects on humanity, the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1589 was passed and this establishes sub-district institutions for grass root participation in decision making. In line with this objective, the district has two Area Councils. Permanent office accommodation has been provided for these Area Councils. However, management is yet to recruit permanent staff and procure equipment to furnish the councils to enhance their smooth operation.

**Figure1: Organogram of Sene East District**

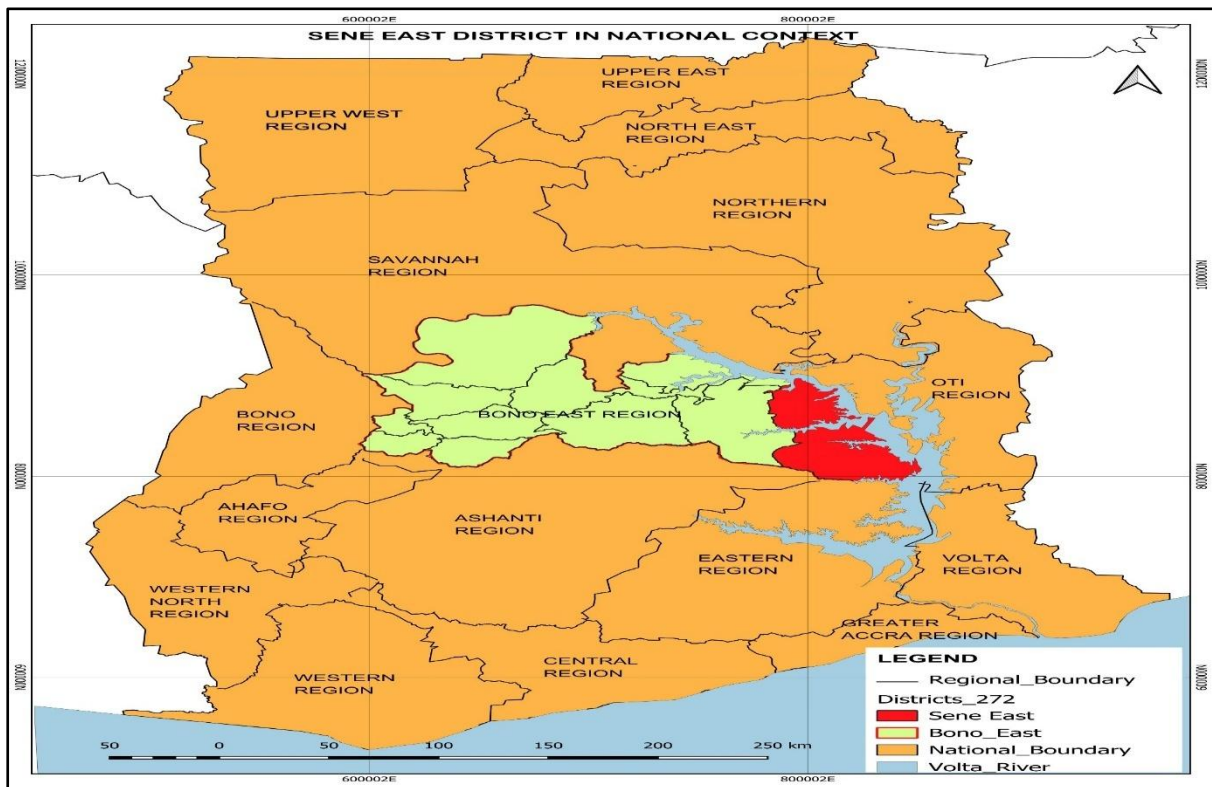


### 1.1.10: Location of Sene East

The Sene East District Assembly was created out of the then Sene District (now known as Sene West District Assembly) in the year 2012 by LI 2091 to respond the deprivation and skewedness in development against the communities around the Kajaji enclave. It has 198 communities, comprising of 1 urban and 197 rural community (GSS, 2010PHC). The district has its administrative capital as Kajaji and covers a total land size of 4,392.4kms.

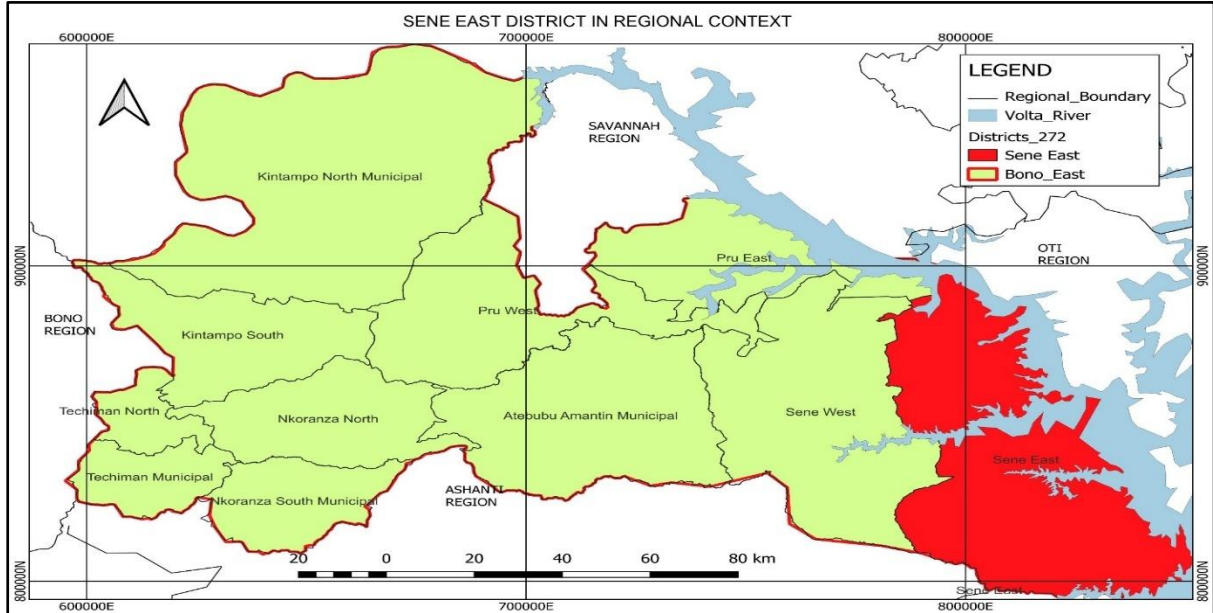
The district shares boundaries with East Gonja Municipal to the North, Krachi West to the East, Sene West to the West and Kwahu North (Eastern Region) to the South. The large land size could be seen as a potential area for commercial agricultural development.

**Figure 2: Sene East in the National Context**



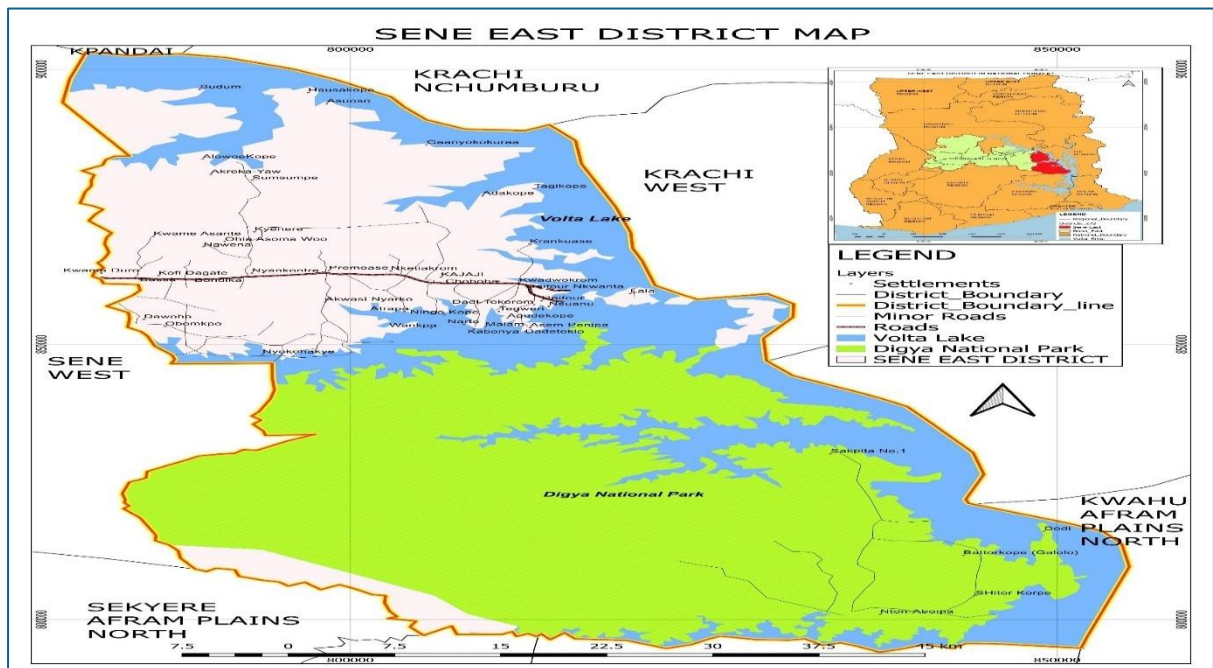
Source: SEEDA, 2025

**Figure 3: Sene East in Regional Context**



**Source: SEEDA, 2025**

**Figure 4: Map of Sene East**



**Source: SEEDA, 2025**

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

#### **2.1: INTRODUCTION**

This section of the DMTDP seeks to highlight the performance of the 2022 -2025 DMTDP (Performance review), the physical, environmental, economic and social characteristics/conditions that shape and influence lives in the Sene East District. There are core natural and human factors that influence economic production, consumption, reproduction, health, sanitation and the overall welfare of the people of the district. It is therefore important to put these issues into perspective to enable a broad appreciation of the current state of the district.

#### **2.1.0: PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

##### **2.1.1: Performance Review of 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan DMTDP)**

The District Planning Coordinating unit (DPCU) reviewed the performance of the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan which was prepared and implemented under the ‘Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all’. The review was presented by the DPCU to key stakeholders including Assembly members, Heads of Decentralized Departments, Urban/Area Councils, representatives of Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Traditional Councils and Development partners. The review was undertaken to determine the level of implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the 2022 - 2025 DMTDP and also to identify challenges that were encountered during the implementation of the plan which would serve as inputs to the preparation of 2026-2029 DMTDP,

The Plan, prepared under the National development policy framework (NDPF)’focused on Six main Dimensions namely.

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)
- Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

**TABLE 2.1: PERFORMANCE REVIEW (2022-2025)**

This table assesses the performance of the previous Plan (2022 – 2025). It highlights the milestones, target s achieved and the unmet targets would be rollover to the current plan (2026 – 2029). This will also serve as a bases for coming out with 2026 – 2029 targets

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cummulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Yield of selected crops increased	55%	85%	2024	65%	Data could be assessed in 2024 because it covers 3 years
	Arable land under cultivation expanded	38.7	42%	2024	41.3%	Data could be assessed in 2024 because it covers 3 years
	Substantial change in IGF	(41.70)	30%	2024	31.2%	Achieve above target as a result of revenues measures put in place
	Percentage number of farmes into cashew plantation increased	1.5%	5%	2024	3.2%	Farmers developing interest in cashew as

							result of GPSNP cashew plantations
Social Development	Net enrolment ratio	Kindergarten	83.0%	95%	2024	65.07%	Data could be assessed in 2024 because it covers 3 years
		Primary	71.2%	80%	2024	61.96%	
		JHS	44.7%	50%	2024	19.01%	
	Gender Parity Index	Kindergarten	1.14	1	2024	1.01	Data could be assessed in 2024 because it covers 3 years
		Primary	1.13	1	2024	0.98	
		JHS	1.09	1	2024	0.86	
		SHS	1.04	1	2024	0.88	
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS cards		50.5%	75%	2024	64.04%	We could not achieve target as a result of challenges getting to overbank communities
	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources improved		53.5%	60%	2024	52%	Data below the baseline because of a problem with our water system
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services increased		17%	40%	2024	30%	
Percentage of road network in good condition improved		31.1%	40,5%	2024	35.02		

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of communities covered by electricity extended	45%	80%	2024	65%		
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Performance in DPAT Assessment improved	95%	100%	2022	93%	DPAT VII (2022) was the last DPAT assesment	
	Two Townhall meetings organised	2	2	2024	1		
Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Proportion of population who have tested positive for covid-19 minimised	0.02%	0%	2024	0%		
	communities affected by disaster reduced	Bushfire	10	0	2024	10	
		Floods	40	5	2024	0	
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	Annual Action Plan implementation improved	80.1%	100%	2024	90.9%		
	All projects monitored and reports prepared	75%	100%	2025	25%		

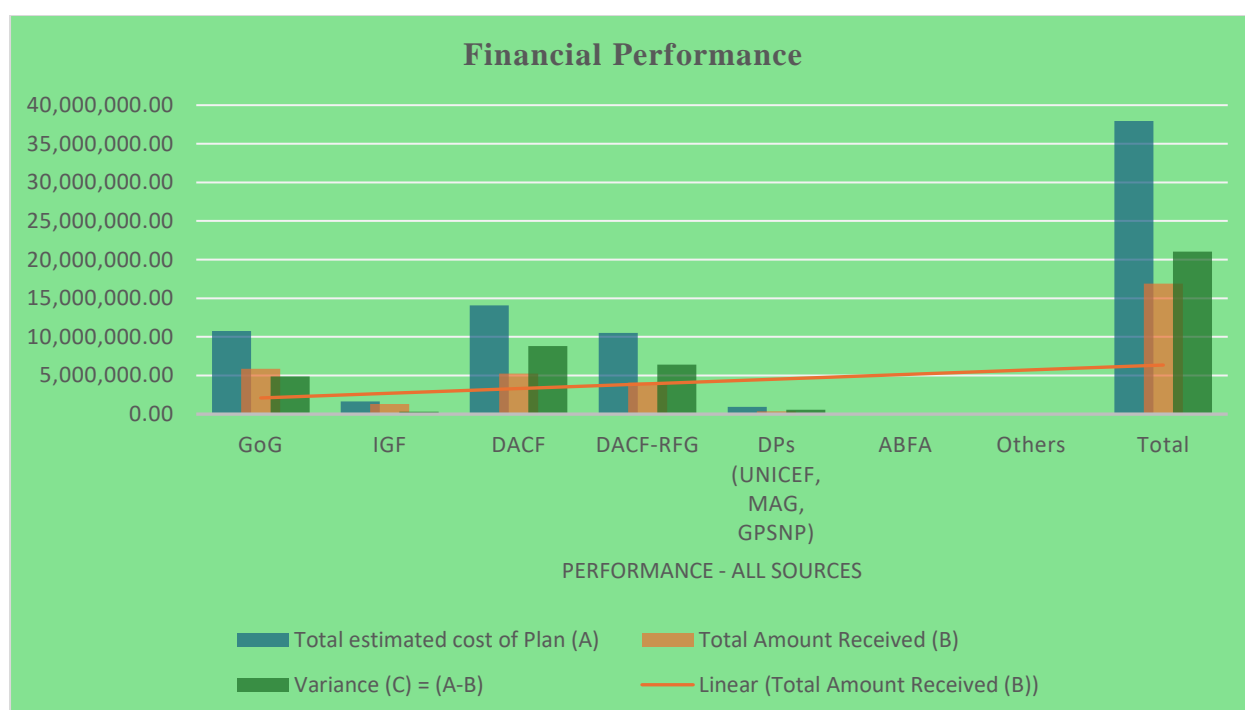
Source: SEEDA DPCU 2025

**Table2.2: Financial Performance (2022 – 2025)**

Source of Funds	Total estimated cost of Plan (A)	Total Amount Received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
GoG	10,760,532.45	5,864,659.30	4,895,873.15
IGF	1,638,413.80	1,310,340.15	328,073.65
DACF	14,086,021.17	5,268,113.43	8,817,907.74
DACF-RFG	10,502,280.29	4,091,465.30	6,410,814.99
DPs (UNICEF, MAG, GPSNP)	944,794.33	360,220.72	584,573.61
ABFA	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,932,042.04</b>	<b>16,894,798.90</b>	<b>21,037,243.14</b>

Source: SEEDA DPCU 2025

**Figure 2.1: Financial Performance (2022 – 2025)**



Source: SEEDA DPCU 2025

It must be stated that Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented stood at 59.5% in 2024 with less than a year to the end of the plan period (2022 -2025 DMTDP). This is because of the slow pace of inflows of funds to the district. An estimated budget for the implementation of DMTDP recorded a setback. A total of **37,932,042.04** which was budgeted for the entire plan period, we only realized an amount of GHC **16,894,798.90** as at 2024. Representing 45% of the total plan budget.

It must be stated that development in all spheres should be sustainable in nature. However, the revenue trend does not depict sustainability as shown above. This invariably applies to the development of the district. Consequently, the DACF, which is the major source of funding to the Assembly, recorded a

negative growth trend of (37.4%). This trend applies to all the revenue sources. The DPCU in the mid-term review of the DMTDP had no option but to remove most of the planned activities. The district goal: “To achieve sustainable growth by reducing poverty within an environment of transparent and accountable Governance” will not be achieved if this trend continues.

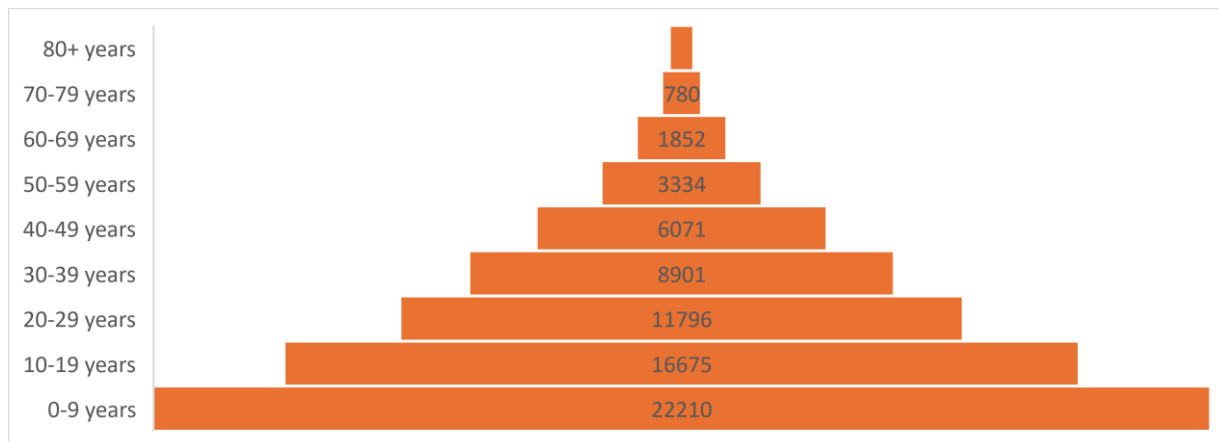
## 2.2.0: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 2.2.1: Population Size and Growth Rate

The district has a population of 72,081 according to the 2021 population and Housing census of which Females constituted a figure of 33,648 while Males are 38,433. with annual population growth rate of 1.6%, the district’s population is projected to be 81,841 at the end of the Plan period (2029). This indeed would have implication for the socio-economic development of the district.

The district’s population structure is broad at the base and narrows upwards as age group increases (see Figure 2). The population is therefore more youthful in nature and has the potential of increasing the productive work force with time. However, it also implies greater provision of social amenities such as schools, water, health facilities, and recreational centres to cater for the youthful population. With proper planning and prudent use of available resources, the youthful nature of the population should be considered as a blessing rather than a constraint.

**Figure 2.2: Population Pyramid of the District**



Source: SEEDA DPCU 2025

### **2.2.2: Population Density**

The increase in population over time is reflected in the high population densities for the period 2010 and 2021. In 2021, the population density stood at 17.0 per km sq. With a static land size of 4,240kmsq and ever dynamic population, this means there is great pressure on the district's fragile environment and other resources, which if care or pragmatic measures are not taken, may gradually result in some environmental consequences.

Settlements such as Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Bodinka among others are growth points which continue to accommodate relatively higher population densities with corresponding pressure exerted on existing limited infrastructure facilities.

### **2.2.3: Household Characteristics**

The composition and structure of the households reflects the general social structure of society. According to extracts from the 2021 PHC, the district has a total household of 14,520 meaning an average household size of 4.9 as compared to the regional average of 4.1.

### **2.2.4: Religious Compositions**

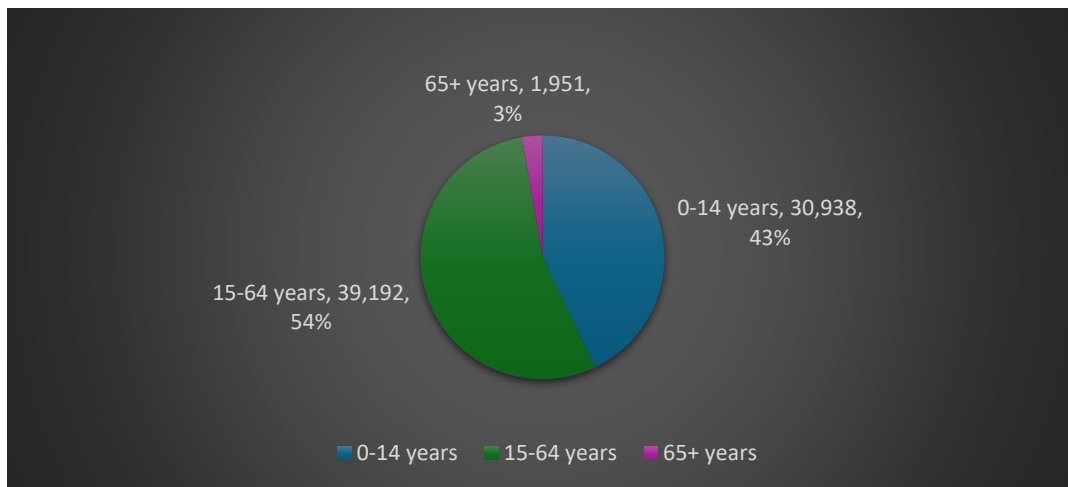
The dominant religion in the district is Christianity which constitutes 65.4 percent of the total population, and another 15.4 percent do not have any religion. Those who adhere to traditional religion come next with 10.8 percent of the population while about 7.3 percent are in Islam. There are more males than females in all the religions except in Christian.

### **2.2.5: Age And Sex Composition**

Gender roles are basically the different tasks, responsibilities and expectations the society has defined and allocated to men, women, boys and girls. Generally, three (3) major gender roles can be identified; reproductive, productive and community management roles. These roles are not different from the roles identified in the district from the findings of a study undertaken by the DPCU.

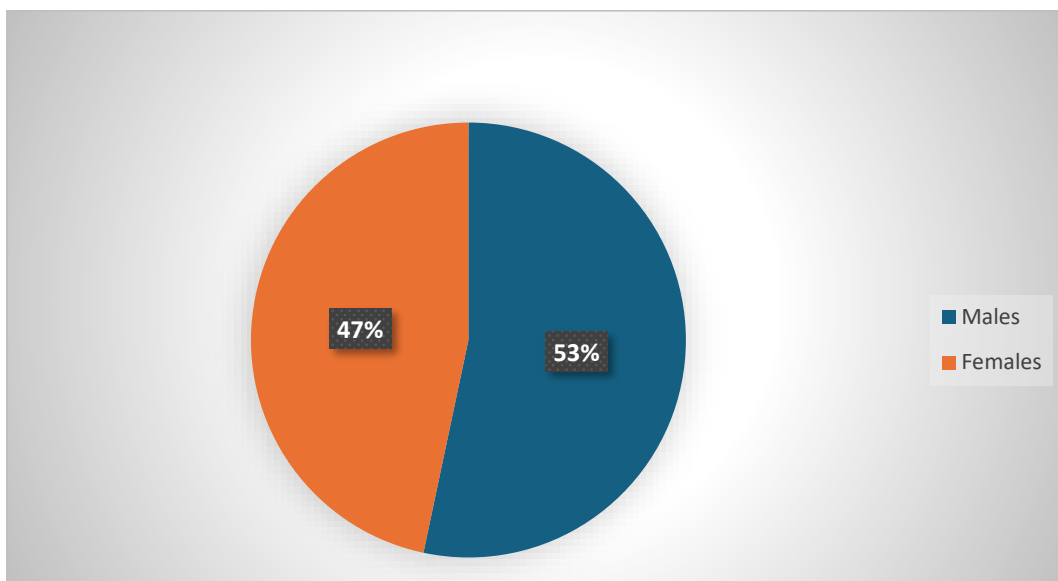
Reproductive roles involve the care and maintenance of the household and its members including food preparation, water and fuel collection, shopping, housekeeping and family care. Reproductive roles include childbearing and rearing responsibilities for both men and women. However, women and girls perform the bulk of reproductive tasks considering its importance of human survival. This role is often time consuming, labor-intensive and places some limitations on women participation in other activities. The importance of this role cannot be down scored, therefore the need to design and deliver basic social services for women to facilitate the continuous play of this role.

**Figure 2.3: Age Composition**



Source: SEEDA DPCU 2025

**Figure 2.4: Sex Composition of the District**



Source: SEEDA DPCU 2025

### **2.2.6: Occupation Distribution**

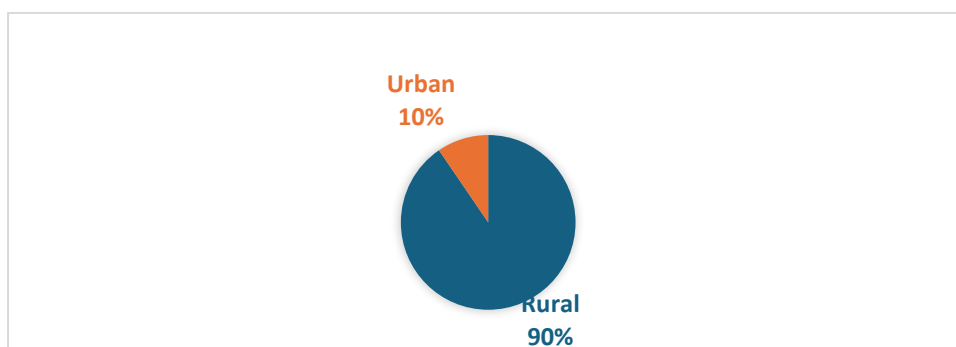
Almost seven out of every ten (70.3%) persons of the employed are skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers while one out of every five (20.1%) persons of the employed population are craft and related trades workers. Service and sales workers make up 4.4 percent of the

employed population. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work remain the dominant occupation for both males (88.7%) and females (49.6%).

### 2.2.7: Rural-Urban Split

The 2021 Population and Housing Census depict a **zero rural-urban split** for the district. It described the district completely rural in nature. This situation poses a problem for distribution of higher order services and functions in the district. Below is an illustration of the rural-urban split of the district.

**Figure 2.5: Rural-Urban Split**



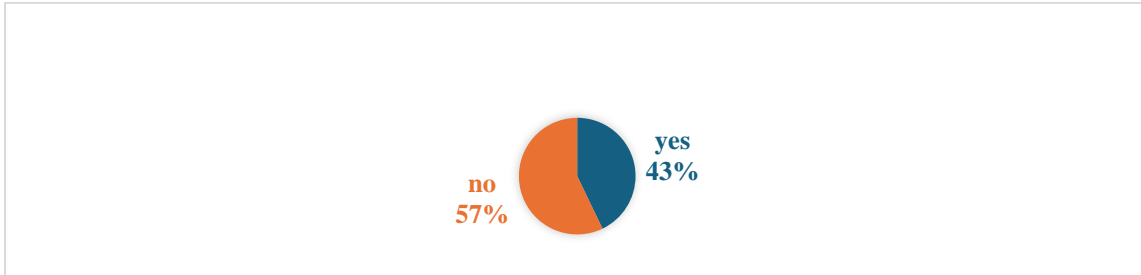
### 2.2.8: Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio is among the key indicators of socio-economic development. It relates the number of dependents: children (0-14 years old) and persons (65 years and older) to the working-age population (15-64 years old). It shows the potential effects of changes in age structure for social and economic development, pointing out broad trends in social support needs. The District has a dependency ratio of 93.3 which means that for every 100 people in the labor force there are about 93 dependents. This is much higher than the national average of 76.

### 2.2.9: Literacy Rate

The question on literacy referred to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A person was considered literate if he/she could read and write a simple statement with understanding. The question on literacy was asked only of people 11 years and older

**Figure 2.6: Literacy Rate**

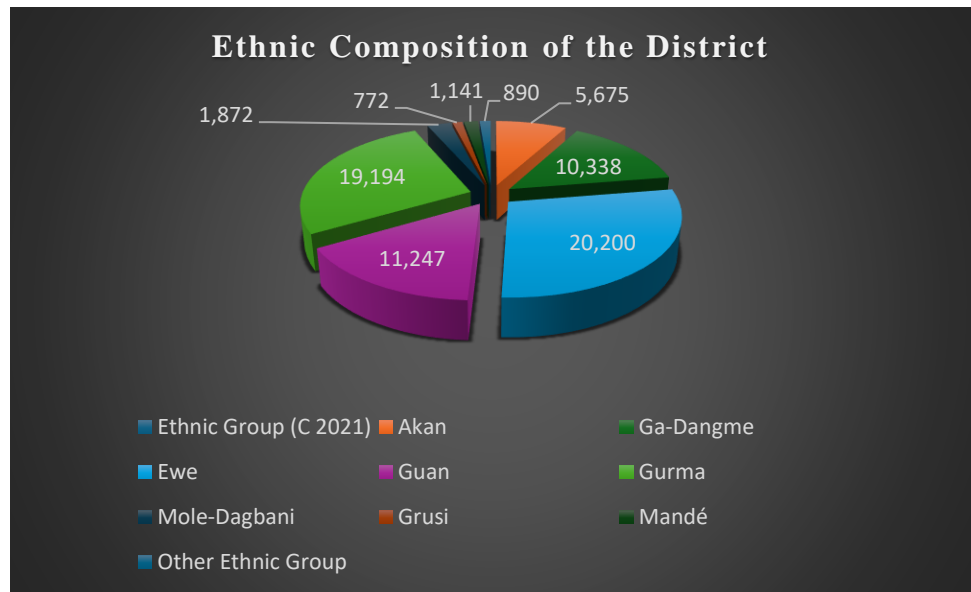


**2.1.9: Ethnic Composition of the District**

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census

**Figure 2.7: Ethnic Composition in the District**

Ethnic Group (C 2021)	
Akan	5,675
Ga-Dangme	10,338
Ewe	20,200
Guan	11,247
Gurma	19,194
Mole-Dagbani	1,872
Grusi	772
Mandé	1,141
Other Ethnic Group	890

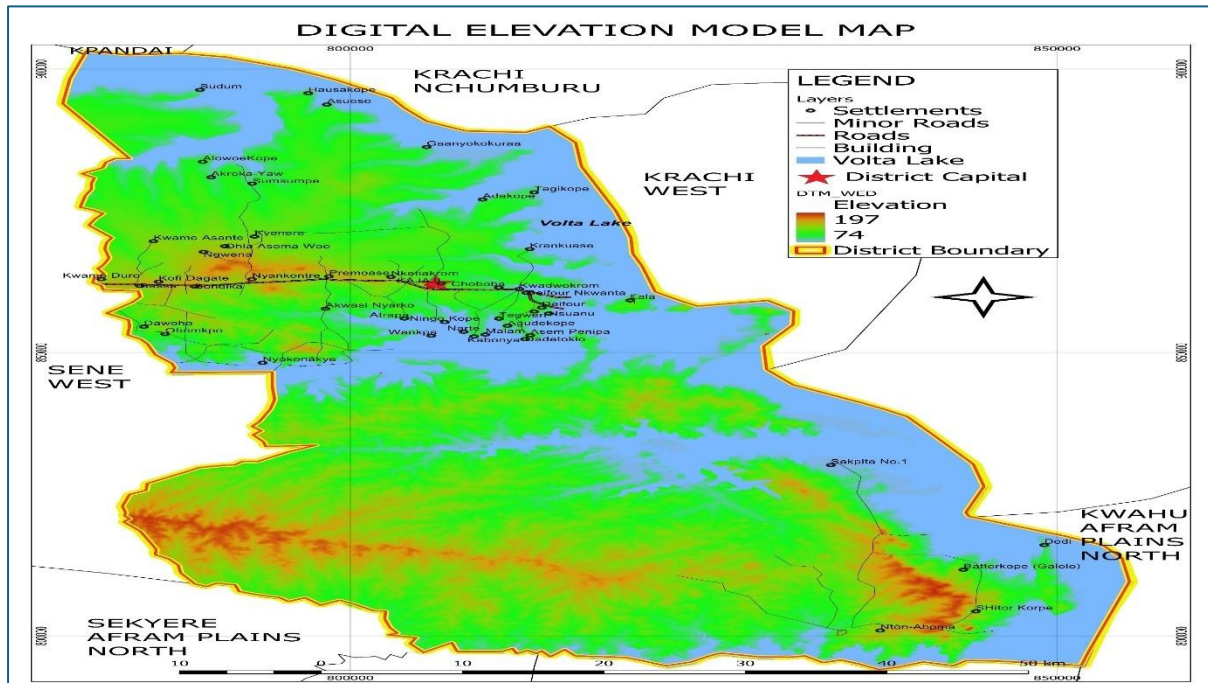


## 2.3.0: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 2.3.1: Topography

The topography of the district is generally plain with rolling and undulating land surface of an elevation between 60 – 300 meters above sea level. The district is not associated with any significant highlands or hills.

**Figure 2.2: Topography of the District**



**Source: SEEDA, 2025**

The Sene River, which is a right tributary to the Volta Lake, flows across the Northern part of the district. The Volta Lake and the Sene River almost drain around the district. One does not leave the district without crossing the river and its tributaries. The sluggish flow of the river permits the depositing of alluvial soils on the riverbeds and along their banks. The fertile nature of alluvial soil is a great potential for increased food production in the district

### 2.3.2: Vegetation

The district falls within the interior wooded savannah or tree savannah. However, due to the transitional nature, the area does not exhibit typical savannah conditions. The savannah used to be heavily wooded, though most of the trees are not as tall and gigantic as those in the moist deciduous forest but due to human activities, the current prevailing natural condition is not the best. There is therefore the need to embark on a massive tree replanting under the initiative of

Game and Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission for the protection of the Digya National Park which falls within the district.

The existence of “fringe forest” along the banks of rivers, streams and other areas like the Digya forest where the impact of human activities is minimal is evidence of the fact that the transitional zone was once forested. Trees are widely scattered in the district. Common trees species found outside the few dotted “fringe forest” include, baobab, dawadawa, acacia, Shea nut trees, and mahogany which have adapted to this environment. Grass grows in tussocks and can reach a height of 10 feet or more.

### Land Cover Analysis

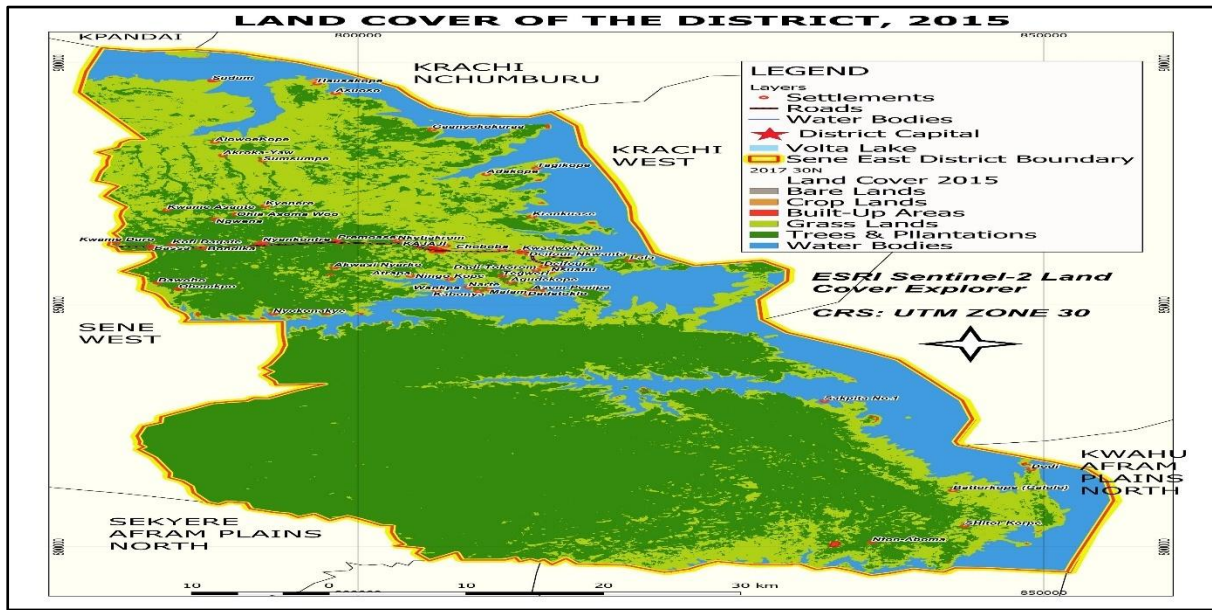
**Table 2.3: Land Cover Change Analysis**

Land Use	Tree Plantations	Croplands	Grasslands	Built-Up Areas	Water Bodies	Bare Lands
Year						
<b>2015</b>	56%	3%	26%	0.8%	14%	0.2%
<b>2024</b>	39%	8%	34%	1.8%	17%	0.2%
<b>% Change</b>	-17%	5.0%	8.0%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%

**Source: SEEDA, 2025**

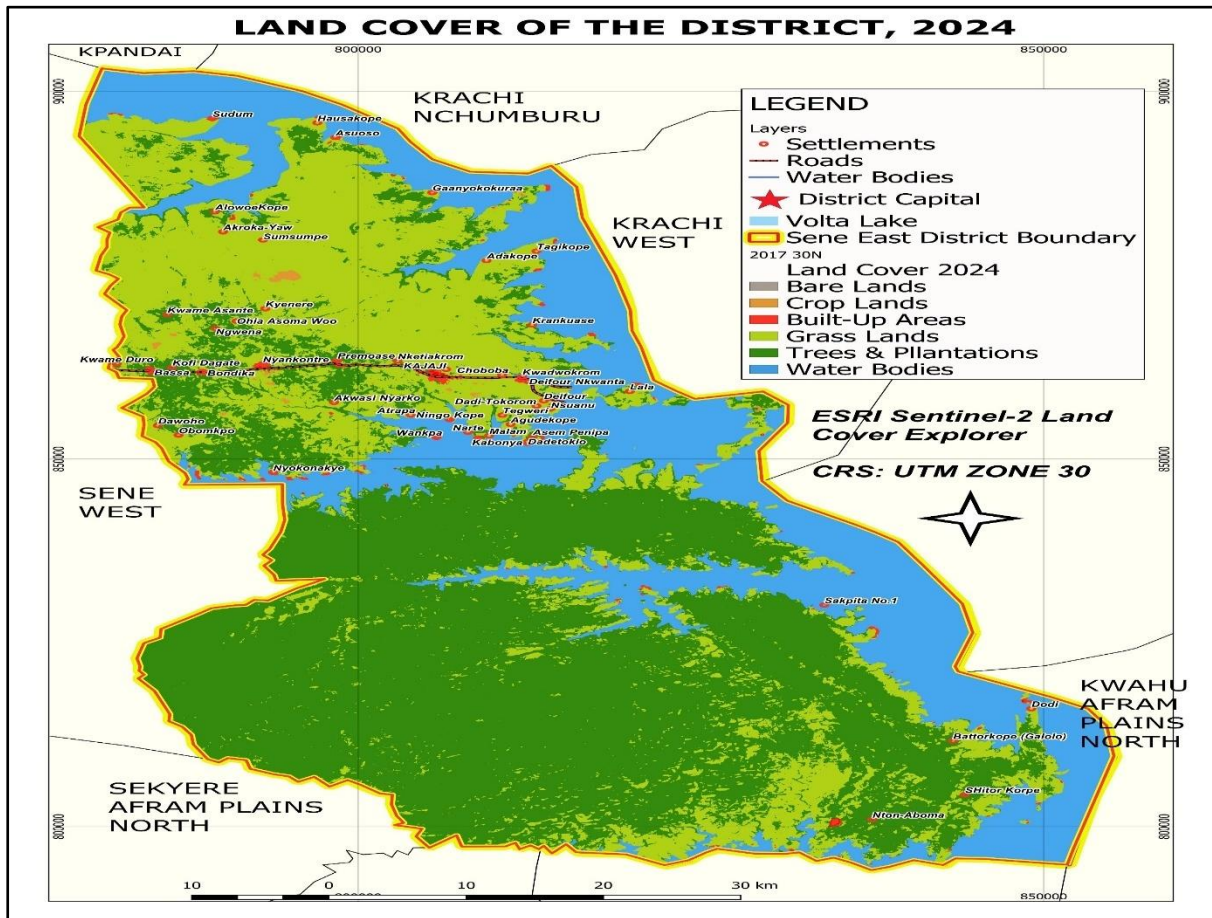
From the above table, it is quite clear that the environmental footprints that we are leaving for future generations is not good enough. From a tree plantation (Cover) of 56% just in 2025 has gone down to 39% meaning a loss of 17% plantation just within nine years. This explains the variability in rainfall patterns, deficit in crops and animal production. Therefore, as a district all these issues must be factored in planning to avoid food insecurity and for that matter come up with proactive measures to curtail the impact of climate changes. The two maps below explain it all.

Figure 2.3: Land Cover Map for the District, 2015.



Source: Esri Sentinel-2 Land Cover Explorer and SEEDA, 2025.

Figure 2.4: Land Cover Map of the District for 2024.



Source: Esri Sentinel-2 Land Cover Explorer and SEDA, 2025.

### **2.3.3: Weather**

The district falls between the Wet Semi-Equatorial and Tropical Continental Climatic Regions of Ghana and experiences two seasons, rainy and a long dry season. The rainy season starts from April to October, giving way to the dry season from November to March. The rainfall varies from year to year, sometimes with intermittent droughts and floods mostly peaking in August. Generally, the rainfall ranges between 900mm – 1,098.0mm per annum. As it is characteristic of the Bono East Region, the district has also a bi-modal rainfall regime. April to July is the period for the major rainfall while September to late October, is the minor period. The occurrence of droughts or floods affects crop growth, thus resulting in reduced crop yields every year, as optimal nutrients intake by the crops is impaired. The district is characterized by high temperatures throughout the year with a mean annual temperature of about 27o C. The Relative Humidity of the area is quite high, averaging over 75 percent. It, however, varies generally between the wet and dry months. The dry conditions during the dry season promote bushfires, which are sometimes consciously started by farmers and hunters, or unconsciously by improper handling of fire. The dry season is quite pronounced with the main season beginning around mid-November and ending in March.

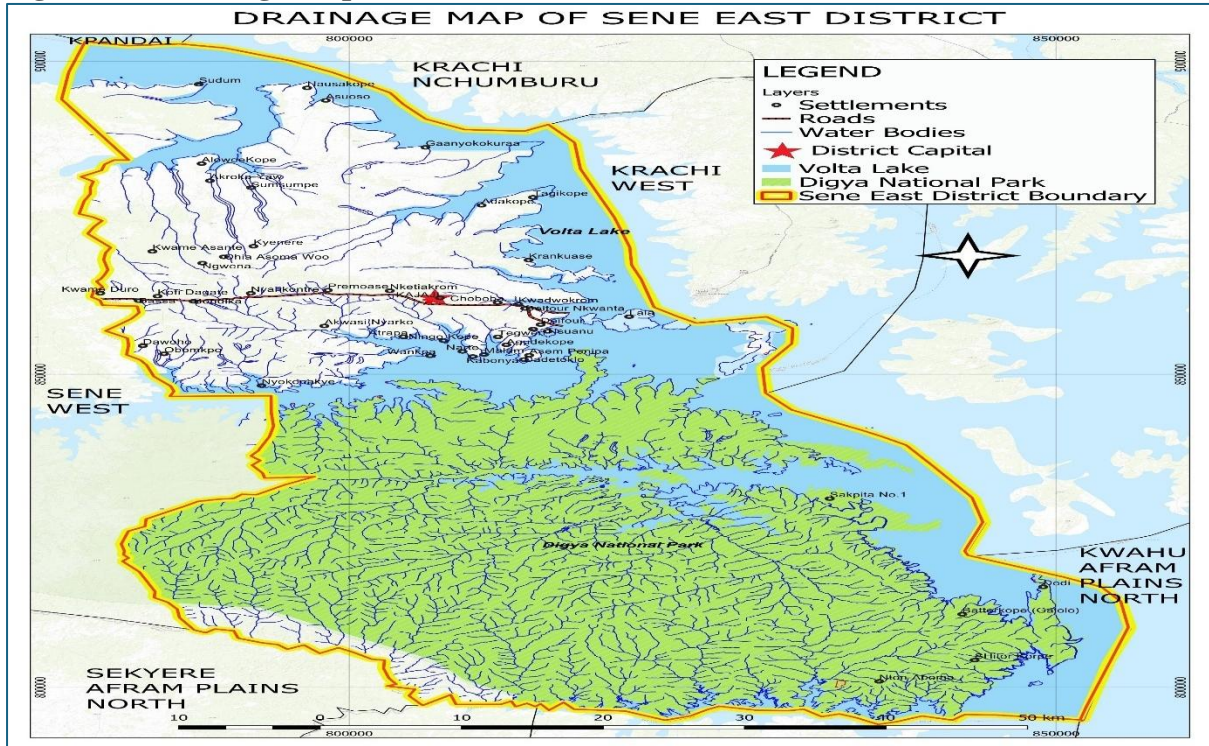
### **2.3.4: Water Resources**

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important feature in the health of households. The source of water supply, particularly for drinking, has a tremendous effect on the burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea cases. Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipes, boreholes, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000)

According to the WHO definition, about 40.1 percent of the population in the district has access to improved sources of water, made up mainly of borehole (31.5%) and pipe-borne water (inside dwelling, 0.2%; outside dwelling, 2.8%; and public tap/standpipe, 4.5%). The rest are protected wells (0.8%), protected spring (0.1%) and rainwater (0.2%). That leaves majority of households in the district with access to unimproved sources of water mainly from

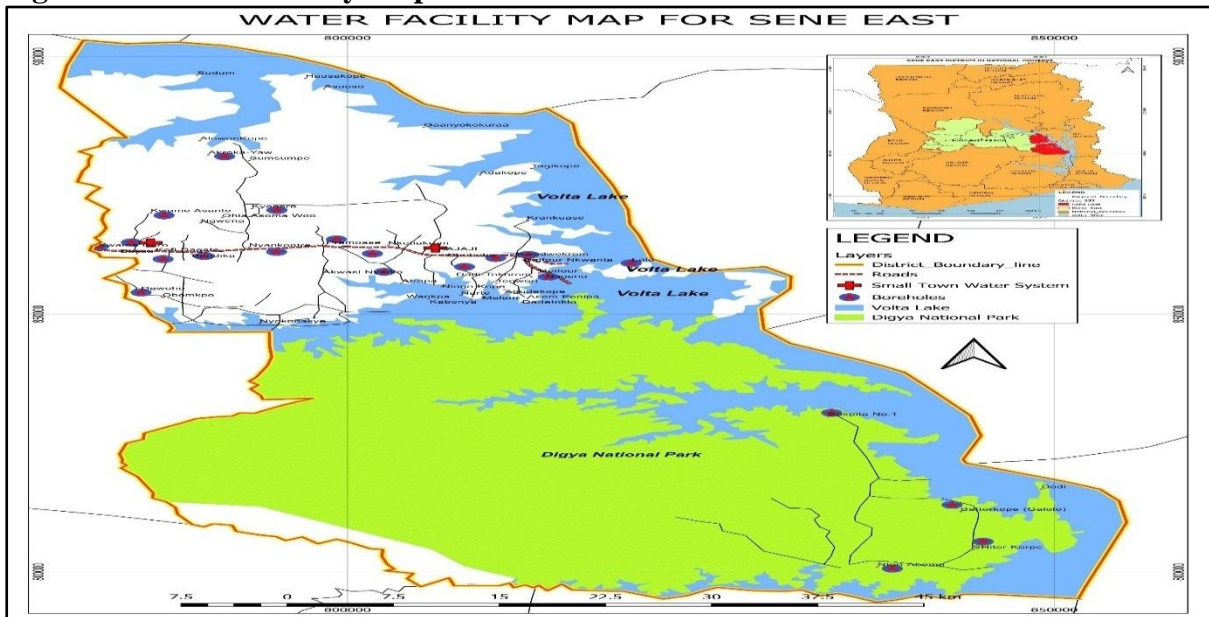
rivers/streams (38.4%) and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (19.8%). Another 1.4% of households rely on unprotected wells as sources of water for drinking in the district.

**Figure 2.5: Drainage Map of the District**



Source: SEEDA, 2025

**Figure 2.6: Water Facility Map**



Source: SEEDA, 2025

### **2.3.5: Soil**

Soils in the District belong to a group called “groundwater lateritic soils” which cover nearly three-fifths of the interior wooded savannah zone of Ghana. These soils are formed mainly over Voltarian shales and granites. Most of the soils are fine-textured, ranging from fine sandy loams to clayey loams, and are mostly poorly drained. Crops that can potentially be supported by these soils include rice, vegetables, yams, cassava, maize, groundnuts, soya beans, cowpeas, tobacco and sorghum.

### **2.3.5: Plant and Animal Life**

The predominant farming type among agricultural households is crop farming (86.0%) followed by livestock rearing (56.5%). Exactly one percent of households is engaged in tree growing with only 0.3 percent involved in fish farming in the district.

The district has a total of 187,387 different types of livestock reared by 7,890 keepers, giving an average of 24 livestock per keeper. Chicken predominates with a total of 93,819 chickens, followed by goats (23,422) and cattle come third (21,619) closely followed by sheep (19,664). A few people in the district rear doves, pigs, and guinea fowls. Only 3 farmers in the district are into fish farming.

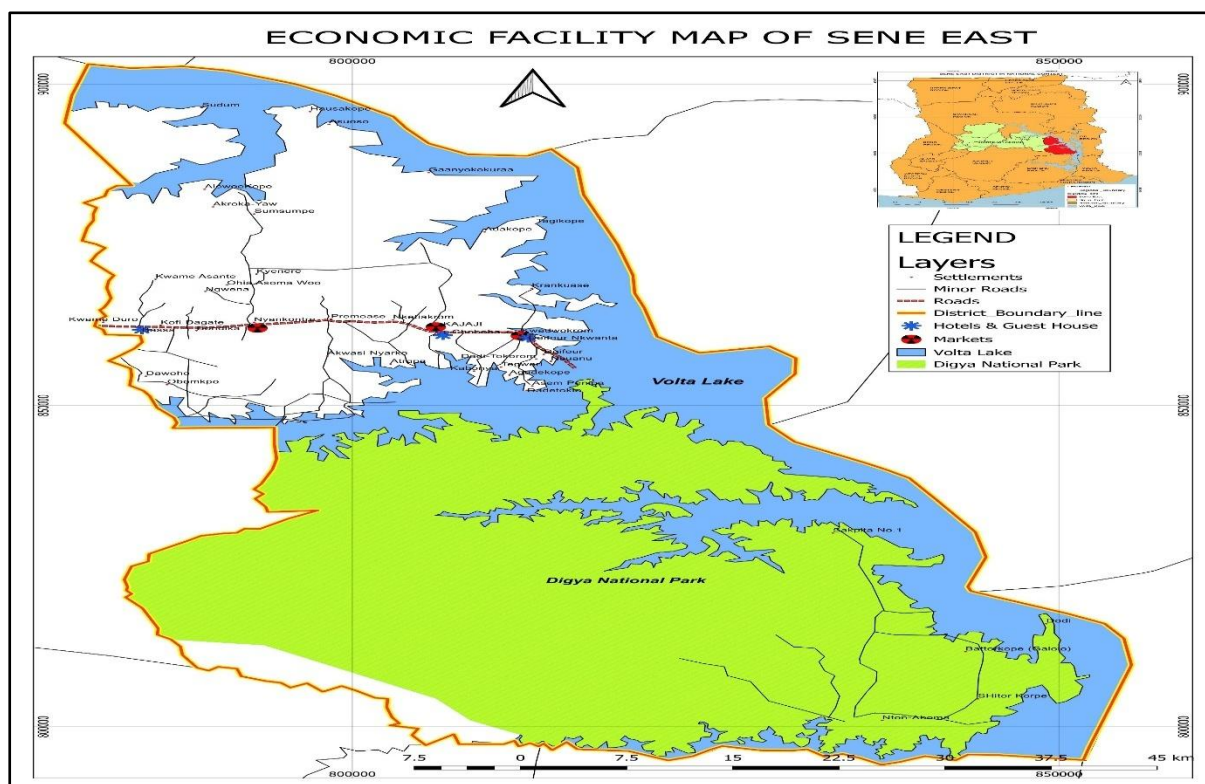
### **2.4.0: ECONOMY**

The Sene East District is an agrarian economy with minimal activities of secondary and tertiary sectors. The district has vast tracks of lands suitable for variety of crop production. Agricultural production in Sene East is dominated by yam and cassava, which when combined constitutes 97.1% of the district's production for the period 2021-2024. Other commodities constitute much lower shares as Sene East accounted for about 10% of the regional agricultural production. Agriculture is mainly rain fed in the district and characterised by outmoded farm implements and cultural practices. However, the district has high potential for agro processing, which is yet to be tapped.

Notwithstanding, the district is also bounded by two major rivers (Sene and Volta Rivers) which could also serve as sources for irrigation farming. This implies that, pump irrigation can be to a certain degree largely exploited as well as cage and pond aquaculture. Although the

district is blessed with the long lakes' coastline, its aquaculture potential is not explored and utilized to the maximum.

**Figure 2.8: Economic Facility Map of Sene East**



Source: SEEDA, 2025

### 2.4.1: Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

Indeed, it must be stated that the Assembly’s effort to enhance its IGF base in 2023 yielded results in 2024. On IGF, we exceeded the target by 6.03% and growth of 31.2% over the 2023 performance.

To further improve local revenue generation, the DA will undertake several measures including.

- ❑ **Property Rate:** we will scale up efforts at getting all properties in the district valued and an accurate nominal roll compiled on all properties in the district to facilitate proper levying. This will replace the current mode of estimation and rating.
- ❑ **Fees:** The District Assembly will intensify efforts to expand the coverage of items from which fees are charged, sources such the hire of chairs and canopies and market stall and slaughterhouses will be explored.

- ❑ Fines and Penalties: The District Assembly intends to get a district court to facilitate the works of the environmental health unit and works department in fining persons not complying with the assembly's sanitation codes and building regulations.
- ❑ Rent: The District Assembly intends to organize an exercise involving service persons in the district to take an inventory of all the assembly stores, bungalows, and stores to which appropriate rates will be applied. It is anticipated that this exercise will improve collections under this revenue item in 2024.
- ❑ Tax Education: Intensive education and public sensitization programmes will be rolled out periodically to get the public to understand the essence of paying their rates and other levies to the District Assembly. This is expected to reduce apathy in rate payment.
- ❑ The DA expanded ratable items including introduction of revenue stickers and licensing of motor kings.
- ❑ Reorganization of ceded revenue collection activities at Nkomi and Bassa Area Councils,
- ❑ Carry out periodic and unannounced spot checks at revenue stations.

In as much as efforts are in place to enhance our revenue base, we are faced with some challenges. Amongst challenges encountered are:

- ❑ Armed robbery cases scare market women from patronizing the market, hence the low projections
- ❑ Interference of traditional authorities in the collection of revenue
- ❑ Inadequate means of transport to facilitate education, supervision, and monitoring of revenue mobilization.
- ❑ Lack of court within the district to ease prosecution of tax defaulters.
- ❑ Poor nature of both feeder roads and the Highway seriously affecting patronage of the weekly market.

#### **2.4.2: Local Economic Development (LED)**

The approach to LED activities in the past were ad-hoc in nature and the commitment and the will for the implementation of same was nothing to write home about. It must be stated that the district underscored the essence of LED to its development. It has now been realised that the need to enhance the living conditions of the people we are serving is through job creation, and this could only be possible through LED programs.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. Over 70% of the labour force in the district is engaged in agriculture. Food crop farming is what is mainly practiced by farmers in the district.

Due to the soil capability of the district, major crops cultivated in the district are yam, rice, maize, cassava, groundnut and chilli pepper.

The district also has the potential to cultivate non-traditional crops specifically vegetables, pineapple, sweet potato, sesame and sunflower. There is, however, a small amount of animal husbandry production. Fishing is also undertaken by communities along the Volta Lake and Sene River. The district boost of one of the major markets in the region which is well known for fish and yam trade

Prioritization: Choosing economic priority for LED products.

Product A = Rice Production

Product B = Livestock Production

Product C = Fish cage Production

### **Goal of LED**

To create employment, alleviate poverty and enhance the livelihood of the people through agribusiness development in the district.

**Table 2.3: Short Description of Led Products**

<b>PRODUCT A Rice Production</b>	<b>PRODUCT B Livestock (Credit-in-Kind Programme)</b>	<b>PRODUCT C Aquaculture (Fish Cage Farming)</b>
The district has capabilities in being one of the major rice producing Districts in the Region due to the many valleys in the district. Developing the valleys into rice producing areas will firstly create employment and increase rice production in the district	The two river bodies serve as source of water for many livestock keepers and herdsmen which makes the district a huge potential for livestock production (Cattle, sheep and goat). The livestock credit-in-kind project in the district will create employment and also increase livestock production in the district.	The fish market located at Kajaji, the district capital attracts traders from Kumasi, Techiman, Ejura and other parts of the country to purchase fish for retail in bigger markets in the country. This sector employs a lot of people along the two major water bodies. It is estimated that 45% of those engaged in agriculture and fishing are males whiles 55% are females. Aquaculture or fish cage farming will augment the already existing fish trading base in the district

**Table 2.4: Short Description of Led Product**

<b>Product A</b> <b>Rice Production</b>	<b>Product B</b> <b>Livestock</b> (Credit-In-Kind Programme)	<b>Product C</b> <b>Aquaculture (Fish Cage Farming)</b>
		

### **2.4.3: Agriculture**

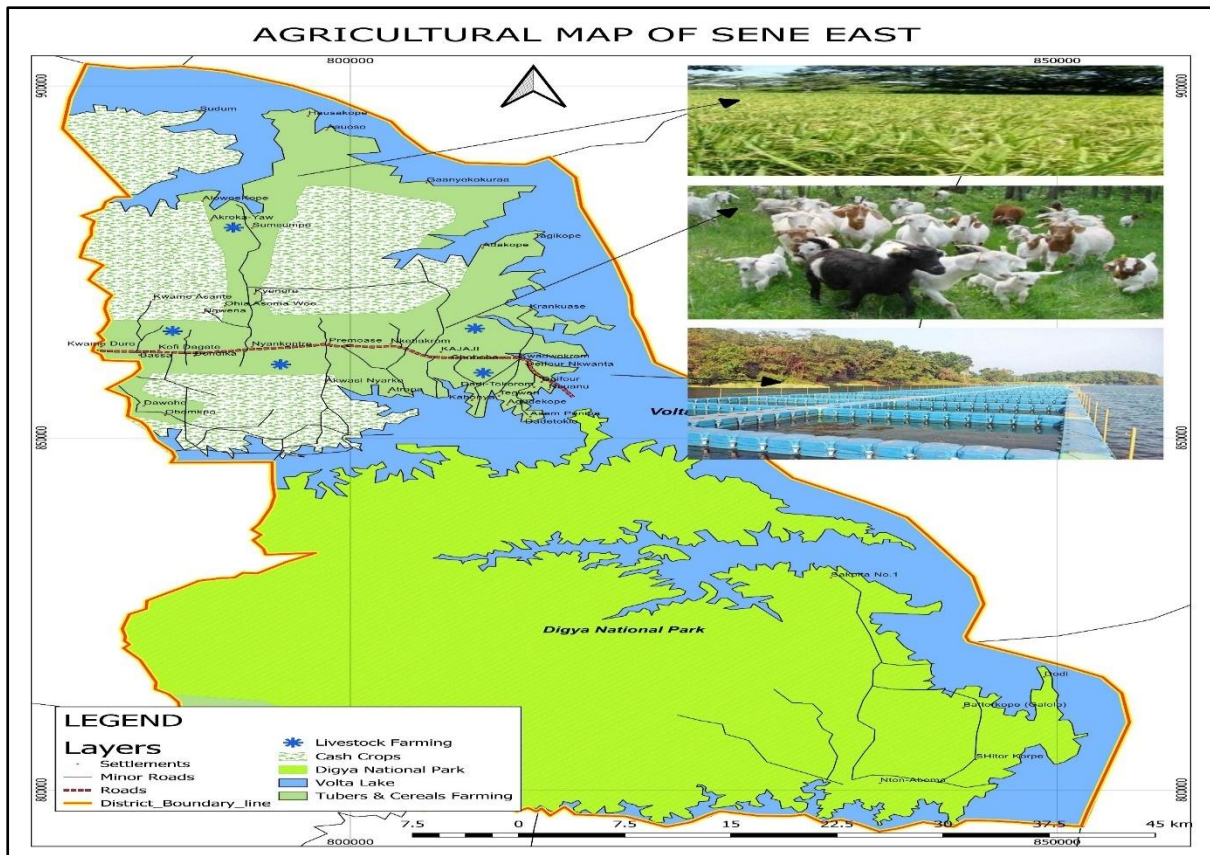
Majority of the economically active population in the Sene East District are engaged in agriculture. About 73.0 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Most households in the district (86.0%) are involved in crop farming, followed by livestock rearing. Poultry (chicken) is the most dominant livestock farming activity (50.1) in the district.

As an agricultural economy supported by a vibrant fishing industry, like the Sene East District, it is critical to encourage people to produce enough for local consumption and export the surplus thus cutting down expenditure on food. This is the easiest way for people to save towards developments.

The most abundant natural resources in the district are land, water bodies, minerals, and forest reserves. Only a third of the district's land size (4,240kmsq) is inhabited. The rest are available for agricultural production and investment. Indeed, the land could be seen as potential for commercial agriculture. Many water bodies drain the district. Notable among them are the Volta Lake and Sene rivers. The water bodies in the district serve as a potential source of fishing, irrigation schemes and small-town piped system for potable water. The water resources potential has provided opportunities for the emergence of fishing as a major

economic activity in the district. The Volta Lake offers water transport opportunities for the inhabitants.

**Figure 2.9: Agricultural Map of the District**



Source: SEDA, 2025

It is estimated that 45% of those engaged in agriculture and fishing are males while 55% are females. Women in Sene East District are engaged in fish processing and marketing, crop farming and trading in mainly agricultural produce. Moreover, the poor quality of their health and vulnerability to certain deadly diseases and other anti-social lives often meted out to them reduces the productivity level of rural women in their agricultural pursuits. In general, women’s work is centered on the house or compound where they undertake an activity that ensures the upkeep and well-being of the family. The men tasks are more outside of the house and these activities are intended for household consumption and maintenance as well as proper regulations of community affairs. Women in the district generally play a vital role in the maintenance and development of the communities.

#### **2.4.4: Employment**

As an agrarian district, the population of self-employed without employees is high, about 70.9 % with unpaid family workers of 16.2%. This invariably means that when the agricultural sector is affected, the capacity of the local economy is equally affected, hence affects future employment.

The majority of the self-employed are engaged in small-scale economic enterprises such as fish processing, dressmaking/tailoring, artisan work, auto-repairs services, hairdressing and food processing. Many people are also subsistence farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture.

However, most of the self-employed in the private informal sector have not registered their businesses either at the Registrar General Department or with the Assembly. Efforts need to be made to sensitize them to the need to register their businesses and the opportunities available to them at the various financial institutions to increase their capital base.

To ensure the social safety nets of the population of the district, measures such as the LEAP, NHIS, and School feeding programme, among others are initiated and implemented to that effect.

### **2.5.0 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

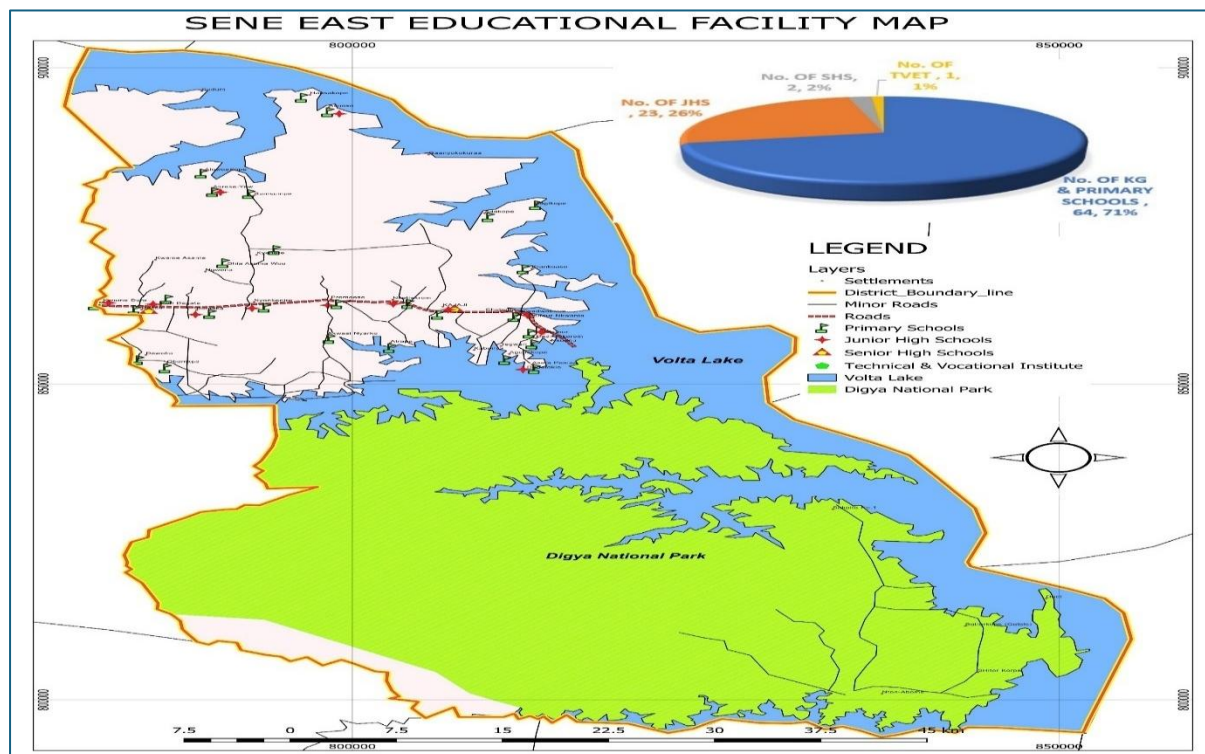
#### **2.5.1 Education**

Education is the most treasured legacy any district can give to its residents and the only means through which development can be propelled. Literacy is by far the most important and/or effective means by which a society can preserve and transmit its culture from one generation to another. The ability to read and write is an essential ingredient in developing the intellectual, moral and practical capacities of the individual, the family and society as a whole. The present literacy rate of the district does not give a good picture of the district's educational status. The illiterate population (57.5%) in the district is higher than the regional and the national averages of 56.3.5% and 30.2% respectively.

In view of these high illiteracy levels, the District Directorate of Education, in collaboration with the Assembly for the past years have set objectives aimed at closing the literacy and gender gaps in access to education as well as improving the quality of education.

The district is endowed with 64 primary schools (including Nurseries) with enrolment of 11,848, Junior High School with 2,402 students as well as 1,439 Senior High School as at 2025.

**Figure 2.10: Educational facility map of the district**



Source: SEEDA, 2025

### 2.5.2: School Enrolment Levels and Teachers

Enrolment levels of schools in the district have witnessed significant growth since 2022. The table shows the gross enrolment figures and staffing levels in the district for both public and private schools at the basic and SHS levels.

**Table 2.5: School Enrolment Levels and Teaching Staff from Primary to JHS**

School levels	Public/Mission Schools						Private Schools					
	No. of School	Enrolment Level	Trained Staff		Untrained Staff		No. Of Schools	Enrolment Level	Trained Staff		Untrained Staff	
			M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F
Primary and Nursery	64	11,848	189	114	2	1	6	1225	-	-	-	-

<b>JHS</b>	23	2402	102	20	0	0	1	18	-	-	-	-
<b>SHS</b>	2	1439	102	12	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: SEEDA, District Education Directorate, 2025

### 2.5.3: School Infrastructure and Utilities

The existence of schools is a key determinant of access to education. The district, as already indicated, has 89 schools throughout the district; this is made up of 64 primary schools, 23 Junior High School (JHS) and 3 Senior High / Technical and Vocational Schools. Most of the educational facilities (95%) are owned and managed by the government. In terms of location, primary schools are the most widely distributed educational facilities in the districts. Most of the communities have access to a primary school located either in the community or in a neighboring community.

Most of the Junior High Schools (JHS) and all the Senior High Schools (SHS) are in the only two Area councils in the district that are Kajaji and Bassa. This implies that students from the rural areas must either relocate to the town or travel daily to these centres to pursue their post-primary or post-JHS education. Due to the difficulties that this poses to them, there is a high dropout rate at the transitional level of moving from primary to JHS and from JHS to SHS.

Again, most infrastructures of the primary schools in the district are in dilapidated state which needs urgent attention for rehabilitation. Though for the past years the Assembly has constructed a number of classrooms to improve access, most of the primary schools are found in make-shift structures or under pitched pavilions because of the inadequate school accommodation.

The physical infrastructure of the Kajaji Technical Institute is not the best, teaching and learning is done under uncompleted structure and there are no dormitories or hostel facilities to accommodate students. There are also no workshops to facilitate technical training of students and no library facilities for both JHS and SHS pupils and students.

**Table 2.6: School Infrastructure and Utilities**

Level	Permanent Building Block Wall	Mud Wall	Pavilion without Walls	Pavilion with Wall	Schools under tree	Total
<b>Primary</b>	34		16	9		<b>59</b>
<b>JHS</b>	18		3	3		<b>24</b>

Source: SEEDA, District Education Department, 2025

Poor sanitary facilities and public hygiene also pose a serious challenge to most schools in the district. In the urban and rural areas, only few schools have access to latrines and urinals. Water facilities are not available in most JHS due to the scarcity of underground water in the district. Rain harvesting techniques therefore need to be provided at the various schools to promote school hygiene. Electricity is not available in most of the schools. Office space for teachers is woefully inadequate, and this is a matter of concern in the district.

Despite efforts being made so far in the establishment of schools and the provision of school infrastructure, more still needs to be done to improve access to education in the district. More schools are particularly in the rural communities where pupils walk long distances daily to nearby communities to access education. A lot more has to be done to improve the infrastructure of the existing schools to enable them to deliver quality education.

Teacher accommodation also needs to be provided, especially in deprived communities where schools facilities exist to serve as motivation to teachers who accept posting to these communities and reduce the daily commuting of teachers from the relatively endowed urban centres to their schools in the deprived areas. This may address lateness, absenteeism and loss of pupil-teacher contact hours because of lack of suitable accommodation and other social amenities.

#### **2.5.4: Teacher Availability and Qualification**

The district has a total number of 428 Teachers. Out of this number 425 are trained while 3 are untrained at the pre-school and primary levels. The issue of proportion of untrained teachers at the basic level needs to be addressed to improve the quality of education. Hence the policy of sponsorship for teacher-trainees by the Assembly needs to be pursued strongly. Also, the untrained teachers need to be encouraged with the support of the Assembly to undertake opportunities in distance education currently being run by almost all the universities in Ghana.

#### **2.5.5: Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)**

The pupil-teacher ratio is an indicator used to access the adequacy of teachers in relation to pupils. The current pupil-teacher ratio in the public schools in the district does not completely differ from the national standard pupil-teacher ratio as shown in the table below.

**Table 2.7: Pupil-Teacher Ratio**

Level	Enrolment			No. of Teachers			Pupil- Trained Teacher ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	
<b>Nursery + Primary</b>	6056	5792	11,848	303	3	343	35:1
<b>JHS</b>	1321	1081	2402	122	0	122	20:1
<b>Total</b>	7377	6873	14250	425	3	428	33:1

Source: Source: SEEDA, District Education Directorate, 2025

These figures appear manageable and could enhance the attention given to pupils and students. This makes the classroom more conducive for learning as teachers would have ample time to address the individual academic problems of pupils and students.

### 2.5.6: School Performance

Table 18 below analyses performance of students of Junior High Schools (JHS) in the district from 2022 to 2024.

**Table 2.8: BECE and WASSCE Performance (Pass Rate)**

Level	Year		
	2022	2022	2024
JHS	91.5	93.8	<b>94.5</b>
SHS	<b>69.3</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>81.0</b>

Source: Source: SEEDA, District Education Directorate, 2025

The district performance in BECE and WASSCE in the year 2024 shows an improvement over the previous years. The situation though is not bad; there is room for improvement. This performance can be sustained/improved if there would be constant supervision on the part of GES official (supervision team) down to the heads of schools, improved infrastructure, and motivation of both teachers and pupils.

## **2.5.7 Health**

### **Health Care**

Health Care delivery in the district is the shared responsibility of Ghana Health Service and all stakeholders who have interest in the sector. Health according to the world Health Organization is the complete state of the mind and not the mere absence of diseases or infirmity. This therefore means that the health situation of a population is critical to the Socio-economic development of the district.

### **2.5.8 Health Infrastructure**

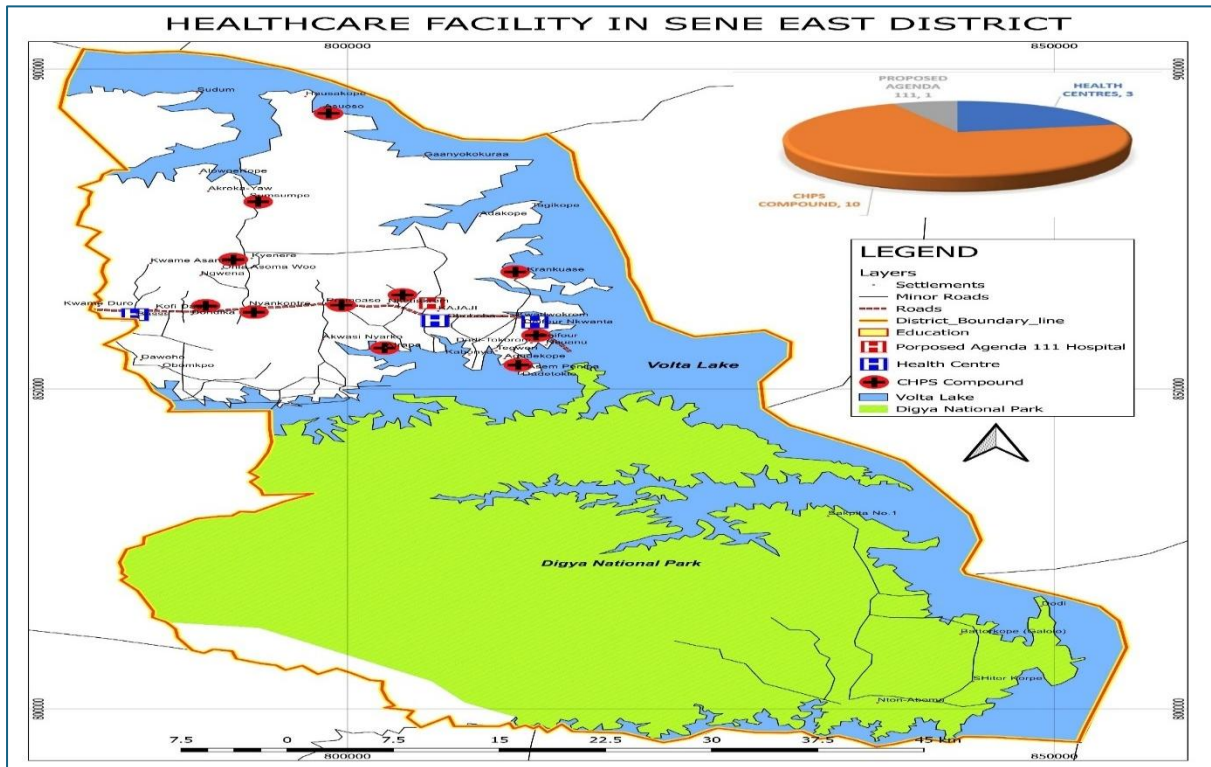
The district has no hospital and therefore depends largely on Kwame Danso Government hospital in the Sene West District of the Bono East Region and Kete-Krachi Government hospital of the Krachi West Municipality in the Oti Region. The implication is that it will take a considerable period before a qualified medical doctor is posted to the district. Despite the absence of a district hospital and a medical doctor, the district has three (3) health centres located at Bassa, Kajaji and Kojokrom and ten (10) functional CHPS Compounds to improve/complement the services of the Health Centres in the district. Since there is no hospital, the health centers cannot admit emergency patients and therefore refer all critical/emergency cases to Sene West District of about 60km by road and Kete-Krachi hospital a two-hour journey across the Volta Lake. This trend has led to poor geographical access to health facilities by the poor subsistence farmers and fishermen who live in the remotest areas such as Housakope, Todzekope, Abugame, Barkpa, krenkuase, Tabus among others. Efforts to improve access are also hampered by inadequate logistics such as motorbikes and vehicles. The district health directorate as at 2025 had only one vehicle. Hospital facilities such as laboratories at the various CHPS compounds, X-ray centers and basic facilities are lacking and therefore impede smooth health service delivery in the district. The district has over 38 islands located on the Volta Lake. Inhabitants of these Islands are migrants' fishermen from Greater Accra, Central, Oti and Volta Regions. These people have no single health facility and therefore convey the sick by private canoes on long distances to access health care at Kajaji, Kojokrom and Kete-Krachi. Apparently, the District Health Directorate has no boat and accessories to facilitate the delivery of health services to the Island communities. Poor access to health care delivery in these areas has negative consequences since the potential for spread of communicable diseases is very high.

Below shows the distribution of health facilities:

**Table 2.9: Distribution of Health Facilities, 2025**

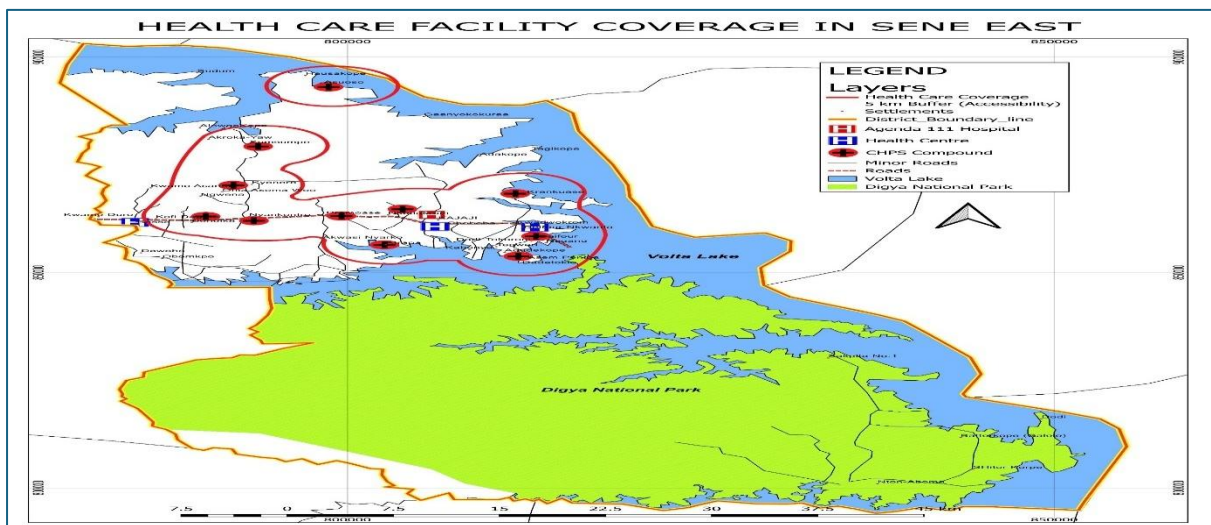
Name of Facility	Ownership	Sub district	Remarks
Bassa Health Center	Government	Bassa	Operational
Nyankontre CHPS	Government	Bassa	Operational
CFAO Quarters CHPS	Government	Bassa	Operational
Bodinka CHPS	Government	Bassa	Operational
Sumsumpe CHPS	Government	Bassa	Operational
Asuoso CHPS	Government	Bassa	Operational
Bukari CHPS	Government	Bassa	Operational
Kajaji Health Centre	Government	Kajaji	Operational
Premuase CHPS	Government	Kajaji	Operational
Tordzikope CHPS	Government	Kajaji	Operational
Ayestekope CHPS	Government	Kajaji	Operational
Kojokrom Health Centre	Government	kojokrom	Operational
Lala CHPS	Government	kojokrom	Operational

**Figure 2.11: Health Facility and Coverage**



Source: SEEDA, 2025

Figure 2.12: Health Facility and Coverage



Source: SEEDA, 2025

### 2.5.9 Social and Child Protection

The worst forms of child labour such as child trafficking for fishing, farming; household services etc., are predominant in most communities. Studies have shown that communities along the Volta Lake and the Sene River are very much involved in these activities. The

vulnerability and poverty of women in the district, affect children and in most cases, children are in the vicious cycle of poverty whereby they must labour for the upkeep of the family.

Child Labour issues have not been documented to give current statistics on the gravity of the problem in the district. However, it is well known that some children in the district are engaged as hawkers, housemaid, farm and fishing labourers, driver mates, and other menial jobs.

There is an absence of juvenile courts, child panels or probation homes and institutions to manage juvenile delinquency. As a result, children caught in the net of the law are left to go free and become hardened criminals. The female adolescents also resort to immoral acts which lead to high rates of teenage pregnancy and school dropouts. The situation is even worse in the case of Orphaned Children who are faced with physical, emotional and verbal abuse. The District Assembly, in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare and other NGOs, are working hard to turn around these unfortunate developments.

#### **2.5.10: Solution/Mitigating Child Labour**

A Child Labour committee and the child panel should be formed to include all child promoting organizations in the district. The committees should be involved in education and sensitization programs against child Labour.

The Police and other law enforcement agencies should enforce laws that protect children and young persons from economic and social exploitation. Employment in work that is harmful or dangerous to their moral and physical health or likely to affect their normal development should be punishable by law.

There should be sound family practices to reduce the incidence of large families and the temptation of getting more children to child labor.

Poverty could not be an excuse for sacrificing the well-being of children. Parents should find rewarding jobs to better their standard of living. Financial institutions and the Government should grant credit with low interest rate to farmers, fishermen and traders to reduce the poverty levels.

Child labour prevention clubs should be formed to serve as advocacy tools to end/reduce child labor and all forms of child abuse in various communities.

### **2.5.11: Housing**

Most of the houses are of the “Atakwame” type with no foundation and roofed with corrugated metal sheets and thatch. Materials used especially in the small and remote communities to build houses are thatch, mud and sticks. Houses in the big settlements are often plastered and painted.

Mud and Thatch houses are made up of unbaked earth; often constructed of molded sun-dried blocks of mud usually mixed with straw, manure roofed covering of straw, reeds and palm leaves.

According to the survey conducted in 2020, about 71.1% of dwelling units in the district are roofed with thatch. Most of the houses in the district are constructed with mud or mud bricks, accounting for about 87.4% of dwelling units. The conditions of houses are generally poor, especially in the rural areas. Poor drains, exposed foundation and roof leakages, especially in the villages, characterize the housing environment.

### **2.5.12: Migration**

The district experiences considerable population movement, both in and out, with a gross rate of 45/1000. More males tend to migrate into the district, particularly to the district capital and the islands and they are often settler farmers and fishermen. Also, most of the females tend to migrate out of the district in search of greener pastures.

### **2.5.13: Nutrition**

A significant portion of the population in the district, including children, faces various nutritional challenges. The district’s overall situation aligns with broader patterns in Ghana and the Bono East region, which are characterized by high rates of stunting, wasting and underweight in children. Below are nutritional status issues in the Sene East District

- Stunting: A high percentage of children in the district stunted, meaning they are shorter than average for their age. This is a major indicator of chronic malnutrition.
- Wasting: Where children are underweighting for their height, is also a concern in the district, indicating acute malnutrition.
- Underweight: A significant number of children are underweighted for their age, which can be a result of insufficient calorie intake.

- ❑ Anaemia: Anaemia a deficiency of red blood cells, is a common issue among women of reproductive age and children in the district, which can lead to various health complications.
- ❑ Overweight and Obesity; there is a growing trend of overweight and obese children and adults in Ghana, including potentially in Sene East, which is linked to changes in dietary habits and lifestyle.

**Factors contributing to nutritional issues in the district.**

- ❑ Poverty and limited access to nutritious food are major factors contributing to malnutrition.
- ❑ Food security: inadequate food production and distribution can lead to food shortage and nutritional deficiencies.
- ❑ Lack of access to healthcare: limited access to healthcare services, including nutrition counseling and treatment for malnutrition, can exacerbate nutritional problems.
- ❑ Lack or low education: mothers with lack or low education levels may have less knowledge about proper child feeding practices, which can impact their children's nutritional status.

**Factors to address Nutritional Challenges in the District.**

- ❑ Improving food security
- ❑ Promoting exclusive breastfeeding
- ❑ Providing nutrition education
- ❑ Strengthening Healthcare services
- ❑ Addressing poverty

**2.5.14 Family life**

Family life in the Sene East District is significantly impacted by the area's unique environment, socioeconomic challenges and cultural practices. While agriculture and fishing are primary livelihoods, the area faces difficulties in accessing education, healthcare, and basic infrastructure, affecting family dynamics and well-being. Sene East has a high rate of multidimensional poverty, with significant deprivation in areas like improve toilet facilities, housing and drinking water.

Many children drop out of school after basic education to join their parents in fishing, farming or treading, leading to low enrolment and high level of illiteracy. Also access to proper healthcare is limited, and some health staff have refused to be posted to the area due to lack of accommodation and challenges of crossing the Volta Lake. Many communities lack access to amenities like electricity, good drinking water and proper healthcare. The Volta Lake and the Sene River are sources of livelihood but also cause frequent flooding, impacting farms and livelihoods.

In all, family life in Sene East reflects the challenges and opportunities within the district. While agriculture and fishing are central to livelihoods, overcoming poverty, improving access to education, and addressing infrastructure deficits are crucial for improving the overall well-being of families in the area.

#### **2.5.15 Aged Care**

The aged care situation in the Sene East District is characterized by limited formal aged care facilities and a reliance on informal care arrangements, primarily within families. While residential facilities exist, they are often not accessible to all due to costs and other constraints. The availability of residential aged care facilities in the district is limited, with the number of facilities being small compared to the population of older adults. Many elderly individuals receive care within their families, with adult children often taking on the responsibility of managing their parents' needs. Access to residential care can be a significant financial burden for families, especially those with limited income. While some families are transitioning to care-managing arrangements, traditional views on caregiving are still prevalent in the district.

#### **2.5.18: Gender Equality**

The decentralization process of Ghana is mainly to enhance popular participation of all stakeholders in decision-making at all levels of development. It is therefore important that all sections of the population are represented in local governance structures as well as given access to the public decision-making processes at the local level. However, women and other vulnerable groups are underrepresented in the Assemblies.

In almost all issues relating to development of communities, women and other identifiable vulnerable groups such as children, the poor and the physically challenged have not been involved as men. Their roles and interest are often ignored and, in most cases, relegated to the

background during decision-making. This therefore calls for the inclusion of these groups of people who constitute a substantial part of the population of the Pru East District to play a major role in local decision-making.

Gender has been defined as the cultural, economic, social and political roles ascribed to women and men because of their sexual difference. These roles may differ between different families and within different cultures. Since these roles are learned, they change with increasing gender awareness and sanitization programmes.

### **2.5.17: Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls**

Gender roles are basically the different tasks, responsibilities and expectations the society has defined and allocated to men, women, boys and girls. Generally, three (3) major gender roles can be identified; reproductive, productive and community management roles. These roles are not different from the roles identified in the district from the findings of a study undertaken by the DPCU.

Reproductive roles involve the care and maintenance of the household and its members including food preparation, water and fuel collection, shopping, housekeeping and family care. Reproductive roles include childbearing and rearing responsibilities for both men and women. However, women and girls perform the bulk of reproductive tasks considering its importance of human survival. This role is often time consuming, labor-intensive and places some limitations on women participation in other activities. The importance of this role cannot be down scored, therefore the need to design and deliver basic social services for women to facilitate the continuous play of this role.

Productive roles on the other hand are what people do to produce commodities for their own consumption or to exchange with others (trade) for what they need. This role involves engaging in the formal and informal sectors, employment and self-employment. The district's booming fish market is dominated by women and serves as a source of income for the upkeep of families and payment of school fees. About 30% of the Assembly' IGF is from this sector which is dominated by women. It is therefore necessary to extend credit facilities/loans under MASLOC to the women to help promote their businesses and improve upon their income levels.

Community management roles involve the collective organization of social events, maintaining family links, managing council resources, developing community infrastructure, making decisions for the community and ensuring that the household support each other. Women ensure that basic resources are available for the household, including cooking, cleaning and healing. Maintaining cleanliness of the community, preparing places and foods for festivals,

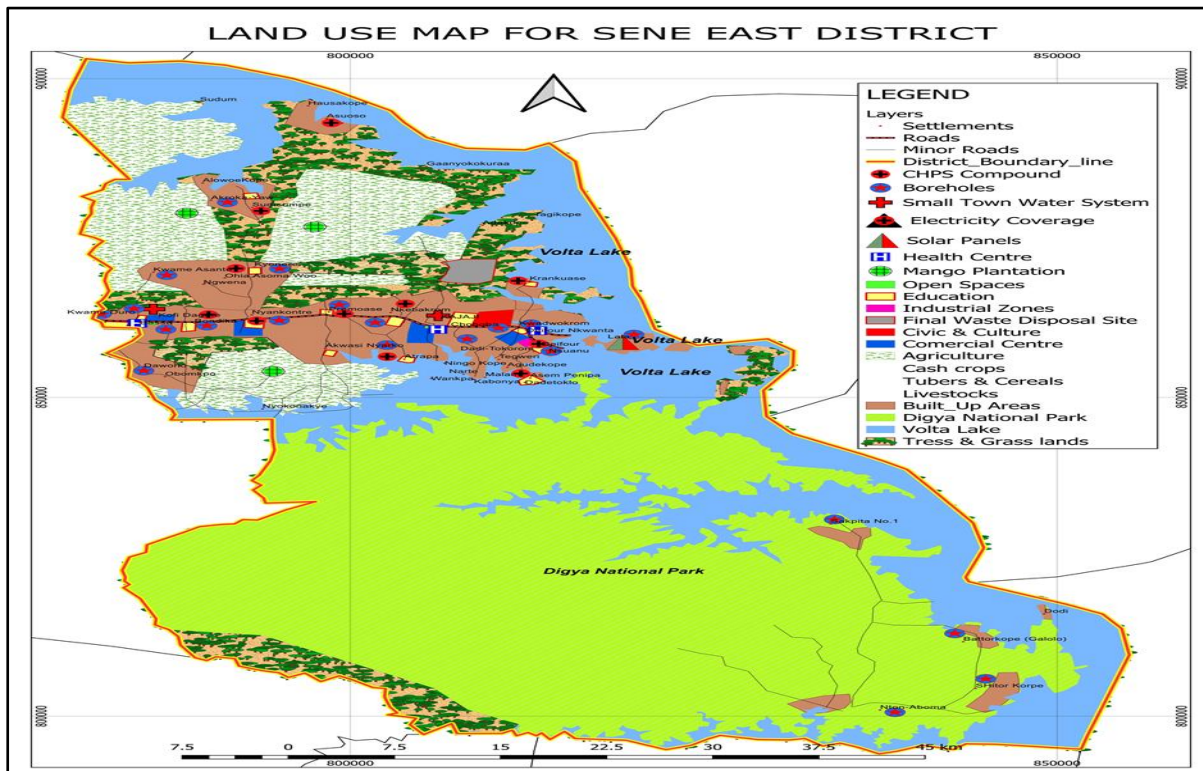
funerals and other communal events are assigned to women and children. This has been perceived to be an extension of domestic work. Women are responsible for allocating the limited resources, services and infrastructure to achieve optimal results. However, local political activities which involve participation in public decision-making in the district favors men compared to women.

Women, men, boys and girls are likely to be involved in all three broad areas of roles. In the district, however, women do almost all of the reproductive and much of the productive work. Any intervention in one area will affect the other areas. Women's workload can prevent them from participating in development projects. When they do participate, extra time spent farming, producing, training or meeting means less time for other tasks such as childcare or food preparation. Table 1.28 below shows the defined societal roles and responsibilities; needs and interests of the various gender groups identified in the district.

#### **2.6.0: THE ENVIRONMENT**

Man has always sought to improve his physical surroundings to make it more fit for human habitation. Over the years a considerable amount of energy has been put into activities aimed at improving the welfare of humanity. Some of these measures include the construction of such physical infrastructures as schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, water facilities, toilets, houses etc. Although these interventions help to enhance livelihood, they sometimes leave negative footprints on the environment which supports our existence on this earth.

#### **Figure 2.13: Land Use Map for Sene East**



Source: SEEDA 2025

### 2.6.1: Human Settlement (Built Environment)

The built environment comprises the settlements and other infrastructure (drainage system, housing for dwellings, road constructions, settlement plans among others) that supports human living. The Settlements pattern in the district, are dispersed in nature and most of the houses in are constructed with mud or mud bricks, accounting for about 80% of dwelling units. The conditions of houses are generally poor, which eventually exposes the houses to disasters such as rainstorms, windstorms and roof leakages, especially during rainy seasons.

As population density increases, so does the threat to biodiversity. The implications of this assumption are compounded in our understanding that species richness for many taxonomic groups is often highest in areas with high human population density. If increasing human population density is a threat to conservation, this threat may be magnified owing to the spatial congruence between people and species richness. Considering this, recognition must be given to the relationships between human population density and measures of biodiversity status focusing on evidence for the spatial similarity between people and species richness and the threat that increasing human population density may pose to biodiversity conservation.

### **2.6.2: Climate Change**

Climate change is a change in the statistical properties of the climate system, when considered over periods of decades or longer, regardless of cause. Accordingly, fluctuations in periods shorter than a few decades, such as do not represent climate change.

The term sometimes is used to refer specifically to climate change caused by human activities, for example, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change defines climate change as "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activities that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, and which is in addition to natural climate variability, observed over comparable time periods.

In the Sene East District, climate change has brought about extreme temperatures leading to evaporation of streams, evapo-transpiration in plants and prolonged droughts, water pollution, heavy rains leading to floods, deforestation and disease infestations. Human activities such as deforestation can be considered a factor which has led to extreme effects of climate change in the district. It is observed that almost the whole district is rural and characterized by scattered settlements. As most of the population can be found in these sparse settlements, deforestation can be attributed to the people who, day in and day out, cut down smaller trees for charcoal and firewood, for domestic purposes in the rural areas, and in the urban towns.

Food production in the district solely depends on crop cultivation which largely depends on the existing rain and weather pattern. Food crop production and fishing remain the life-wire of the populace in terms of food and employment. Access and availability of food is one of the main concerns of most of the population and accordingly, engaging in agriculture is a good source of income. However, as the people rely so much on the climate to boost the production of its agriculture produce, with the fast-changing of the climate in recent times, agriculture produce might be in danger.

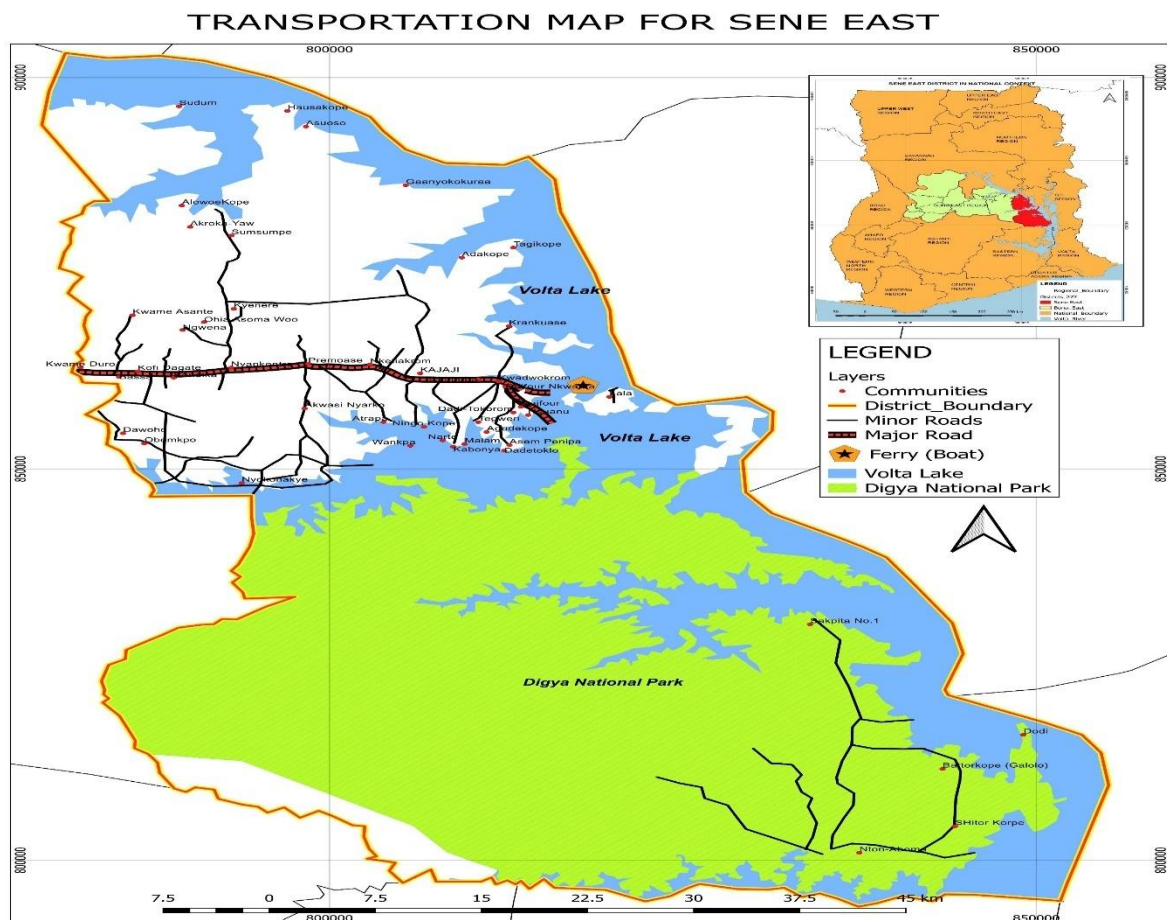
Accordingly, climate change will directly affect future food availability and compound the difficulties of feeding the rapidly growing population. This has the tendency of putting the growing population in danger making them more prone to risk and vulnerability, or become food insecure during the lean season, or at the onset of a shock, natural, or man-made disaster. In as much as we recognize the implications of the impacts of climate change on the lives of human beings, wetlands and biodiversity, frantic and collaborative efforts must be made by the various stakeholders in the district and beyond so that, lives and properties will be protected with the safeguarded future.

As a way of climate mitigation measure, the Ghana Productive Safety Net Program (GPSNP), introduced the Climate Change activities in the district such as Cashew and Mango Plantations. About 55hecters of degraded lands have been restored by this intervention. It must be stated that we district is experiencing the multiplier effect of this intervention, as the population who hither-to were not cashew and mango plantations are now going into such ventures which would invariably help in climate mitigation in the district.

### **2.6.3: Transportation Network**

The district is endowed with two modes of transportation systems and there are; water transportation and road transportation network. In terms of water transportation, the Volta Lake and the Sene River are the main source of water transportation systems in the district. The residents use both the Ferry and the Engine-boats. This water transport system links both the Oti and Eastern regions to the district. Notwithstanding, the district has a total road network of 298.9kms of which over 75% are not usable during the rainy season due to potholes, lack of rehabilitation and some instances no culverts. The main highway from Kwame Danso to Kajaji is halfway tarred.

**Figure 2.14 Transportation Map of Sene East**



Source: SEEDA 2025

#### 2.6.4: Communication and Energy

In terms of telecommunications, the district is blessed to have the services of almost all the networks that are operating in the country, MTN, Telecel and Airtel. Signals are all activated for reception but there are still pockets of communities which do not receive these signals.

The district is yet to benefit from the Community Information Centre development initiative currently being implemented in some districts by the government. Efforts are also being made to support the expansion of these services especially internet for an enhanced social and economic interaction

The availability of electricity in a society or community propels development. It attracts investors to boost the local economy. Owing to this fact, the Sene east District has about 65% national grid connection. This implies of 35% of the population is not connected and therefore causes social unrest since young and abled bodies of unconnected communities migrate to the urban centers just because of this very essential commodity.

### **2.6.5: Asset Maintenance**

Asset maintenance management is a systematic approach to preserving and enhancing the operational capability of physical assets, ensuring efficiency, safety, and cost-effectiveness throughout their lifecycle. These Assets includes Physical structures (Educational and Health facilities) Cars, office equipment/tools.

The district prepares what we call the O&M Plan (Operations and Maintenance Plan) to ensure that all properties of the district are maintained. Thereby, facilitating the sustainability of these facilities

### **2.7.0: GOVERNANCE**

Governance refers to that process of decision making and the practice by which these decisions are implemented. The concept is applied in many contexts such as corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance. The major characteristics of good governance include participation, consensus building, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, equity and inclusiveness, reduction in corruption and voice and accountability of minority groups.

Under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Sene East District Assembly is the highest political administrative and planning authority responsible for the overall governance and development of the whole District. Under the Act, the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

#### **2.7.1: Peace and Security**

Development can only occur in an atmosphere of peace, tolerance and a situation where crime levels are relatively low or not in existence at all. This allows community members, market women and other business organisations to go on with their daily activities to improve their lives thereby contributing positively to the development of the district and the country at large. Data from the District Police Headquarters reveals that there has been an increase in the incidence of crime over the past years. The most prominent among crimes reported to the police station include act-trending, assault, stealing, highway robbery, among others. The increase in crime rates, especially armed robbery on the highways, is partly due to the inadequate staff of

the district police force. The lack/inadequate vehicles and mobile communication equipment make the mobilization of men for operational duties very difficult.

There is therefore the need to strengthen the district police force through increased staff strength and the provision of adequate logistical support to arrest the emerging crime situation in the district. Also, adequate streetlights must be provided in public places in the district.

The absence of a substantial paramount Chief for the Inkomi Traditional Area seems a treat to the development of the district, and we therefore enjoin all stakeholders to put heads together for the resolution of the issue.

### **2.7.2: Community Action Planning**

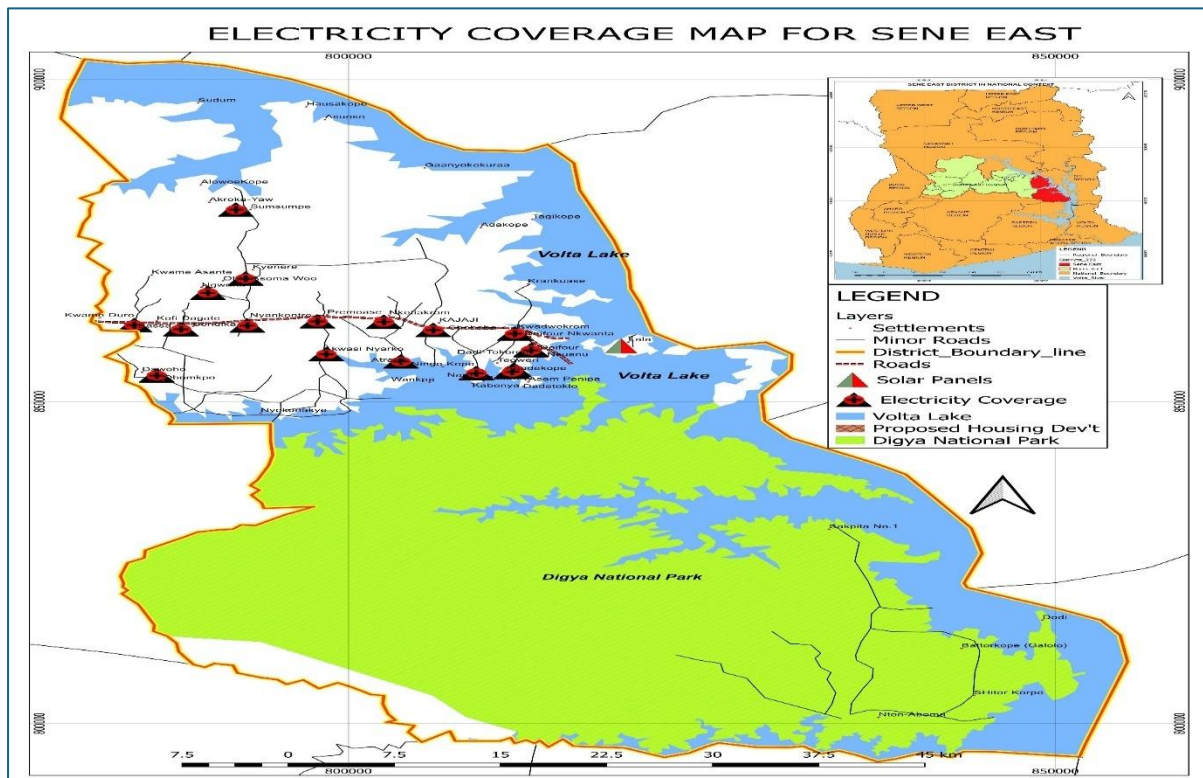
Community action planning is a strategic process that involves identifying community needs, setting goals, and developing actionable steps to address those needs. Overall, action planning is important because it provides a reference point with a detailed timeline and accountability assignment for accomplishing tasks along the path to making a difference.

As a district, we will need to identify the many ideas and voices into a common vision and mission. These needs would be refined to relevant ideas, objectives with corresponding strategies and actions. The identification of the community issues were done through community profiling

As we identified the large number of ideas into a common vision, the VMOSA (vision, mission, objectives, strategies, and action) process helped us developed a blueprint for moving from dreams to actions to positive outcomes for the communities. The VMOSA therefore, gave both direction and structure to our initiatives/proposals for the communities.

In fulfilment of the popular participation initiative, the process involved all community members to ensure ownership of programs and projects. Planning for communities did not ensure sustainability of programs and projects, hence the need to plan with the communities.

### **Figure 2.15: Electricity Coverage Map**



Source: SEEDA 2025

### 2.7.3: Popular Participation

Popular participation refers to the active involvement of citizens in the socio-political activities of a country. It is a process of involving the citizens in the governance of their country and in deciding important socio-cultural, political, and economic matters. Popular participation involves the input of citizens and enabling them to be involved in the decision making of the state.

As part of the public administrative architecture, Ghana practices a system of decentralization as enshrined in the Constitution and the Local Governance Act (Act 936) of 2016. The Local Government Act designates District Assemblies as the highest political, legislative, budgeting and planning authority at the local level.

The sene East District prioritizes citizens' participation in its operations including the DMTDP. For example, the conduct of public hearing as required under the planning systems and regulations as part of the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) for MMDAs normally take place at the Area and community levels. Quite understandably, the political actors appear to be more interested and focused on the implementation of physical projects for the purpose of an electoral campaign and responding to manifesto promises.

Though the district is not economically viable to raise enough from the internally generated funds (IGF), to finance its programs aimed at engaging the citizens at the local level, stakeholders are being engaged at the Area Council level (Bassa and Inkomi Area Councils) in the interest of popular participation.

#### **2.7.4: Traditional Authorities**

The district has two Traditional Authorities namely: Bassa and Inkomi with their sub chiefs working harmoniously to ensure that their traditional Areas benefit positively from the district. The cordial relationship between the traditional authorities and the Assembly would be harnessed for the development of the district. This is especially so in community mobilization, project and programme identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programmes.

In rural areas, traditional authorities command the respect of greater numbers of their people that the Assembly can take advantage in the dissemination of government policies and mobilization of people for development especially in community Action Planning as well as self-help projects. Another critical role of the traditional authorities is the issue of acquiring land for development. The district is largely agrarian with a large farmer base, the issue of security of land tenure and protection of the vulnerable and excluded becomes very important. Partnership with traditional authorities could therefore provide a platform for improved consultation and cooperation which may lead to positive economic and social transformation.

#### **2.7.5: Composition of the District Assembly**

The District Assembly is made up of the following:

- The District Chief Executive
- 28 Assembly members, made up of 19 elected by universal adult suffrage and 9 other members appointed by Government in line with the Local Governance Act 936, which requires the Government to appoint 30% of the elected Assembly members in consultation with interest groups.
- The Member of Parliament in the District.

The District Chief Executive, who represents the Central Government in the District, chairs the Executive Committee which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the District Assembly.

The Executive Committee of the Assembly has sub-committees performing various functions. These include:

- Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- Works Sub-committee
- Social Services Sub-committee
- Development Planning Sub-committee
- Justice and Security Sub-committee

The sub-committees have deliberative functions and submit the results of their deliberations to the Executive Committee for action and steps to be taken. Actions taken at the Executive Committee level, are submitted /forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation.

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) which serves as the technical wing of the District Assembly is composed of key units and departmental heads and chaired by the District Co-ordinating Director. Currently, the membership of the DPCU in the District are the DCD, DPO, DBA, HoWs, DDH, DDE, DDA, Community Dev. Officer, District NADMO Officer, Representative of the Traditional Authority, Business Advisory Centre (BAC), DFO, PPO, 5 coopted members and a member of the District Assembly (Chairman, Dev. Planning Sub-committee).

#### **2.7.6: Sub-District Structures of the Assembly**

Below are the Sub-district Structures of Sene East District Assembly established on 9th March 2012 by a legislative instrument LI 2091. In response to the demand for popular participation in promoting decentralization and good governance.

The Assembly is subdivided into Two (2) Area Councils:

- Bassa Area Council
- Inkomi Area Council

Despite their importance, the operations of these sub-district structures are virtually non-performing due to financial, logistical, office accommodation and human resources capacity challenges.

#### **2.7.7: Participation, Consultation and Accountability**

Participation has been defined as the process of equitable and active involvement of all stakeholders (individuals, beneficiary communities of a project, donors etc.) in the formulation of development policies and strategies and in the analysis, planning, implementation,

monitoring and evaluation of development activities be it political, physical, cultural, socio-economic which have a positive effect on their lives.

To ensure citizens' participation in the preparation of the current DMTDP, the DPCU came up with teams for the preparation of the Plan. These teams consulted all key stakeholders (Area Councils, departments in the District, NGOs/CSOs) to solicit their inputs for the Plan preparation. In the process, community issues/needs were taken and prioritized using the pairwise ranking method to ensure ownership of Activities/programs in the district.

During the stakeholder's engagement, the district indicated the total estimated budget for the implementation of the DMTDP (2022 – 2025) and what was received at the end of the plan period. Key stakeholders were told what funds received were used for.

### **2.8.0: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**

The district for the past years has been experiencing a number of natural disasters. Prominent among them include flooding, bushfire, Boat disasters and domestic fires. In January 2023 Eight (8) pupils from Atigagome lost their lives in a boat accident in the Volta Lake. Kajaji, the district capital, is located at the edge of the Volta Lake, where most of the people are engaged in fishing activities which is the main preoccupation of the people. Communities like Deiffour, Dadetoklo, Atrapa, Ningo, Tokponye, Kajaji and some parts of the district are areas that are more prone to flooding in recent times. Many people have been estimated to be affected by floods in 2014. The district has put a lot of effort into curtailing some of these emergencies. A disasters preparedness plan has been prepared by district NADMO to cater for any disaster that may occur. Some communities have been targeted for annual sensitization to bring disasters to the barest minimum. Also, there will be the need to construct drainage systems in some of the towns, especially Kajaji and Nyankantre.

## 2.9.0: List Of Identified Development Issues Out of The Situational Analysis And Community Engagement

### Table List of Identified Development Issues Out of The Situational Analysis and Community Engagement

**Table 2.10: Identified Development Issues**

<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Key Identified issues from the situational Analysis/community issues Assessment</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conflict between farmers and cattle herdsmen</li> <li>▪ Lack of modern Market centres</li> <li>▪ Poor access to agriculture machinery especially tractor services</li> <li>▪ Weak enforcement of fishing regulations</li> <li>▪ Lack of storage and processing facilities for agriculture produce</li> <li>▪ Inadequate capacity of the Assembly and non-functioning of sub-district structures</li> <li>▪ Weak financial base especially IGF</li> <li>▪ Limited access to credit by MSMEs</li> <li>▪ High cost of agricultural inputs</li> <li>▪ Inadequate tractor services</li> <li>▪ Lack of irrigation facilities for dry season agriculture</li> <li>▪ Erratic rainfall pattern leading to crop failure</li> <li>▪ Poor storage facilities for farm produce</li> <li>▪ Poor tourism infrastructure and services (Diega National Park)</li> <li>▪ Ageing farmer population due to low interest of youth in agriculture</li> <li>▪ Poor handling of livestock and poultry products resulting in high spread and outbreak of diseases.</li> <li>▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system due to information asymmetry</li> <li>▪ Inadequate number of extension staff and lack of database on farmers for extensive extension service delivery resulting in poor extension services delivery</li> <li>▪ Over-exploitation of fisheries resources in the Volta Lake</li> <li>▪ Issues with pre-mix fuel distribution</li> </ul>
<b>Social Development</b>	<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate school infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Inadequate teachers' accommodation</li> <li>▪ Children not taking education seriously</li> <li>▪ High teacher attrition and absenteeism rates</li> <li>▪ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>▪ Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools</li> <li>▪ Dilapidated school buildings</li> <li>▪ Limited coverage of school feeding program</li> <li>▪ Inadequate sanitation facilities in schools</li> <li>▪ Gender disparities at senior high school and tertiary levels</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate teaching and learning materials for children with disabilities.</li> <li>▪ Inadequate resource persons for PWDs at all levels of education</li> </ul> <p><b>Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of a District Hospital and health facilities in general</li> <li>▪ Gaps in physical access to quality health care due to water bodies poor road network</li> <li>▪ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>▪ High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs patients</li> <li>▪ Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</li> <li>▪ Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>▪ Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable disease</li> </ul> <p><b>Welfare Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy</li> <li>▪ Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>▪ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>▪ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> <li>▪ Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</li> <li>▪ Inadequate care for the aged</li> <li>▪ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> <li>▪ Inadequate opportunities for people with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>▪ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>▪ Absence of special learning aids for PWDs</li> <li>▪ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</li> </ul> <p><b>Water and Sanitation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate supply and increasing demand for potable water</li> <li>▪ Saline/low water table making it difficult for drilling of boreholes</li> <li>▪ Limited number of household toilets in the communities</li> <li>▪ Inadequate environmental and sanitation staff</li> <li>▪ High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>▪ Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>▪ Low level of investment in sanitation sector</li> <li>▪ Inadequate sensitization on sanitation related issues</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b></p>	<p><b>Environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>▪ Outengineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants</li> <li>▪ Loss of forest cover</li> <li>▪ Incidence of wildfire affecting lives, property and wildlife</li> <li>▪ Indiscriminate use of weedicide</li> <li>▪ High dependence on wood fuel</li> <li>▪ Poor agronomic practices among farmers in the district</li> <li>▪ Overgrazing of farmlands leading to poor soil fertility</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Over logging of timber plantation leading to low forest cover</li> <li>▪ Low capacity to adapt to climate change management practices</li> <li>▪ Vulnerability and variability to climate change affecting livelihoods</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor road network across the district.</li> <li>▪ Under-utilization of the transportation potential of Volta Lake due to high risk of boat accidents</li> <li>▪ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote island communities</li> <li>▪ Poor drainage system</li> <li>▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Low Coverage of Electricity in the district</li> </ul> <p><b>Human Settlements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor layout in the communities' due lack of sensitization on building regulations</li> </ul>
<p><b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b></p>	<p><b>Governance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>▪ Limited capacity in revenue mobilization</li> <li>▪ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> <li>▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>▪ Poor collaboration among traditional authorities, private investors and the public sector in the district.</li> </ul> <p><b>Corruption</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High citizen perception of corruption about public office holders at the district.</li> </ul> <p><b>Public Accountability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate ownership and accountability for development in all communities in the district</li> <li>▪ Less community engagement on the implementation of projects awarded at the national level.</li> </ul>

## 2.9.1: Potentials Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) on Development Issues

The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies.

In this plan, Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges have been defined as follows:

**Potentials:** Potentials are latent strengths or untapped resources in the district, which are capable of being tapped for the district’s development. E.g. Availability of bye laws on internal revenue generation.

**Opportunities:** They are positive and development enhancing factors that are external to the district, and on which the district does not have direct control. For example, availability of the DACF, DDF, GETFUND, etc.

**Constraints:** Constraints are internal factors (within the district) that inhibit or restrict the district’s efforts to unearth and fully utilize its potential. E.g. bad topography, low communal spirit etc.

**Challenges:** They are negative external factors that inhibit the pursuit of development interventions in the district. Example is the annual opening of the Bagri Dam from Burkina Faso which leads to floods in the district.

**Table 2.11: POCC Analysis**

<u>Key Challenges to be addressed</u>	<u>Potentials</u>	<u>Opportunities</u>	<u>Constraints</u>	<u>Challenges</u>
<b>Economic Development</b>				
Conflict between farmers and cattle herdsman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vast arable land</li> <li>Availability of Traditional authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existence of National peace council</li> <li>RESEC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of cooperation</li> <li>Ineffective traditional authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of political will</li> </ul>
Lack of modern Market centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of market centres</li> <li>Huge fish market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huge interest for fish</li> <li>Central government commitment to module markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of funds to construct market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road network</li> </ul>
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vast arable land</li> <li>Availability of the Volta Lake and other perennial rivers for all year-round irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The introduction of Planting for food and Jobs</li> <li>1VID initiative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of capital</li> <li>Low mechanization of agriculture</li> <li>Lack of credit facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low social intervention programmes</li> </ul>
Limited access to credit by MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of financial institutions</li> <li>The existence of BAC</li> <li>Existence of National Board for Small Scale Industries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development partners and NGO support</li> <li>Micro credit schemes</li> <li>Business consultancy firms.</li> <li>Banking and others financial services trade/inputs credit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of collateral security</li> <li>Low level of savings among the people.</li> <li>Poor/miss application of loans/credit</li> <li>Low skills (farm management, financial records keeping and reporting). etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High interest rates charged on loans</li> <li>Inadequate funds on the part of the district</li> <li>Poor credit recovery</li> <li>Untimely grant of loan/credit.</li> </ul>
Low proportion of irrigated agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of Volta Lake and other perennial rivers for all year-round irrigation.</li> <li>High water tables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Village One Dam initiative.</li> <li>Existence of Ghana Irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low knowledge of capital-intensive methods of farming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> <li>Unfavourable climatic conditions</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willingness of people to adopt</li> </ul>	Development Authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of constructing and rehabilitating dams and dug outs</li> <li>Unreliable rainfall</li> </ul>	
Erratic rainfall pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of Volta Lake and other water bodies</li> <li>High water tables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of meteorological department</li> <li>One Village One Dam initiative</li> <li>Greening Ghana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charcoal burning</li> <li>Bush fires</li> <li>Cutting down of trees for timber</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-performance of Forestry commission and Fire Service</li> </ul>
Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of local storage Facilities</li> <li>Availability of transportation systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of one District one warehouse facility</li> <li>Presence of Highways Authority and Feeder Roads Departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate storage facilities</li> <li>Poor state of roads during raining season</li> <li>Poor road connectivity to some neighbouring communities.</li> <li>Lack of routine maintenance work.</li> <li>High cost of constructing roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Torrential downpours and runoffs</li> <li>Inadequate funds</li> </ul>
Ageing farmer population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of youthful population</li> <li>Availability of vast arable land for agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of Planting for food and jobs and planting for export and Rural development (PERD)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unattractive of agriculture to the youth</li> <li>Rural-urban migration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inability of government to make agriculture lucrative as compared to other sectors.</li> <li>General societal perception of agriculture</li> <li>Limited agric related institutions in Ghana</li> </ul>
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of tourist sites like Accra Town</li> <li>Existence of tourism related infrastructure</li> <li>Availability of tourism services</li> <li>Annual festivals like the Yam festival</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of Ghana Tourist Board in the Region</li> <li>Proximity of District to the tourist sites outside the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road network</li> <li>Inadequate funds allocated to the tourism sector</li> <li>Inadequate decent hotel accommodation and restaurant services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low investment in the tourism sector</li> <li>Limited collaboration between the government and private sector to develop tourist infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Social Development</b>				
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of District Hospital and CHPS compounds</li> <li>Existence of qualified health staff</li> <li>Availability of community health outreach programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Ministry of Health</li> <li>National Health Insurance initiative</li> <li>DDF fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate logistics</li> <li>Dispersed settlement</li> <li>Poor community understanding of CHPS concept</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding from ministry of Health.</li> <li>Inadequate ambulance service</li> <li>Inadequate health infrastructure</li> </ul>
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of AIDS Committee.</li> <li>Availability of education and sensitization exercises on HIV and AIDS</li> <li>Availability of peer educators and HIV and AIDS clubs in schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Ghana AIDS Commission</li> <li>Presence of CBOs, NGOs and private Organisations such as PLWHA and WAPCAS to help</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ignorance</li> <li>Non-adherence sex education</li> <li>Low level of income</li> <li>Immoral behaviour amongst the youth.</li> <li>High illiteracy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High levels of poverty</li> <li>Inadequate funding for Ghana AIDS Commission</li> <li>Difficulties in sourcing funds from Development</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prevent and control HIV and AIDS</li> <li>PLWAS access to available services/drugs</li> <li>Sound government policies on HIV/AIDS prevention and care</li> <li>DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The perception that People living with HIV/AIDs are deviants in the society</li> </ul>	Partners to Fund and AIDS activities
High youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of arable land</li> <li>Presence of apprenticeship Training centres</li> <li>Good marketing centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Youth Employment Program</li> <li>Introduction of planting for food and jobs</li> <li>External market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture unattractive to the youth</li> <li>Low levels of investments</li> <li>Inadequate skilled labour for employment</li> <li>High level of illiteracy especially among the youth</li> <li>Inadequate access to business finance (venture/working capital)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funds by the Assembly to support</li> <li>Limited availability and access to appropriate production technologies</li> <li>Low support to private sector investments</li> </ul>
High prevalence of open defecation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of community sensitization exercises</li> <li>Availability of toilet facilities in some communities</li> <li>Existence of traditional authorities</li> <li>Existence of sanitation byelaws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Readiness of private sector to participate in the provision of toilet facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate toilet facilities</li> <li>Poor state of toilet facilities</li> <li>Ignorance on the part of the people</li> <li>High level of illiteracy</li> <li>Lack of supervision by sanitary inspectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>weak enforcement of sanitation bye laws</li> <li>weak government intervention on household toilets</li> </ul>
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of association of PWDs</li> <li>Availability of disability building standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Disability Bill</li> <li>DACF</li> <li>Availability of donor support NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to incorporate disability friendliness access in buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of supervision by the District Assembly</li> </ul>
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>				
Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of youth in the area to form watch dog committees</li> <li>Existence of Traditional authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of forestry Commission, Fire Service and MOFA</li> <li>Availability of environmental byelaws</li> <li>Availability of tree seedlings for a forestation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ignorance</li> <li>High illiteracy</li> <li>Inadequate funding</li> <li>Inadequate monitoring by Forestry Commission</li> <li>Inadequate staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor enforcement of byelaws</li> <li>Extinction of some indigenous trees</li> <li>Inability of department to build the capacity of staff and community members</li> </ul>
Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of women groups</li> <li>The existence of a data base for the vulnerable e.g. PWDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existence of climate change policies</li> <li>Introduction of planting for food and jobs</li> <li>Climate change programmes and projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-existence of EPA in the district</li> <li>No dedicated funds for climate change activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No commitment by DA authorities to involve women and the vulnerable</li> </ul>

Poor Road network across the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of construction materials</li> <li>Availability of labour</li> <li>Presence of local contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of Highways Authority and Feeder Roads Departments</li> <li>Availability of donor funding</li> <li>Availability of central government funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of road construction</li> <li>Inadequate maintenance</li> <li>Heavy trucks reducing duration of road</li> <li>Absence of feeder roads department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate maintenance</li> <li>Torrential downpours and runoffs</li> <li>Annual floods washing away roads &amp; bridges</li> </ul>
Under-utilisation of the transportation potential of Volta Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of Canoes</li> <li>Stable nature of Volta Lake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of VRA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree Stumps in the water</li> <li>Low patronage</li> <li>Inadequate life jackets</li> <li>Poor nature of canoes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak implementation of water transport regulations on the Volta Lake</li> <li>Limited government intervention</li> </ul>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>				
Relatively weak capacity for governance institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of local governance staff</li> <li>Availability of a District Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of MLGRD</li> <li>GIMPA</li> <li>Existence of Institute of Local Governance studies</li> <li>Government training seminars and capacity building workshops for local governance staffs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost involved in building the capacity of local governance staffs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate support from government of Ghana</li> <li>Political influence</li> </ul>
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large fish market</li> <li>Yam market</li> <li>Cattle market</li> <li>Available revenue staff</li> <li>Legal and administrative instruments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New and emerging revenue sources</li> <li>Availability of capacity building funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apathy by taxpayers</li> <li>High revenue leakages</li> <li>Corruption</li> <li>Maladministration</li> <li>Low institutional capacity</li> <li>High commissioned collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excessive political interference</li> <li>Weak financial management laws</li> </ul>
<b>Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)</b>				
Human induced events (sand winning, encroachment, domestic and bush fires, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of Fire station</li> <li>People willingness to be fire volunteers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government support to fire fighting</li> <li>CSOs/NGOs commitment to fire fighting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Luck of commitment by traditional authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government inability to equip the fire service</li> </ul>
Open defecation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Environmental Health unit</li> <li>Availability of by-laws</li> <li>Introduction of ODF initiative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Ghana first toilet facilities</li> <li>Existing laws on open defecation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of cooperation from key stakeholders</li> <li>Inability of the DA to sensitize the public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government inability to crack the weep on the existing laws regarding open defecation</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>				
Inadequate capacity for plan preparation and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of DPCU to coordinate, prepare and implement development plans</li> <li>Presence of a General Assembly</li> <li>Existence of Area councils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Medium-Term Development Plan Framework and guidelines</li> <li>RCC</li> <li>NDPC</li> <li>Availability of Private Planning consultancy services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate logistics</li> <li>Inadequate staffs</li> <li>Bureaucracy in decision taking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political interest</li> <li>Delay in release of funds</li> <li>Inconsistence in the issuance of guidelines by NDPC</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: the problems identified in the district can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programmes. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support for skills and entrepreneurial development.</p>				

## **Estimated Future Development Needs/Development Projection**

### **1.1: Development Projections**

Planning is a futuristic activity that relies heavily on forecasts and projections to meet the needs of a people at any given point in time. When forecasts are well done, they can provide useful basis for the design and implementation of development interventions. Development basically is meant to serve the needs of mankind. However, it is always not easy to know the exact number of people that would be in a specific geographic area sometime into the future. This is the reason why projections and forecasts are relied upon. In this document projections have been made for the district population and based on the outcomes, forecasts for various development interventions also made.

### **3.1.2: Population Projections**

Projecting the overall District population is paramount for the formulation of District Development goals and objectives as well as forecasting of development needs. Under this area broad demographic projections for Sene East District have been carried out using the Geometric method of population projection. The results have been summarized in tables and charts as contained below.

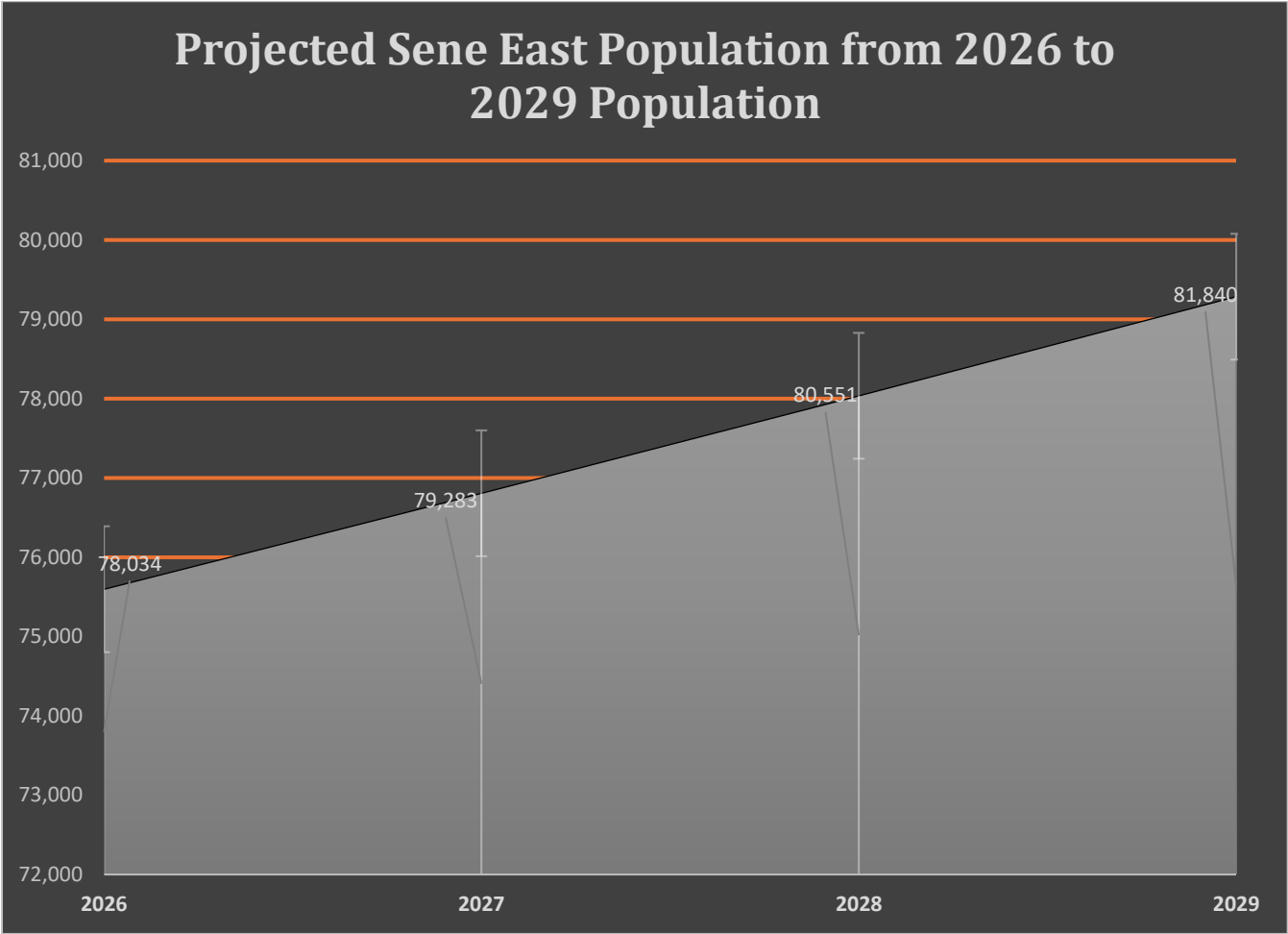
### **3.1.3: Overall Demographic Situation**

Based on the current population figure, the district population is expected to grow from a projected figure of 78,034 in 2026 to 81,840 by 2029. This is based on the following assumptions

- Due to innovations in medical science, introduction of NHIS and growing public health awareness, life expectancy is expected to remain unchanged 65.5
- Again, due to the improvement in antenatal and neonatal care in our various health institutions, infant mortality rate would remain relatively low (27)
- Related to the above is under five mortality rate which is expected to experience further decline from 43 to 40
- Components of population change such as crude birth rate would drop and crude death rate would decline
- A critical factor which is migration is assumed to be zero due to the absence of reliable data on it. Besides migration into the district is basically for trade purposes which are seasonal and intermittent in nature.

Based on these assumptions the total district population is expected to be as below.

Figure 2.9: Projected Population of Sene East District from 2026-2029



Source: DPCU, 2025

### 3.1.5: Education Projections

Education is a major stake in the scheme of development for every district. It is one of the most important social interventions that every district must offer to its people. Meeting the educational needs of the people in the district is therefore a major objective of the District Assembly. Unfortunately, the educational system of the district suffers from major challenges ranging from inadequate and poor physical infrastructure to inadequate qualified teachers. As part of efforts to ensure efficient delivery of education, several projections based on realistic assumptions have been made. The outcomes of the projections are as presented in the table below.

#### 2.12: Projections for Preschools

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>No. of Children</b>	12,635	12,838	13,043	<b>13,252</b>
<b>No. of Classrooms existing</b>	126	136	146	<b>156</b>
<b>No. of Schools existing</b>	63	68	73	<b>78</b>
<b>No. of Classrooms required</b>	126	120	114	<b>109</b>
<b>Total/No. of Schools required</b>	200	188	178	<b>169</b>
<b>Surplus/backlog</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>91</b>

Source: Sene East DPCU Development Projections 2025

#### Assumptions

1. A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms
2. 15 new preschools would be constructed every year
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period
5. The age range for preschool ranges between 0-4 years

#### Table 2.13: Projections for Primary Schools

Year	2026	2027	2027	2028
<b>No. of Children</b>	21,676	22,023	22,375	<b>22,733</b>
<b>No. Classrooms existing</b>	384	414	444	<b>474</b>
<b>No. of Schools existing</b>	64	69	74	<b>79</b>
<b>No. of Classrooms required</b>	157	136	115	<b>94</b>
<b>Total/No. of Schools required</b>	338	319	302	<b>287</b>
<b>Surplus/backlog</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>208</b>

Source: Sene East DPCU Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the district
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for primary education is 5-11 years

**Table 2.14: Projections for JHS**

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>No. of Children</b>	5,420	5507	5592	<b>5684</b>
<b>No. Classrooms existing</b>	81	90	99	<b>108</b>
<b>No. of Schools existing</b>	27	30	33	<b>36</b>
<b>No. of Classrooms required</b>	54	47	40	<b>34</b>
<b>Total/No. of Schools required</b>	200	183	169	<b>26</b>
<b>Surplus/backlog</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>121</b>

Source: Sene East DPCU Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. A JHS shall contain three classrooms
2. 20 new JHS will be constructed annually irrespective of backlogs
3. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 35 pupils
4. The age range for JHS is 12-14 years

**Table 2.15: Projections for SHS**

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029
<b>Total District Population</b>	78,034	79,283	80,551	<b>81,840</b>
<b>No. of Schools existing</b>	2	2	2	<b>2</b>
<b>Total/No. of Schools required</b>	3	3	4	<b>4</b>
<b>Surplus/backlog</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Sene East DPCU, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. The age range for SHS is 15-18 years
2. SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighbourhood standards. 1 SHS is thus to serve 20,000 people

3. All secondary schools would have a constant sphere of influence

**Table 2.16: Projections for Teachers**

Year	Population of School going Age	Number of Teachers	Standard	Existing	Required	Surplus/Backlog
2026	46,581	399	1:40	1:116	1,164	765
2027	47,328	405	1:40	1:116	1,183	778
2028	48,081	412	1:40	1:116	1,202	790
2029	48,854	418	1:40	1:116	1,221	803

Source: Sene East District DPCU, Development Projections, 2025

**Assumptions**

1. Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through some teacher training
2. The number of trained teachers shall increase by 6 teachers as average annual increment over the plan period
3. The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-18 years
4. Projections are across board for the entire district
5. The district would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs

**3.1.6: Health Projections**

A healthy population is required to propel development in a positive direction and district development efforts must put in place sustainable measures to address the health needs of the people. Currently, the critical health issues of the Sene East District must do more with access rather than availability. As a rural district that still has most of its population in overseas and typically inaccessible areas, it is necessary that interventions are made to address the special needs of those groups. However, based on the population dynamics, the available facilities and some assumptions health needs have been projected as depicted in the table below

**Table 2.17: Health Projections**

Facility Required	No. Existing	Standard	2026	2027	2028	2029
			78,034	79,283	80,551	81,840
Health Centre	3	10,000	4	4	5	5
CHPS Compound	10	5,000	5	5	6	6
<b>Nurse/Pop. Ratio</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1:1,000</b>	<b>1:672</b>	<b>1:683</b>	<b>1:694</b>	<b>1:705</b>

**Assumptions**

1. There would be planned delivery of all backlogs
2. The number of nurses shall increase by 6 as annual increment over the plan period

- Distribution of health facilities would be done evenly to promote good accessibility by all population groups to such infrastructure

### Agricultural Projections

**Table 2.18: Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents**

Year	Current Farmer Pop.	Standard	Current Ratio	Required AEAs	Current AEAs Available	Surplus or Backlog
2026		1:400	1:9,991	300	12	(288)
2027	123,131	1:400	1:10,261	308	12	(296)
2028	126,456	1:400	1:10,538	316	12	(304)
2029	129,870	1:400	1:10,823	325	12	(313)

Source: Pru East District, DPCU Development Projections, 2021 Assumptions

- The registered district farmers population would remain constant within the plan period
- The total number of extension agents in the district would also remain constant
- Agriculture would continue to play a key role in the development of the district
- Extensions services are provided only by the public extension system

### 3.1.8: District Security Projections

Sene East District, although rural is a commercial enclave that attracts traders from various parts of the country on weekly basis. In recent times armed robbers have invaded highways leading to the district capital and terrorized traders mercilessly. In the wake of these developments, district development planning must seek to address critical security concerns that would ensure the safety of traders and the public. Based on the projected population figures, staff strength of the police, available police post/stations and a number of assumptions projections have been made for district security and captured in the table below.

**Table 2.19: District Security Projections**

Year	Total District Population	Standard population	No. of existing police stations	No. Required	Backlog/Surplus
2026	78,034	100,000-up	3	0	0
2027	79,283	100,000-up	3	0	0
2028	80,551	100,000-up	3	0	0
2029	81,840	100,000 -up	3	0	0

Source: Sene East District DPCU, Development Projections, 2025 Assumptions

- Police stations would be built based on total district population

2. They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs

**Table 2.20: District Police Strength Projections**

Year	Total Population	District	No. of Policemen	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog/Surplus
2026	78,034		18	1:500	1:4335	240	(222)
2027	79,283		18	1:500	1:4404	244	(226)
2028	80,551		18	1:500	1:4475	248	(230)
2029	81,840		19	1:500	1:4307	239	(220)

Source: Sene East District DPCU, Development Projections, 2025

#### Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
2. Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the district.

### **3.1.9: Projections for District Finances**

#### **3.1.9.1: Revenue**

District administration is heavily dependent relative on resource availability. The Sene East District Assembly in planning interventions for the medium term, 2026-2029 must necessarily put in place measures to raise resources to meet the development programmes of the plan. The MTDP is financed from a range of sources. Based on realistic assumptions and the anticipated expenditure levels of the district projections have been made for revenue items as contained in the table below. Revenue shortfalls and how gaps would be closed are dealt with in the indicative financial of the MDTP.

**Table 2.21: District Revenues (2026-2029)**

<b>FUNDING SOURCE</b>	<b>Base year (2025)</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>
IGF	461,985.00	508,183.50	559,001.85	614,902.03	676,392.23
DACF	18,405,418.15	20,245,959.97	22,270,555.97	24,497,611.57	26,947,372.73
DDF/DPAT	2,008,646.26	2,209,510.89	2,430,461.98	2,673,508.18	2,940,858.99
GPSNP	250,000.00	275,000.00	302,500.00	332,750.00	366,025.00
DACF MP	649,213.81	714,135.19	785,548.70	864,108.57	950,513.92
M-SHAP	-	-	-	-	-
GOG SAL.	3,427,528.56	3,770,281.42	4,147,309.56	4,562,040.52	5,018,244.57
PWD	250,000.00	275,000.00	302,500.00	332,750.00	366,025.00
GOODS AND SERVICE (DPT)	101,500.00	111,650.00	122,815.00	135,096.50	148,606.15
HIPC	-	-	-	-	-
DECENTRA DEPART.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,554,291.78</b>	<b>28,109,720.97</b>	<b>30,920,693.06</b>	<b>34,012,767.37</b>	<b>37,414,038.44</b>

Source: Sene East District, DPCU Development Projections, 2021 Assumptions

1. Revenues would grow at an annual rate of 10%. This in turn would be due to;
2. Increase in general and agricultural productivity by an annual rate of 5%
3. Reviews in the regimes governing taxes in the district
4. Compilation of an up-to-date database on rateable items
5. Increase in the staff strength of revenue collectors
6. Improved revenue monitoring
7. The district would perform well to benefit from DACF-RFG
8. There would be improvement in the disbursements of common fund

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### 3.1: Introduction

The key development Priorities of the Sene East District emanated from the Situational Analysis and issues arising from the needs/Issues assessment exercise from the two Area Councils/communities as well as inputs from the decentralized departments. This was done regarding Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc.) of addressing it, Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g., attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth and Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights

#### 3.2: Pairwise Ranking

Pairwise ranking is a method used to compare alternatives by evaluating them in pairs to determine which one is preferred overall. This process involves assessing each option against another, allowing for clearer prioritization of choices.

The Pairwise method was agreed as a ranking tool because taking a decision can be challenging when having multiple options to select from. The Sene East District Plan preparation team after the situational analysis and community engagement, realized that with the numerous issues identified, these issues must be prioritized based on the goal and objectives of the district vis-a-vis the national Goal. This has arisen due to the limited resources of the district in the implementation of projects and programmes at a go.

The Team therefore categorized the issues into broad thematic areas and their issue identities (ID) for ease of prioritization as follows:

**Table:3.1: Categorized Issues/IDs**

S/N	Issue	ID
1.	Educational	A
2.	Health	B
3.	Roads	C
4.	Water and Sanitation	D
5.	Administration	E
6.	Local Economic Development (LED)	F
7.	Electricity/ Street lights	G

After the issue identity numbers were assigned to the summarized issues, the Planning team went ahead to weigh the alternative issues against one another in pairs to determine which issue should be handled first in terms of priority as indicated below.

**Figure 3.1: Pairwise Ranking – Development Alternatives of Sene East District (2026-2029)**

<b>Issue ID</b>	Educational-A	Health -B	Roads-C	Water and Sanitation-D	Administration-E	Local Economic Development (LED)-F	Electricity/ Street lights-G	<b>Score</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Educational-A	X	A	C	A	A	A	A	5	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Health -B	X	X	C	D	B	B	B	3	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Roads-C	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	6	1 <sup>st</sup>
Water and Sanitation-D	X	X	X	X	D	D	G	3	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Administration-E	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	2	5 <sup>th</sup>
Local Economic Development (LED)-F	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	1	6 <sup>th</sup>
Electricity/ Street lights-G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	6 <sup>th</sup>

**Table 3.2: Prioritized Development Issues**

Issue Summary/Rank	Detailed Priority Issues
Roads -1 <sup>st</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor road network across the district.</li> <li>▪ Under-utilization of the transportation potential of Volta Lake due to high risk of boat accidents</li> <li>▪ Poor drainage systems</li> <li>▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of Road infrastructure</li> </ul>
Education -2 <sup>nd</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate school infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Inadequate teachers' accommodation</li> <li>▪ Children not taking education seriously</li> <li>▪ High teacher attrition and absenteeism rates</li> <li>▪ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>▪ Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools</li> <li>▪ Dilapidated school buildings</li> <li>▪ Limited coverage of school feeding program</li> <li>▪ Inadequate sanitation facilities in schools</li> <li>▪ Gender disparities at senior high school and tertiary levels</li> <li>▪ Inadequate teaching and learning materials for children with disabilities.</li> <li>▪ Inadequate resource persons for PWDs at all levels of education</li> </ul>
Water and Sanitation - 3 <sup>rd</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate supply and increasing demand for potable water</li> <li>▪ Saline/low water table making it difficult for drilling of boreholes</li> <li>▪ Limited number of household toilets in the communities</li> <li>▪ Inadequate environmental and sanitation staff</li> <li>▪ High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>▪ Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>▪ Low level of investment in sanitation sector</li> <li>▪ Inadequate sensitization on sanitation related issues</li> <li>▪ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>▪ Outengineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants</li> <li>▪ Loss of forest cover</li> <li>▪ Incidence of wildfire affecting lives, property and wildlife</li> <li>▪ Indiscriminate use of weedicide</li> <li>▪ High dependence on wood fuel</li> <li>▪ Poor agronomic practices among farmers in the district</li> <li>▪ Overgrazing of farmlands leading to poor soil fertility</li> <li>▪ Over logging of timber plantation leading to low forest cover</li> <li>▪ Low capacity to adapt to climate change management practices</li> <li>▪ Vulnerability and variability to climate change affecting livelihoods</li> </ul>

Health - 3 <sup>rd</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of a District Hospital and health facilities in general</li> <li>▪ Gaps in physical access to quality health care due to water bodies poor road network</li> <li>▪ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>▪ High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs patients</li> <li>▪ Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</li> <li>▪ Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>▪ Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable disease</li> </ul>
Administration -5 <sup>th</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate capacity of the Assembly and non-functioning of sub-</li> <li>▪ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy</li> <li>▪ Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>▪ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>▪ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> <li>▪ Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</li> <li>▪ Inadequate care for the aged</li> <li>▪ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> <li>▪ Inadequate opportunities for people with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>▪ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>▪ Absence of special learning aids for PWDs</li> <li>▪ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</li> <li>▪ Poor layout in the communities' due lack of sensitization on building regulations</li> <li>▪ Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>▪ Limited capacity in revenue mobilization</li> <li>▪ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> <li>▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>▪ Poor collaboration among traditional authorities, private investors and the public sector in the district</li> <li>▪ High citizen perception of corruption about public office holders at the district</li> <li>▪ Inadequate ownership and accountability for development in all communities in the district</li> <li>▪ Less community engagement on the implementation of projects awarded at the national level.</li> </ul>
Local Economic Development (LED) - 6 <sup>th</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conflict between farmers and cattle herdsmen</li> <li>▪ Lack of modern Market centres</li> <li>▪ Poor access to agriculture machinery especially tractor services</li> <li>▪ Weak enforcement of fishing regulations</li> <li>▪ Lack of storage and processing facilities for agriculture produce</li> <li>▪ Weak financial base especially IGF</li> <li>▪ Limited access to credit by MSMEs</li> <li>▪ High cost of agricultural inputs</li> <li>▪ Inadequate tractor services</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of irrigation facilities for dry season agriculture</li> <li>▪ Erratic rainfall pattern leading to crop failure</li> <li>▪ Poor storage facilities for farm produce</li> <li>▪ Poor tourism infrastructure and services (Diega National Park)</li> <li>▪ Ageing farmer population due to low interest of youth in agriculture</li> <li>▪ Poor handling of livestock and poultry products resulting in high spread and outbreak of diseases.</li> <li>▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system due to information asymmetry</li> <li>▪ Inadequate number of extension staff and lack of database on farmers for extensive extension service delivery resulting in poor extension services delivery</li> <li>▪ Over-exploitation of fisheries resources in the Volta Lake</li> <li>▪ Issues with pre-mix fuel distribution</li> </ul>
Electricity/ Street lights - 6 <sup>th</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote island communities</li> <li>▪ Low Coverage of Electricity in the district</li> </ul>

Source: SEEDA, 2025

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0: DEVELOPMENT OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 4.1: Introduction

The district development goal(s) are being informed by the outcome of the Prioritized issues in Chapter three and consistent with the national development goals contained in the **Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework** (2026 - 2029). The district would set specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound (SMART) objectives to achieve the stated development goals. In a bid to achieve the set goals and objectives, appropriate alternative strategies would also be adopted to that effect.

**Table 4.1: Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>Prioritized Development Issue</b>	<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Aligned National Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Development Programmes</b>
<b>Focus Area: Trade and Investment</b>					
Lack of modern Market centres	Enhance Local Economic Development through trade and investment	To build 2 modern markets by 2029	Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Revenue Enhancement Programme
Weak financial base especially IGF		To increase by IGF by 60% in 2029	Strengthening fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity of MMDAs	Revenue Enhancement Programme
<b>Focus Area: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development</b>					
Conflict between farmers and cattle herdsmen	Package Agriculture as a business in the district	To reduce conflicts in the district by 2029	Enhance Sustainable and Resilient Food Production System	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves.	Agriculture Sustainability Programme
Poor access to agriculture machinery especially tractor services		To increase crop production by 45% in 2029	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Establish the Youth Agriculture-Estate Programme (YAP) to provide financial support, land, agronomic assistance, and access to mechanized tools for young farmers.	
Lack of storage and processing facilities for agriculture produce		To reduce post-harvest losses by 70% in 2029	Improve post-harvest management	Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels.	
High cost of agricultural inputs		To increase food production by 40% in 2029	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Promote domestic production and supply of inputs	

Lack of irrigation facilities for dry season agriculture/ Erratic rainfall pattern leading to crop failure	To increase employment opportunities for the youth by 2029	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Promote investments in modern and affordable irrigation systems for all year-round production
Poor storage facilities for farm produce	To reduce post-harvest losses by 25% by 2029	Improve post-harvest management	Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels.
Aging farmer population due to low interest of youth in agriculture	To support 250 youth into agriculture by 2028	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitate collaborations to provide education, training, and mentorship of young people in agricultural ventures</li> <li>▪ Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agriculture.</li> </ul>
Poor handling of livestock and poultry products resulting in high spread and outbreak of diseases	To increase livestock production by 55% by 2029	Promote livestock and poultry development	Facilitate local production of vaccines to improve livestock development and sustenance
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system due to information asymmetry	To increase livestock production by 55% by 2029	Promote livestock and poultry development	Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases.
Inadequate number of extension staff and lack of database on farmers for extensive extension service delivery resulting	To increase livestock production by 55% by 2029	Promote livestock and poultry development	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery and technical support

in poor extension services delivery					
<b>Focus Area: Fisheries And Aquaculture</b>					
Over-exploitation of fisheries resources in the Volta Lake	Support the fisheries sector to enhance income levels of the people	To ban illegal fishing methods in the volta Lake by 2029	Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	Combat illegal fishing and reduce post-harvest losses	Fisheries management Programme
Weak enforcement of fishing regulations		To implement byelaws on fisheries in the district	Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	Combat illegal fishing and reduce post-harvest losses	
Issues with pre-mix fuel distribution		To resolve 90% of pre-mix fuel issues in the district by 2029	Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	Ensure an efficient system for pre-mix fuel distribution	
<b>Focus Area: Private Sector Development</b>					
Limited access to credit by MSMEs	Support MSMEs for Local Economic Development	To facilitate the support of 50 MSMEs by 2029	Boost credit access for local traders	Enhance financial literacy & business support	LED Programme
<b>Focus Area: Tourism And Creative Arts Development</b>					
Poor tourism infrastructure and services (Diega National Park)	Promote tourism initiatives in the district	To ensure that Diega National Park attracts tourists by 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	Expand tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence	Tourism Promotion programme

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Prioritized Development Issue	Goals	Objective	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programmes
-------------------------------	-------	-----------	-----------------------------	------------	------------------------

**Focus Area: Population Management**

Growing incidence of child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Manage population to support the growth of the district	To reduce child marriage and teenage pregnancy by 80% in 2029	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Increase investment in family planning programmes at all levels	Population management programme
---	---	---	---	---	---------------------------------

**Focus Area : Health and Health Services**

Gaps in physical access to quality health care due to water bodies poor road network	Facilitate effective and efficient health delivery in the district	To support improve access to rural and Island communities by 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Introduce mobile medical and dental services to serve rural areas, islands, and remote communities to bring specialist care closer to the people	Health promotion Programme
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix		To organize annual awards for staff posted to the district to serve as a motivation	Strengthen healthcare and health service delivery management system	Incentivise the posting of healthcare workers to rural communities and underserved areas	
High stigmatisation and discrimination against HIV and AIDs patients		To sensitise 50 communities against the stigmatisation and discrimination against HIV/AIDs patients	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Address stigma and discrimination against KPs and PLHIV	
Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)		To support district Health Committee to prioritise ARVs, Test Kits and condoms	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Enhanced Domestic Financing for Sustainable HIV Response	

Infant and adult malnutrition		To promote awareness on nutrition 60 communities in the district by 2029	Promote nutrition specific and sensitive programmes and interventions	Adopt strategies to reduce infants and adults malnutrition including scaling up proven, high-impact cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive, and nutrition-specific interventions	
Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable disease		To sensitise 40 communities on diet-related non-communicable disease	Promote nutrition specific and sensitive programmes and interventions	Promote the consumption of indigenous varieties of plant and animal source foods	
Lack of a District Hospital and health facilities in general		To get district hospital by 2029	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and personnel	Increase allocation of the total government health budget to primary healthcare including the deprived districts and sub-district levels	

**Focus Area: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene**

Inadequate supply and increasing demand for potable water	Improve access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the district	To increase water coverage to 85% by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerate the implementation of the Water for All Programme</li> <li>Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting</li> </ul>	Water and Sanitation Programme
Saline/low water table making it difficult for drilling of boreholes		To increase water coverage to 85% by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	Implement a comprehensive water treatment and monitoring system	
Limited number of household toilets in the communities		To support 150 households to construct toilets from 2026 to 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Provide incentives for the construction of durable and inclusive toilet facilities and hygienic infrastructure	
Inadequate environmental and sanitation staff		To increase staff strength by 10% in 2027	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Strengthen institutional coordination and harmonisation in sanitation and waste management and hygiene services delivery	

High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management		To increase staff strength by 10% in 2027	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Provide incentives for the construction of durable and inclusive toilet facilities and hygienic infrastructure	
Low level of investment in sanitation sector		To increase sanitation budget by 50% by 2029	Promote efficient and sustainable waste management	Attract private sector investment in wastewater management	
Inadequate sensitization on sanitation related issues		To sensitise at least 80 communities on sanitation issues by 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	Scale-up sensitisation campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2)	
<b>Focus Area: Education and Training</b>					
Inadequate school infrastructure	Support builds a resilient education sector in the district	To provide at least 5 Schools in rural areas by 2029	Ensure adequate and accessible infrastructure, tools and skills to facilitate e-learning and teaching	Increase access to school and public library facilities	Education Support Programme
Inadequate teachers' accommodation		To construct 10 teachers Bungalows by 2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Institute special incentive scheme for teaching and non-teaching staff especially in deprived areas and teachers of PWDs	
Children not taking education seriously		To adopt measures to ensure continues education of all Children by 2029	Ensure a safe and supportive environment for the re-entry of dropouts into school	Facilitate the re-entry of dropout boys and girls including adolescent mothers back into school	
High teacher attrition and absenteeism rates		To Award at least 5 best teachers annually from 2026-2029	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and tracking teachers	
Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and		To support 20 PWDs in all levels of education in the district by 2029	Promote inclusive education	Ensure inclusive education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	

people with special needs at all levels					
Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools		To make monitoring a tool for effective teaching and learning by 2029	Strengthen school management systems	Strengthen supervision, management, and accountability at all levels of the educational system	
Dilapidated school buildings		To facilitate the rehabilitation of 15 Schools by 2029	Ensure sustainable financing of education	Establish sustainable financing mechanisms for education at all levels	
Limited coverage of school feeding program		To extend the school feeding program to cover more schools by 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Implement viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people	
Gender disparities at senior high school and tertiary levels		To close the gender gap among male and female at all levels of education in the district by 2029	Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development	Implement measures to promote reform in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	
Inadequate teaching and learning materials for children with disabilities		Support the supply of teaching and learning materials for 20 children with PWDs by 2029	Promote special, inclusive, and lifelong education learning for all	Provide incentives for manufacturers of teaching and learning aids and assistive devices and facilities needed for PWDs	
Inadequate resource persons for PWDs at all levels of education		Support the training of 5 resource persons for PWDs at all levels of education in the district by 2029	Promote special, inclusive, and lifelong education learning for all	2 Increase trained educators, relevant professionals, caregivers and personal assistants for PWDs	

**Focus Area: Disability-Inclusive Development**

Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	Ensure inclusive development	To provide access to all public structures in the district by 2029	Eliminate discrimination in all forms and protect the rights and entitlements of PWDs	Enforce compliance of the Ghana Accessibility Standards on Built Environment adopted in 2016 to facilitate access to public places for PWDs	Disability Inclusive Programme
Absence of special learning aids for PWDs		Support to provide special learning aids for 20 PWDs by 2029	Promote special, inclusive, and lifelong education learning for all	Provide incentives for manufacturers of teaching and learning aids and assistive devices and facilities needed for PWDs	

Inadequate opportunities for people with disabilities to contribute to society		To create a level playing field for people in the district by 2029	Promote active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development	Enhance the decentralisation of the National Council on Persons with Disability to facilitate the mainstreaming of disability into local governance	
<b>Focus Area: Child Protection and Development</b>					
Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	Ensure the protection of child rights	To reduce exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour by 2029	Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	Expedite the implementation of the Ghana Accelerated Action Plan against Child Labour	Child Development Programme
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies		To create more awareness on child protection laws and policies	Promote the rights and welfare of children	Intensify the implementation of Child Right Conversion	
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children		To enforce laws and rights of children by 2029	Promote the rights and welfare of children	Strengthen mainstreaming of child development and protection issues into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs	
<b>Focus Area: Youth Development</b>					
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Provide employment opportunities for the youth	To create 300 employment opportunities for the youth by 2029	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement youth employment and entrepreneurship programmes such as National Apprenticeship, One Million Coders and <i>Adwumawura</i> programmes	Youth Empowerment Programme

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT**

<b>Prioritized Development Issue</b>	<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Aligned National Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Development Programmes</b>
<b>Focus Area: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion</b>					
Over logging of timber plantation leading to low forest cover	Support the sustainable use of forest resources	To improve forest cover in the district by 2029	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods	Afforestation Programme
High dependence on wood fuel			Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods	
Incidence of wildfire affecting lives, property and wildlife		To sensitise 25 communities on bushfires	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and byelaws on wildfires	
Poor agronomic practices among farmers in the district		Promote sustainable farming	To reduce Poor agronomic practices among farmers by 20% in the district by 2029	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	
<b>Focus area: Environmental Pollution</b>					
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste			Reduce Environmental Pollution	Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning	Waste management Programme

Indiscriminate use of weedicide			Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture particularly the indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals.	
<b>Focus area: Climate Variability and Change</b>					
Vulnerability and variability to climate change affecting livelihoods	Ensure sustainable food production	To train 10 AEAs on climate management practices by 2029	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote climate-resilience interventions for vulnerable groups especially women	Climate Change Adaptation Programme
Low capacity to adapt to climate change management practices			Enhance climate change resilience	Develop capacity to access Global Climate Funds	
<b>Focus area: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water</b>					
Poor road network across the district	Provide efficient transportation network in the district	To facilitate the rehabilitation of 15 feeder roads in the district by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure	Transportation Programme
Under-utilization of the transportation potential of Volta Lake due to high risk of boat accidents		To promote the utilisation of the Volta Lake Transport as a tourist site by 2029	Develop and promote inland water transport system	1 Recapitalize the Volta Lake Transport Company as a subsidiary entity under the Ghana Port and Harbour Authority into a major transportation artery for the haulage of cargo and passengers.	
Poor drainage system		To construct the drainage system of Kajaji towns roads by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure	
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure		To maintain road infrastructure in the district by 2029	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure	

<b>Focus area: Energy and Petroleum</b>					
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote island communities	Ensure access to electricity	To increase electricity coverage in the district by 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	Expand the provision of mini-grids to island and other hard-to-reach communities (SDG Targets)	Energy Enhancement Programme
Low Coverage of Electricity in the district			Enhance access to clean and affordable energy		
<b>Focus area: Human Settlements Development</b>					
Poor layout in the communities' due lack of sensitization on building regulations	Ensure resilient district	To prepare layouts for Major communities in the district by 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	Facilitate the preparation and implementation of human settlement policy	Physical Infrastructure programme

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>Prioritized Development Issue</b>	<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Aligned National Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Development Programmes</b>
<b>Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralisation</b>					
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Ensure participatory governance at the local level	To organize 8 town hall meetings to enhance participatory planning and budgeting by 2029	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen the People's Assembly concept to encourage citizens to participate in governance	Good Governance Programme
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation		To implement LED to enhance local development in the district by 2029	Improve decentralised planning	Promote inclusive and participatory planning processes that integrate local economic development (LED) opportunities	

Limited capacity in revenue mobilisation		To train 20 revenue officers to enhance revenue mobilisation by 2029	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity of MMDAs	
<b>Focus Area: Public Policy Management</b>					
Less community engagement on the implementation of projects awarded at the national level.	Ensure participatory governance	Engage all communities that projects are ci ted by 2029	Improve policy coherence and alignment with national development goals	Strengthen coordination, and collaboration, and consultations among key stakeholders in policy formulation	Public Accountability Programme
Poor collaboration among traditional authorities, private investors and the public sector in the district.		To collaborate with the 2 traditional authorities on all government policies by 2029	Promote civic and civil society engagement in development	Increase civic participation among traditional authorities and youth	
<b>Focus Area: Corruption and Economic Crime</b>					
High citizen perception of corruption about public office holders at the district.	Reduce public perception of corruption about the DA	To implement all Audit observations in the district by 2029	Strengthen anti-corruption measures and enhance public integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen law enforcement to curb corruption</li> <li>▪ Foster integrity of public office holders</li> </ul>	Public Accountability Programme

## 4.2: GOAL COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS

The goal compatibility analysis is a tool used to determine the level of compatibility or otherwise amongst goals. To develop such a matrix for the Sene East District, criteria have been defined as follows.

**Table 4.1: Goal Definition**

Definition	Score
Strongly compatible	2
Compatible	1
Neutral	0
Incompatible	-1
Strongly Incompatible	-2

### Goal Compatibility Table

Based on brainstorming and discussions with district level stakeholders in the plan preparation process, the district goal was found to be compatible with the national goal. The outcome of the exercise is contained in the matrix below.

**Figure 4.1: Goal Compatibility Matrix**

Goal	Enhance Local Economic Development through trade and investment	Package Agriculture as a business in the district	Support the fisheries sector to enhance the income levels of the people	Support MSMEs for Local Economic Development	Improve access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the district	Support builds a resilient education sector in the district	Ensure sustainable food production
Enhance Local Economic Development through trade and investment		2	2	2	1	0	1
Package Agriculture as a business in the district			1	2	0	0	2
Support the fisheries sector to enhance the income levels of the people				2	1	0	1
Support MSMEs for Local Economic Development					0	2	1
Improve access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the district						0	0
Support builds a resilient education sector in the district							0
Ensure sustainable food production							

From the above, the district goals are either strongly compatible (2) or compatible (1) the worst-case scenario is neutral (0). This implies that achievement of one goal would have a multiplier effect on the other thereby ensuring sustainable development at the district level.

### **4.3: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)**

#### **4.3.1: Scenario One: Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Conservation.**

Scenario One proposes a development model that expands agriculture while preserving key ecological resources. Growth is directed around designated hubs with strong production potential and infrastructure access, while sensitive areas, particularly Digya National Park and the two main water bodies are protected through strict zoning. Strategic settlement clustering around Kajaji, have been designated as secondary centers and tertiary service nodes to supports an agribusiness-led spatial structure. Agricultural intensification, value addition, irrigation development and road improvement for connectivity are prioritized. Conservation zones ensure long-term land productivity and climate resilience, promoting integration of agroforestry and sustainable land management systems.

##### **1. Productivity Zones**

- Allocate land for intensive crop farming and mechanized agriculture.
- Promote agro-processing and agribusiness clustering along main transport corridors.
- Develop agricultural service centers and improve farm-to-market road networks.
- Encourage irrigation expansion near perennial water bodies.

##### **2. Conservation Zones**

- Maintain strict protection of Digya National Park, wetlands and river buffer zones (minimum 100m).
- Introduce agroforestry and soil conservation in transitional/degraded areas.
- Restrict development in ecological protection zones and promote land rehabilitation.
- Provide small-scale water management systems such as reservoirs and rainwater harvesting.

#### **Objectives**

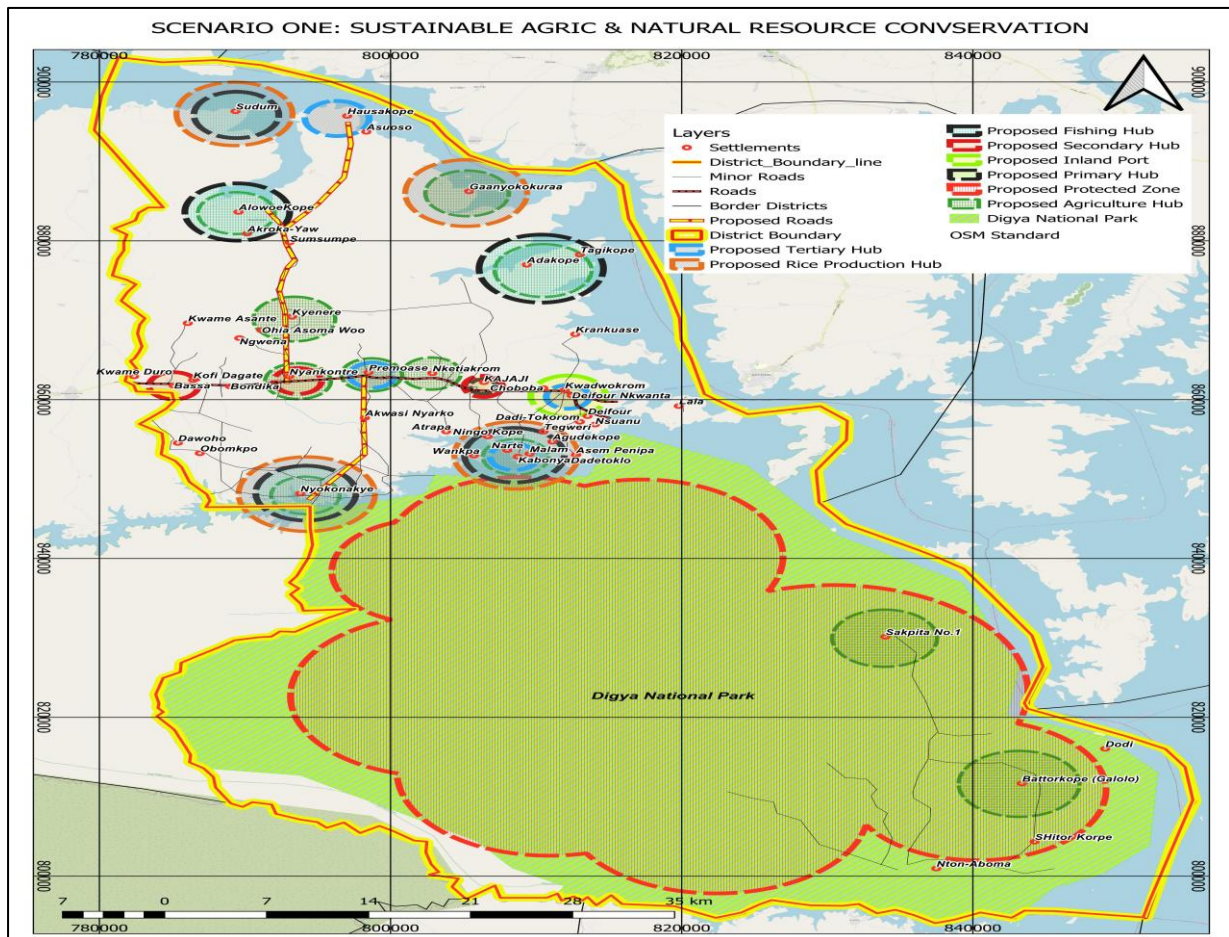
1. Expand commercial crop production as the main economic drivers.
2. Promote sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural intensification.
3. Strengthen value addition through processing and market integration.
4. Improve irrigation and water access to enhance climate resilience.
5. Generate employment and reduce rural poverty.
6. Protect and restore natural resources for long-term agricultural viability.
7. Support spatially balanced growth through structured hub development.

#### **Proposed Interventions**

- Position Kajaji as the primary growth center for commercial and administrative growth center.
- Designate Bassa, Nyankontre and Kwadwokrom as secondary growth centers.
- Identify Premuase, Nketiakrom, Kabonya and Hausakope as tertiary nodes for extension services and storage hubs.

- Zone and demarcate high-value agricultural areas for large-scale rice and livestock production.
- Develop storage facilities and modern warehouses in Kajaji and key secondary centers.
- Expand and improve agricultural road networks to link production zones to market centers.
- Introduce farmer training on climate-smart agriculture and crop diversification.
- Promote integrated agroforestry and sustainable land management.
- Support rice production and inland fishing hubs in water-prone areas to diversify rural livelihoods.

**Figure 4.2: Spatial Development Framework for Sene East District, 2026-2046**



### 4.3.2: Scenario Two: Commercial and Tourism Led Development

This scenario focuses on transforming the district into an economic hub driven by trade, commercial services and small to medium-scale agro-processing industrial activity. Growth is concentrated around major settlements with existing connectivity and market potential, especially Kajaji and key secondary centers. The scenario outlines a spatial hierarchy that supports business clustering, logistics development and industrial expansion. Commercial hubs are strategically positioned along main road networks to facilitate trade, processing, storage and support services. Agro-processing zones are located near production areas and linked to transport routes to enhance competitiveness and reduce post-harvest losses. The scenario also

promotes cross-border economic activity and improved road corridors to strengthen linkages with regional markets.

### Commercial & Industrial Zones

- Position commercial and agro-processing industries along arterial roads and near major settlements.
- Integrate agro-processing units close to production areas and logistics hubs.
- Provide serviced land for commercial development, warehousing and industrial parks.
- Upgrade road networks to support local and cross-border trade.

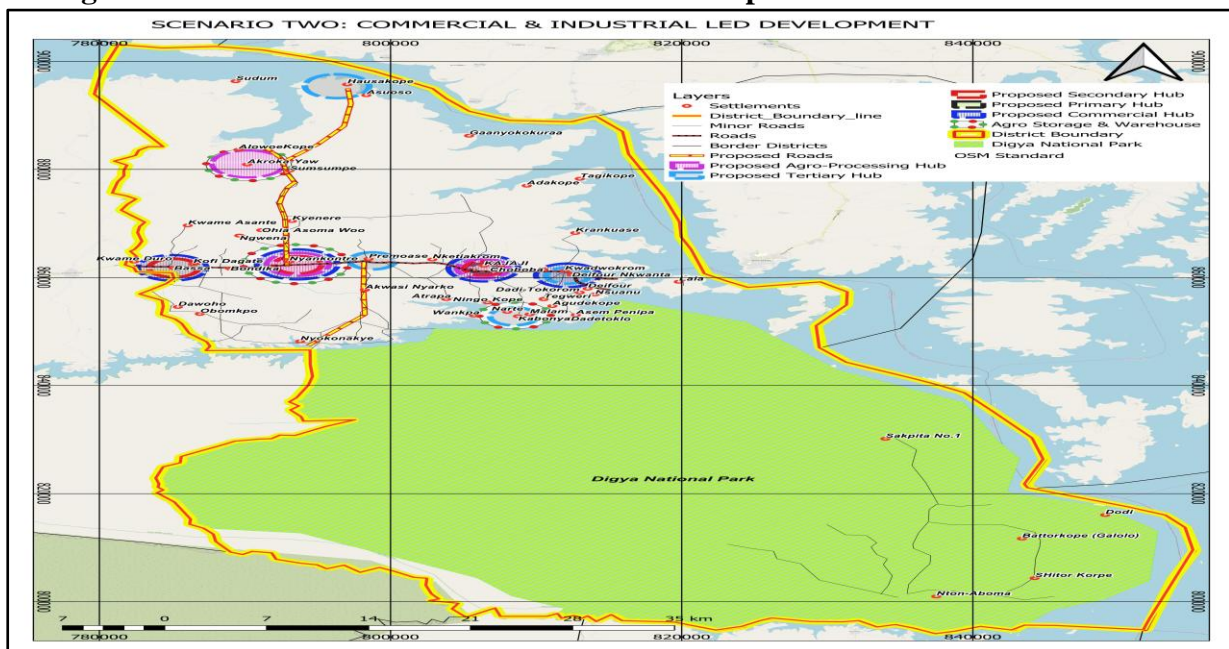
### Growth Node Hierarchy and Environmental Protection

- Strengthen urban service functions at the primary and secondary centers like Kajaji and Bassa through infrastructure and economic facilities.
- Promote compact settlement growth to support service delivery and business activity.
- Ensure tertiary nodes to facilitate local trade and are linked to higher-order centers.
- Prevent commercial or industrial development within 100m of water bodies and protected forests.

### Objectives

1. Position the district as a competitive agriculture and commercial hub.
2. Promote agro-processing, trade and industrialization to drive local economic growth.
3. Enhance transport and logistics systems for improved market access.
4. Increase private sector participation and investment in local economic activities.
5. Create employment and stimulate business growth in key centers.
6. Improve rural–urban economic linkages through structured settlement hierarchy.
7. Safeguard conservation areas while promoting sustainable economic development.

**Figure 4.3: Commercial and Industrial Led Development**



Source: SEEDA DPCU 2025

#### **4.4: DRAFT SENE EAST DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.**

The draft Sene East District Spatial Development Framework is a hybrid development scenario that combines commercial and sustainable agriculture growth with land management and natural resource protection. This approach positions the district as an emerging agro-economic hub while safeguarding sensitive ecosystems, particularly Digya National Park and the Volta Lake.

The development vision promotes a balanced settlement structure, with well-defined primary and secondary hubs serving as growth nodes linked by upgraded road corridors and augmented service provision. Economic activities will concentrate along the western corridor and agricultural production zones, while the eastern and southern portions around Digya National Park are reserved for conservation, eco-tourism and controlled low-impact development.

Key intervention clusters include commercial-industrial nodes in Kajaji and Kwadwokrom area; agro-processing, storage and rice and fish-based agricultural zones around Kabonya, dadetokro, Nyankontre and surrounding settlements; and eco-tourism enhancement around Digya National Park, particularly Nton-Aboma.

##### **1. Education**

- Upgrade basic educational facilities in primary and secondary hub settlements such as Kajaji, Premuase, Bassa and Nketiakrom.
- Enhance vocational and technical institute focused on agro-processing, fisheries, wood-based crafts conservation management.
- Target training programmes for youth in industry, entrepreneurship and sustainable farming technologies.

##### **2. Health**

- Expand existing health centers into full clinics in proposed secondary hubs to improve access.
- Establish satellite CHPS compounds in remote settlements along the agricultural belt and near conservation zones.
- Integrate health campaigns on sanitation, waterborne disease prevention, and occupational safety for agricultural and industrial workers.

##### **3. Economy**

- Promote Kajaji, Bassa and Kwadwokrom as commercial gateway centers, with logistic support services, warehousing, agro-commodity trading points and transport terminals.
- Develop agro-industrial parks for processing cassava, rice, Shea and fisheries along main agricultural corridors.
- Enhance cross-district trading via improved feeder roads connecting market towns.

##### **4. Agriculture**

- Designate and support high-intensity agricultural zones around Kabonya, dadetokro, Premuase, Nyankontre, and Adakokpe.

- Introduce climate-smart agriculture, irrigation schemes, and support services for rice, fish cultivation and vegetable farming.
- Develop grain storage, fish processing, and cold chain facilities to minimize post-harvest losses.

## **5. Industry**

- Establish light industrial hubs in primary settlements for processing agricultural products, small-scale manufacturing and packaging.
- Allocate land for agro-processing zones with utility access and incentives for private sector participation.
- Promote local construction material production (brickmaking, timber processing) under controlled environmental guidelines.

## **6. Tourism**

- Develop eco-tourism in areas around Digya National Park, focusing on guided tours, cultural trails, eco-lodges and research centers.
- Encourage community-based tourism in settlements around Lala, Deiffour and Kwadwokrom.
- Improve access roads to park edges while maintaining low-impact standards.

## **7. Transport and Road Infrastructure**

- Upgrade the main north-south spine and east-west connectors linking primary and secondary hubs.
- Improve feeder roads to agricultural and commercial centers to facilitate product movement.
- Introduce dedicated boat landing and fishery logistics points along Volta Lake side settlements.

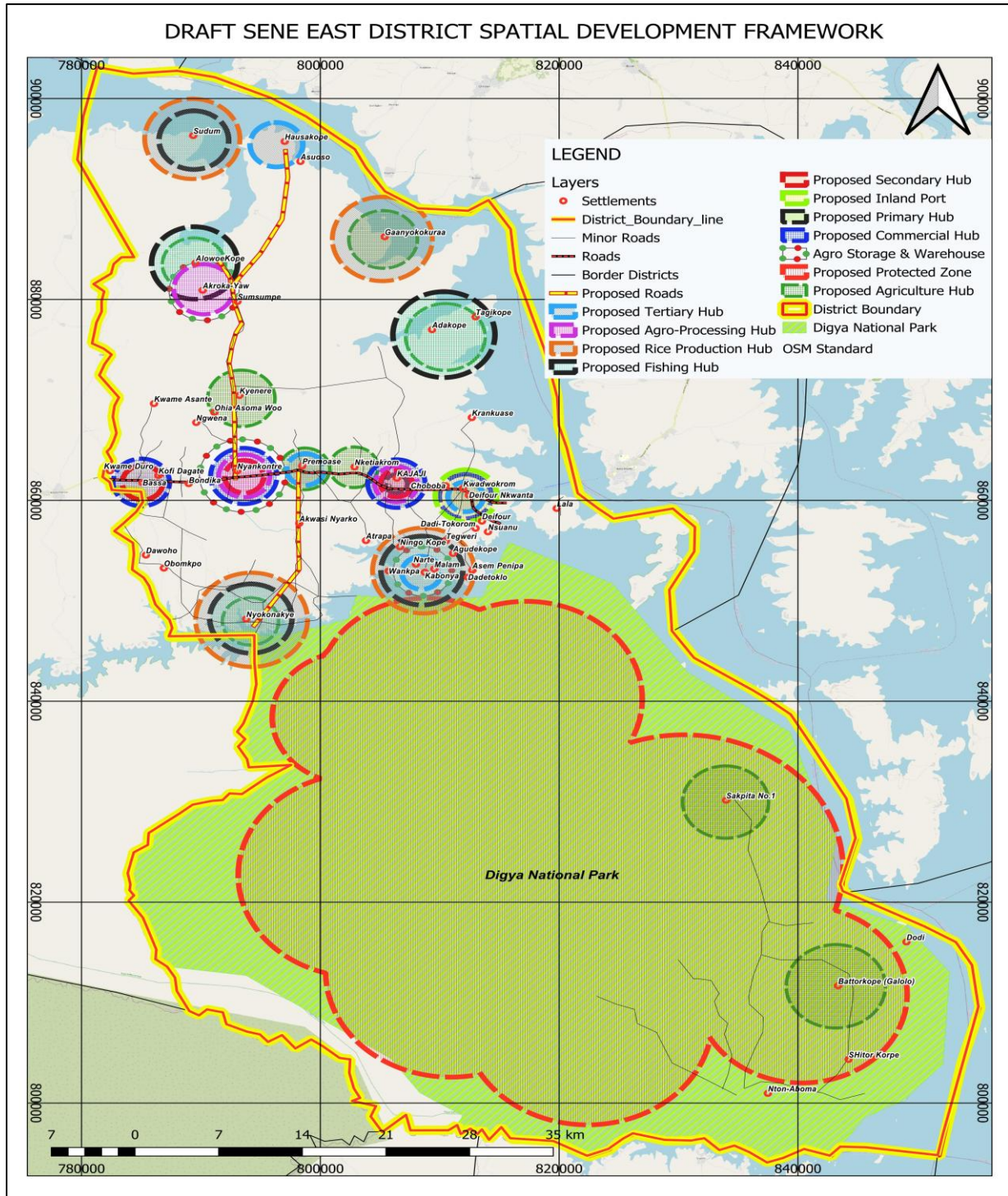
## **8. Protection of Natural Resources**

- Strictly enforce protected area boundaries around Digya National Park.
- Establish buffer zones with agroforestry and sustainable land-use practices.
- Develop community-led conservation programmes and restore degraded riparian and woodland areas.

## **9. Water Systems and Sanitation**

- Introduce decentralized wastewater and solid waste systems in urbanizing hubs.
- Improve access to potable water through boreholes and small-scale mechanized systems in rural areas.
- Construct drainage and storm water infrastructure in main settlements to mitigate flooding and erosion.
- Promote household-level sanitation upgrades and waste segregation practices.

**Figure 4.4: Draft Sene East District Spatial Development Framework**



Source: SEEDA DPCU, 2025

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This Chapter focuses on the broad development programmes formulated based on strategies in identified in Chapter Four. It Categorises related strategies contributing to the same objective under common programmes. This is to ensure cohesive in the alignment of strategies that the Sene East District Assembly will be implementing from 2026 to 2029 financial years. The chapter will also detail the implementation of institutions/Departments for the programmes as well as Programme financing.

**Table 5.1: Programme of Action**

<b>Goal: Enhance Local Economic Development through trade and investment</b>												
<b>Objective:</b>												
<b>Strategy (ies):</b>												
<b>Development Programme</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>				<b>Cost</b>				<b>Programme Status</b>		<b>Implementing Institution/Department</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>GoG (GHC)</b>	<b>DACF (GHC)</b>	<b>IGF (GHC)</b>	<b>Others (GHC)</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>On-going</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collaborating</b>
Revenue Enhancement Programme					0	30,170,000.00	140,000.00	0		✓	DA	DFO
Agriculture Sustainability Programme					100,000.00	2,039,520.00	1,750,000.00	0	✓	✓	DDA	DA
Fisheries management Programme					0	250,000.00	75,000.00	0	✓	✓	FD	DA
LED Programme					0	26,000.00	0	0	✓	✓	BAC	DA
Tourism Promotion programme					0	105,000.00	16,000.00	0	✓	✓	DA	Forestry
Health promotion Programme					0	34,370,000.00	550,000.00	0	✓	✓	GHS	DA
Water and Sanitation Programme					0	17,425,000	0	500,000.00	✓	✓	DA	CWSA
Education Support Programme					0	29,537,164.00	0	1,650,000.00	✓	✓	GES	DA

Disability Inclusive Programme					0	950,000.00	0	0	✓	✓	DA	SWFD
Child Development Programme					0	72,000.00	0	0	✓	✓	DA	SWFD
Youth Empowerment Programme					0	512,000.00	0	0	✓	✓	DA	YEA
Afforestation Programme					0	124,000.00	60,000.00	0	✓	✓	DA	Forestry
Waste management Programme					0	40,000.00	40,000.00	0	✓	✓	DA	DEHO
Climate Change Adaptation Programme					0	120,000.00	40,000.00	0	✓	✓	DA	GPSNP
Transportation Programme					0	22,545,000.00	2,800,000.00	0	✓	✓	DA	FR
Energy Enhancement Programme					0	300,000.00	0	0	✓	✓	DA	VRA
Physical Planning Programme					0	240,000.00	40,000.00	0	✓	✓	DA	PPD
Good Governance Programme					0	2,740,000.00	330,000.00	0	✓	✓	DA	DA
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>107,195,718.37</b>	<b>5,841,000.00</b>	<b>2,150,000.00</b>	-	-	-	-

Source: Sene East DPCU, 2025

**Table 5.2 Programme Financing**

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Source of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others		
Revenue Enhancement Programme	30,310,000.00	0	140,000.00	18,400,000.00	6,000,000.00	0	0	0	24,540,000.00	(5,770,000.00)
Agriculture Sustainability Programme	3,889,520.00	100,000.00	750,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	0	2,000,000.00	0	3,150,000.00	(739,520.00)
Fisheries management Programme	325,000.00	0	60,000.00	100,000.00	0	0	165,000.00	0	325,000.00	0
LED Programme	26,000.00	0	6,000.00	20,000.00	0	0	0	0	26,000.00	0
Tourism Promotion programme	121,000.00	0	20,000.00	101,000.00	0	0	0	0	121,000.00	0
Health promotion Programme	34,920,000.00	0	0	15,000,000	10,000,000.00	0	0	0	25,000,000.00	(9,920,000.00)
Water and Sanitation Programme	17,925,000.00	11,000,000.00	50,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0	0	0	14,050,000.00	(3,875,000.00)
Education Support Programme	31,187,164.00	0	50,000.00	18,400,000.00	7,000,000.00	0	0	0	25,450,000.00	(5,737,164.00)

Disability Inclusive Programme	950,000.00	0	20,000.00	930,000.00	0	0	0	0	950,000.00	0
Child Development Programme	72,000.00	0	0	72,000.00	0	0	0	0	72,000.00	0
Youth Empowerment Programme	512,000.00	0	0	512,000.00	0	0	0	0	512,000.00	0
Afforestation Programme	184,000.00	184,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	184,000.00	0
Waste management Programme	80,000.00	0	0	80,000.00	0	0	0	0	80,000.00	0
Climate Change Adaptation Programme	160,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	160,000.00	160,000.00	0
Transportation Programme	25,345,000.00	15,000,000.00	0	10,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	25,000,000.00	(345,000.00)
Energy Enhancement Programme	300,000.00	200,000.00	0	100,000.00	0	0	0	0	300,000.00	0
Physical Planning Programme	280,000.00	0	80,000.00	200,000.00	0	0	0	0	280,000.00	0
Good Governance Programme	3,070,000.00	1,000,000.00	70,000.00	2,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	3,070,000.00	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>149,656,684.00</b>	<b>27,484,000.00</b>	<b>1,246,000.00</b>	<b>68,015,000.00</b>	<b>24,200,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2,165,000.00</b>	<b>160,000.00</b>	<b>123,270,000.00</b>	<b>(26,386,684.00)</b>

Source: Sene East DPCU, 2025

From the above table (Programme financing), out of the total programmes cost (A) of GH¢149,656,684.00.00 for the next four years, the Assembly per our projections could finance GH¢123,270,000.00. indicating the Assembly’s ability to finance about 80% of the total programmes cost. This means there will be a gap of GH¢26,386,684.00 (B-A) representing 20% of the total programmes cost. This 20% deficit or gap, the Assembly intends to finance through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements, submission of proposals to Development Partners, exploration of other financing strategies such as the Integrated Assembly Financing Framework, among others.

## 5.2: Sustainability Tests

The Sustainability Test is a tool designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular programme can provide sustainable growth and development. Development in whatever form must be sustainable. Sustainability has to do with maintaining a positive balance between social, economic and environmental goals. The DMTDP and the programmes and projects to be implemented have been subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure. Projects have been assessed based on their effects on natural resources, social and cultural conditions, the economy and institutional issues.

For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim.

The scale and colour code are as follows:

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

Source: Sene East DPCU, 2025

The outcome of the SEA has been attached as Annex I

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.0: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **6.1: Introduction**










The Annual Action Plans (2026 – 2029) are consisting of projects formulated to implement the development programmes in Chapter Five. These include both new and ongoing or rolled over projects from the previous Plan. The cost of the projects takes into consideration the medium-term expenditure framework as provided by Ministry of Finance. The projects also include monitoring and evaluation, communication strategy, as well as maintenance of key infrastructure, and cross cutting and emerging development issues.








**TABLE 6.1.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2026**

<b>Objective:</b> To Ensure Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture Production by 2026													
<b>Programme:</b> Agriculture Sustainability Programme													
Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Others (GHC)	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
1. Facilitate the implementation of the Feed Ghana programme	District wide	→				100,000.00	77,000.00	15,000.00	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
2. Train 100 farmers on post-harvest management of cereals	District wide	→				0	8,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
3. Train 10 new FBOs on proper usage and handling of pesticides and disposal of empty pesticide containers.	Kajaji	→				0	5,800.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
4. Train 100 farmers on climate change agriculture practices	Kajaji	→				0	10,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
5. Collect weekly data on commodity prices in the district.	3 market centers	→				0	80,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
6. Organization of Farmers Day Celebration	Selected community	→				0	150,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
7. Training of 100 livestock farmers in dry season feeding of animals	District wide	→				0	6,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
8. Organize training for 60 peoples in fish processing/cut fish production	Kajaji, Kojokrom, Asuoso, nyankontre, Bassa, Premuase and Bodinka,	→				0	20,000.00	15,000.00	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU








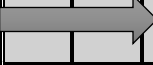



9. Facilitate a resolution between farmers and herdsmen	District wide		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
10. Facilitate the construction of a warehouse for Agric produce	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	0	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
11. Facilitate the establishment of a mechanisation centre in the district	Kajaji		0	15,000.00	0	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
12. Facilitate the use of the Volta Lake for irrigation purposes	Kabonya, Dadetoklo, Deiffour		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
13. Sensitise the youth on the need to engage in agriculture	District wide		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
14. Conduct diésasse surveillance on poultry Product in the district	District wide		0	10,000.00	0	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
15. facilitates posting of extension officers to the district	District wide		0	10,000.00	0	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>100,000</b>	<b>541,880.00</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To create an enabling Environment for improved revenue mobilisation by 2026										
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue Enhancement Programme										
16. Construct 3 Model Markets towards the 24 Hour Economy	Kajaji, Nyankontre and Bassa		0	12,000,000.00	40,000.00	0	✓		DA	TAs
17. Conduct Revenue Mapping in the district	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	5,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓			
18. Sensitise and educate rate payers on payment of rates/taxes	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DA	TA
19. Regular monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DA	TA








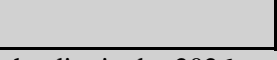

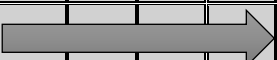
20. Institute award schemes to motivate revenue collectors	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DA	TA
<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>12,035,000.00</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To ensure sustainable Fisheries sector in the district													
<b>Programme:</b> Fisheries management Programme													
21. Introduction of cage fishing to avoid over exploitation of the volta lake	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour, Bassa and Kabonya					0	100,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		Fisheries	DA
22. Link up with the national pre-mix to provide pre-mix to fishermen in the district	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	0	6,000.00	0	✓		Fisheries	DA
23. Support enforces the fisheries laws in the district	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	0	5,000.00	0	✓		Fisheries	DA
24. Continue Training of Productive Inclusion Beneficiaries, fish processing and packaging	Kajaji, Nketiakrom, Nyankontre ,Bodinka, Kabonya Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	0	5,000.00	0	✓		GPSNP	DA
<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>21,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To create employment opportunities through LED by 2026													
<b>Programme:</b> LED Programme													
25. Form District LED Implementation Team	Kajaji					0	0	6,000.00	0	✓		BAC	DA
26. identify local resources and opportunities	District Wide					0	0	3,000.00	0	✓		BAC	DA
27. Identify and initiate LED activities	District Wide					0	0	2,000.00	0	✓		BAC	DA




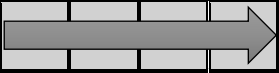
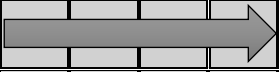

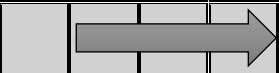
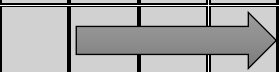
<b>Sub-totals</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>					
<b>Objective:</b> To Promote tourism initiatives in the district by 2026												
<b>Programme:</b> Tourism Promotion Programme												
28. Facilitate the identification and development of tourism sites in the district.	Digya National Park			0	0	2,000.00	0		✓		GAME & WILDLIFE	DA
29. Support the Yam festivals of Nkomi and Bassa Traditional Areas to promote tourism in the district	Bassa and Kajaji			0	20,000.00	2,000.00	0		✓		GAME & WILDLIFE	DA
30. Embark on Cultural Promotion and Peaceful inter-ethnic Co-existence	Selected Communities			0	10,000.00	0	0		✓		DA	Dist. Cultural Officer
<b>Sub-totals</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>					
<b>Objective:</b> To improve quality healthcare in the district by 2026												
<b>Programme:</b> Health promotion Programme												
31. Completion of 2No. CHPS compounds	Dadetoklo and Nyankontre			0	1,700,000.00	0	0		✓		DA	GHS
32. Construction of 3No. CHPS compounds	Bakpa Kope, Bodinka Kabonya and Ohiasomawo			0	3,000,000.00	0	0		✓		DA	GHS
33. Construction of 1No. 10-Unit Ward	Bassa			0	2,000,000.00	0	0		✓		DA	GHS
34. Furnishing of Health and Agric departments	Kajaji			0	600,000.00	0	0		✓		DA	GHS
35. Rehabilitation of 2No. Health Centers and 2 No. Nurses quarters	Kajaji and Kojokrom			0	600,000.00	0	0		✓		DA	GHS
36. Construction of 1No. NHIS Office in the district	Kajaji			0	2,000,000.00	0	0		✓		DA	GHS

37. Construction of Maternity wards at kojokrom health centre compound	Kojokrom		0	1,200,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
38. Organize quarterly HIV/AIDS meetings and implementation of HIV/AIDS programs in the District	District Wide		0	600,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS
39. Organize community and stakeholder sensitization on family planning	Bassa, Premuase, Nyankontre, Dadetoklo, Kojokrom, Kabonya and Kajaji		0	20,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
40. Complete the Construction of 1No. 4-unit 2-bedroom semi-detached Nurses quarters	Kajaji		0	0	0	550,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	✓		DA	GHS
41. Establish NHIS District Office	Kajaji		0	2,000,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	NHIA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>11,120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>550,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective: To improve access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the district</b>										
<b>Programme: Water and Sanitation Programme</b>										
42. Complete Drilling, Construction and mechanization of 15No. Boreholes (8 mechanised and 7 with hand pumps)	Bodinka, Kabonya, Kajaji New Town, Kojokrom, Sunsumpe, Atrapa, Dadetoklo and Kwame Duro Krenkuase, Premuase New Site Gbilli Moringe and Nyankontre New		0	1,800,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	CWSA
43. Drilling, Construction and mechanization of 15No. Boreholes (8 mechanised and 7 with hand pumps)	Kajaji market, Kubu Ko ko, Nyankontre, Bassa, NingoAurora, Asuoso, Wanzam		0	1,800,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	CWSA




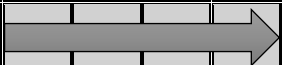

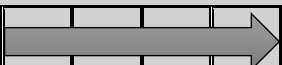
	No.2, Bassa SHS, Kajaji SHS, KTI, Tegbeli, Kojokrom Chaboba, Nketiakrom, Aboagyeadae												
44. Facilitate the expansion of both Kajaji and Bassa water systems to serve the entire district	Bassa and Kajaji					0	10,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	CWSA
45. Construction of 1No. meat shop	Kajaji					0	0	0	300,000.00(DACF-RFG)	✓		DA	DEHU
46. Repair and Maintenance of 15No Boreholes	Kajaji, Bassa, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Atrapa, Asuoso, Bodinka and Deiffou					0	250,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	CWSA
47. Orgarnise of National Sanitation Day						0	25,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	TA
48. Procurement of 3No. refuse containers						0	135,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
49. Evacuation of refuse dams and maintenance of final dumping site	Kajaji, Premuase, Kojokrom					0	400,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
50. Carry Out District Wide Fumigation exercise	District Wide					0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
51. Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation	Selected Communities					0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
52. Preparation of 2026-2029 DESAP	Kajaji					0	20,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
53. Procurement of 3 Motor Bikes for Supervision	Kajaji					0	60,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
54. Acquisition of Final Disposal site	Kajaji					0	250,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
55. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Kajaji					0	380,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
56. Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Selected Communities					0	100,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC











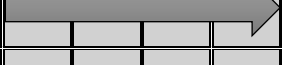

57. Procurement of Sanitary Tools/Cleaning materials	Kajaji		0	92,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
58. Monitoring and Supervision of Environmental Service Providers	Selected communities		0	10,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>4,232,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective: To Support build a resilient education sector in the district</b>										
<b>Programme: Education Support Programme</b>										
59. Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom block with Toilet Facility at Wayokope DA primary	Wayokope		0	690,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
60. Complete 1No. 3-unit classroom Block at ST. Mary's JHS	Kajaji		0	600,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
61. Complete 1No. 2-unit KG Block with Office and store	Kojokrom		0	550,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
62. Construction of 2No. 2-unit KG Block with Office and store	Kajaji and Nyankontre		0	1,200,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
63. Completion of 3No. Middle Belt Projects	Tabus, Abugame and Tokponya		0	1,500,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
64. Construction of 1No. District Education Directorate office complex	Kajaji		0	3,000,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
65. Completion of 1No. Dining Hall at Kajaji SHS	Kajaji		0	0	0	300,000.00		✓	DA	GES
66. Rehabilitation of 1no 3-unit classroom block	Ningo		0	0	0	250,000.00		✓	DA	GES
67. Rehabilitation/renovation of 3No. 3 Classroom blocks for JHS	Nyankontre R/C, Bakpakope D/A & Nyankontre SDA		0	900,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES

68. Construction of 3N0. 3-unit Classroom Blocks	Buya, Akosombo JHS	Atrapa R/C		0	1,800,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES
69. Construction of JHS block	Dadetoklo			0	600,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES
70. Procurement of 300 Ortagonal tables and chairs (Metal) for KG schools	Selected Schools			0	375,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
71. Procurement of 1000 dual desks (Metal) for public primary schools	Selected Schools			0	950,541.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
72. Procurement of 700 Mono Desks (Metal) for JHS and SHS	Selected Schools			0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
73. Procurement of 100 tables and chairs for teachers	Selected Schools			0	165,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
74. Support for the organization of B.E.C.E MOCK Examinations	Selected Schools			0	40,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
75. Organizing my first day at school and Independence Day	Selected Schools			0	150,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
<b>Sub-totals</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>8,370,541.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>550,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To provide access to all public structures in the district by 2026											
<b>Programme:</b> Disability Inclusive Programme											
76. Make all newly initiated projects conform to the disability accessibility criteria	Project areas			0	200,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	SWCD
77. Train and support PWDs on income generating activities and vocational skills	Kajaji			0	150,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	SWCD
<b>Sub-totals</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>350,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To create more awareness of child protection laws and policies											
<b>Programme:</b> Child Development Programme											

78. organize child protection and promotion activities	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	5,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
79. Facilitate the settlement of child maintenance, Paternity, and Child Custody at the office	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	7,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
80. Create awareness on child protection laws and policies	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	6,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To Provide employment opportunities for the youth										
<b>Programme:</b> Youth Empowerment Programme										
81. Support in the creation of jobs for the youth through LED and Feed Ghana	District wide		0	8,000.00	0	0	✓		YEA	DA
82. Introduction of the youth into cut fish rearing	District wide		0	120,000.00	0	0	✓		YEA	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>128,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To improve forest cover in the district by 2026										
<b>Programme:</b> Afforestation Programme										
83. Support the planting of trees to restore loss forest cover	Selected Communities		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		Forestry and wildlife	DA
84. Sensitise 30 communities on the use of LPG	Selected Communities		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		Forestry and wildlife	DA
85. Embark on bushfire campaigns	Selected Communities		0	11,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		GFS	Forestry and wildlife
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>31,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To promote environmental health to support sustainable development										
<b>Programme:</b> Waste management Programme										












86. Sensitise the public on indiscriminate disposal of solid and liquid waste	Selected Communities		0	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DEHU	DoA
87. Educate the public about Indiscriminate use of weedicide	Selected Communities		0	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DEHU	DoA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To reduce Vulnerability and variability to climate change by 2026										
<b>Programme :</b> Climate Change Adaptation Programme										
88. Train 100 farmers on climate change agriculture practices	Selected Communities		0	10,000.00	2,000.00	0	✓		DoA	DA
89. Support the implementation of GPSNP 2 (mango and cashew plantation, construction of earth dam and rehabilitation of feeder road) to mitigate climate change	Atrapa, Bungaya, Krenkuase, Sunsumpe, & Kwame Duro		0	5,000.00	3,000.00	0	✓		DA	DoA
90. Sensitise 15 communities on the adoption of climate resilient measures	Selected Communities		0	15,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DoA	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> Provide efficient transportation networks in the district										
<b>Programme :</b> Transportation Programme										
91. Facilitate Construction of District Capital Town Roads	Kajaji		0	2000,000.00	0	0	✓		FR	DA
92. Rehabilitation of feeder roads	Kajaji – Krenkuase, Bakpa, Krenkuase – Ayikekope, Deiffour- Dadetoklo etc		0	5500,000.00	0	0	✓		FR	DA
93. Completion of 5.5 km roads	Kajaji - Ningo		0	0	0	700,000.00 (GPSNP)	✓		GPSNP	DA

<b>Sub-totals</b>			0	7,515,000.00	0	700,000.00	✓			
<b>Objective:</b> To increase electricity coverage in the district by 2026										
<b>Programme :</b> Energy Enhancement Programme										
94. Facilitate Extension of electricity and Maintenance of Street Lights	District wide		0	50,000.00	0	0	✓		VRA	DA
95. Support Island communities on solar powered grid	Island Communities		0	25,000.00	0	0	✓		VRA	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			0	75,000.00	0	0	✓		VRA	DA
<b>Objective:</b> To prepare layouts for Major communities in the district by 2026										
<b>Programme :</b> Physical Planning programme										
96. Sensitize traditional authorities and landowners on benefits of obtaining a detailed local plan before allocating parcels of land	Bassa, Nyankontre, Bodinka, Premuase, Kajaji, Kojokrom, Kabonya and Asuoso		0	20,000.00	0	0	✓		PPD	DA
97. Development and approval of spatial and land use plans for major settlements in the district	Bassa, Nyankontre, Bodinka, Premuase, Kajaji, Kojokrom,		0	15,000.00	0	0	✓		PPD	DA
98. Organize statutory and Technical Planning meetings to review and approve building permits applications	Kajaji		0	25,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		PPD	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			0	60,000.00	10,000.00	0				
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure participatory governance at the local level										
<b>Programme :</b> Good Governance Programme										
99. Organize statutory meetings of the Assembly and General Assembly meetings	Kajaji		0	90,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA

100. Organize capacity building training for staff	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
101. Support the Implementation of Knowledge management and Learning framework Activities	Kajaji		0	25,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DPCU	DEPTS
102. Organize town hall meetings, Business Forum and public hearing	Kajaji		0	50,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
103. Maintenance & repairs of Assembly assets	Kajaji		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
104. Rehabilitation of old Assembly block/community centre	Kajaji		0	1,000,00.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
105. Completion of Bassa Police Barracks and Rehabilitation of Kojokrom Police Station	Bassa and Kojokrom		0	1,200,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	HoWs
106. Construction of a district Court	Kajaji		0	1,200,00.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
107. Carry out monitoring and evaluation of development projects	Kajaji		0	85,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
108. Strengthening of substructures	Kajaji		0	50,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
109. Sensitise/Disseminate the DMTDP to Communities	The two Area Councils		0	30,000.00	3,000.00	0	✓		DPCU	<u>DEPTS</u>
110. Meet the Political Leadership of the district on the preparation and implementation of the DMTDP	The major Political Parties		0	10,000.00	1,000.00	0	✓		DPCU	<u>DEPTS</u>
111. Support routine administrative activities of the DA and Decentralized Dept.	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	50,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
<b>Sub-Totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>685,000.00</b>	<b>110,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				

**TABLE 6.1.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2027**

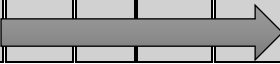








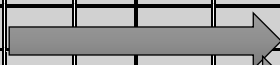


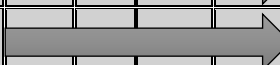
<b>Objective:</b> To Ensure Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture Production by 2027													
<b>Programme:</b> Agriculture Sustainability Programme													
Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Others (GHC)	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
1. Sensitize 100 farmers on Feed Ghana Programme i	District wide	→				0	25,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
2. Train 100 farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture in second quarter 2027.	District wide	→				0	5,000.00	0	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
3. Train 10 new FBOs on proper usage and handling of pesticides and disposal of empty pesticide containers.	Kajaji	→				0	5,800.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
4. Carry out monitoring of all Agric activities in the district	District wide	→				0	15,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
5. Train ten (10) FBOs in safe use of agro chemicals.	Kajaji	→				0	10,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
6. Train 100 livestock farmers in dry season feeding of animals.	3 market centres	→				0	80,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
7. Organization of Farmers Day Celebration	Selected community	→				0	150,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
8. Organize training for 60 peoples in fish processing/cut fish production	Kajaji, Kojokrom, Asuoso, nyankontre, Bassa, Premuase and Bodinka,	→				0	20,000.00	15,000.00	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
9. Continue to Facilitate the resolution of conflicts between farmers and herdsmen	District wide	→				0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU

10. Continue to facilitate the construction of a warehouse for Agric produce	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
11. Continue to facilitate the establishment of a mechanisation centre in the district	Kajaji		0	15,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
12. Continue to facilitate the use of the Volta Lake for irrigation purposes	Kabonya, Dadetoklo, Deiffour		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
13. Continue to Sensitise the youth on the need to engage in agriculture	District wide		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
14. Continue diésasse surveillance on poultry Product in the district	District wide		0	10,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
15. Continue to facilitate posting of extension officers to the district	District wide		0	10,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>495,880.00</b>	<b>55,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To create an enabling Environment for improved revenue mobilisation by 2027										
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue Enhancement Programme										
16. Complete 3 Model Markets towards the 24 Hour Economy	Kajaji, Nyankontre and Bassa		0	6,000,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	TAs
17. Continue to conduct Revenue Mapping in the district	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	5,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓		
18. Sensitise and educate rate payers on payment of rates/taxes	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	DA	TA
19. Regular monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	DA	TA
20. Continue award schemes to motivate revenue collectors	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	20,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	DA	TA
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>6,045,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To ensure sustainable Fisheries sector in the district										


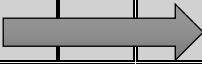
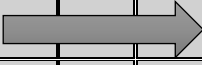






<b>Programme: Fisheries management Programme</b>													
21. Continue the production of cage fishing to avoid over exploitation of the volta lake	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour, Bassa and Kabonya					0	50,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	Fisheries	DA
22. Link up with the national pre-mix to provide pre-mix to fishermen in the district	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	0	3,000.00	0		✓	Fisheries	DA
23. Support enforces the fisheries laws in the district	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	0	5,000.00	0		✓	Fisheries	DA
24. Continue Training of Productive Inclusion beneficiaries, fish processing and packaging	Kajaji, Nketiakrom, Nyankontre, Bodinka, Kabonya, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	0	5,000.00	0		✓	GPSNP	DA
<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective: To create employment opportunities through LED by 2027</b>													
<b>Programme: LED Programme</b>													
25. identify local resources and opportunities	District Wide					0	0	3,000.00	0		✓	BAC	DA
26. Identify and initiate LED activities	District Wide					0	0	2,000.00	0		✓	BAC	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective: To Promote tourism initiatives in the district by 2027</b>													
<b>Programme: Tourism Promotion Programme</b>													
27. Continue the identification and development of tourism sites in the district.	Digya National Park					0	5,000.00	2,000.00	0		✓	GAME & WILDLIFE	DA
28. Embark on Cultural Promotion and Peaceful inter-ethnic Co-existence	Selected Communities					0	10,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	Dist. Cultural Officer










29. Support the Yam festivals of Nkomi and Bassa Traditional Areas to promote tourism in the district	Bassa and Kajaji					0	20,000.00	2,000.00	0	✓		GAME & WILDLIFE	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To improve quality healthcare in the district by 2027													
<b>Programme:</b> Health promotion Programme													
30. Construction of 2No. CHPS compounds	Bungaya and Hausakope					0	2,000,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
31. Rehabilitation of CHPS compound	Tordzikope					0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
32. Complete Construction of 3No. CHPS compounds	Bakpa Kabonya and Ohiasomawo					0	3,000,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
33. Complete Construction of 1No. NHIS Office in the district	Kajaji					0	1,000,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
34. Complete Construction of Maternity wards at kojokrom health centre compound	Kojokrom					0	600,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
35. Organize quarterly HIV/AIDS meetings and implementation of HIV/AIDS programs in the district	District Wide					0	60,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
36. Building capacity for health staff	Kajaji, Bassa and Kojokrom					0	20,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
37. Organize community and stakeholder sensitization on family planning	Bassa, Premuase, Nyankontre, Dadetoklo, Kojokrom, Kabonya and Kajaji					0	20,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
8. Construction of 2No. Nurses bungalow	Kojokrom and Prmuase					0	1,400,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
<b>Sub-totals</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>7,750,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To improve access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the district													










Programme: Water and Sanitation Programme											
39. Drilling, Construction and mechanization of 15No. Boreholes	Selected Communities		0	1,800,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	CWSA	
40. Facilitate the expansion of both Kajaji and Bassa water systems to serve the entire district	Bassa and Kajaji		0	10,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	CWSA	
41. Complete Construction of 1no. meat shop	Kajaji		0	0	0	100,000.00(DACF-RFG)	✓		DA	DEHU	
42. Repair and Maintenance of 10No Boreholes	Kajaji, Bassa, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Atrapa, Asuoso, Bodinka and Deiffou		0	250,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	CWSA	
43. Orgarnise of National Sanitation Day	Kajaji		0	25,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	TA	
44. Procurement of 4No. refuse containers	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC	
45. Construction of toilet facility at Kajaji Senior High School	Kajaji		0	500,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES	
46. Evacuation of refuse dams and maintenance of final dumling site	Kajaji, Premuase, Kojokrom		0	500,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC	
47. Carry Out District Wide Fumigation exercise	District Wide		0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC	
48. Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation	Selected Communities		0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC	
49. Acquisition of Final Disposal site	Kajaji		0	250,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC	
50. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Kajaji		0	380,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC	
51. Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Selected Communities		0	100,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC	

52. Procurement of Sanitary Tools/Cleaning materials	Kajaji		0	92,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
53. Monitoring and Supervision of environmental Service Providers	Selected communities		0	10,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>4,397,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To Support build a resilient education sector in the district <b>Programme:</b> Education Support Programme										
54. Complete Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with Toilet Facility at Wayokope DA primary	Wayokope		0	200,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
55. Complete Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom Block at ST. Mary's JHS	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
56. Construction of 2No. JHS blocks	Kabonya and SDA Kajaji		0	600,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
57. Construction of 2No. 3-unit Classroom Block	Gyemoase and Ayetsekope		0	1,200,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
58. Completion of 1No. Dining Hall at Kajaji SHS	Kajaji		0	0	0	300,000.00	✓		DA	GES
59. Complete Rehabilitation of 1no 3-unit classroom block	Ningo		0	0	0	250,000.00	✓		DA	GES
60. Rehabilitation/renovation of 3No. 3 Classroom blocks for JHS	Nyankontre R/C, Bakpakope D/A & Nyankontre SDA		0	900,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
61. Complete Construction of JHS block	Dadetoklo		0	600,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
62. Procurement of 300 Ortogonal tables and chairs (Metal) for KG schools	Selected Schools		0	375,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
63. Procurement of 1000 dual desks (Metal) for public primary schools	Selected Schools		0	950,541.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
64. Procurement of 700 Mono Desks (Metal) for JHS and SHS	Selected Schools		0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES

65. Procurement of 100 tables and chairs for teachers	Selected Schools		0	165,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
66. Support for the organization of B.E.C.E MOCK Examinations	Selected Schools		0	40,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
67. Organizing my first day at school and Independence Day	Selected Schools		0	150,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,130,541.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>550,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To provide access to all public structures in the district by 2027 <b>Programme:</b> Disability Inclusive Programme										
68. Make all newly initiated projects conform to the disability accessibility criteria	Project areas		0	100,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	SWCD
69. Train and support PWDs on income generating activities and vocational skills	Kajaji		0	100,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	SWCD
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To create more awareness on child protection laws and policies <b>Programme:</b> Child Development Programme										
70. organize child protection and promotion activities	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	5,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
71. Facilitate the settlement of child maintenance, Paternity, and Child Custody at the office	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	7,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
72. Create awareness on child protection laws and policies	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	6,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To Provide employment opportunities for the youth <b>Programme:</b> Youth Empowerment Programme										
73. Support in the creation of jobs for the youth through LED and Feed Ghana	District wide		0	8,000.00	0	0	✓		YEA	DA

74. Introduction of the youth into catfish rearing	District wide		0	120,000.00	0	0	✓		YEA	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>128,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To improve forest cover in the district by 2027										
<b>Programme:</b> Afforestation Programme										
75. Support the planting of trees to restore loss forest cover	Selected Communities		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		Forestry and wildlife	DA
76. Sensitise 30 communities on the use of LPG	Selected Communities		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		Forestry and wildlife	DA
77. Embark on bushfire campaigns	Selected Communities		0	11,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		GFS	Forestry and wildlife
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>31,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To promote environmental health to support sustainable development										
<b>Programme:</b> Waste management Programme										
78. Sensitise the public on indiscriminate disposal of solid and liquid waste	Selected Communities		0	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DEHU	DoA
79. Educate the public about Indiscriminate use of weedicide	Selected Communities		0	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DEHU	DoA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To reduce Vulnerability and variability to climate change by 2027										
<b>Programme :</b> Climate Change Adaptation Programme										
80. Train 100 farmers on climate change agriculture practices	Selected Communities		0	10,000.00	2,000.00	0	✓		DoA	DA
81. Support the implementation of GPSNP 2 (mango and cashew plantation, construction of earth dam and rehabilitation of feeder road) to mitigate climate change	Atrapa, Bungaya, Krenkuase, Sunsumpe, & Kwame Duro		0	5,000.00	3,000.00	0	✓		DA	DoA
82. Sensitise 15 communities on the adoption of climate resilient measures	Selected Communities		0	15,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DoA	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> Provide efficient transportation networks in the district										
<b>Programme :</b> Transportation Programme										

83. Facilitate Construction of District Capital Town Roads	Kajaji		0	2000,000.00	0	0	✓		FR	DA
84. Rehabilitation of feeder roads	Kajaji – Atrapa, Krenkuase, Bakpa, Krenkuase – Ayikekope, Deiffour-Dadetoklo etc		0	5500,000.00	0	0	✓		FR	DA
85. Facilitate Extension of electricity and Maintenance of Street Lights	Selected areas		0	15,000.00	0	0	✓		VRA	DA
86. Completion of 5.5 km roads	Kajaji - Ningo		0	0	0	700,000.00 (GPSNP)	✓		GPSNP	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>7,515,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To increase electricity coverage in the district by 2027										
<b>Programme :</b> Energy Enhancement Programme										
Facilitate Extension of electricity and Maintenance of Street Lights	District wide		0	50,000.00	0	0			VRA	DA
88. Support Island communities on solar powered grid	Island Communities		0	25,000.00	0	0			VRA	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>75,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To prepare layouts for Major communities in the district by 2026										
<b>Programme :</b> Physical Planning programme										
89. Sensitize traditional authorities and landowners on benefits of obtaining a detailed local plan before allocating parcels of land	Bassa, Nyankontre, Bodinka, Premuase, Kajaji, Kojokrom, Kabonya and Asuoso		0	20,000.00	0	0	✓		PPD	DA
90. Development and approval of spatial and land use plans for major settlements in the district	Bassa, Nyankontre, Bodinka, Premuase, Kajaji, Kojokrom,		0	15,000.00	0	0	✓		PPD	DA
91. Organize statutory and Technical Planning meetings to review and approve building permits applications	Kajaji		0	25,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		PPD	DA

<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure participatory governance at the local level										
<b>Programme :</b> Good Governance Programme										
92. Organize statutory meetings of the Assembly and General Assembly meetings	Kajaji		0	90,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
93. Organize capacity building training for staff	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
94. Organize town hall meetings, Business Forum and public hearing	Kajaji		0	50,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
95. Support the Implementation of Knowledge management and Learning framework Activities	Kajaji		0	25,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DPCU	DEPTS
96. Maintenance & repairs of Assembly assets	Kajaji		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
97. Sensitisation on Mid-year review of the AAP/DMTDP			0	10,000.00	4,000.00	0	✓		DPCU	DEPTS
98. Carry out monitoring and evaluation of development projects	Kajaji		0	85,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
99. Strengthening of substructures	Kajaji		0	50,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
100. Support routine administrative activities of the DA and Decentralized Dept.	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	50,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
<b>Sub-Totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>685,000.00</b>	<b>110,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				


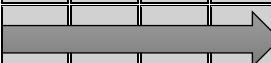
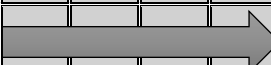



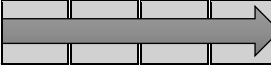
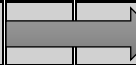
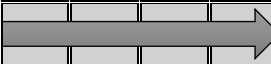
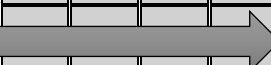
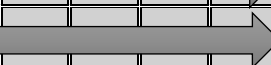


**TABLE 6.1.3: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2028**




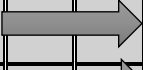
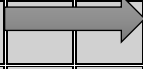

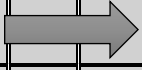
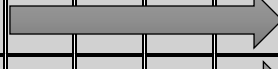

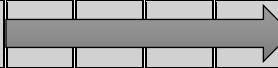
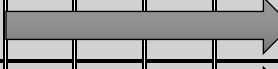

<b>Objective:</b> To Ensure Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture Production by 2028													
<b>Programme:</b> Agriculture Sustainability Programme													
Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Others (GHC)	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
1. Sensitize 150 farmers on Feed Ghana Programme	District wide	→				0	25,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
2. Train 200 farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture in second quarter 2028.	District wide	→				0	5,000.00	0	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
3. Train 15 new FBOs on proper usage and handling of pesticides and disposal of empty pesticide containers.	Kajaji	→				0	5,800.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
4. Carry out monitoring of all Agric activities in the district	District wide	→				0	20,000.00	0	0		✓		
5. Train 100 livestock farmers in dry season feeding of animals.	3 market centers	→				0	80,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
6. Organization of Farmers Day Celebration	Selected community	→				0	150,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
7. Organize training for 60 peoples in fish processing/cut fish production	Kajaji, Kojokrom, Asuoso, nyankontre, Bassa, Premuase and Bodinka,	→				0	20,000.00	15,000.00	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
8. Continue to Facilitate the resolution of conflicts between farmers and herdsmen	District wide	→				0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU










9. Continue to facilitate the construction of a warehouse for Agric produce	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
10. Continue to facilitate the establishment of a mechanisation centre in the district	Kajaji		0	15,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
11. Continue to facilitate the use of the Volta Lake for irrigation purposes	Kabonya, Dadetoklo, Deiffour		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
12. Continue to Sensitise the youth on the need to engage in agriculture	District wide		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
13. Continue diésasse surveillance on poultry Product in the district	District wide		0	10,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
14. Continue to facilitate posting of extension officers to the district	District wide		0	10,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>500,880.00</b>	<b>55,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To create an enabling Environment for improved revenue mobilisation by 2028										
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue Enhancement Programme										
15. Complete 3 Model Markets towards the 24 Hour Economy	Kajaji, Nyankontre and Bassa		0	6,000,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	TAs
16. Sensitise and educate rate payers on payment of rates/taxes	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	DA	TA
17. Continue regular monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	DA	TA
18. Continue award schemes to motivate revenue collectors	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	20,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	DA	TA



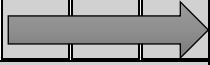





<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>6,045,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>					
<b>Objective:</b> To ensure sustainable Fisheries sector in the district												
<b>Programme:</b> Fisheries management Programme												
19. Continue the production of cage fishing to avoid over exploitation of the volta lake	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour, Bassa and Kabonya				0	50,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	Fisheries	DA
20. Link up with the national pre-mix to provide pre-mix to fishermen in the district	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa				0	0	3,000.00	0		✓	Fisheries	DA
21. Support enforces the fisheries laws in the district	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa				0	0	5,000.00	0		✓	Fisheries	DA
22. Continue Training of Productive Inclusion beneficiaries, fish processing and packaging	Kajaji, Nketiakrom, Nyankontre ,Bodinka, Kabonya Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa				0	0	5,000.00	0		✓	GPSNP	DA
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>					
<b>Objective:</b> To create employment opportunities through LED by 2028												
<b>Programme:</b> LED Programme												
23. identify local resources and opportunities	District Wide				0	0	3,000.00	0		✓	BAC	DA
24. Identify and initiate LED activities	District Wide				0	0	2,000.00	0		✓	BAC	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>					
<b>Objective:</b> To Promote tourism initiatives in the district by 2028												
<b>Programme:</b> Tourism Promotion Programme												
25. Continue the identification and development of tourism sites in the district.	Digya National Park				0	5,000.00	2,000.00	0		✓	GAME & WILDLIFE	DA
26. Support the Yam festivals of Nkomi and Bassa Traditional	Bassa and Kajaji				0	20,000.00	2,000.00	0		✓	GAME & WILDLIFE	DA

Areas to promote tourism in the district													
<b>Sub-totals</b>					0	25,000.00	4,000.00	0					
<b>Objective:</b> To improve quality healthcare in the district by 2028													
<b>Programme:</b> Health promotion Programme													
27. Construction of 2No. CHPS compounds	Bungaya and Hausakope				0	2,000,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS	
28. Rehabilitation of CHPS compound	Tordzikope				0	350,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS	
29. Complete Construction of 3No. CHPS compounds	Bakpa Kabonya and Ohiasomawo				0	3,000,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS	
30. Complete Construction of 1No. NHIS Office in the district	Kajaji				0	1,000,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS	
31. Complete Construction of Maternity wards at kojokrom health centre compound	Kojokrom				0	600,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS	
32. Organize quarterly HIV/AIDS meetings and implementation of HIV/AIDS programs in the District	District Wide				0	60,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS	
33. Building capacity for health staff	Kajaji, Bassa and Kojokrom				0	20,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS	
34. Organize community and stakeholder sensitization on family planning	Bassa, Premuase, Nyankontre, Dadetoklo, Kojokrom, Kabonya and Kajaji				0	20,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS	
35. Construction of Nurses bungalow	Kojokrom				0	700,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS	
<b>Sub-totals</b>					0	7,750,000.00	0	0					
<b>Objective:</b> To improve access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the district													
<b>Programme:</b> Water and Sanitation Programme													










36. Drilling, Construction and mechanization of 15No. Boreholes	Premuase, Bungaya, Dadetoklo, Deiffour, Kabonya, Kojokrom, Atrpa Nyakontre, Koto Akura, Kwame Duro, Koto, Anala, Manpongma		0	1,800,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	CWSA
37. Facilitate the expansion of both Kajaji and Bassa water systems to serve the entire district	Bassa and Kajaji		0	10,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	CWSA
38. Complete Construction of 1no. meat shop	Kajaji		0	0	0	100,000.00(DACF-RFG)	✓	DA	DEHU
39. Repair and Maintenance of 10No Boreholes	Kajaji, Bassa, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Atrapa, Asuoso, Bodinka and Deiffou		0	250,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	CWSA
40. Orgarnise of National Sanitation Day	Kajaji		0	25,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	TA
41. Procurement of 4No. refuse containers	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	RCC
42. Evacuation of refuse dams and maintenance of final dumling site	Kajaji, Premuase, Kojokrom		0	500,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	RCC
43. Carry Out District Wide Fumigation exercise	District Wide		0	350,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	RCC
44. Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation	Selected Communities		0	350,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	RCC
45. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Kajaji		0	380,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	RCC
46. Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Selected Communities		0	100,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	RCC
47. Procurement of Sanitary Tools/Cleaning materials	Kajaji		0	92,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	RCC
48. Monitoring and Supervision of environmental Service Providers	Selected communities		0	10,000.00	0	0	✓	DA	RCC

<b>Sub-totals</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>4,397,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To Support build a resilient education sector in the district												
<b>Programme:</b> Education Support Programme												
49. Construction of 4No 3-unit classroom blocks	Moriji, Belaba, Ganykope and wanzam				0	1,800,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
50. Rehabilitation of 4No. 3-unit classroom Blocks	Kajaji Deiffour, Bakpa and Kojokrom				0	1,050,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES
51. Construction of JHS block and Teachers Bungalow	Kabonya				0	1,500,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
52. Completion of 1No. 3-unit Classroom Block	Madi				0	600,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
53. Construction of JHS block	SDA Kajaji				0	600,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
54. Complete Construction of 1No. District Education Directorate office complex	Kajaji				0	1,000,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
55. Rehabilitation/renovation of 3No. 3 Classroom blocks for JHS	Nyankontre R/C, Bakpakope D/A & Nyankontre SDA				0	900,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES
56. Complete Construction of JHS block	Dadetoklo				0	600,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES
57. Procurement of 300 Ortagonal tables and chairs (Metal) for KG schools	Selected Schools				0	375,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
58. Procurement of 1000 dual desks (Metal) for public primary schools	Selected Schools				0	950,541.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
59. Procurement of 700 Mono Desks (Metal) for JHS and SHS	Selected Schools				0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
60. Procurement of 100 tables and chairs for teachers	Selected Schools				0	165,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES

61. Support for the organization of B.E.C.E MOCK Examinations	Selected Schools		0	45,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
62. Organizing my first day at school and Independence Day	Selected Schools		0	160,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>10,095,541</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To provide access to all public structures in the district by 2028										
<b>Programme:</b> Disability Inclusive Programme										
63. Make all newly initiated projects conform to the disability accessibility criteria	Project areas		0	100,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	SWCD
64. Train and support PWDs on income generating activities and vocational skills	Kajaji		0	100,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	SWCD
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To create more awareness of child protection laws and policies										
<b>Programme:</b> Child Development Programme										
65. organize child protection and promotion activities	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	5,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
66. Facilitate the settlement of child maintenance, Paternity, and Child Custody at the office	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	7,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
67. Create awareness on child protection laws and policies	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	6,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To Provide employment opportunities for the youth										
<b>Programme:</b> Youth Empowerment Programme										
68. Support in the creation of jobs for the youth through LED and Feed Ghana	District wide		0	8,000.00	0	0	✓		YEA	DA
69. Introduction of the youth into catfish rearing	District wide		0	120,000.00	0	0	✓		YEA	DA

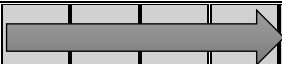




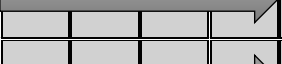
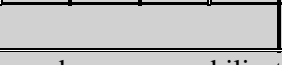


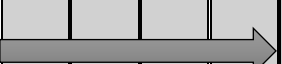
<b>Sub-totals</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>128,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To improve forest cover in the district by 2028												
<b>Programme:</b> Afforestation Programme												
70. Support the planting of trees to restore loss forest cover	Selected Communities			0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		Forestry and wildlife	DA	
71. Sensitise 30 communities on the use of LPG	Selected Communities			0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		Forestry and wildlife	DA	
72. Embark on bushfire campaigns	Selected Communities			0	11,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		GFS	Forestry and wildlife	
<b>Sub-totals</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>31,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>					
<b>Objective:</b> To promote environmental health to support sustainable development												
<b>Programme:</b> Waste management Programme												
73. Sensitise the public on indiscriminate disposal of solid and liquid waste	Selected Communities			0	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DEHU	DoA	
74. Educate the public about Indiscriminate use of weedicide	Selected Communities			0	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DEHU	DoA	
<b>Sub-totals</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>					
<b>Objective:</b> To reduce Vulnerability and variability to climate change by 2028												
<b>Programme :</b> Climate Change Adaptation Programme												
75. Train 100 farmers on climate change agriculture practices	Selected Communities			0	10,000.00	2,000.00	0	✓		DoA	DA	
76. Support the implementation of GPSNP 2 (mango and cashew plantation, construction of earth dam and rehabilitation of feeder road) to mitigate climate change	Atrapa, Bungaya, Krenkuase, Sunsumpe, & Kwame Duro			0	5,000.00	3,000.00	0	✓		DA	DoA	
77. Sensitise 15 communities on the adoption of climate resilient measures	Selected Communities			0	15,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DoA	DA	

<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> Provide efficient transportation networks in the district										
<b>Programme :</b> Transportation Programme										
78. Facilitate Construction of District Capital Town Roads	Kajaji		0	2000,000.00	0	0	✓		FR	DA
79. Rehabilitation of feeder roads	Kajaji – Krenkuase, Bakpa, Krenkuase – Ayikekope, Deiffour-Dadetoklo etc		0	5500,000.00	0	0	✓		FR	DA
80. Facilitate Extension of electricity and Maintenance of Street Lights	District wide		0	15,000.00	0	0	✓		VRA	DA
81. Completion of 5.5 km roads	Kajaji - Ningo		0	0	0	700,000.00 (GPSNP)	✓		GPSNP	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>7,515,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To increase electricity coverage in the district by 2028										
<b>Programme :</b> Energy Enhancement Programme										
82. Facilitate Extension of electricity and Maintenance of Street Lights	District wide		0	50,000.00	0	0			VRA	DA
83. Support Island communities on solar powered grid	Island Communities		0	25,000.00	0	0			VRA	DA
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>75,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To prepare layouts for Major communities in the district by 2028										
<b>Programme :</b> Physical Planning programme										
84. Sensitize traditional authorities and landowners on benefits of obtaining a detailed local plan before allocating parcels of land	Bassa, Nyankontre, Bodinka, Premuase, Kajaji, Kojokrom, Kabonya and Asuoso		0	20,000.00	0	0	✓		PPD	DA
85. Development and approval of spatial and land use plans for major settlements in the district	Bassa, Nyankontre, Bodinka, Premuase, Kajaji, Kojokrom,		0	15,000.00	0	0	✓		PPD	DA












86. Organize statutory and Technical Planning meetings to review and approve building permits applications	Kajaji		0	25,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		PPD	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure participatory governance at the local level										
<b>Programme :</b> Good Governance Programme										
87. Organize statutory meetings of the Assembly and General Assembly meetings	Kajaji		0	90,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
88. Organize capacity building training for staff	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
89. Organize town hall meetings, Business Forum and public hearing	Kajaji		0	50,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
90. Support the Implementation of Knowledge management and Learning framework Activities	Kajaji		0	25,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DPCU	DEPTS
91. Maintenance & repairs of Assembly assets	Kajaji		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
92. Carry out monitoring and evaluation of development projects	Kajaji		0	85,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
93. Strengthening of substructures	Kajaji		0	50,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
94. Support routine administrative activities of the DA and Decentralized Dept.	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	50,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
<b>Sub-Totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>685,000.00</b>	<b>110,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				

**TABLE 6.1.4: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2029**





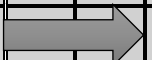








<b>Objective:</b> To Ensure Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture Production by 2029													
<b>Programme:</b> Agriculture Sustainability Programme													
Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Others (GHC)	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
1. Sensitize 150 farmers on Feed Ghana Programme	District wide	→				0	25,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
2. Train 250 farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture in second quarter 2029.	District wide	→				0	5,000.00	0	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
3. Train 15 new FBOs on proper usage and handling of pesticides and disposal of empty pesticide containers.	Kajaji	→				0	5,800.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
4. Carry out monitoring of all Agric activities in the district	District wide	→				0	20,000.00	0	0		✓		
5. Train 100 livestock farmers in dry season feeding of animals.	3 market centers	→				0	80,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
6. Organization of Farmers Day Celebration	Selected community	→				0	150,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
7. Organize training for 60 peoples in fish processing/cut fish production	Kajaji, Kojokrom, Asuoso, nyankontre, Bassa, Premuase and Bodinka,	→				0	20,000.00	15,000.00	0	✓		Dept. of Agric.	DPCU

8. Continue to Facilitate the resolution of conflicts between farmers and herdsmen	District wide		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
9. Continue to facilitate the construction of a warehouse for Agric produce	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
10. Continue to facilitate the establishment of a mechanisation centre in the district	Kajaji		0	15,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
11. Continue to facilitate the use of the Volta Lake for irrigation purposes	Kabonya, Dadetoklo, Deiffour		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
12. Continue to Sensitise the youth on the need to engage in agriculture	District wide		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
13. Continue diésasse surveillance on poultry Product in the district	District wide		0	10,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
14. Continue to facilitate posting of extension officers to the district	District wide		0	10,000.00	0	0		✓	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>500,880.00</b>	<b>55,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To create an enabling Environment for improved revenue mobilisation by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Revenue Enhancement Programme										
15. Complete 3 Model Markets towards the 24 Hour Economy	Kajaji, Nyankontre and Bassa		0	6,000,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	TAs
16. Construction of two mini markets	Aboagye Addae and Akroka		0	4,000,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	TAs
17. Sensitise and educate rate payers on payment of rates/taxes	Kajaji, Nyankontre, Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0		✓	DA	TA

18. Continue regular monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓	DA	TA
19. Continue award schemes to motivate revenue collectors	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	20,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓	DA	TA
<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>6,045,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>Objective:</b> To ensure sustainable Fisheries sector in the district												
<b>Programme:</b> Fisheries management Programme												
20. Continue the production of cage fishing to avoid over exploitation of the volta lake	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour, Bassa and Kabonya					0	50,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓	Fisheries	DA
21. Link up with the national pre-mix to provide pre-mix to fishermen in the district	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	0	3,000.00	0	✓	Fisheries	DA
22. Support enforces the fisheries laws in the district	Kajaji, Nyankontre , Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	0	5,000.00	0	✓	Fisheries	DA
23. Continue Training of Productive Inclusion Beneficiaries, fish processing and packaging	Kajaji, Nketiakrom, Nyankontre ,Bodinka, Kabonya Kojokrom, Deiffour and Bassa					0	0	5,000.00	0	✓	GPSNP	DA
<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>Objective:</b> To create employment opportunities through LED by 2029												
<b>Programme:</b> LED Programme												
24. identify local resources and opportunities	District Wide					0	0	3,000.00	0	✓	BAC	DA
25. Identify and initiate LED activities	District Wide					0	0	2,000.00	0	✓	BAC	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>Objective:</b> To Promote tourism initiatives in the district by 2029												
<b>Programme:</b> Tourism Promotion Programme												

26. Continue the identification and development of tourism sites in the district.	Digya National Park		0	5,000.00	2,000.00	0	✓		GAME & WILDLIFE	DA
27. Support the Yam festivals of Nkomi and Bassa Traditional Areas to promote tourism in the district	Bassa and Kajaji		0	20,000.00	2,000.00	0	✓		GAME & WILDLIFE	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To improve quality healthcare in the district by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Health promotion Programme										
28. Construction of 3No. CHPS compounds	Bungaya Old Nkomi and Hausakope		0	2,000,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS
29. Rehabilitation of CHPS compound	Tordzikope		0	350,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS
30. Complete Construction of 3No. CHPS compounds	Bakpa Kabonya and Ohiasomawo		0	3,000,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
31. Complete Construction of 1No. NHIS Office in the district	Kajaji		0	1,000,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
32. Complete Construction of Maternity wards at kojokrom health centre compound	Kojokrom		0	600,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
33. Organize quarterly HIV/AIDS meetings and implementation of HIV/AIDS programs in the District	District Wide		0	60,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS
34. Building capacity for health staff	Kajaji, Bassa and Kojokrom		0	20,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GHS
35. Organize community and stakeholder sensitization on family planning	Bassa, Premuase, Nyankontre, Dadetoklo, Kojokrom, Kabonya and Kajaji		0	20,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS
36. Construction of Nurses bungalow	Kojokrom		0	700,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GHS




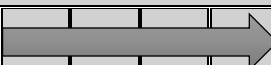




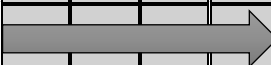


<b>Sub-totals</b>				0	7,750,000.00	0	0				
<b>Objective:</b> To improve access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the district											
<b>Programme:</b> Water and Sanitation Programme											
37. Drilling, Construction and mechanization of 15No. Boreholes	Premuase, Bungaya, Dadetoklo, Deiffour, Kabonya, Kojokrom, Atrapa Nyakontre, Koto Akura, Kwame Duro, Koto, Anala, Manpongma Sumsumpe and Akroka			0	1,800,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	CWSA
38. Facilitate the expansion of both Kajaji and Bassa water systems to serve the entire district	Bassa and Kajaji			0	10,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	CWSA
39. Complete Construction of 1no. meat shop	Kajaji			0	0	0	100,000.00 (DACF-RFG)	✓		DA	DEHU
40. Repair and Maintenance of 10No Boreholes	Kajaji, Bassa, Nyakontre, Kojokrom, Atrapa, Asuoso, Bodinka and Deiffou			0	250,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	CWSA
41. Organise of National Sanitation Day	Kajaji			0	25,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	TA
42. Procurement of 4No. refuse containers	Kajaji			0	200,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
43. Evacuation of refuse dams and maintenance of final dumpling site	Kajaji, Premuase, Kojokrom			0	500,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
44. Carry Out District Wide Fumigation exercise	District Wide			0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
45. Support implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation	Selected Communities			0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
46. Implement Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP)	Kajaji			0	380,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC


47. Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	Selected Communities		0	100,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
48. Procurement of Sanitary Tools/Cleaning materials	Kajaji		0	92,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
49. Monitoring and Supervision of environmental Service Providers	Selected communities		0	10,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	RCC
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>4,397,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To Support build a resilient education sector in the district										
<b>Programme:</b> Education Support Programme										
50. Construction of 4No 3-unit classroom blocks	Moriji, Belaba Akpokplikope and wanzam		0	1,800,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
51. Rehabilitation of 4No. 3-unit classroom Blocks	Kajaji Deiffour, Bakpa and Kojokrom		0	1,050,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES
52. Construction of JHS block and Teachers Bungalow	Kabonya		0	1,500,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
53. Construction of JHS block	SDA Kajaji		0	600,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
54. Complete Construction of 1No. District Education Directorate office complex	Kajaji		0	1,000,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
55. Rehabilitation/renovation of 3No. 3 Classroom blocks for JHS	Nyankontre R/C, Bakpakope D/A & Nyankontre SDA		0	900,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES
56. Complete Construction of JHS block	Dadetoklo		0	600,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES
57. Procurement of 300 Ortagonal tables and chairs (Metal) for KG schools	Selected Schools		0	375,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
58. Procurement of 1000 dual desks (Metal) for public primary schools	Selected Schools		0	950,541.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
59. Procurement of 700 Mono Desks (Metal) for JHS and SHS	Selected Schools		0	350,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES

60. Procurement of 100 tables and chairs for teachers	Selected Schools		0	165,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	GES
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,940,541.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>550,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To provide access to all public structures in the district by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Disability Inclusive Programme										
61. Make all newly initiated projects conform to the disability accessibility criteria	Project areas		0	100,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	SWCD
62. Train and support PWDs on income generating activities and vocational skills	Kajaji		0	100,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	SWCD
63. Support for the organization of B.E.C.E MOCK Examinations	Selected Schools		0	50,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES
64. Organizing my first day at school and Independence Day	Selected Schools		0	160,000.00	0	0		✓	DA	GES
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To create more awareness of child protection laws and policies										
<b>Programme:</b> Child Development Programme										
65. organize child protection and promotion activities	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	5,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
66. Facilitate the settlement of child maintenance, Paternity, and Child Custody at the office	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	7,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
67. Create awareness on child protection laws and policies	Kajaji, Bassa, Deiffour and Dadetoklo		0	6,000.00	0	0	✓		SWCD	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To Provide employment opportunities for the youth										
<b>Programme:</b> Youth Empowerment Programme										

68. Support in the creation of jobs for the youth through LED and Feed Ghana	District wide		0	8,000.00	0	0	✓		YEA	DA
69. Introduction of the youth into catfish rearing	District wide		0	120,000.00	0	0	✓		YEA	DA
70. Facilitate the Construction of astroturf in the district	Kajaji		0	3,600,000.00	0	0	✓		DA	Min. of Sports
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,728,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To improve forest cover in the district by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Afforestation Programme										
71. Support the planting of trees to restore loss forest cover	Selected Communities		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		Forestry and wildlife	DA
72. Sensitise 30 communities on the use of LPG	Selected Communities		0	10,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		Forestry and wildlife	DA
73. Embark on bushfire campaigns	Selected Communities		0	11,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		GFS	Forestry and wildlife
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>31,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To promote environmental health to support sustainable development										
<b>Programme:</b> Waste management Programme										
74. Sensitise the public on indiscriminate disposal of solid and liquid waste	Selected Communities		0	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DEHU	DoA
75. Educate the public about Indiscriminate use of weedicide	Selected Communities		0	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DEHU	DoA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To reduce Vulnerability and variability to climate change by 2029										
<b>Programme :</b> Climate Change Adaptation Programme										
76. Train 100 farmers on climate change agriculture practices	Selected Communities		0	10,000.00	2,000.00	0	✓		DoA	DA

77. Support the implementation of GPSNP 2 (mango and cashew plantation, construction of earth dam and rehabilitation of feeder road) to mitigate climate change	Atrapa, Bungaya, Krenkuase, Sunsumpe, & Kwame Duro		0	5,000.00	3,000.00	0	✓		DA	DoA
78. Sensitise 15 communities on the adoption of climate resilient measures	Selected Communities		0	15,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DoA	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> Provide efficient transportation networks in the district										
<b>Programme :</b> Transportation Programme										
79. Facilitate Construction of District Capital Town Roads	Kajaji		0	2000,000.00	0	0	✓		FR	DA
80. Rehabilitation of feeder roads	Kajaji – Krenkuase, Bakpa, Krenkuase – Ayikekope, Deiffour-Dadetoklo, etc		0	5500,000.00	0	0	✓		FR	DA
81. Facilitate Extension of electricity and Maintenance of Street Lights	District wide		0	15,000.00	0	0	✓		VRA	DA
82. Completion of 5.5 km roads	Kajaji - Ningo		0	0	0	700,000.00 (GPSNP)	✓		GPSNP	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>7,515,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700,000.00</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To increase electricity coverage in the district by 202										
<b>Programme :</b> Energy Enhancement Programme										
83. Facilitate Extension of electricity and Maintenance of Street Lights	District wide		0	50,000.00	0	0			VRA	DA
84. Support Island communities on solar powered grid	Island Communities		0	25,000.00	0	0			VRA	DA
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>75,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> To prepare layouts for Major communities in the district by 2029										
<b>Programme :</b> Physical Planning programme										

85. Sensitize traditional authorities and landowners on benefits of obtaining a detailed local plan before allocating parcels of land	Bassa, Nyankontre, Bodinka, Premuase, Kajaji, Kojokrom, Kabonya and Asuoso		0	20,000.00	0	0	✓		PPD	DA
86. Development and approval of spatial and land use plans for major settlements in the district	Bassa, Nyankontre, Bodinka, Premuase, Kajaji, Kojokrom,		0	15,000.00	0	0	✓		PPD	DA
87. Organize statutory and Technical Planning meetings to review and approve building permits applications	Kajaji		0	25,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		PPD	DA
<b>Sub-totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Objective:</b> Ensure participatory governance at the local level										
<b>Programme :</b> Good Governance Programme										
88. Organize statutory meetings of the Assembly and General Assembly meetings	Kajaji		0	90,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
89. Carry out Terminal Evaluation of the DMTDP	Selected Communities		0	20,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DPCU	Depts
90. Organize capacity building training for staff	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
91. Support the Implementation of Knowledge management and Learning framework Activities	Kajaji		0	25,000.00	5,000.00	0	✓		DPCU	DEPTS
92. Organize town hall meetings, Business Forum and public hearing	Kajaji		0	50,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
93. Maintenance & repairs of Assembly assets	Kajaji		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
94. Carry out monitoring and evaluation of development projects	Kajaji		0	85,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
95. Strengthening of substructures	Kajaji		0	50,000.00	10,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA

96. Support routine administrative activities of the DA and Decentralized Dept.	Kajaji		0	200,000.00	50,000.00	0	✓		DA	DA
<b>Sub-Totals</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>685,000.00</b>	<b>110,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>				

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### 7.0: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS (2026 – 2029)

#### 7.1.1: Introduction

The Preparation of a District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), is for the realisation of a Goal, objectives as well as target of an organisation. These can only be met when there are indicators to these targets. The main objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is to set these indicators to be certain of meeting the targets.

The overall goal of the district is to achieve sustainable growth by reducing poverty within an environment of transparent and accountable Governance. However, the objectives of the DMTDP are grouped under the various programmes of the identified development issues in the district.

#### 7.1.2 Identification and Analysis of Stakeholders Introduction

With active involvement of all DPCU members, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Local Communities and Assembly members on the stakeholder analysis, all types of stakeholders were identified (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stakeholders). It is therefore anticipated that they will effectively play their assigned responsibilities to ensure the successful implementation of the M&E plan.

**Table 7.1: Identification and Analysis of Stakeholders**

No	Stakeholders	Responsibilities/Information Needs/Interests & Involvement
1.	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Preparation of M&E guidelines, monitoring and preparation of assessment reports (APRs) on the implementation of DMTDPs
2.	Ministry of Finance	Release of Funds for the implementation of programmes and projects
3.	Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Policy formulation, monitoring and coordination
4.	Parliament / Members of Parliament	To brief constituents
5.	Regional Coordinating Council	Harmonization of districts M&E plans, monitor implementation of the DMTDPs and coordinate preparation of APRs
6.	District Assembly /Assembly Members	Preparation/review of the M&E plan, implementation of the M&E plan, monitoring and evaluation, preparation and dissemination of APRs
7.	Local community	Demand accountability, transparency, support data collection and participate in M&E
8.	Civil Society Organizations (Religious Bodies (FBOs), NGOs, CBOs, Disabled Groups and other Voluntary Organizations)	To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy
9.	Development Partners	To monitor utilization of fund inflow and production of APRs
10.	Media	Dissemination of information on the implementation of DMTDPs to the public
11.	Political Parties	To evaluate/critique performance of government
12.	Researchers/Institutions	APRs to serve as input for research

**Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework**

Goal: To achieve sustainable development by reducing poverty within an environment of transparent and accountable Governance										
Objective: Package Agriculture as a business in the district										
Programme: Agriculture Sustainability Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025 (2024 Data Used)	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
New industries established	At least 2 industries established by 2029	outcome	0	1	1	1	1	Kajaji and Premuae	Yearly	DDA, BAC, DA
New jobs created	Count of jobs created	outcome	0	20	20	20	20	District Wide	Yearly	DDA, BAC, DA, YEA
Tonnage increased in output of agriculture production	Maize	outcome	1,759	2,259	2,759	3,259	3,759	Entire District, (Kajaji market, Nyankontre market)	Yearly	DDA, DA
	Rice (Milled)	outcome	2,396	2,696	2,996	3,296	3,596			
	Sorghum	outcome	47.0	47.2	52.1	55,5	58,2			
	Cassava	outcome	40,382	45,382	50,382	55,382	60,382			
	Yam	outcome	401,242	411,242	421,242	431,242	441,242			
	Groundnut	outcome	4,357	4,857	5,357	5,857	6,357			
	Cowpea	outcome	1,302	1,352	1,402	1,452	1,502			
	Soyabean	outcome	27.9	29.9	31.9	33.9	35.9			
	Cashew	outcome	50	60	70	80	90			
Peper	outcome	53.2	63.2	73.2	83.2	92.2				

	Cattle	outcome	2,995	3,295	3,595	3,895	4,195			
	Sheep	outcome	3,077	3,427	3,777	4,127	4,477			
	Goat	outcome	2,418	2,618	2,818	3,018	3,218			
	Pig	outcome	1,352	1,402	1,452	1,502	1,552			
	Poultry	outcome	16,857	17,857	18,857	19,857	20,857			
<b>Objective:</b> To increase IGF by 60% in 2029										
<b>Programme :</b> Revenue Enhancement Programme										
A 24-hour market operational	At least two markets are constructed in Kajaji and Nyankontre	outcome	0	1	1	1	1	Kajaji and Nyankontre	Annually	DA, HoWs
20 Revenue enhanced due to improved skills in revenue collection	Organise 4 training courses for revenue collectors	outcome	0	1	1	1	1	District Assembly Hall	Annually	HR and Finance Dept.
<b>Objective:</b> Provide efficient transportation network in the district by 2029										
<b>Programme:</b> Transportation Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025 (2024 data used)	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Improved Road network in the district	Kilometres of Roads Rehabilitated /constructed	Outcome	35.02km	45km	55km	65km	75km	Urban, Rural	Yearly	DA, Feeder/Urban Roads
<b>Objective:</b> Improve access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the district										
<b>Programme:</b> Water and Sanitation Programme										

Water coverage improved in the district	Percentage of Population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	Outcome	52%	57%	62%	67%	75%	Urban, Rural	Yearly	DA, CWSA
improved sanitation services	% count of population with access to improved sanitation services	Outcome	30%	40%	50%	60%	80%	Both Urban and Rural Areas	Yearly	DA-DEHU
<b>Objective:</b> To increase electricity coverage in the district by 2029 <b>Programme:</b> Energy Enhancement Programme										
Increased electricity coverage in the district	% count of communities covered by electricity	Outcome	65%	67%	69%	71%	75%	New Areas	Yearly	DA, VRA
<b>Objective:</b> To reduce disaster and crime rate in the district by 2029 <b>Programme:</b> Disaster and Crime Programme										
Numbers of disasters reduced in the district	Number of communities affected by Disaster	Outcome	10	5	3	2	0	District wide	Yearly	NADMO, DA
Reported crime Cases reduced by 2029	Count of cases in crime	Outcome	7	7	3	1	0	Male, Female & Children	Yearly	GPS, DA
<b>Objective:</b> To create 300 employment opportunities for the youth by 2029 <b>Programme:</b> Youth Empowerment Programme										

Number of Youth provided with employable skills	Count of Youth provided with employable skills	Outcome	0	50	100	200	300	Male, Female	Yearly	BAC, YEA & DA
<b>Objective:</b> To ensure inclusive education for all by 2029 <b>Programme:</b> Education Support Programme										
School Infrastructure improved	Number of Schools blocks constructed/r ehabilitated	Outcome	2	3	3	3	3	Kajaji, Kojokrom, Wayokope, Kabonya, Bungaya etc	Yearly	DA & GES
	Percentage SSCE pass rate		81.0%	82.5%	85%	90%	95%	Girls, Boys	Yearly	GES, DA
	% Count of BECE pass rate in the district	Outcome	94.5%	95%	96%	97%	98%	Girls, Boys	Yearly	GES, DA
<b>Objective:</b> To facilitate effective and efficient health delivery in the district by 2029 <b>Programme:</b> Health promotion Programme										
Health delivery enhanced	Count of operational Health facilities in the district	outcome	13	15	17	19	21	Kajaji, Dadetoklo, Nyankontre, Bungaya, Kabonya, Kwame Duro	Yearly	GHS, DA
Proportion of the Population	% Count of the population	outcome	64.04%	74%	84%	94%	100%	Aged, individuals and indigenes	Yearly	NHIS, DA

with valid NHIS Card	with Valid NHIS cards									
Maternal Mortality Ratio reduced	Count of Maternal Mortality	outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Kajaji and Kojokrom Health centres	Yearly	GHS, DA
Malaria case fatality (Institutional) Maintain at zero	Number of Malaria case fatality (Institutional) recorded	outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Kajaji and Kojokrom Health centres	Yearly	GHS, DA
<b>Objective:</b> To reduce exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour										
<b>Programme:</b> Child Development Programme										
Recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse reduced	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	outcome	5	4	3	2	0	Male, Female	Yearly	DSD, DA
Child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services improved	Number of victim children benefitting from social welfare/social services	outcome	8	13	18	23	28	Male, Female	Yearly	DSD, DA
<b>Objective:</b> To ensure proper data collection for effective population management by 2029										
<b>Programme :</b> Population management programme										
Population managed with the use of birth and death data	Count on number of birth and death	outcome	Births=879 Death = 15	Births=920 Death = 15	Births=950 Death = 12	Births=950 Death = 12	Births=1,000 Death = 11	Male and Female	Yearly	Birth & Death, DA

Source: SEEDA DPCU 2025

### 7.1.3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR/WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

#### 7.1.3.1 Introduction

A vital component of the M&E Plan is an M&E Calendar or Work Plan. The calendar which was developed in a participatory manner indicates the time frame and a budget relating to each activity and the actors (who should do what and when). The table below gives the details of the M&E calendar/work plan for monitoring implementation of the DMTDP.

**Table 7.3 : Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar and Budget**

Activities	Time Frame (2026 – 2029)	Actors	Budget (GH¢)
<b>Data collection and review meetings</b>			
Quarterly field visits/ Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	March, June, September and December	DPCU, Community Leaders, Project Beneficiaries, CSOs, Contractors, Consultants & Financiers	349,120.00
Quarterly review meetings	March, June, September and December	DPCU, heads of units and CSOs	108,000.00
Preparation of quarterly reports	Before 15 <sup>th</sup> of April, July, October and January	DPCU/DPO	13,380.00
Submission of quarterly reports to RPCU/NDPC	By 15 <sup>th</sup> of April, July, October and January	DCD/DPO	8000.00
<b>Total Budget for Data collection and review meetings</b>			<b>478,500.00</b>
<b>Annual Progress Report (APR) preparation and dissemination</b>			
Data collation	From January. annually	DPCU and heads of units/Departments	18,800.00
Draft APR review workshop	15 <sup>th</sup> February annually	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	29,500.00
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	By 28 <sup>th</sup> February. annually	DCD/DPO	1,500.00
Dissemination of District APR	15 <sup>th</sup> March annually	DPCU	1,500.00
<b>Total Budget for Annual Progress Report (APR) preparation and dissemination</b>			<b>51,300.00</b>
<b>District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations</b>			
Mid-term Evaluation	Start June 2027	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	12,200.00
Terminal Evaluation	December 2029	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs, Consultant & Development Partners	12,200.00
<b>Total Budget for District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations</b>			<b>24,400.00</b>
<b>Total Budget for the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan</b>			<b>554,200.00</b>

## 7.1.4: DETAILED MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET

### 7.1.4.1 Introduction

A vital component of the M&E Plan is the M&E Budget which will translate the plan into action. The M&E budget provides in detailed the resources and the funds required for effective implementation of the M&E plan. It is therefore hoped that the DA will annually consult the budget and incorporate it into its annual budgets and ensure timely releases of funds for implementation of the plan.

**Table 7.4 : Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar and Budget**

Activities	Time Frame (2026 – 2029)	Actors	Budget (GH¢)	
<b>Data collection and review meetings</b>				
Quarterly field visits/Monitoring	March, June, September and December	DPCU, Community Leaders, Project Beneficiaries, CSOs, Contractors, Consultants & Financiers	Fuel 4,800 @ 16	76,800.00
			Allowance 13280 @ 16	212,480.00
			Lunch, Water and Snacks 3,740 @ 16	59,840.00
Quarterly review meetings	3 <sup>rd</sup> Thursday in March, June, September and December	DPCU, heads of units and CSOs	Feeding 25x40x16	16,000.00
			Allowance 25x200x16	80,000.00
			Water and Snacks 750 @ 16	12,000.00
Preparation of quarterly reports	Before 15 <sup>th</sup> of April, July, October and January	DPCU/DPO	Fuel for Data collection	1,500.00
			Allowance for Preparation Team 11 @ 200 @4	8,800.00
			Lunch, Water and Snacks 770 @ 4	3,080.00
Submission of quarterly reports to RPCU/NDPC	By 15 <sup>th</sup> of April, July, October and January	DCD/DPO	Report submission 500x16	8,000.00
<b>Total Budget for Data collection and review meetings</b>				<b>478,500.00</b>
<b>Annual Progress Report</b>				
Data collation	From 15 <sup>th</sup> Jan. annually	DPCU and heads of units	Fuel for data collection	10,000.00
			Allowance 11 @ 200	8,800.00
Draft APR review workshop	15 <sup>th</sup> February annually	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	Fuel	2,500.00
			Allowance 5000 @ 4	20,000.00
			Lunch, Water and Snacks 1,750 @ 4	7,000.00
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	31 <sup>st</sup> Jan. annually	DCD/DPO	Fuel	1,500.00

Dissemination of District APR	15 <sup>th</sup> Feb. annually	DPCU	Fuel	1,500.00
<b>Total Budget for Annual Progress Report (APR) preparation and dissemination</b>				<b>51,300.00</b>
<b>District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations</b>				
Mid-term Evaluation	Start 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2023	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	Lunch, water and Snacks 70 @ 60	4,200.00
			T & T to Participants	3,000.00
			Allowance to DPCU members 25 @ 200	5,000.00
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2025	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs, Consultant & Development Partners	Lunch, water and Snacks 70 @ 60	4,200.00
			T & T to Participants	3,000.00
			Allowance to DPCU members 25 @ 200	5,000.00
<b>Total Budget for District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations</b>				<b>24,400.00</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET FOR THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN</b>				<b>554,200.00</b>

### **7.1.5: EVALUATION**

The DPCU will conduct Mid-term and terminal evaluations on the implementation of the DMTDP. This will enable the DPCU to assess the performance of project and programmes implemented and how the interventions achieved their objectives in relation to the goal of the agenda for jobs. These evaluations will improve decision making and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

The district Assembly would conduct a terminal evaluation to ascertain the impact of major interventions in the DMTDP. It is envisaged that such a practice will ensure value for money in development interventions as well as serve as motivation in the initiation and implementation of programs and programmes.

### **7.1.6: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)**

To facilitate and promote Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E), the DPCU involved key stakeholders and beneficiaries in the preparation of the M&E plan. They were two local NGOs (Mission of Hope for Social Foundation, Youth Our Future and Plan Ghana), all the two paramountcies in the district and the disabled Society. The rest were Kajaji Market Women Association, the Two Area Councils, NADMO, NCCE, YEA and Assembly members. The DPCU will partner the above-mentioned stakeholders in monitoring and evaluating the DMTDP to promote transparency and accountability in project implementation.

To promote and sustain PM&E, there will be the need to build capacity of stakeholders, especially CSOs and Area Councils on PM&E methods like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Citizen Report Card and Community Score Card to enable them to monitor projects and programmes implemented within their areas

### **7.1.7 EVALUATION**

#### **Program/Activity: School Feeding Programme**

#### **7.1.7.1 Background**

The district is implementing the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP). Currently a total of 22 Schools are benefiting from the programme. The evaluation has become necessary because during our needs assessment for the preparation of the DMTDP, most communities hoped the GSFP was extended to their schools. The DPCU therefore deemed it necessary to carry out an evaluation of the programme to ascertain its impacts on people in the district

#### **7.1.7.2: Objectives of the Evaluation**

The objectives for the evaluation among others are:

- Establish the contribution of the Programme to Poverty Reduction

- Establish error of inclusion/exclusion (if any) and the way forward
- Ascertain its impact on learning outcomes in beneficiary schools

### 7.1.8: Types of Evaluation

The evaluation type for the program will be process and impact evaluation. The Process evaluation occurs once program implementation has begun, and it measures how effective your program's procedures are. The data it generates is useful in identifying inefficiencies and streamlining processes and portrays the program's status to external parties. However, impact evaluation studies the entire programme from beginning to end (or at whatever stage the program is at) and looks to quantify whether it has been successful. Focused on the long-term impact, impact evaluation is useful for measuring sustained changes brought about by the programme or making policy changes or modifications to the programme.

**Table 7.5 Evaluation Matrix: Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)**

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Question	Sub-question			
<b>Relevance</b>	What changes in programme participants' lives are attributable to GSFP?	Should the Programme be continued?	Number of people with improved lives due to GSFP	Primary /secondary data	Surveys, focused group discussion, data from Ghana statistical service etc.
<b>Efficiency</b>	Was/is there need to give or feed people as a social intervention package?	What other options exit?	Is the GSFP funds used for the intended beneficiaries?	Primary data	Baseline surveys, administration of questionnaires
<b>Effectiveness</b>	What is the percentage number of beneficiaries who are out of poverty	Are poverty levels going down through GSFP?	Percentage of people who are out of the poverty line	Primary/secondary data	Surveys, Ghana statistical service
<b>Impact</b>	Are learning outcomes improving because of GSFP?	What are the signs of improvement in GSFP beneficiary schools?	Evidence of improved learning outcomes	Primary data	Surveys, community fora
<b>Sustainability</b>	Will beneficiaries' lives remain improved after GSFP is over?	What is the stop-gap measures to ensure that people's lives remain improved after GSFP?	Type of savings parents are making with the GSFP	Primary data	Surveys, focused group discussion,

### 7.1.9: Knowledge Management and Learning

The concept of knowledge management and learning has become critical in the context of sustainability and continuous improvements. The Sene East District indicated the knowledge management and learning frameworks to be used in enhancing planning, decision making, implementation, and reporting processes. The interventions which have been factored into the PoA and AAPs are attached in Annex 3 below

## CHAPTER EIGHT DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR M&E RESULTS

### 8.0 : Introduction

The DMTDP as a public document must not only be made available to key stakeholders but most importantly, stakeholders must be periodically informed about the status in the implementation of the plan. It is therefore important to device the communication strategies by which the content and the progress made, challenges identified and lessons learnt in the implementation of the DMTDP can be disseminated to stakeholders. Several communication strategies have been adopted in the preparation of the plan and the same would be adopted to ensure effective dissemination on the implementation of the DMTDP.

### 8.1: Dissemination and Communication Strategy for M&E Results

This is an important step in planning, and it indicates how the M&E information will be shared and discussed with relevant stakeholders and decision makers in the district

**Table 43: Communication Strategy**

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/tool	Timeframe																Responsibility
				2026				2027				2028				2029				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play																DPCU	
Dissemination of DMTDP	Stakeholders to have copies of DMTDP	MPs, Heads of Depts., Traditional Authorities, Area Councils, CSOs, NGOs etc	Meetings, durbars, Round-table discussions																DPCU	
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP. To update them on the status of implementation	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the subcommittee	Meetings Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.																	DPCU



## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Sustainability Test

#### SUSTAINABILITY TEST

<b>Activity (Facilitate the construction of a warehouse for Agric produce)</b>		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1 23 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)123 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)1234 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)123 45
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)1234 5
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1234 5
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)1234 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 45

<b>Activity (Construct 3 Model Markets towards the 24 Hour Economy)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 12345
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

<b>Activity: (Completion of 2No. CHPS compounds)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

<b>Activity: (Construction of 3No. CHPS compounds)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1234 5
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)123 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1234 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)1234 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1234 5
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 1234 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 4 5

Activity (Rehabilitation of 2No. Health Centers and 2 No. Nurses quarters)		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1234 5
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)123 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1234 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)1234 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1234 5
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 45

<b>Activity (Construction of 1 No. NHIS Office in the district)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1234 5
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)123 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1234 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)1234 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)1234 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)1234 5
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1234 5
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)1234 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)1234 5
Human Rights		(0)1234 5
Access to information		(0) 1234 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 4 5

<b>Activity (Construction of Maternity wards at kojokrom health centre compound)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 12345
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 12345
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 45

<b>Activity (Complete the Construction of 1No. 4-unit 2-bedroom semi-detached Nurses quarters at Kajaji)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)1234 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 12345
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 45

<b>Activity (Complete Drilling, Construction and mechanization of 15No. Boreholes (8 mechanised and 7 with hand pumps))</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1234 5
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)1234 5
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1234 5
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)1234 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)1234 5
Human Rights		(0)1234 5
Access to information		(0) 1234 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 4 5

<b>Activity (Drilling, Construction and mechanization of 15No. Boreholes (8 mechanised and 7 with hand pumps))</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		

<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 12345
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 12345
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

<b>Activity (Facilitate the expansion of both Kajaji and Bassa water systems to serve the entire district)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345

<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1234 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)1234 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)1234 5
Human Rights		(0)1234 5
Access to information		(0) 1234 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 4 5

<b>Activity (Construction of 1No. meat shop at Kajaji)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		

<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 12345
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

<b>Activity (Repair and Maintenance of 15No Boreholes)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345

<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)1234 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)1234 5
Human Rights		(0)1234 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 4 5

<b>Activity (Complete 2No. 3-unit classroom block)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345

<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)12345
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0)12345
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0)12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)12345

<b>Activity (Complete 3No. 2-unit KG Block with Office and store)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)12345
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)12345
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345

<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)12345
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1234 5
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)1234 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 45

<b>Activity (Construction of 1No. District Education Directorate office complex)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)12345
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)12345
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		

<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)123 45
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1234 5
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 1234 5
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 45

<b>Activity (Completion of 1No. Dining Hall at Kajaji SHS)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)12345
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)123 45
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1234 5
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)12345

<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 45

<b>Activity (Rehabilitation of 4no 3-unit classroom block)</b>		
<b>CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Degraded Land:</b> and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)12345
<b>Energy:</b> The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Pollution:</b> discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)1234 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)12345
<b>Health and Well-being:</b> The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)1234 5
<b>Gender:</b> The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0)1234 5
<b>Work for Local People:</b> Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0)1234 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0)1234 5
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Access:</b> of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)12345
<b>Sanitation:</b> should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1234 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0)1234 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1234 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)1234 5
<b>Local materials and services:</b> PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1234 5
<b>Local investment of capital:</b> development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0)1234 5
<b>INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES</b>		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0)12345
Human Rights		(0)12345
Access to information		(0) 12345
<b>Regulation/Compliance:</b> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0)123 45

**ANNEX 2: Public Hearing/Community Engagement Reports**

**SENE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ON THE PREPARATION OF 2026-2029 MEDIUM  
TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**NAME OF COMMUNITY: BAKPA**

**DATE 11<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2025**

**VENUE: COMMUNITY DURBAR GROUNDS**

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ON THE PREPARATION 2026-2029 MEDIUM  
TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN.**

Community engagement in recent times has been one of the most critical indicators in project/ programs planning and implementation. It gives stakeholders the opportunity to actively participate and provide information on their needs, problems and the opportunity to priorities their needs which helps in planning preparation. It therefore promotes shared responsibility and ownership of a project.

Community engagement was held at Bakpa to solicit input from all the stakeholders in the preparation of the plan.

**NAME OF DISTRICT:** Sene East District      **REGION:** Bono East Region

**VENUE:** Community Durbar Ground, Bakpa      **DATE:** 15<sup>th</sup> September 2025

**Medium of Invitations:** Letters and announcements (rooftop information centres)

**Interest groups and individuals invited:** Chiefs, Queen mothers, Assemblyman, Unit Committee members, Pastors, Teachers, Farmers and fishermen and other opinion leaders.

#### **PARTICIPANTS**

**Total number of people at the engagement:** In all, a total of about 68 people participated in the forum.

**Gender representation:** Out of the total number (68) who participated, 41 were males and 27 were females representing 60% and 40% respectively.

**Languages used:** Twi and English were the languages used during the discussions since almost all the participants could speak the local dialect (Twi).

#### **Main issues in the community**

- Extension of electricity to Bakpa
- Construction of CHPS compound
- Rehabilitation of primary school
- Construction of road
- Job creation
- Regular supply of premix fuel
- Issues of Fulani herdsmen
- Provision of grinding mill machine

#### **A brief comment on General level of participation:**

Generally, the engagement was successful as it provided the participants with a platform to express their views on development issues affecting the district and opportunity to

prioritise their felt needs. This will enhance the effectiveness of the decentralization process and the ownership of the development plan.

Pictures



BAKPA						
ISSUE/ID	(A) ELECTRICITY	(B) ROADS	(C) HEALTH	(D) EDUCATION	SCORE	RANK
ELECTRICITY (A)	X	A	A	A	3	1st
ROADS (B)	X	X	C	B	1	3rd
HEALTH (C)	X	X	X	C	2	2nd
Education (D)	X	X	X	X	0	4th



Eric K. Saabome  
(District Co-ordinating Director)

Dominic Ayemiga  
(District Planning Officer)

**SENE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ON THE PREPARATION OF 2026-2029  
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**AT BUNGAYA**

**DATE 15<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2025**

**VENUE: COMMUNITY CENTRE**

## **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ON THE PREPARATION 2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN.**

Community engagement in recent times has been one of the most critical indicators in project/ programs planning and implementation. It gives stakeholders the opportunity to actively participate and provide information on their needs and problems and the opportunity to prioritise their needs which helps with planning preparation. It therefore promotes shared responsibility and ownership of a project.

Community engagement was held at Bungaya to solicit input from all the stakeholders in the preparation of the plan.

**NAME OF DISTRICT:** Sene East District      **REGION:** Bono East Region

**VENUE:** Community Durbar Ground, Bungaya      **DATE:** 15<sup>th</sup> September 2025

**Medium of Invitations:** Letters and announcements (rooftop information centres)

### **PARTICIPANTS**

**Interest groups and individuals invited:** Chiefs, Queen mothers, Assemblyman, Unit Committee members, Pastors, Teachers, Farmers and fishermen and other opinion leaders.

**Total number of people at the engagement:** In all, a total of about 52 people participated in the forum.

**Gender representation:** Out of the total number (68) who participated, 39 were males and 13 were females representing 75% and 25% respectively.

**Languages used:** Twi and English were the languages used during the discussions since almost all the participants could speak the local dialect (Twi).

### **Main issues in the community**

- Drilling of boreholes at Bungaya, Kpanja and Amponsah Akura
- Construction of road at Kpanja
- Construction of CHPS compound at Bungaya
- Extension of electricity
- Construction of classroom block at Moriji, Belaba and wanzam
- Inadequate teachers
- Issues of Fulani herdsmen

### **A brief comment on General level of participation:**

Generally, the engagement was successful as it provided the participants platform to express their views on development issues affecting the district and opportunity to prioritise their felt needs. This will enhance the effectiveness of the decentralization process and the ownership of the development plan.

The pictures below show the engagement session at Bungaya



Eric K. Saabome  
(District Co-ordinating Director)

Dominic Ayemiga

(District Planning Officer)

### ANNEX 3: Knowledge Management And Learning Frameworks

#### Knowledge Mapping Matrix for 2026 – 2029 DMTDP

The Knowledge Mapping Matrix is an essential tool integrated into the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). The essence is to systematically identify knowledge gaps in the district and initiate ways of filling those gaps. Thus, the matrix enables the Assembly to map out what knowledge is required, where it resides/source, in order to achieve the strategic objectives of the DMTDP.

**Table 7.6: Knowledge Matrix**

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holder	Knowledge Source	Knowledge Gap
Project Management	Mr. Ayemiga Dominic Mr. Enock Mensah	Training on Project Management	Knowledge of Project management software
Project Monitoring and Supervision	Mr. Ayemiga Dominic Mr. Enock Mensah	Routine Training workshops	DPCU members not having the requisite skills for monitoring
Development Planning	Mr. Ayemiga Dominic	Planning books & DMTDP preparation guidelines	Understanding of the DMTDP framework and guidelines
Participatory Planning	Mr. Ayemiga Dominic	Planning books and manuals	Knowledge of participatory approaches to development planning
Monitoring and Evaluation	Mr. Ayemiga Dominic	M & E Manuals & Tools	Understanding of M&E frameworks and tools
Data-Driven Decision Making	Mr. Isaac Sarpong	Data Reports, Software	Ability to use data for informed decision-making
Stakeholder Engagement	Mr. Ayemiga Dominic	Project Manuals, Training	Skills in engaging with stakeholders, including community members, government officials, and development partners
Data Analysis	Mr. Isaac Sarpong	Data Reports, Software	Advanced Methods and Ability to collect, analyse, and interpret data for development planning

Source: SEEDA DPCU 2025

## Competency Matrix for Learning

The Assembly would develop a competency matrix to facilitate the M & E activities in this plan. The competency matrix would serve as a framework for measuring employee performance. The matrix helps you understand exactly what skills each role requires and how your employees are doing in each area.

**Table 7.7: Competency Matrix for Learning**

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Tender Evaluation Report Writing	Training on Tender Evaluation Reporting	Tender Evaluation Documents	To ensure value for money in awarding contracts
Populating the DDDP Platform	Training on using the DDDP Platform	DPAT scores	To secure resources for the development of the district
Report writing	Technical report writing skills workshop	Feedback from Participants	Improve technical writing skills
Data analysis and interpretation	Workshop on data collection tools and management	Performance assessment	Enhance Data collection techniques, analysis and Interpretation
Communication	Effective communication skills workshop	Peer Feedback	Improve Oral Presentation Skills
Leadership	Leadership development program	360- degree feedback	Develop team management skills
Indicator setting	Training workshop on smart indicator settings	Performance assessment	Improve realistic indicator settings
Monitoring and Evaluation	Workshop on conducting monitoring and evaluations	Performance assessment and participants feedback	Enhance skills in conducting evaluation on interventions

Source: SEEDA DPCU 2025