

# GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



## SENE WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

### DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

Prepared under:

**The Resetting-Ghana Agenda-Creating Jobs, Ensuring  
Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity**

**DRAFT**

**Prepared by: DPCU**

## **FOREWORD**

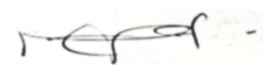
The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the Sene West District marks another important milestone in our collective effort to build a more resilient, inclusive, and prosperous district. This Plan reflects the shared aspirations of our people and the commitment of the Sene West District Assembly to deliver development that responds to local needs while aligning with national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Developed through broad stakeholder engagement, the Plan captures the voices of traditional authorities, community members, youth groups, women, vulnerable populations, private sector actors, civil society, and decentralized departments. Their insights have helped shape development strategies that are practical, equitable, and firmly grounded in the realities of our district.

The MTDP sets out clear policy objectives, programmes, and projects aimed at transforming key sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, education, health, water and sanitation, local economic development, environment and climate resilience, governance, and social protection. It also outlines a results-oriented Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to ensure accountability, transparency, and continuous learning throughout implementation.

The District Assembly remains committed to mobilizing the necessary resources, strengthening partnerships, and maintaining effective coordination to achieve the desired outcomes of this Plan. We call on all stakeholders; public institutions, development partners, private investors, traditional authorities, and community members to actively support and participate in the implementation process. Together, we can create a Sene West that offers opportunities for all, fosters innovation, protects its natural resources, and promotes sustainable development for current and future generations.

On behalf of the Sene West District Assembly, I commend all those who contributed to the preparation of this Plan and encourage all stakeholders to use it as a guide for collective action towards the district's long-term development



**HON. KHAARI FUSEINI**  
**(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)**

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## LIST OF ACCRONYMS

ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BACCSOD	Brong Ahafo Catholic Co-operative Society for Development
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBHSVs	Community Based Health Surveillance Volunteers
CBPRP	Community Based Poverty Reduction Project
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Project
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DAC	District AIDS Committee
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DADU	District Agriculture Development Unit
DAs	District Assemblies
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDA	District Director of Agriculture
DDE	District Director of Education
DDHS	District Director of Health Services
DDF	District Development Facility
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DFO	District Finance Officer
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DHIS	District Health Insurance Scheme
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DISEC	District Security Committee

DMHIS	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DPs	Development Partners
DRI	District Response Initiative
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBO	Farmer Based Organization
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FM	Frequency Modulation
GES	Ghana Education Service
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GHA	Ghana Highway Authority
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GSGDA I & II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I & II
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunity Project
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HRD	Human Resource Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDA	International Development Association
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ILO	International Labour Organization
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
KM <sup>2</sup>	Square Kilometer
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
LE	Life Expectancy

LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LG	Local Government
LI	Legislative Instrument
LVB	Land Valuation Board
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEST	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PoA	Programme of Action
PO	Partner Organization
PPM	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPO	Physical Planning Officer
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REDP	Rural Enterprises Development Programme
REP	Rural Enterprises Project
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SDCP	Sub-District Council Plans
SDDP	Sub-District Development Plans
SDS	Sub-District Structures
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	Senior High School

SMC	School Management Committee
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
TA	Traditional Authorities
TAC	Town and Area Council
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TMR	Total Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UTDBE	Untrained Teacher Diploma in Basic Education
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WC	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization
WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the Sene West District has been prepared in accordance with the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232). The preparation of the Plan followed the methodology and processes outlined in the NDPC Medium-Term Development Planning Guidelines, ensuring conformity with national policy direction, legal requirements, and standards for participatory district development planning.

The MTDP preparation process was undertaken through a participatory and evidence-based approach. The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) led the process under the supervision of the District Chief Executive and the District Coordinating Director. The plan preparation team comprised representatives from the Decentralized Departments, Unit Committees, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organisations, private sector representatives, and selected Technical Officers from the Assembly. Collaboration was also maintained with key external institutions, including the NDPC, RCC, Ghana Statistical Service, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service, environmental agencies, and relevant NGOs operating in the district.

As part of the participatory planning process, stakeholder consultations were conducted at community, area council, and district levels. A statutory public hearing was organised in accordance with L.I. 2232 to validate the key issues, development priorities, goals, and proposed strategies. The proceedings, deliberations, and feedback from the public hearing have been documented, and the signed Public Hearing Report is attached as an annex to the Plan. Input from these engagements guided the formulation of the district’s development priorities and composite programmes.

The MTDP is organized into eight chapters as required by the NDPC Guidelines. **Chapter One** introduces the Plan, outlining the district’s vision, mission, mandate, core values, organizational structure, and the overall structure of the MTDP. The chapter also provides a summary of the planning process and methodology applied.

**Chapter Two** presents a comprehensive situational analysis of the district, covering demographics, the local economy, social services, infrastructure, governance, environment, and climate-related issues. The chapter includes a performance review of the 2022–2025

MTDP, highlighting achievements, implementation gaps, lessons learned, and emerging development issues that informed the new plan.

**Chapter Three** outlines the development priorities for the district for the period 2026–2029. These priorities reflect the results of community consultations, sectoral reviews, and alignment with the national development policy framework. They constitute the basis for selecting the district’s development goals and objectives.

**Chapter Four** presents the development goals, objectives, and strategies for the Plan. These are aligned with national development priorities and informed by the district situation analysis. The chapter includes a Goal Compatibility Matrix to assess internal consistency and presents a spatial representation of the proposed development objectives to provide geographical guidance for programme interventions.

**Chapter Five** provides the composite development programmes for the plan period. It includes a Composite Programme Matrix detailing indicative costs, implementation arrangements, responsible institutions, and programme status. The chapter presents a Programme Financing Matrix and outlines revenue-generation measures to improve the Assembly’s Internally Generated Funds (IGF). A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of all programmes and projects has also been conducted to ensure environmental sustainability and compliance with statutory requirements.

**Chapter Six** outlines the Annual Action Plans (AAPs), which translate the medium-term strategies into specific yearly activities, outputs, budgets, timelines, and responsible agencies.

**Chapter Seven** details the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangements, including performance indicators, institutional roles, data collection procedures, reporting formats, and review mechanisms. The chapter also incorporates the Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) framework designed to enhance efficiency, strengthen data utilization, and support adaptive planning during implementation.

**Chapter Eight** presents the Development Communication Strategy, identifying communication objectives, target audiences, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, key messages, communication channels, and indicators for assessing communication effectiveness.

Overall, the 2026–2029 MTDP provides a coherent and integrated development framework that sets out the district’s development direction over the four-year period. The scope of the Plan covers economic development, social services enhancement, environmental management, climate resilience, spatial development, governance improvement, and strengthened institutional capacity. Successful implementation will depend on coordinated action by the District Assembly, decentralized departments, traditional authorities, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and the wider community.

## **CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the general overview of the Sene West District. It identifies the vision, mission, mandate, core values, and functions of the Sene West District Assembly. It further discusses the organizational structure of the Assembly.

### **1.1 Background**

The Sene West District is one of eleven (11) administrative districts in the Bono East Region. Located in the North/Eastern part of the Bono East Region, it was established on June 28, 2012, by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2088 following the division of the former Sene District into Sene East and Sene West. The district lies between Longitudes  $0^{\circ}15'$  E and  $0^{\circ}15'$  W and Latitudes  $7^{\circ}$  N and  $8^{\circ} 30'$  N. It shares common boundaries with Sene East District to the East, Atebubu-Amantin to the West, and North/West by Pru West District. It has Kwame Danso as the district capital, which is about 185km from Techiman, the capital of the Bono East Region. The district has a total land area of about 3,262.1 sq.km. constituting 8.2% of the region's land area. Figure 1.1 and 1.2 shows the Sene West District in the National and Regional context.

It is characterized by its expansive land area, savanna vegetation, and proximity to important water bodies and other ecological resources such as the Volta Lake, Sene River, and Digya National Park.

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the district has a population of 69,836, comprising 35,481 males and 34,355 females. The total dependency ratio of the district is about 1:0.94.1.

The district is predominantly rural and sparsely populated with population density of 21.4 persons per square kilometer. There are about 135 communities in the district.

The district has three main religions namely Christianity, Islam and Traditionalists. Christianity accounts for about 57% of the total population, whereas Islam and Traditionalists account for 15% and 8.2% of the total population respectively. Other religions constitute about 2% and people without religion form about 18% of the total population of the district.

The district has a high illiteracy rate of about 50.%. People with basic education qualifications constitute about 38.7% while people with tertiary education forms only about 2.4%.

Crop farming is the predominant economic activity in the district and serves as the source of livelihood for over 70% of the population and contributes about 60% of the internally generated revenue of the district.

The main development challenges facing the district include poor and deplorable road network, inadequate educational infrastructure, poor and inadequate health infrastructure, inadequate potable water, inadequate health professionals, poor housing conditions, inadequate market facilities, low agricultural productivity.

Administratively, the district is governed by the Sene West District Assembly, which oversees local development initiatives and governance. The district also has two traditional authorities, namely the Dwan Traditional Council and Wiase Traditional Council, which play a role in local leadership and cultural affairs.

### **1.2 Vision of The Sene West District**

The vision of the district is to create the necessary conditions for private sector development through job creation and access to basic services by actively involving the masses in the decision-making process. To develop infrastructure, promote investment for an accelerated economic growth and development in the communities.

### **1.3 Mission of Sene West District Assembly**

Sene West District Assembly exists to improve the standard of living of the people by collaborating with the communities and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation of policies and programmes that seek to address problems of environment, health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation on sustainable basis.

### **1.4 Mandate of Sene West District**

The mandate of Sene West District Assembly is derived from Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2088 and the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act, 936). As a District Assembly, its core mandate is to ensure the overall development of the district through effective local governance and decentralised administration.

### **1.5 Core Values of Sene West District Assembly**

The core values of Sene West Assembly include accountability, client-oriented, creativity, diligence, discipline, equity, integrity, innovativeness, loyalty, commitment, anonymity, impartiality, permanence, timeliness, and transparency.

## **1.6 Functions of Sene West District Assembly**

The functions of the Sene West District Assembly are spelt out in section 245 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana and the Local Governance Act 936 (2016). The mandatory functions of the District Assembly are spelt out in the Local Governance Act of 2016 as the exercise of Deliberative, Legislative and Executive functions.

The functions of the Sene West District Assembly therefore are as follows:

- i. To be responsible for the overall development of the district.
- ii. Ensure the preparation and submission of development plans for the District through the Regional Co-ordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission for approval.
- iii. Ensure the preparation and submission of the budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning for approval.
- iv. 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 activities and social development in the district and remove all obstacles to development.
- v. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district.
- vi. Be responsible for development improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
- vii. In cooperation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- viii. Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice.
- ix. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the Act or any other enactment, and perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

## **1.7 Organizational Structure**

The Sene West District Assembly operates under a decentralized local governance system as outlined in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act, 936). Established in 2012 by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2088, the Assembly is headquartered in Kwame Danso and is tasked with

promoting local development, ensuring good governance, and delivering essential services to its citizens.

The Sene West District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the district clothed with deliberative, legislative and executive functions. It is made up of a District Chief Executive, twenty (20) elected Assembly Members from twenty (20) Electoral Areas, nine (9) members appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the district, and one Member of Parliament who has no voting rights. The Presiding Member, who is elected from among the Assembly members, convenes and presides over the meetings of the General Assembly.

#### **1.7.1 Sub-Structures of the Assembly.**

There are three (3) Area Councils under the Assembly, namely.

- Kwame Danso Area Council
- Bantama Area Council
- Kyeamekrom Area Council

There are twenty (20) Unit Committees with five members each making a total of hundred (100) Unit Committees members under the district.

The District Chief Executive is the representative of the President at the local level. The District Chief Executive has political, executive and administrative powers within the district.

The Central Administration is the administrative and technical unit of the District Assembly. The office is headed by the District Coordinating Director and is also responsible for the Assembly in the performance of its duties and harmonizing the work and programmes of the decentralized departments under the Assembly.

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) is part of the Central Administrative Department of the District Assembly and is responsible for preparing and submitting to the General Assembly for approval, a District Development Plan which guides the Assembly in its development initiatives. The DPCU is chaired by the District Coordinating Director (DCD) and made up of heads of departments and units in the assembly set up. The Planning Officer serves as secretary.

The units of the Office of the District Assembly:

- Administration Unit
- Procurement Unit
- Stores Unit

- Records Unit
- Budget Unit
- Planning Unit
- Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
- Revenue Unit
- Internal Audit Unit
- Management Information System Unit
- Client Service Unit

### **1.7.2 Chain of Command and Modalities for Decision-making**

At the top of the chain is the District Chief Executive, who is appointed by the President of Ghana. The District Chief Executive serves as the chief representative of the central government in the district and oversees all administrative functions. The District Chief Executive plays a pivotal role in decision-making by proposing policies and programs to be implemented within the district.

Below the District Chief Executive and elected assembly members who represent various electoral areas within the district. These members participate actively in discussions and decisions regarding local governance issues. They have a significant role in shaping policies through their contributions during assembly meetings.

The District Assembly comprises several sub-committees focused on specific areas such as finance, education, health and infrastructure. Each sub-committee is tasked with reviewing relevant issues and making recommendations to the full assembly. These committees enhance specialized decision-making by allowing members to focus on sectors.

Traditional leaders also play an essential role in local governance. Their input is often sought during decision-making processes, especially concerning cultural and community issues. While they do not hold formal power within the assembly structure, their influence can significantly affect community acceptance of decisions made.

### **1.7.3 Modalities for Decision Making**

- I. **Meetings:** Regular meetings are held by the District Assembly where members discuss various issues affecting their districts. These meetings provide a platform for debate, consensus-building and collective decision-making among assembly members.

- II. **Public Consultations:** To ensure that decisions reflect community needs, assemblies often conduct public consultations where citizens can voice their opinions on proposed projects or policies before they are finalized.
  
- III. **Workshops and Training Sessions:** Capacity-building workshops may be organized to educate assembly members about new policies or best practices in governance which can inform better decision-making.
  
- IV. **Reports from Sub-Committees:** decisions are often based on reports generated by sub-committees after thorough analysis of specific issues within their domains. These reports guide discussions during assembly meetings.
  
- V. **Voting Procedures:** Decisions made during assembly meetings typically require a voting process where majority support is needed for proposals to pass.
  
- VI. **Feedback Mechanisms:** after decisions are made, feedback mechanisms allow citizens to express their satisfaction or concerns regarding implemented policies or projects, which can lead to adjustments if necessary.

Figure 1 1.1 Communication Matrix

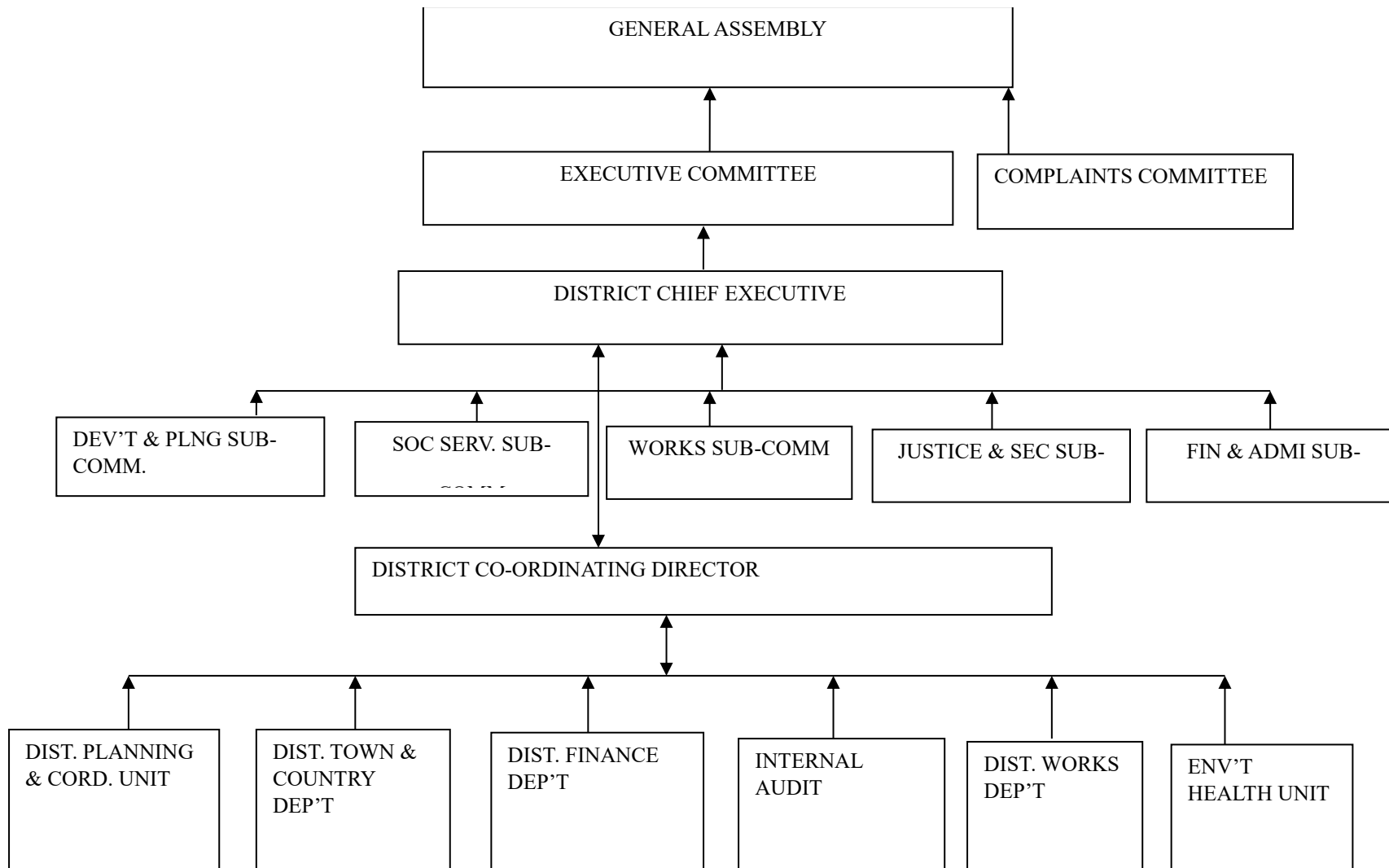
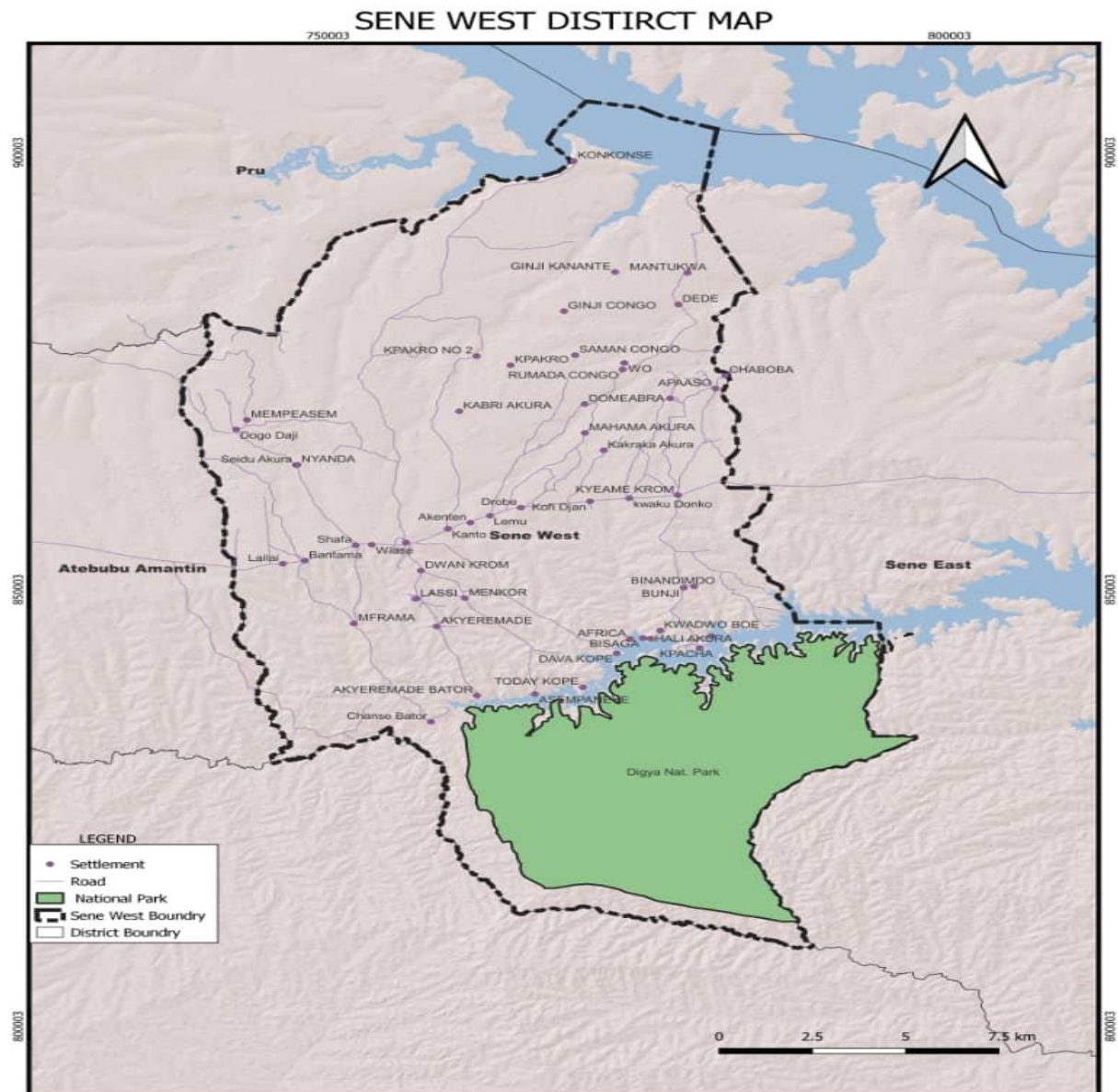


Figure 2 1.2 Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities in the District



Source: SWDA, PPD 2025

### 1.7.4 Structure of the Plan

This Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is structured into eight interconnected chapters, each designed to provide clarity, coherence, and alignment with national development planning guidelines. The arrangement of the chapters facilitates a logical flow from the contextual issues of the district to the formulation of strategies, programmes, and implementation arrangements for the 2026–2029 planning period.

Chapter One presents the General Introduction of the Plan. It outlines the District’s Vision, Mission, Mandate, and Core Values, and provides an overview of the organizational structure

of the Assembly. The chapter also explains the structure of MTDP itself, serving as a guide to how the entire document is organized.

Chapter Two provides a detailed Review of the Current Situation of the District. It examines the demographic, social, economic, environmental, and governance conditions and offers a comprehensive review of the performance of the 2022–2025 MTDP. The review highlights achievements, gaps, lessons learned, and outstanding development challenges that inform the new planning cycle.

Chapter Three outlines the Development Priorities of the District for the 2026–2029 period. These priorities were derived from the situation analysis, stakeholder consultations, and alignment with the national development agenda. The chapter identifies the priority issues that the Assembly seeks to address to enhance socio-economic transformation.

Chapter Four focuses on Development Goals, Objectives, and Strategies. It provides a clear statement of the district’s development aspirations and maps them to the national development framework. The chapter also includes an assessment of goal compatibility through a Goal Compatibility Matrix, demonstrating coherence among proposed objectives. In addition, a spatial representation of the development goals and objectives is provided to illustrate geographical implications for planning and resource allocation.

Chapter Five presents the Composite Development Programmes for the plan period. The final outputs of this chapter include:

- A Composite Development Programme Matrix showing indicative costs, programme status, and lead and collaborating implementing institutions.
- A Programme Financing Matrix supported by revenue generation measures to strengthen fiscal sustainability; and
- A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the formulated programmes and projects to ensure environmental sustainability and social safeguards compliance.

Chapter Six outlines the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for each year of the plan period. These action plans translate the medium-term programmes into annualized activities with timelines, responsible institutions, performance indicators, and budgets.

Chapter Seven provides Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Arrangements for the Plan, along with the Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) framework. It details the mechanisms for tracking progress, reporting, learning, and ensuring accountability in the implementation of the MTDP.

Chapter Eight concludes the Plan with the Development Communication Strategy. This chapter outlines the communication channels, key messages, stakeholder engagement mechanisms, and feedback systems required to promote transparency, inclusiveness, and effective dissemination of information throughout the plan's implementation.

## **CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SENE WEST DISTRICT**

### **2.0 Introduction**

This Chapter presents a comprehensive situational analysis of the Sene West District, serving as the foundation for the formulation of strategic development interventions for the 2026-2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). The situational analysis provides a detailed assessment of the district's current development context, highlighting key demographic, social, economic, environmental, and institutional dynamics that influence local development planning and service delivery.

Anchored in the principles of evidence-based planning and participatory development, the analysis draws on data from various sources, including 2021 Population and Housing Census, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reports, Departmental reports, community engagements and inputs from relevant stakeholders across the district. The purpose is to identify development gaps, opportunities, strengths, and challenges that must be addressed to accelerate inclusive growth, reduce poverty, and enhance the quality of life of the people of Sene West District.

This chapter also reflects on the performance of the preceding MTDP (2022–2025). It reviews the performance, assesses spatial development trends and analyses the alignment of district priorities with national and regional development frameworks, particularly the Agenda for Jobs, and the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP). Furthermore, it integrates cross-cutting issues such as climate change, gender equity, digital transformation, youth development, and decentralization.

### **2.1 Performance Review (2022-2025)**

The implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) in the Sene West District recorded mixed outcomes across the four development dimensions: Economic, Social, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. While substantial gains were recorded in education, social protection, and youth empowerment, key challenges persisted in the water, sanitation, and infrastructure sectors. The analysis below presents the contributing factors, constraints, and emerging lessons for forward-looking planning and implementation.

## **2.2 Economic Development**

Modest progress was made in expanding credit facilities to farmers from 52% to 53% against a target of 56.5% and in increasing youth participation in agriculture from 55% to 58.5% against a target of 61%. These outcomes were driven by interventions under Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), increased access to farm inputs and improved technologies, and youth sensitization programmes. However, limited penetration of rural banks, high interest rates, and inadequate extension services constrained the full realization of targets.

**Lessons Learnt:** Expanding partnerships with rural financial institutions and integrating mobile-based agro-financing platforms can help overcome credit access barriers and improve youth attraction to agribusiness.

## **2.3 Social Development**

Significant gains were recorded in net enrolment and completion rates, especially at the KG, Primary, and JHS levels. For instance, KG enrolment rose from 78.1% to 96%, while primary completion increased from 54.1% to 97%, far exceeding the targets set. This performance was largely due to community sensitization, and school feeding programme coverage.

Improvements in the Gender Parity Index and school furniture provision also reflect positive impacts of inclusive educational policies.

Pass rates for JHS and SHS also improved substantially (92% and 93% respectively), due to better teaching staff deployments, mock examination interventions, and improved supervision and monitoring. NHIS coverage rose to 88.94%, although marginally below the 92% target, primarily due to system downtimes and card renewal challenges.

**Lessons Learned:** Continued investment in school infrastructure, teacher incentives, and digital learning can consolidate education gains, while mobile NHIS registration centres could enhance card renewal rates.

## **2.4 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

Performance in this dimension was relatively low. Access to safe drinking water declined from 94% to 74% at the district level, falling far below the target. Rural water access also stagnated (40% to 39%). Challenges such as frequent breakdowns of boreholes, lack of maintenance culture, and funding shortfalls hindered progress.

Similarly, sanitation indicators underperformed, with overall district access reaching only 83% (target: 95%). Urban and rural sanitation improvements were minimal. Electricity coverage, however, improved from 62% to 69% at the district level, with rural electrification marginally exceeding its target.

Road network conditions improved slightly from 42% to 53%. This falls short of the 61% target.

**Lessons Learned:** A preventive maintenance culture, community ownership of WASH facilities, and alignment of donor-funded projects with district priorities are critical for sustainable infrastructure development.

### **2.5 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

The district's performance under the DPAT assessment remained commendable, reflecting improved administrative capacity and financial compliance. Monitoring and evaluation efforts increased, with monitoring reports rising from 70% to 80%, though still below the target. This reflects improved internal coordination, but also the need for dedicated logistics and staff capacity to enhance M&E coverage.

In emergency preparedness, NADMO training coverage reached 45%, short of the 50% target due to funding gaps and logistical challenges. However, this demonstrates growing resilience capacity within the district.

**Lessons Learned:** Strengthening inter-departmental coordination, digital M&E tools, and routine capacity building for NADMO and Planning Units will enhance planning responsiveness and disaster preparedness

### **2.6 Status of Implementation of 2022-2025 District Medium-Term Development Plan**

Table 1.2.1 gives a summary of the status of implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan indicating the development dimensions, indicator, baseline, target and outcomes.

Table 1 2.1 Performance Review (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Percentage increase in credit facilities to farmers	52%	56.5%	2024	53%	
	Percentage increase in youth population in agriculture	55%	61%	2024	58.5%	
	Change in yields of selected crops and livestock					
	Maize	5,297	10,101	2025	9,596	
	Rice (milled)	2,835	4,200	2025	4,200	
	Millet	1.2	2.6	2025	2.7	
	Sorghum	60	92	2025	91	
	Cassava	12,420	15,750	2025	14,963	
	Yam	379,525	472,500	2025	700,000	
	Plantain	2.2	5.3	2025	4.8	

	Groundnut	1,148	1,155	2025	1,040	
	Cowpea	150	315	2025	300	
	Soybean	45	131	2025	125	
	Cashew nut	768	5,250	2025	5,500	
	Mango	405	6,300	2025	7,800	
	Cattle	8,925	15,750	2025	22,000	
	Sheep	2,723	5,250	2025	5,500	
	Goat	4,356	6,300	2025	7,800	
	Pig	150	315	2025	520	
	Poultry	12,000	15,750	2025	21,600	
Social Development	Net enrolment ratio					
	I. Kindergarten	78.1%	85%	2024	96%	
	II. Primary	108.3%	100%	2024	112%	
	III. JHS	79.3%	85%	2024	82%	
	Gender Parity Index					
	i. Kindergarten	1.12%	1.5%	2024	1.4%	
	ii. Primary	0.10%	1.10%	2024	1.26%	
	iii. JHS	0.98%	0.98%	2024	1.1%	
	Completion rate					
	i. Kindergarten	92.2%	97%	2024	95.6%	

	ii. Primary	54.1%	88%	2024	97%	
	iii. JHS	62.5%	95%	2024	97%	
	iv. SHS	9.4%	35%	2024	44%	
	Pass rate					
	i.JHS	65%	100%	2024	92%	
	ii. SHS	65%	100	2024	93%	
	Proportion of Population with valid NHIS cards	-	92%	2024	88.94%	
	Percentage (%) increase in access to educational materials	75%	80.75%	2024	78.25%	
	Percentage (%) increase of students with access to school furniture's	25%	50.5%	2024	80%	
	Percentage of PWDs empowered	40%	58%	2024	69%	

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources					
	i. District	94%	94%	2024	74%	
	ii. Urban	54%	54%	2024	49%	
	iii Rural	40%	40%	2024	39%	
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services					
	i. District	95%	95%	2024	83%	
	ii. Urban	60%	60%	2024	57%	
	iii Rural	35%	35%	2024	35%	
	Percentage of road network in good condition	42%	61%	2024	53%	

	Percentage of communities covered by electricity					
	i. District	62%	80%	2024	69%	
	ii. Urban	17%	30%	2024	21%	
	iii. Rural	45%	50%	2024	51%	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Performance in DPAT Assessment	92%	100%	2024	30%	
Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Proportion of NADMO Officials trained	30%	50%	2024	45%	
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation (ICME)	Percentage of monitoring reports prepared	70%	100%	2024	80%	

## 2.7 Revenue Estimated Cost of Plan and Actual Receipts for 2022-2025

The total estimated cost of implementing the MTDP was **GHC26,285,297.27**. However, as of the reporting period, only **GHC14,315,992.77** was received, representing approximately 54.45% of the required funding. The total funding gap stood at GHS **11,969,304.50**, which significantly undermines the full realization of planned development interventions.

Metropolitans, Municipals and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana derive revenue from many sources. Local Government Financial provisions are defined in Article 245 of the 1992 constitution and Part V of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

The Sene West District Assembly derives its revenue from three (3) main sources namely.

- Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
- Transfers from Central Government and
- Development Partners support

This section provides a comprehensive financial analysis of the DMTDP, highlighting the sources of funding, amounts received, variances, implications for implementation, revenue improvement strategies, and challenges encountered. The total estimated cost of implementing the DMTDP was Twenty-Six Million, Two Hundred and Eighty-Five Thousand, Two Hundred and Ninety-Seven Ghana Cedis, Twenty-Seven Pesewa (**GHC 26,285,297.27**). However, as of the reporting period, only Fourteen Million, Three Hundred and Fifteen Thousand, Nine Hundred and Ninety-Two Ghana Cedis, Seventy-Seven Pesewas (**GHC 14,315,992.77**) had been received, representing approximately 54.45% of the required funding. The total funding gap stood at GHS 11,969,304.50, which significantly undermines the full realization of planned development interventions.

*Table 2 2.2 Summary of Financial Performance by Sources (2022-2025)*

Sources of funds	Total estimated cost of plan(A) (GHc)	Total amount received (B) (GHc)	Variance (C) = (A – B) (GHc)
DACF	15,655,299.64	4,790,450.79	10,864,848.85
DACF- RFG	5,733,577.00	4,417,965.55	1,315,611.45
MP's CF	1,320,000.00	1,784,301.41	-464,301.41
IGF	2,100,000.00	2,028,698.76	71,301.24
MSHAP/HIV	-	39,922.76	-39,922.76
PWDs CF	690,000.00	726,758.08	-36,758.08

GPSNP 2	150,000.00	250,616.33	-100,616.33
UNICEF	45,000.00	37,500.00	7,500.00
CIDA/MAG	291,420.63	239,779.09	51,641.54
Total	<b>26,285,297.27</b>	<b>14,315,992.77</b>	11,969,304.50

*Source: SWDA, Finance, 2025*

### **2.7.1 District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)**

This was the primary source of funding for MTDP, accounting for nearly 60% of the total estimated cost. However, only GHS 4.79 million out of the projected GHS 15.65 million was received, creating a significant funding gap of over GHS 10.86 million. This underperformance severely affected the delivery of capital-intensive infrastructure projects.

### **2.7.2 District Assemblies' Common Fund – Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)**

Intended to support performance-based initiatives, the DACF-RFG recorded an allocation shortfall of GHc1,315,611.45. The shortfall may be due to delays in meeting disbursement conditions or poor performance in some key performance indicators.

### **2.7.3 Member of Parliament Common Fund (MP's CF)**

This fund performed better than projected, with a surplus of GHS 464,301.41. It served as a critical supplement to cover urgent community needs, such as education and water interventions

### **2.7.4 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)**

The district generated GHc2,028,698.76 from its internal revenue sources against a target of GHc2,100,000 with a marginal shortfall of GHc71,301.24. This performance reflects commendable improvements in local revenue mobilization and administrative efficiency.

### **2.7.5 Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP 2)**

The district budgeted for an amount of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHc150,000.00), however an amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand, Six and Sixteen Ghana Cedis, Thirty-three Pesewas (GHc250,616.33) was received, recording a surplus of One Hundred Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixteen Ghana Cedis, Thirty-three Pesewas (GHc100,616.33).

### **2.7.6 MSHAP/HIV**

A total of Thirty-nine Thousand, Nine Hundred and twenty-two Ghana Cedis, Twenty-Six Pesewas (GHc39,922.76) was budgeted. However, no amount was received during the period.

### **2.7.6 People with Disabilities Common Fund (PWDs CF)**

The district received a total of Seven Hundred and Twenty-Six, Seven Hundred and Fifty-Eight Ghana Cedis, Eight Pesewas (GHc726,758.08) as against a budgeted amount of Six Hundred and Ninety Ghana Cedis (GHc690,000.00).

### **2.7.7 Donor Support (UNICEF, CIDA/MAG)**

UNICEF and CIDA/MAG contributed a combined Two Hundred Seventy-Seven Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventy-nine Ghana Cedis, Nine Pesewas (GHc 277,279.09), representing 82.4% of the estimate for the plan period. Though important, these inflows were below expectations and indicate a need to improve partnerships with development agencies.

### **2.7.8 Implications of Financial Performance on DMTDP Implementation**

The shortfall of GHc11,969,304.50, representing 45.5% of the total estimated cost of the plan, has several implications:

- **Delayed Project Execution:** Many planned infrastructure and social development projects have either stalled or been scaled down due to inadequate funding.
- **Skewed Development Priorities:** The district had to prioritize certain sectors to the detriment of others like roads, water, and sanitation.
- **Reduced Community Confidence:** Persistent underfunding risks eroding public trust in the Assembly's ability to deliver promised development outcomes.
- **Limited Capacity for Local Economic Development:** Insufficient funds constrained investments in agriculture, processing, and youth empowerment programmes intended to stimulate local economic growth.

Despite the shortfalls, some strategic measures undertaken by the District Assembly to improve revenue performance include:

- **Widening the Tax Net:** Efforts were made to register more businesses and informal sector operators into the district tax system.
- **Capacity Building of Revenue Staff:** Staff received training in customer service, assessment procedures, and enforcement of tax obligations.
- **Public Education and Sensitization:** Awareness campaigns were conducted to promote tax compliance and community participation in development financing.

These efforts contributed to the near-target performance of the IGF and instilled some degree of fiscal discipline.

### **2.7.9 Challenges in Revenue Mobilization**

Notwithstanding the successes, several challenges persisted:

- **Low Economic Base:** The largely rural economy of Sene West limits the revenue potential of the Assembly.
- **High Default Rates:** Tax evasion and delays in business license renewals continued to undermine IGF performance.
- **Inadequate Logistics:** Revenue collectors often lacked transportation and equipment needed to effectively cover the entire district.
- **Community Resistance:** Some communities resisted payment of taxes due to poor visibility of development results.
- **Unpredictable DACF Releases:** Irregular and delayed disbursement of DACF funds disrupted project planning and implementation schedules

## **2.8 Population / Demographic Characteristics**

The district's population in terms of its numbers, age structure and sex distribution reflect on indicators such as growth rate, doubling time, labour force and dependency ratios. Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. This section of the report provides information on the population size of the district, the sex and age structure and dependency ratios as well as the migratory pattern within the district. Population distribution by rural-urban residents is also discussed in addition to fertility and mortality. This section of the report therefore focuses on the analysis of the demographic characteristics of the Sene West District and their implications for the socio-economic development of the district.

### **2.8.1 Population size, Structure and Density**

The 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) indicates that the district has a total population of 69,836 people living within a land area of 3,262.1 square kilometres. This gives a population density of approximately 21 people per square kilometre, highlighting the sparse and dispersed nature of settlements across the district. Out of the total population, 49.1 percent are males and 50.9 percent are females, resulting in a sex ratio of 96.5. This means there are about 97 males for every 100 females. This reflects a slight female dominance in the population

structure and represents a shift from the 2010 Census, when males slightly outnumbered females. The change may be linked to male out-migration in search of employment, higher male mortality rates, or broader demographic trends. Although the gender gap is small, it carries important implications for planning, particularly in a district where communities are widely scattered and access to services can already be challenging due to low population concentration.

From a development standpoint, the slight female majority presents both opportunities and important policy considerations. In a district that is predominantly rural (74.1 percent of the population) and largely dependent on agriculture, women play a central role in farming, food processing, trading, and household welfare. The low population density further means that many women engage in subsistence farming and informal economic activities close to their communities. This reality calls for stronger gender-responsive agricultural interventions such as improving women's access to land, credit, extension services, irrigation support, and appropriate technology. At the same time, sustained investment in maternal healthcare, girl-child education, and women's economic empowerment is essential to unlock the productive potential of the female population and strengthen household resilience.

The sex composition must also be viewed alongside the district's high dependency ratio of 91.4, which means there is nearly one dependent for every working-age person. In rural and low-density settings, the responsibility of caring for children, the elderly, and vulnerable persons often falls heavily on women. This can limit their participation in formal employment and entrepreneurial ventures unless deliberate support systems are introduced. Social protection interventions, community-based childcare support, skills training, and targeted livelihood programmes can help reduce this burden. Therefore, the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) should prioritise gender mainstreaming, promote inclusive economic opportunities for both men and women, and address migration-related labour gaps to ensure balanced and sustainable socio-economic development across the district's vast geographical area

Table 1.4 shows the total population of the district between 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010 and year 2020. It also captures the projected population for the plan period 2022-2025 based on the growth rate of 2.3% per annum.

*Table 3 2.3 Sene and Sene West District Population and Population Projections 1960-2025*

No.	Year	Total Population
1.	1960	24,435
2.	1970	31,112
3.	1984	61,858
4.	2000	82,166
After the split of the district into two (2) and the projected population		
1.	2010	57,734
2.	2017	68,209
3.	2018	69,803
4.	2019	71,402
5.	2020	72,240
6.	2021	74,484
7.	2022	76,231
8.	2023	77,567
9,	2024	79,343
10.	2025	81,654

Source: Actual figures are based on Population Census Reports. Projections are computed from 2020 PHC, GSS, SWDA DPCU 2021

### **2.8.2 Rural-Urban Split /Spatial Distribution**

The Sene West District can be described as more rural than urban. According to the 2021 population and housing census, as many as 42,797 people (74.1%) live in the rural areas; while 14,937 people (25.9%) live in the urban areas. Results of the 2021 Population and Housing Census indicate that the district has only two urban settlements, namely Kwame Danso and Lemu Ntrubuso, with population of 9,014 and 5,923 respectively. The projected population figures for 2021 still put Kwame Danso and Lemu as the only urban centers. This means that

the proportion of the urban population is only 25.9%; that is, as much as 74.1% of the population live in rural areas (settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants).

The rural nature of the district implies that poverty reduction interventions in the district must focus on rural development strategies, especially the promotion of agriculture, agro-processing, marketing, feeder road improvements, the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure as well as group and community empowerment.

### **2.8.3 Religious Composition**

In terms of religion, Christianity is the dominant religion in the district. Out of the total population of 69,836 persons in the district, a little over half (56.8%) of the population are Christians. This comprises of Pentecostals/ Charismatic, 16.4 percent, Protestants, 14.2 percent, Catholics, 15.3 percent and 10.9 percent forming the rest of the Christian population. Islam is the second largest religious group representing 15 percent of the population. Other people in the district are adherents of African Traditional religions constituting 8.2 percent of the population. Eighteen (18%) percent of the population in the district has no religious affiliation.

### **2.8.4 Ethnic Composition**

The 2021 Population and Housing Census report revealed that approximately 95 percent of persons in the district are Ghanaians by birth (93.7%) and naturalization (1%), with 2.7 percent being dual citizens. There are 1,030 non-Ghanaians from ECOWAS, Africa other than ECOWAS and other countries living in the district accounting for 0.5 percent of the population. While nationals from other countries outside Africa recorded 0.3 percent. Thus, foreign nationals in the district accounted for a little over 2 percent.

The number of Ghanaian males by birth (50.7%) slightly outweighs female Ghanaians by birth (49.3%). However, there are more females who are dual nationals, Ghanaians by naturalization and other nationals.

The district is ethnically diverse with the native Guans (Dwans) dominating, followed by Ewes. Other notable ethnic groups that can be found in the district are Gruma, Akan, Dagbon, Dangbe, Grushi, Mande and Dagaba. This situation has fueled migration to and from the district, especially the Ewe and northern communities.

### **2.8.5 Implications of the Demographic Characteristics to Development Planning**

Considering the situational analysis on the level of population, growth rate and population density, there is no pressure on the available facilities in the district. The district's population growth rate is 2.2 % which is smaller than that of the region (2.3%) and the nation (2.5%). The district is less populated considering its population density of 20.5 people per sq. km. This implies that land is in abundance. There is no pressure on land as exists in other districts. This has influenced people from all parts of the country to migrate into the district to do farming and fishing activities.

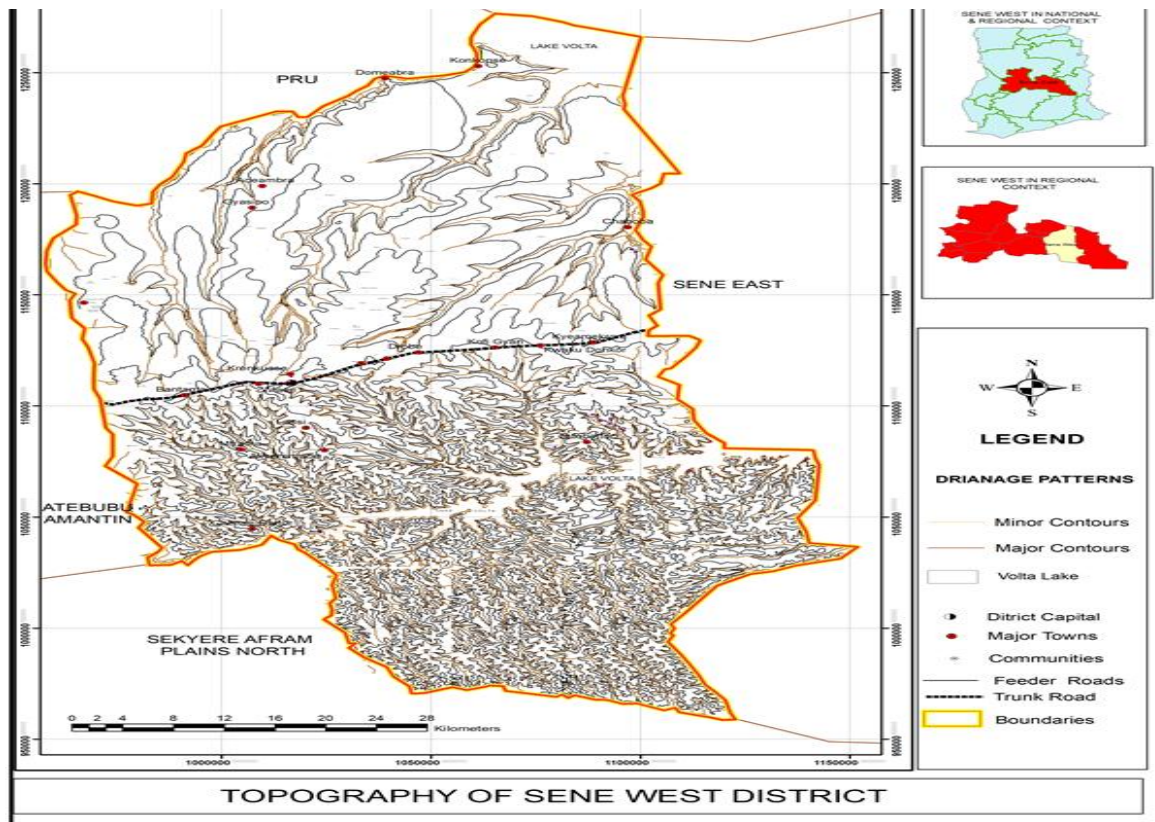
Demographic characteristics show youthful (54.9% of the population) population structure which implies the need to build more schools and create employment for the growing population. Inadequate employment avenues have negative impact in the district as it is likely to increase crime rate and threaten security in the district.

Since the number of females in the district is higher, policies should be put in place to ensure that females of school going age are in school to prevent early marriages and childbearing. Family planning programmes and projects should be put in place to manage the growth of population.

### **2.9 Topography**

The district forms part of the Voltarian sandstone basin, which is the most extensive physiographic region of the country. The landscape of the district is generally flat and low-lying with an average height of 166 meters above sea level. The district is not associated with any significant highlands or hills. However, there are outcrops of rocks in certain parts of the district.

Figure 3 2.1 Topography Of The District



Source: SWDA, PPD 2025

### 2.9.1 Drainage

The district lies within the Sene-Obosom River basins and the Volta Lake. The three major rivers drain the district. are the Volta, the Pru and Sene Rivers. This has provided opportunities for the emergence of fishing as one of the major economic activities in the district.

In addition to these major rivers, there are streams/tributaries. The valleys of these streams/tributaries are however suitable for the development of small-scale irrigation dams and dugouts for dry season gardening, fishing and watering of animals, especially cattle and sheep.

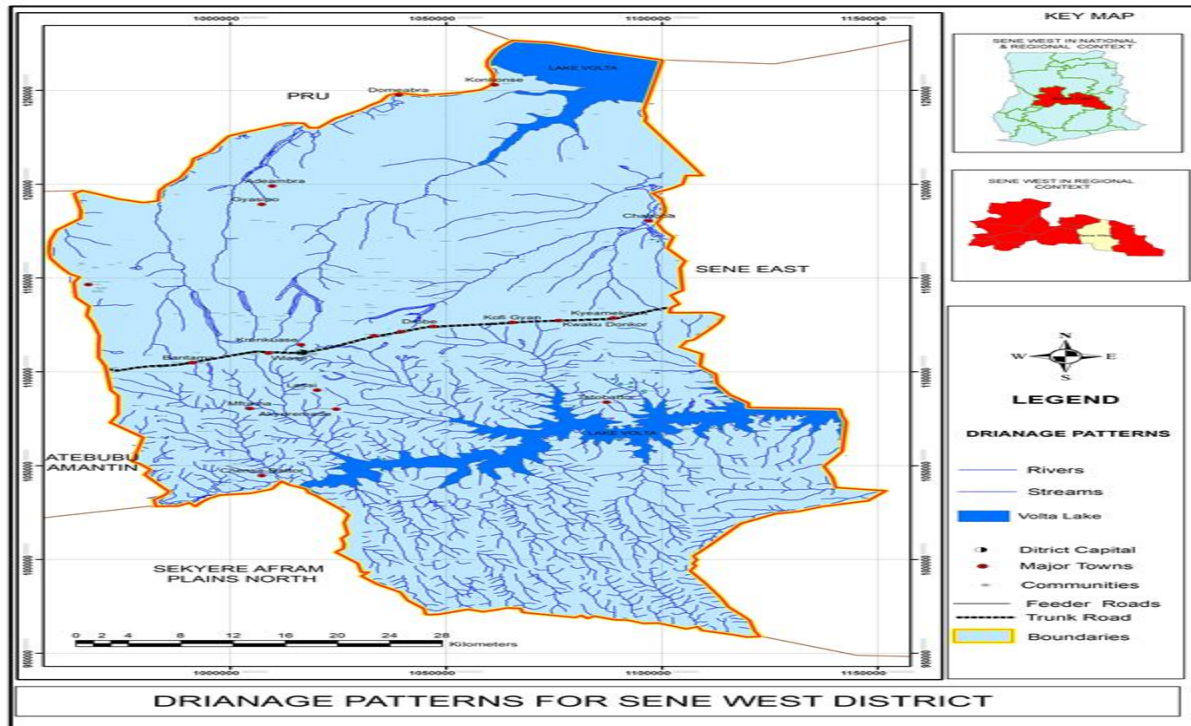
Volta Lake covers a considerable portion of the district, and this Lake has resulted in the creation of several Islands in the district. These islands represent opportunities for tourism development, which has not yet been exploited.

Future development of the district could therefore focus on large-scale rice cultivation.

The great potential of the Volta Lake in the development of the district has not been fully harnessed. For instance, it could aid irrigated agricultural development in the district and treat

water supply. To some extent, the lake has provided opportunities for water transport in the district.

Figure 4 2.2 Drainage Pattern of the Sene West District



Source: SWDA, PPD 2025

### 2.9.2 Climate

In conformity with other parts of the region, the district has uniformly high temperature throughout the year. The district falls between the Wet Semi-Equatorial and Tropical Continental Climatic Regions of Ghana and experiences two seasons – rainy season and a long dry spell. That is the district is part of the transitional zone between the two major climatic regions. In March and April, before the rainy season, the maximum temperature of about 30°C is recorded. The minimum temperature of about 23°C is recorded in August, the coolest month of the year. The mean monthly temperature is about 27°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 main rainy season usually occurs between April and July, reaching its climax in August. The minor season occurs between September and mid-November. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 1500mm and 1700mm. However, of recent (for the past three years) rainfall pattern has changed. Mean annual rainfall has reduced from 1500mm and 1700mm to 900mm-1,098mm respectively. The rainfall distribution, however, varies from year to year, sometimes with intermittent droughts and floods. This has impacted negatively on Agricultural

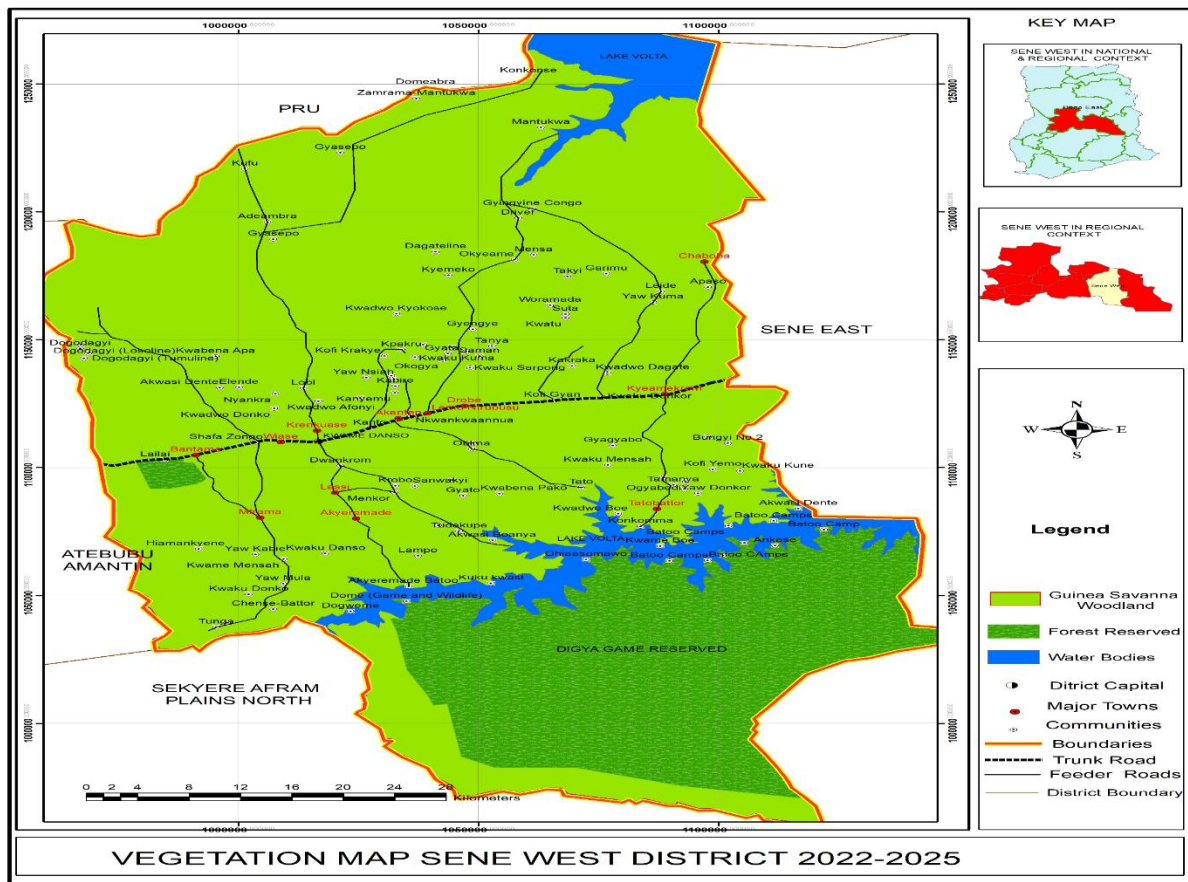
production. The dry conditions during this period promote bushfires, which are sometimes consciously started by farmers and hunters, or unconsciously by improper handling of fire. The dry season is quite pronounced with the main season beginning around mid-November and ending in March. This condition predisposes the area to rampant bushfires.

### **2.9.3 Vegetation**

The vegetation of the Sene West District is predominantly Guinea Savanna woodland with light under growth and scattered trees. The major and economic trees are shea, dawadawa, baobab, mahogany, papao, senya, kane, onyina, kubre, kyenkyen, watapor, wama and neem species. Generally, tall grasses such as the elephant grasses and varieties of anthropogenic species mixed with these trees can be identified in the district. The vegetation opens gradually, and the trees reduce in height as one travel to the northern end of the district.

Human activities such as bush burning, tree felling for fuel, poor farming practices, sand and gravel winning contribute immensely to the destruction of the vegetation and consequently the environment. The vegetation of the district is spatially represented in figure 2.3 below.

Figure 5 2.3 Vegetation Map of the District



Source: SWDA, DPCU 2025

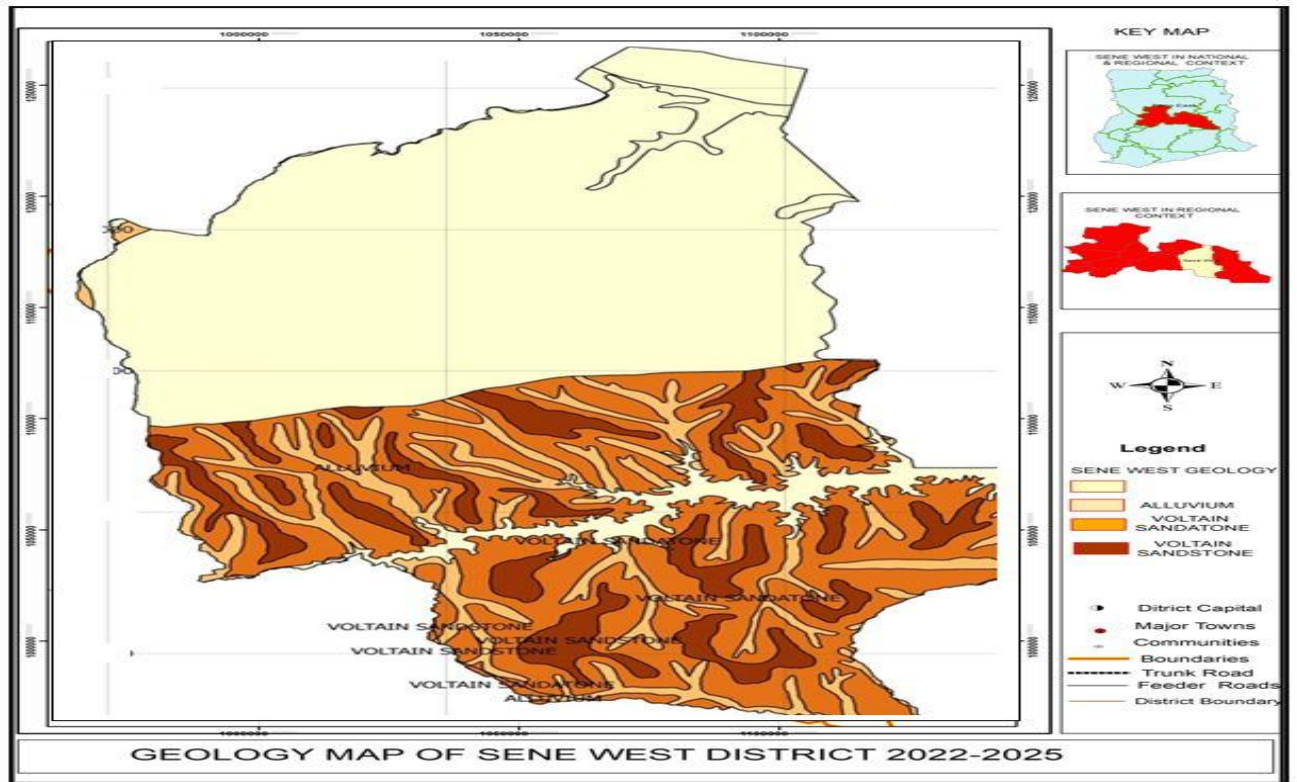
### 2.9.4 Geology and Soils

The rocks underlying the Sene West District form part of the Voltaian formation which covers about two-fifths (2/5) of the surface area of Ghana. The rocks belonging to this formation are mainly sedimentary and exhibit horizontal alignments. Sandstone, shales, mudstone, and limestone are the principal examples of these rocks.

The soil type in the Sene West district is the savannah ochrosol, which is generally well drained, friable, and porous in nature. The soils in the area are generally medium-textured ochrosols, which moderately contain organic matter. Gravel and clay deposits abound in the district providing promising potential for the construction, brick and tile, and pottery industries. There are, however, narrow strips of alluvial soil along the numerous dry valleys of the streams, the Volta Lake and Sene River suitable for rice farming.

Generally, the soil is very fertile and enhances large-scale cultivation of crops such as yam, maize, groundnuts, rice, and cowpea, as well as vegetables such as tomatoes and garden eggs.

Figure 6 2.4 Sene West Geology Map



Source: SWDA, DPCU 2025

### 2.9.5 Biodiversity

The district is characterized by a variety of ecosystems, including forests, rivers, and savannahs, which support a diverse array of flora and fauna. The biodiversity of the Sene West District plays a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance and providing numerous benefits to the local communities.

The district is home to a wide range of plant species, including both indigenous and exotic varieties. The forests in the area are particularly rich in plant diversity, with numerous species of trees, shrubs, and herbs. Additionally, the district supports a diverse wildlife population, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Notable species found in the area include elephants, antelopes, monkeys, and various bird species.

The Digya National Park spans both the Sene East and Sene West districts and is a Forest Reserve encompassing an area of approximately 3,478 sq. km. This forest reserve provides a

natural habitat for wildlife, including the African Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Antelope, and others. The reserve also provides protective cover for streams in the district. The Forest Reserve, which spans to the district could be developed and protected to attract tourists to the area. The Sene River is an important natural resource that plays a significant role in the economy and the livelihoods of the surrounding communities. It is also an attractive destination for tourists looking to explore the natural beauty and wildlife of the area. The river also provides an important habitat for a variety of aquatic species, including fish, crocodiles, and hippos.

The biodiversity of Sene West District plays a critical role in shaping the region's spatial development. Its rich natural resources, including forests, wetlands, and wildlife, provide essential ecosystem services such as soil fertility, water regulation, and climate moderation, all of which support agriculture, livelihoods, and settlement planning. Effective conservation and sustainable management of these resources are therefore vital, not only for maintaining ecological balance but also for promoting long-term economic growth and human well-being. Integrating biodiversity considerations into land-use planning and development strategies ensures that growth is environmentally sustainable and resilient, minimizing the risk of resource depletion, habitat loss, and environmental degradation.

By protecting the diverse ecosystems and species within the district, spatial development can be planned in a way that minimizes negative impacts on the environment while maximizing the benefits derived from its natural resources.

Furthermore, the presence of diverse flora and fauna can also contribute to ecotourism opportunities. Ecotourism has the potential to generate income for local communities while promoting conservation efforts. By leveraging the district's biodiversity as a tourism asset, spatial development can be guided towards sustainable economic growth that benefits both people and nature.

Despite its rich biodiversity, the Sene West District faces various challenges that threaten its natural resources. Deforestation, illegal hunting, and unsustainable agricultural practices are among the key threats to the district's biodiversity. These activities not only degrade the environment but also jeopardize the livelihoods of local communities that depend on natural resources for their sustenance.

## 2.10 Economy

The economy of the Sene West District is predominantly agrarian, with agriculture serving as the backbone of livelihoods and income generation for most households. The district's strategic location within the Bono East Region and its endowment of fertile land, forest resources, and water bodies, particularly the Volta Lake, provide significant potential for economic growth and diversification.

### 2.10.1 Agriculture and Agribusiness

Crop farming remains the primary economic activity, employing over 70% of the active labour force. The major staple crops cultivated include maize, yam, cassava, rice, groundnut, and cowpea, while cashew and mango are emerging cash crops with increasing commercial importance. Livestock production, particularly cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry, contributes substantially to household incomes, while fishing along the Volta Lake serves as both a livelihood and a source of protein for local communities. Despite these opportunities, the sector faces challenges such as low access to improved technology, post-harvest losses, limited mechanization, and inadequate market linkages.

*Table 4 2.4 Major Crops, Estimated Production and Contribution to Household Income*

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Estimated Annual Production (MT)</b>	<b>% of Farmers Cultivating</b>	<b>Contribution to Household Income (%)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Maize	9,700	80%	25	
Yam	450,000	64%	20	
Casava	15,000	2%	10	
Rice	4,000	15%	18	
Groundnut	1,100	20%		
Cowpea	287	2%	2	
Cashew	1,780	2%	6	
Mango	600	1%	1	

*Source: SWDA, DDA, 2025*

### **2.10.2 Trade and Commerce**

Trading activities are concentrated in major settlements such as Kwame Danso (the district capital), Bantama, and Lemu, which serve as local market centres. Agricultural produce, fish, and livestock are the dominant commodities traded, with traders linking farmers and fishers to regional markets in Atebubu, Techiman, Ejura, and beyond. However, the poor condition of feeder roads and limited access to financial services constrain trade growth and value addition.

### **2.10.3 Employment Structure of the District**

The employment structure of Sene West District presents a clear picture of a predominantly agrarian economy with limited diversification into other sectors. The data indicates that most of the working population, accounting for 73.48%, is engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. This overwhelming dominance highlights the district's reliance on natural resource-based livelihoods and underscores the importance of agriculture in sustaining household income and food security.

The next significant sources of employment are wholesale and retail trade (6.45%), manufacturing (5.20%), and education (4.05%). These figures suggest a modest emergence of non-farm activities, particularly in small-scale commerce and industrial processing, likely linked to agricultural value chains. The education sector's contribution also points to the presence of some level of government and private investment in human capital development.

Other service sectors such as accommodation and food services (1.88%), transportation and storage (1.51%), and human health and social work activities (1.69%) also contribute meaningfully, though at a relatively lower scale. Their presence signals growing urbanization and support services, albeit still in early stages.

Sectors such as construction (1.45%), public administration and defense (0.36%), and financial services (0.37%) play minor but important roles in the district's employment landscape. The low figures in electricity and water supply (0.14% and 0.04% respectively), real estate (0.01%), and mining and quarrying (0.02%) reflect limited infrastructure and industrial development.

Emerging sectors like professional, scientific and technical services, information and communication, and administrative support services each account for less than 0.25% of employment, indicating minimal penetration of knowledge-based and formal private sector jobs.

In summary, Sene West District's labour market is heavily skewed toward primary production with limited participation in tertiary and industrial sectors. The data calls for a strategic focus on economic diversification, skills development, and infrastructure investment to stimulate inclusive growth and broaden employment opportunities across the district.

#### **2.10.4 Business and Private Sector Development in the Sene West District**

The private sector in Sene West District is relatively underdeveloped but holds significant potential to drive local economic growth and job creation. The district's economy is predominantly rural and agrarian, with agriculture, fishing, and trading serving as the mainstay of livelihoods. Smallholder farmers produce maize, yam, rice, groundnut, cassava, and cashew, while fishing along the Volta Lake supports both household subsistence and petty trading activities. Despite this, most enterprises remain informal, micro-scale, and characterized by low productivity, weak market linkages, and limited access to finance.

Trading activities dominate the service sector, with women playing a central role in the retail of foodstuffs, clothing, and basic household goods in community markets such as Kwame Danso, Bantama, and Lemu. The district has a growing number of small-scale agro-processors, including rice millers, gari processors, and oil palm extractors. However, they face challenges related to unreliable power supply, inadequate infrastructure, poor storage facilities, and low levels of technology adoption, which constrain competitiveness.

Financial services are limited, with few banks and microfinance institutions operating in the district. This restricts access to affordable credit for farmers, traders, and entrepreneurs, thereby limiting expansion and investment opportunities. Entrepreneurial skills, especially among the youth and women, remain underdeveloped, further hindering the growth of viable businesses.

To unlock private sector potential, there is a need for targeted interventions, including capacity building in agribusiness and entrepreneurship, facilitation of access to finance, promotion of cooperatives and farmer-based organizations, and improvement of transport and market infrastructure. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) in agro-processing, storage, and input supply could stimulate value addition and improve market access. Strengthening ICT and digital financial services would also provide new opportunities for local businesses.

The District Assembly, working in collaboration with development partners, government agencies, and the private sector, will continue to prioritize policies and programs that promote a vibrant business environment. The focus will be on formalizing enterprises, supporting small and medium-sized businesses, and positioning the district as a hub for agribusiness, trade, and services within the Bono East Region.

#### **2.10.5 Local Economic Development (LED)**

The Sene West District in the Bono East Region of Ghana holds significant potential for economic growth. Its rich natural resources, strong agricultural base, and vibrant local communities provide a solid foundation for development. At the same time, the district faces several challenges typical of rural areas; issues that call for thoughtful planning and close collaboration to ensure sustainable progress and better living standards for its people.

Agriculture is the heart of the district's economy, with most households depending on farming for their livelihood. The fertile soils support crops such as maize, yam, cassava, and vegetables. The district's closeness to the Volta Lake also offers valuable opportunities for fishing and aquaculture. Livestock rearing, particularly goats, sheep, and cattle, contribute to both local consumption and commerce.

Beyond agriculture, Sene West has promising but largely untapped prospects in tourism. Its natural scenery and cultural heritage make it suitable for eco-tourism and recreational activities, especially around the Volta Lake. The district also possesses clay deposits that could support small-scale industries such as brickmaking and pottery, creating jobs and helping diversify the local economy.

Despite these opportunities, several challenges continue to hold the district back. Poor road networks limit access to markets, making it difficult for farmers and traders to transport their goods to larger towns. Limited access to financial services also makes it hard for small businesses and farmers to grow. In addition, many farmers still lack exposure to modern techniques and technologies, resulting in lower-than-expected productivity.

Education and skills development present another major concern. A good number of young people do not have the training required to take advantage of opportunities in growing sectors.

As a result, many migrate to urban areas in search of work. This movement not only strains urban centers but also leaves the district with a weakened local workforce.

Tackling these issues requires a comprehensive and coordinated strategy. Improving infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and market access would strengthen the district's connection to regional and national economies. Investing in agricultural technology, extension services, and financial partnerships would help farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs expand and thrive.

Education and vocational training must also be prioritized. Equipping young people with skills in modern agriculture, entrepreneurship, and digital literacy would make them more competitive and reduce the need to migrate for work.

In addition, strong public-private partnerships could help unlock the tourism potential of the Volta Lake and other natural sites. A well-planned eco-tourism approach would attract investment while protecting the environment and honoring local culture.

Overall, local economic development in the Sene West District depends on an inclusive and holistic approach; one that strengthens infrastructure, empowers communities, and creates sustainable opportunities. With coordinated efforts among government, private sector actors, and community leaders, the district can become a model for rural development in Ghana and significantly improve the livelihoods of its people.

## **2.11 Social Services**

### **2.11.1 Education**

In terms of school ICT infrastructure in the district, two (2) out of the one hundred and three (103) public basic schools have functional ICT labs. This implies that the rest of the schools learn ICT abstractly with no practical's which affects their proficiency in ICT. Good sanitation plays a critical role in the health of both pupils and teachers. As a requirement of the Ghana Education Service, KG, Primary '1 (single stream) are required to have 6-seater toilet (minimum). Thirty-four (34) public primary schools out of the eighty-eight (88) have access to toilet facilities which represents 39%. On the other hand, 51% of public primary schools in the district do not have access to toilet facilities. Twenty-six (26) public JHS have access to

toilet facilities with the remaining five (5) without access to toilet facilities. This represents 84% of public JHS with access to toilet facilities.

Twenty (20) public basic schools comprising eighteen (16) primary schools and four (4) JHS. are deprived schools or designated as “schools under trees”. Ten (10) schools comprising nine (9) primary schools and one (1) JHS have dilapidated Accessibility to the Senior High School is very limited due to inadequacy of classrooms and boarding facilities in the school.

#### **2.11.1.1. School Enrolment**

School enrolment for public kindergartens for 2022/2023 academic year is 5,290, 10,072 for private kindergartens, 10,234 for public primary schools, 1,727 for private primary schools, 2662 for public Junior High Schools (JHS), 189 for private JHS and, 1,539 for Senior High School (SHS).

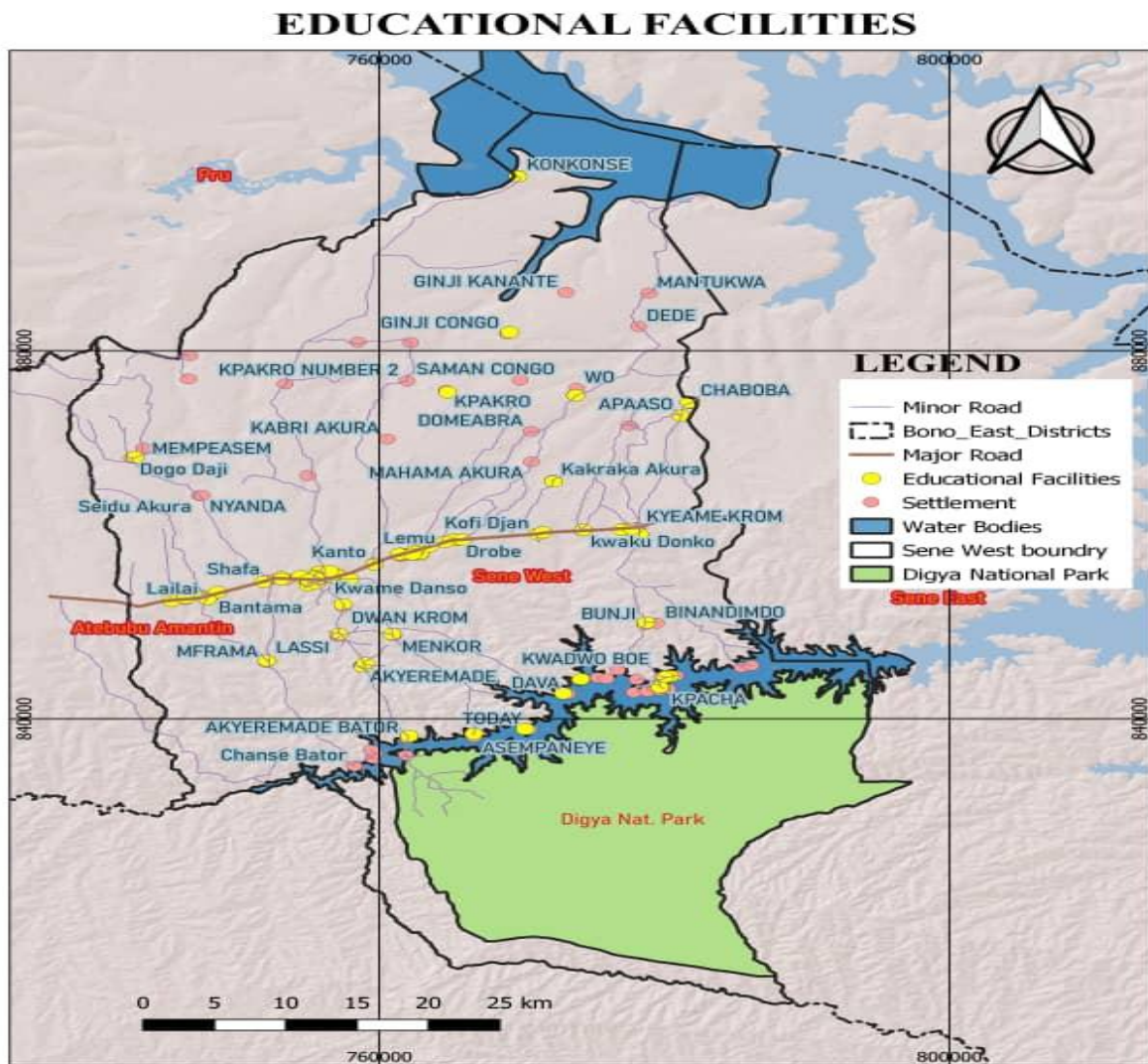
#### **2.11.1.2. Staffing**

The total number of teachers in the Sene West District are Nine Hundred and One (901) for both public and private schools. Of the 901 teachers in the district 80% (718) are in public and 20% (183) are in private schools. It can be observed that the percentage of trained teachers in the private schools is low with only 7% being trained. The situation is opposite for public schools where 87% of the teachers are trained.

#### **2.11.1.3. Pupil-Classroom Ratio**

The pupil-classroom ratio (PCR) for KG, primary, JHS and SHS are 28:1, 19:1, 20:1 and 37.1 respectively for public schools. These figures are within the required planning standards of 35 pupils per class except for the SHS which is marginally below the minimum standard of 35 pupils per class.

Figure 7 2.6 Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities in the District



Source: SWDA, PPD, 2025

## 2.11.2 Health

Health is not only an important human right issue, but also a catalyst for development and wealth creation. Healthcare in the Sene West District is largely administered by the District Health Directorate.

### 2.11.2.1 Existing Conditions of Health Facilities

The Sene West District faces numerous challenges in terms of healthcare infrastructure and services. The district is predominantly rural, with limited access to quality healthcare facilities and services. The existing health facilities in the district are understaffed, under-resourced, and struggle to meet the healthcare needs of the population.

The district currently has one (1) hospital in the district, seven (7) Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds, one (1) health centre and three (3) private health facilities.

#### **2.11.2.2.2. Ownership of Health Facilities**

There is a total of twelve (12) health facilities in the district. The ownership of health facilities in the Sene West District includes government owned health facilities such as hospital, health centre and clinic and privately owned health facilities. In all, 75% of the health facilities in the district are government owned while 25% of the facilities are privately owned.

#### **2.11.2.3. Status of Health Delivery**

The doctor-to-population ratio in the district remains a significant challenge in addressing healthcare equity, currently standing at 1:23,767. In contrast, the nurse-to-population ratio is 1:382, surpassing the national target of 1:400, while the midwife-to-women of reproductive age ratio is 1:500, also exceeding the national target of 1:700. These figures indicate that the district has an adequate number of nurses and midwives to meet the healthcare needs of its population. However, the shortage of doctors and physician assistants remains a pressing concern. It would therefore be prudent for the district to consider sponsoring the training and recruitment of critical health personnel to bridge this gap.

#### **2.11.2.4 Accessibility to Health facilities**

The availability and accessibility of healthcare services are critical determinants of the health outcomes of residents in the district.

In the Sene West District, one of the foremost challenges to healthcare access is the district's geographical terrain. Large portions of the district comprise remote and hard-to-reach communities, limiting the ease with which residents can reach health facilities. This situation is further compounded by inadequate road infrastructure and weak transportation systems, particularly during the rainy season, when many roads become impassable, thereby severely restricting access to essential medical care.

#### **2.11.2.5. Doctor-to-Patient Ratio**

The World Health Organization (WHO) standard recommends a ratio of one (1) doctor to 1,320 Outpatient Department (OPD) patients. In the Sene West District, however, analysis indicates that the doctor-to-OPD patient ratio exceeds this benchmark by 2,529 patients per doctor.

#### **2.11.2.6. Nurse-to-Patient Ration**

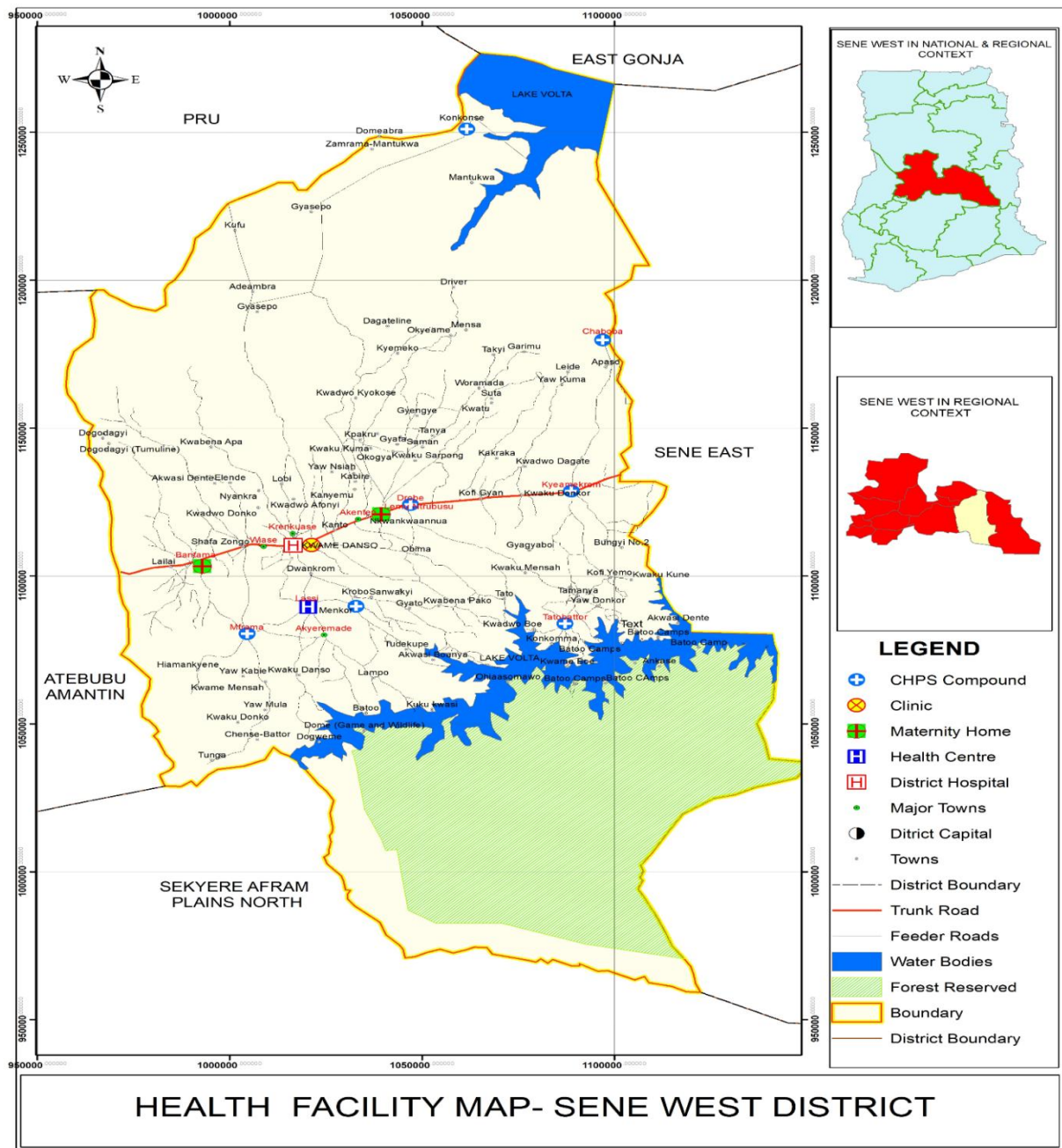
The current nurse-to-patient ratio in the district is approximately one nurse for every 382 patients, which is more favorable than the national target of one nurse for every 400 patients. This achievement reflects the district's comparatively strong nursing workforce capacity, indicating progress in meeting healthcare human resource requirements and enhancing access to nursing services. The favorable ratio is expected to contribute positively to the quality of patient care, reduce workload pressures on nursing staff, and support the attainment of improved health outcomes across the district.

#### **2.11.2.7 Predominant Disease in the District**

Malaria continues to be a significant public health challenge in the Sene West District, with widespread prevalence across both rural and peri-urban communities. Analysis of Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendance data indicates that malaria accounts for approximately 24.15 percent of all reported cases, making it the leading cause of morbidity in the district. The burden of malaria is further compounded by environmental factors such as the presence of stagnant water bodies and inadequate sanitation in certain communities, which provide favorable breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Other notable contributors to the district's disease profile include upper respiratory tract infections, representing 14.19 percent of OPD cases, diarrhoeal diseases at 9.66 percent, rheumatism/joint pains/arthritis at 5.3 percent, and anaemia at 4.14 percent. These figures highlight a dual burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, underscoring the need for integrated health interventions that address prevention, early diagnosis, and effective treatment.

Figure 8 2.7 Spatial Distribution of Health facilities in the District



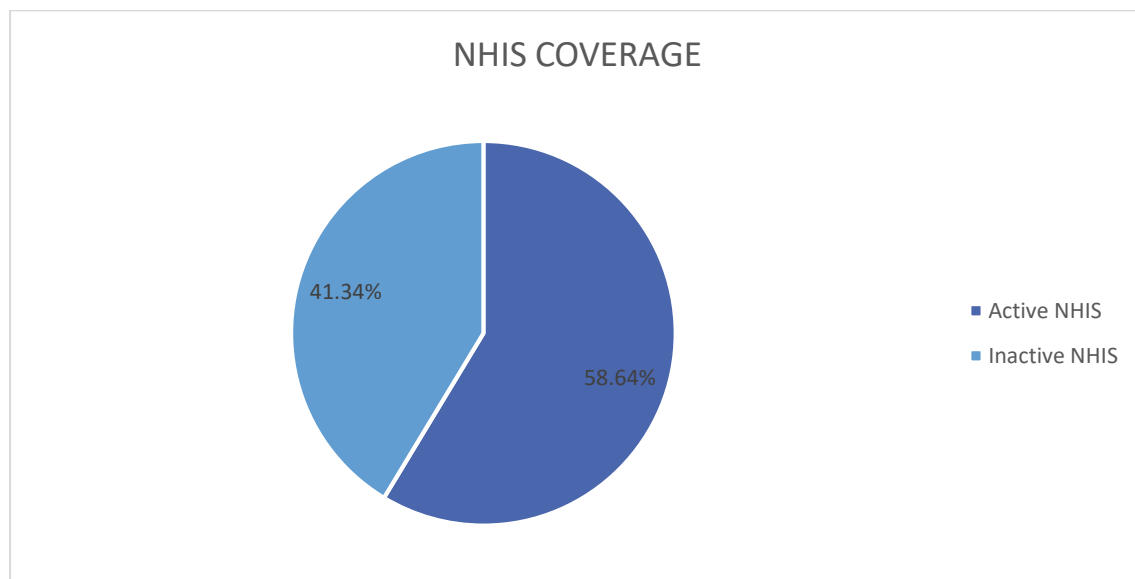
Source: SWDA, PPD, 2025

### 2.12 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The primary objective of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is to ensure equitable access to, and financial protection for, basic healthcare services for all Ghanaians.

During the period under review, a total of 46,161 individuals were registered as active members out of a total district population of 78,692, representing 58.67 percent coverage.

All public health facilities within the district recognize and accept NHIS membership cards as valid for accessing healthcare services, thereby facilitating the provision of treatment to insured clients without the requirement for out-of-pocket payments at the point of service delivery.



*Figure 9 NHIS Coverage*

### **2.13 Child Protection**

The prevalence of the worst forms of child labour, including child trafficking for purposes such as fishing, farming, and domestic servitude, remains a significant concern across many communities in the district. Empirical studies indicate that communities situated along the Volta Lake and the Sene River are particularly engaged in such exploitative practices. The underlying drivers of this situation are closely linked to the vulnerability and economic deprivation of women, which in turn exacerbates the plight of children. Many children are consequently trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty, compelled to engage in labour activities to contribute to the sustenance of their families.

At present, there is no comprehensive documentation or up-to-date statistical data detailing the scale and severity of child labour within the district. Nevertheless, anecdotal evidence and community observations reveal that some children are engaged in activities such as street hawking, working as domestic servants, agricultural labourers, fishing hands, driver's assistants, and other menial forms of employment.

The district also faces structural and institutional challenges in addressing juvenile delinquency. There is an absence of specialised facilities and mechanisms such as juvenile

courts, child panels, probation homes, and rehabilitation centres. This institutional gap often results in children who come into conflict with the law being released without due correctional intervention, thereby increasing the likelihood of repeat offences and eventual involvement in more serious criminal activities. Female adolescents face heightened risks, with many resorting to transactional or exploitative relationships, leading to increased incidences of teenage pregnancy and school dropouts.

The situation is further compounded for orphaned children, who are particularly vulnerable to physical, emotional, and verbal abuse. These challenges collectively undermine the district's human capital development and perpetuate cycles of social and economic marginalization.

In response, the District Assembly, in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare and various non-governmental organisation (NGOs), is implementing targeted interventions aimed at reversing these trends. These efforts include community sensitization programmes, advocacy against child labour and trafficking, support services for at-risk children, and the mobilization of resources to strengthen institutional frameworks for child protection and welfare.

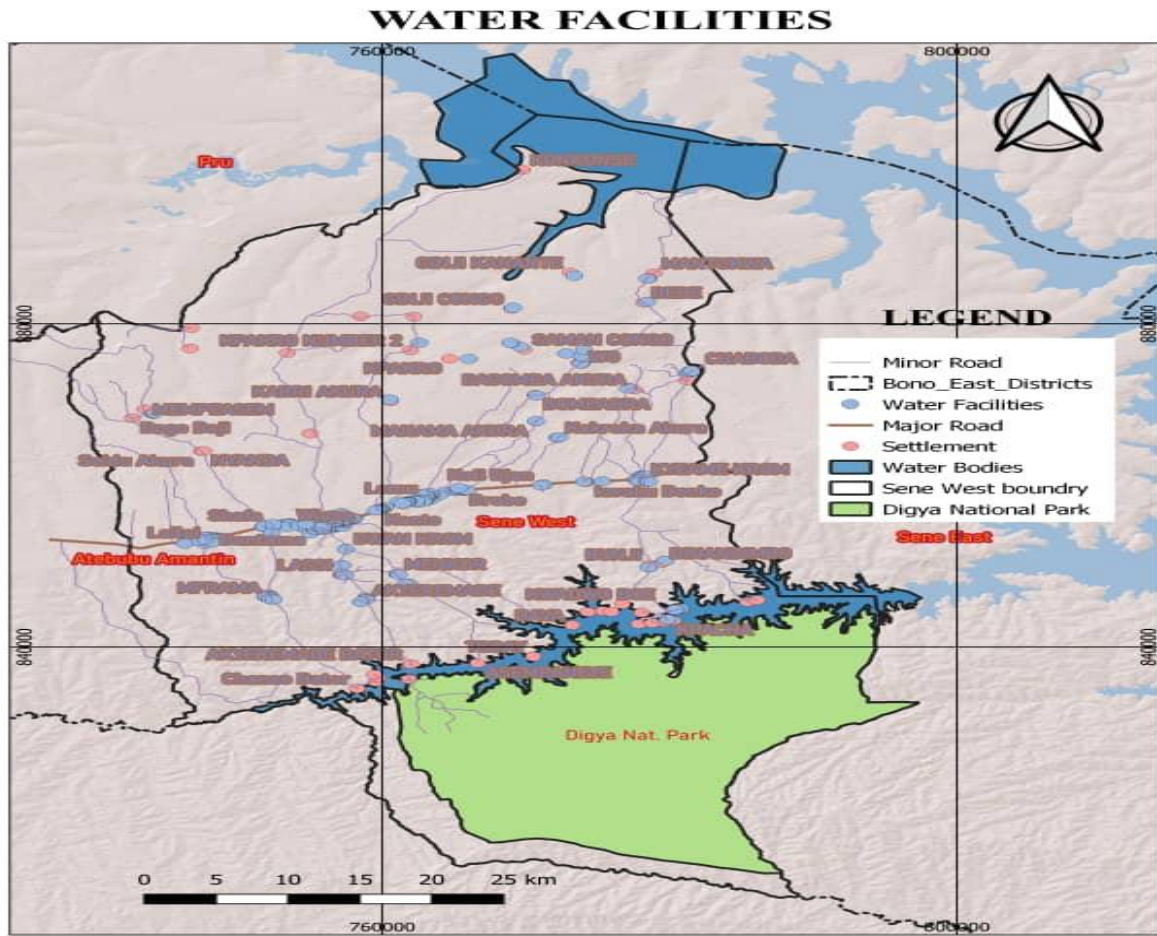
#### **2.14 Water**

The major sources of water supply in the district are pipe-born water, boreholes with pumps, protected well, unprotected well, rivers/streams, dugout, pond and the Volta Lake.

The analysis of available data reveals that the Sene West District has a total of 142 mechanized boreholes, 128 hand pump facilities, and one small-town water supply system. The small water system comprises three mechanized boreholes and seven non-mechanized boreholes, all located in Kwame Danso, the district capital.

Out of the 142 mechanized boreholes, 103, representing approximately 73.3 percent are operational, while the remaining 39, constituting 27.7 percent, are non-functional. In the case of the 128 hand pump facilities, only 39.4 percent are in working condition, whereas the majority, accounting for 60.6 percent, are not functioning. This situation underscores the need for targeted rehabilitation, maintenance, and sustainability measures to improve the reliability and accessibility of water infrastructure within the district.

Figure 10 2.8 Spatial Distribution of Water Facilities in the District



Source: SWDA, PPD 2025

## 2.15 Sanitation

Sanitation coverage in the Sene West District remains significantly below national targets. While some communities have made progress through interventions such as the *Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)* programme, open defecation is still prevalent, particularly in rural areas. The situation is worsened by inadequate waste disposal systems and limited drainage infrastructure.

*Table 5 2.5 Access to Household Toilets*

Indicator	District Value	National Target	Remarks
Households with improved toilet facilities	32%	80%	Coverage is higher in Kwame Danso and main towns; rural access remains low.
Households using shared/public toilets	41%	-	Heavy reliance on public KVIPs, often poorly maintained
Households practicing open defecation	27%	0	Particularly high in fishing communities along Volta Lake and Sene River

*Source: SWDA, DEHU, 2025*

### **2.15.1 Public Sanitation Facilities**

The Sene West District has a total of 38 public toilets, predominantly Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP) facilities and pit latrines, with 72% in functional condition and 28% in disrepair. These facilities are mainly concentrated in urban and township areas, leaving smaller communities with limited access. However, their capacity remains inadequate, and poor maintenance practices often result in foul odors, fly infestation, and reduced patronage.

Table 6 2.6 Solid Waste Management

Indicator	District Status	Remarks
Households with improved toilet facilities	18% of households	Mostly in Kwame Danso; no formal coverage in rural areas
Disposal methods	skip bins disposal 55%, open dumping 38%, burning 7%.	Open dumping is the dominant method, posing environmental risks.
Households practicing open defecation	27%	Particularly high in fishing communities along Volta Lake and Sene River
Official landfill site	None	Waste disposed of in open dumpsites.

*Source: SWDA, DEHU, 2025*

### 2.15.2 Solid Waste

Only 21 percent of households in the district have access to proper liquid waste disposal systems. Most households (58 percent) dispose of wastewater indiscriminately by throwing it into streets and open spaces, while 21 percent use soak-away pits and another 21 percent drain wastewater directly into nearby water bodies. These practices pose significant public health risks, particularly by creating breeding grounds for mosquitoes, which contribute to the high prevalence of malaria in the district.

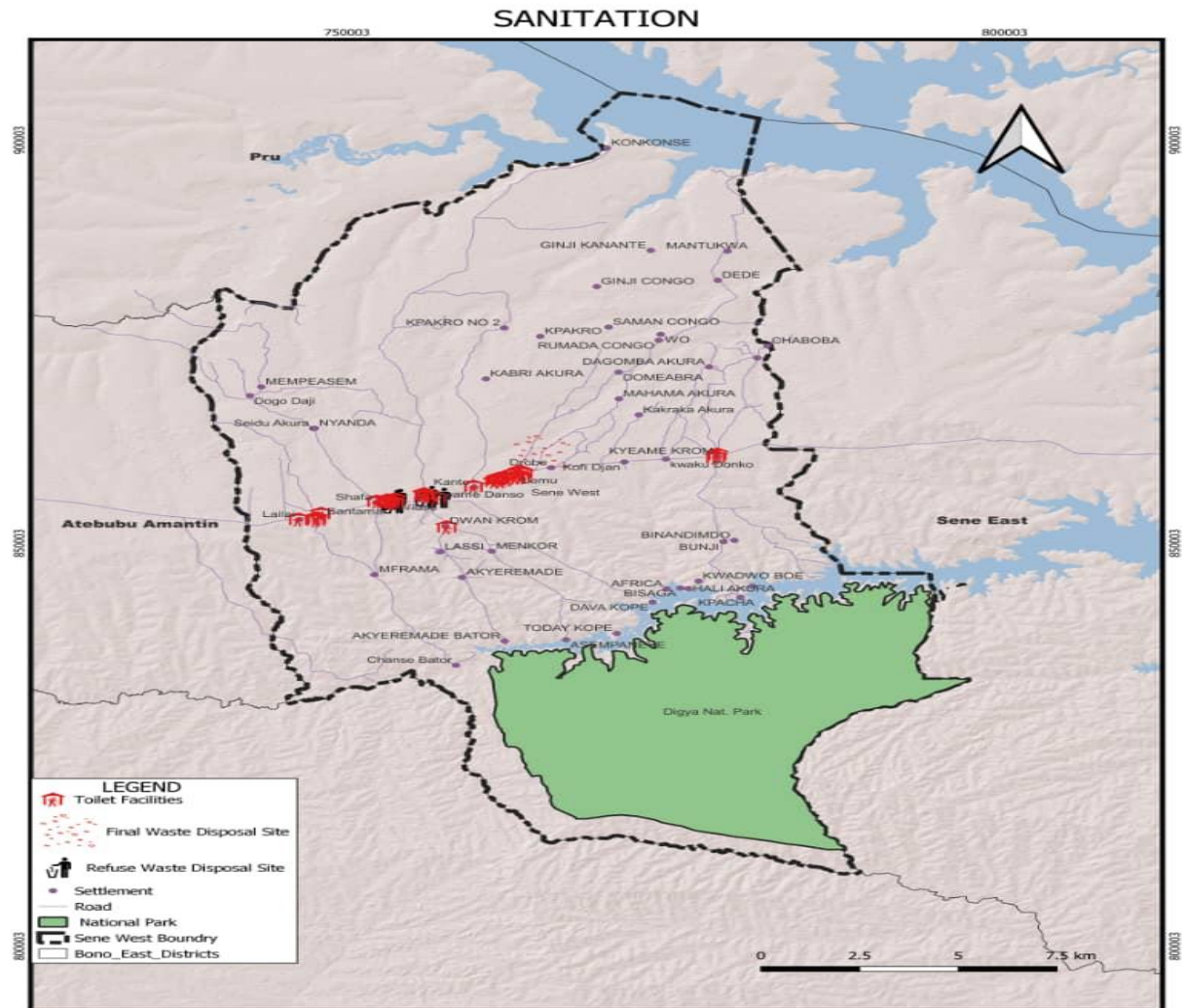
### 2.15.3 School Sanitation

In the Sene West District, approximately 68 percent of schools are equipped with toilet facilities, the majority of which are pit latrines. Despite this provision, the facilities are generally inadequate and, in many cases, are not segregated by gender, which poses challenges for privacy and dignity, especially for female students. Furthermore, only 47 percent of schools with toilets have access to a reliable water supply, limiting proper hygiene practices. These shortcomings in school sanitation significantly affect attendance rates, with adolescent girls being the most adversely impacted due to difficulties in managing menstrual hygiene.

#### **2.15.4 Key Gaps and Challenges**

- The practice of open defecation remains prevalent, particularly in lakeside settlements and remote communities.
- Household toilet coverage is inadequate, constrained by high construction costs and limited enforcement of sanitation bye-laws.
- The district lacks appropriate waste management infrastructure, including engineered landfill sites for proper disposal.
- Public toilet facilities are characterized by low capacity and poor maintenance, reducing their effectiveness.
- Community participation in sanitation initiatives is weak, while enforcement of sanitation regulations is largely ineffective.
- Urban areas face significant challenges with inadequate drainage systems, leading to environmental and health concerns.

Figure 11 2.9 Spatial Distribution of Sanitation Facilities



Source: SWDA, PPD, 2025

## 2.16 Housing

### 2.16.1 Existing Conditions of Housing

Most houses in the district are of the “Ata Kwame” type, typically built without foundations and roofed with corrugated metal sheets or thatch. In smaller and remote communities, construction materials largely consist of thatch, mud, and sticks, whereas in larger settlements, houses are often plastered and painted for improved appearance and durability.

Mud and thatch houses are generally constructed with unbaked earth, using molded sun-dried mud blocks often mixed with straw or manure, and roofed with straw, reeds, or palm leaves. Approximately 71.1 percent of dwelling units in the district are roofed with thatch, while about

87.4 percent are constructed with mud or mud bricks. Overall, the condition of housing remains poor, particularly in rural areas, where inadequate drainage systems, exposed foundations, and roof leakages are common features of the housing environment.

### **2.16.2 Type of Dwellings in the Sene West District**

Housing in the Sene West District reflects a blend of traditional and modern construction styles, shaped by the availability of local materials and the pace of urbanization. In the predominantly rural communities, traditional mud houses are the most common. These structures, built with mud, clay, and thatch, are valued for their natural insulation, keeping interiors cool during hot weather.

In the more urbanized parts of the district, brick houses are increasingly common. Constructed with fired bricks and cement mortar, these dwellings offer greater durability than traditional mud houses. Similarly, timber-based houses are also present in some areas, especially where wood is abundant, reflecting the district's reliance on locally available forest resources.

With ongoing development, modern cement blocks and concrete buildings are also emerging, providing improved strength and longevity compared to older housing types. Another notable form of dwelling is the compound house, which accommodates multiple households or extended families within a shared compound.

### **2.16.3 Housing Occupancy in the Sene West District**

Analysis of housing occupancy in Sene West District reveals widespread overcrowding. Nearly three-quarters of households (73.7%) live in just one or two sleeping rooms, despite large household sizes. For instance, 39 percent of five-person households and 31 percent of six-person households share only one room. Among households with seven or more members, more than half occupy one or two rooms. Even households with ten or more people often live in only three or four rooms.

This situation reflects both an acute housing deficit and the high cost of securing adequate accommodation. Overcrowding exposes residents to increased health risks, particularly tuberculosis and other respiratory infections, and underscores the urgent need for improved housing investment and affordable accommodation strategies in the district.

In remote rural areas, thatched-roof huts remain part of the housing landscape, built with natural materials such as grass or palm leaves. As a sign of modernization, tin-roofed dwellings are now widespread, offering better protection against rainfall and becoming a standard feature in newer constructions.

#### **2.16.4 Distribution of Housing in the Sene West District (Rural and Urban)**

About 71.9 percent of houses in the district are in rural areas, while urban areas account for 28.1 percent. Despite the rural areas holding more than seventy percent of the housing stock and households, the population per house (7.0) and the average number of households per house (1.4) are slightly higher in urban settlements. The average household size shows little variation between urban (4.8) and rural (5.3) areas.

#### **2.17 Gender**

Gender dynamics in the Sene West District reflect broader socio-cultural and economic patterns characteristic of rural Ghana. The population is relatively balanced between males and females, though women slightly outnumber men in most communities due to male outmigration in search of employment opportunities.

Traditional gender roles remain firmly entrenched. Men are generally regarded as household heads, exercising authority over decision-making and control of productive resources such as land and livestock. Women, however, contribute significantly to the local economy through subsistence farming, fish processing, petty trading, and domestic responsibilities. Despite these contributions, women's access to productive assets, credit facilities, land ownership, and agricultural extension services remains limited.

Educational disparities persist, particularly at the secondary and tertiary levels. While gender parity is nearly achieved at the primary level, dropout rates among girls rise considerably at junior and senior high school stages. Early marriage, teenage pregnancy, heavy domestic responsibilities, and inadequate gender-sensitive infrastructure such as separate sanitation facilities are major contributory factors.

Maternal and reproductive health challenges are prevalent, especially in remote and lakeside communities where access to quality healthcare services is limited. High rates of teenage pregnancy further reduce educational attainment among girls, perpetuating cycles of poverty

and dependency. Limited awareness and cultural practices also constrain the uptake of family planning services.

Political leadership, traditional authority, and formal decision-making structures remain male-dominated. Women's representation in the District Assembly is low, reflecting structural, institutional, and cultural barriers. Nonetheless, women actively participate in community-based organizations, self-help groups, and informal associations, which provide platforms for mutual support, livelihood activities, and grassroots advocacy.

Women dominate informal sectors such as fish processing, trading in food crops, and small-scale handicrafts. However, limited access to finance, market opportunities, and modern technologies restrict their productivity and income. Skills development and microcredit schemes, often facilitated by NGOs, have been instrumental in women's empowerment, although such interventions remain small in scale relative to demand.

Gender vulnerabilities are particularly pronounced among young women, who face higher risks of unemployment, migration, and exploitation. Climate change further intensifies these risks, as women disproportionately bear the burden of managing household resources under conditions of erratic rainfall, bushfires, and declining fish stocks. Persistent cultural norms and practices reinforce gender inequalities, limiting women's autonomy and access to opportunities.

### **2.17.1 Implications of Gender for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan**

The gender profile of Sene West District underscores the need to integrate gender-responsive strategies across all sectors of the MTDP. Women's central role in agriculture, fisheries, and trade calls for interventions that expand access to finance, technology, markets, and value chain opportunities, complemented by vocational and entrepreneurial training.

Bridging gender gaps in education requires targeted support through scholarships, mentorship, sensitization on early marriage and teenage pregnancy, and provision of gender-sensitive infrastructure. In health, priority should be given to maternal and reproductive services, family planning, and community-based sexual health education, particularly in underserved areas.

Enhancing women's participation in governance demands capacity-building, leadership training, and advocacy for affirmative action. Similarly, addressing women's vulnerability to

climate change requires their inclusion in climate-smart agriculture, sustainable fisheries, and resilience-building initiatives.

Finally, transforming entrenched cultural practices that reinforce inequality will necessitate continuous community engagement, awareness creation, and partnerships with traditional and religious leaders.

Mainstreaming these gender considerations will advance inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and resilience, with benefits for women and girls.

## **2.18 Youth Employment Situation in Sene West District**

Youth employment remains one of the most pressing development concerns in the Sene West District. The district has a youthful and rapidly growing population, shaped by high fertility rates and its predominantly rural character. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the district recorded 69,836 residents, with young people forming a large proportion. Although the working-age population generally participates actively in local economic activities, young people continue to face limited opportunities due to structural barriers, a narrow economic base, and persistent gaps in employable skills.

Findings from the 2021 PHC, district composite budget reviews, and national labour statistics indicate that youth unemployment and the broader issue of underemployment remains high. The challenge is most visible in communities where livelihoods depend heavily on seasonal agriculture, and where access to education, vocational training, and entrepreneurship support is still inadequate.

### **2.18.1 Labour Force Characteristics of Young People**

Most young people in the district depend on informal and low-productivity work for their livelihoods. Many are engaged in smallholder farming, fishing, petty trading, charcoal production, and basic artisanal activities. Opportunities in the formal sector are limited, largely because the district lacks medium-scale private enterprises and has a narrow economic structure.

The local labour market presents several key characteristics:

- High underemployment, especially during the dry season when rain-fed farming declines and alternative income sources are scarce.

- Skills mismatches, with many youth lacking trainings in technical, vocational, ICT-related, and modern agricultural skills that are increasingly important in today's job market.
- Weak school-to-work transition, particularly for rural youth who complete basic education without marketable skills beyond traditional farming.
- Low participation of young women in paid employment, with many involved in unpaid domestic tasks, subsistence-level processing of farm produce, or small-scale

## **2.18.2 Structural Drivers of Youth Unemployment**

### **2.18.2.1. Dominance of Low-Productivity Agriculture and Limited Value Addition**

Agriculture remains the main source of livelihood in Sene West, yet it is characterised by low productivity, traditional farming methods, minimal mechanisation, and heavy reliance on rainfall. With little irrigation infrastructure, farming is highly seasonal, leaving many young people without steady work during the off-season. Limited agro-processing capacity further restricts opportunities to earn income beyond selling raw produce.

### **2.18.2.2. Poor Access to Modern Agricultural Inputs and Services**

Young farmers often struggle to obtain improved seeds, fertilizer, extension services, and mechanised equipment. Limited access to tractor services, climate-resilient technologies, and storage facilities lowers productivity. The absence of organised market linkages also makes it difficult for young people to secure reliable income from agriculture.

### **2.18.2.3. Limited Access to Technical and Vocational Training**

The district has only a few accredited TVET or skills training centres. Informal apprenticeship systems do exist but lack modern tools and are not well aligned with value chain demands. This leaves young people without the technical skills needed in agro-processing, construction, renewable energy, welding, ICT, machinery operation, and other emerging fields.

### **2.18.2.4 Weak and Undiversified Private Sector**

The private sector is dominated by micro-scale enterprises, with little investment in agro-processing, storage, logistics, manufacturing, or service-oriented businesses. Poor road networks, high transport costs, and the absence of industrial zones make the district less attractive to investors, thereby limiting formal job opportunities for youth.

### **2.18.2.5 Limited Access to Finance and Business Support for Youth Entrepreneurs**

Many young people struggle to raise start-up capital due to lack of collateral, limited financial literacy, and low engagement with formal financial institutions. Although youth-focused

enterprise support programmes exist, they are often insufficient, poorly targeted, or not aligned with viable market prospects.

#### **2.18.2.6 Migration and NEET Vulnerability**

Limited opportunities drive many young men to migrate to urban centres for low-paying jobs. Others fall into the NEET category (Not in Employment, Education, or Training), leaving them vulnerable to social risks such as substance abuse, early marriage, teenage pregnancy, and unsafe economic activities.

#### **2.19 Opportunities for Youth Employment in Agriculture**

Despite these challenges, the agricultural sector holds considerable potential for expanding youth employment. Opportunities include:

- Expanding agro-processing for maize, yam, cassava, groundnuts, and fish, creating steady employment in processing, packaging, marketing, and distribution.
- Promoting climate-smart agriculture, including small-scale irrigation, solar-powered pumping systems, drought-resistant seeds, and conservation agriculture.
- Developing fisheries and aquaculture, especially given the district's proximity to Lake Volta, which offers promising avenues in fish production, processing, cold storage, and input supply.
- Strengthening agricultural value chains through farmer-based organisations, aggregation centres, warehouse receipt systems, and structured market arrangements.
- Establishing youth-focused agribusiness incubation initiatives in areas such as input distribution, equipment rental services, drone-assisted farming, and agricultural extension support.
- Leveraging government programmes—such as PFJ Phase II, YouStart, and 1D1F—to enhance youth involvement in commercial agriculture and agro-industrial ventures.

With adequate financing, training, infrastructure, and policy support, these opportunities can significantly boost youth livelihoods and reduce unemployment.

#### **2.20 Implications for District Development**

Persistent youth unemployment has wide-ranging implications for the district's social and economic transformation. These include:

- Rising household poverty and reduced family resilience.

- High dependency ratios, which increase pressure on social protection systems.
- Loss of both skilled and unskilled labour through migration.
- Greater exposure to social challenges such as crime, teenage pregnancy, and other risky behaviours.
- Lower internally generated revenue (IGR) due to fewer young people engaged in productive and taxable activities.

Addressing youth unemployment is therefore essential for achieving the district's vision of inclusive and sustainable development.

### **2.21 Ongoing Efforts and Institutional Support**

The district works with several national and local institutions to support youth employment.

Key partners include:

- Youth Employment Agency (YEA)
- National Youth Authority (NYA)
- Ghana TVET Service
- Business Advisory Centre (BAC) under NBSSI/GEA
- Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)
- YouStart Programme
- District Assembly-supported apprenticeship and youth livelihood initiatives

These programmes offer valuable support, but they are yet to reach the scale required to make a significant dent in youth unemployment. Limited funding, weak stakeholder coordination, and insufficient labour market data continue to undermine their overall effectiveness

### **2.22 Urbanization and Migration**

The Sene West District is experiencing gradual urbanization, driven by economic opportunities, improved infrastructure, and access to social amenities. Urban centres such as Kwame Danso have expanded due to the concentration of commerce, services, and administrative functions, resulting in increased demand for housing, education, health facilities, and other infrastructure. This growth has also altered land use patterns, with more land being converted to residential and commercial purposes.

Migration trends further shape the district's development. Rural-urban migration is predominant, as households move from rural communities to towns in search of improved livelihoods. In addition, international migration contributes to local development through remittances that support household income and small-scale investments.

While urbanization creates opportunities for economic growth, employment, and investment, it also places pressure on existing infrastructure and social services. The District Assembly must therefore prioritize the expansion of basic infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity, and waste management systems and strengthen social service delivery to ensure equitable and inclusive development.

## **2.23 Human Settlement in the Sene West District**

### **2.23.1 Settlement Patterns**

The Sene West District is predominantly rural, comprising about **135 settlements**, of which **74.1 percent are rural** and only **25.9 percent urban**. Settlement patterns are linear and widely dispersed, with many small farming and fishing villages located along the Volta Lake and feeder roads. The district capital, Kwame Danso (**12,391**), serves as the primary administrative and commercial Centre, attracting people for trade, governance, and access to services. Other notable settlements such as Lemu (**8,256**), Bantama (**5,298**) and Krenkuase (**4,320**), function as secondary growth centres but are relatively underdeveloped. Settlement distribution is largely scattered, reflecting the agrarian livelihood structure and availability of land.

### **2.14.2 Distribution of Settlements and Spatial Analysis**

The Sene West District is characterized by a predominantly rural settlement structure. There are approximately 135 settlements distributed across the district, with the majority located along the Atebubu–Kojokrom Highway, which serves as the main transport and commercial corridor. This linear pattern of settlement development reflects the importance of road infrastructure in shaping population distribution and access to services.

Analysis of settlement distribution indicates that about 74.1 percent of communities are rural in nature and lack adequate access to basic social and economic services such as health, education, potable water, and markets. This situation has contributed to out-migration, particularly among the youth, to urban centers including Kumasi, Accra, and Techiman, in search of better employment and livelihood opportunities.

The settlement system analysis provides an understanding of the functional roles, hierarchy, and interrelationships of settlements within the district. It further highlights the levels of physical accessibility to social services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities by different communities. Such an approach to development planning ensures that spatial inequalities are identified and addressed, thereby promoting balanced and inclusive development.

To achieve this, the spatial analysis framework applied in the district employed a combination of methods and analytical tools. These include:

- Scalogram and Weighted Centrality Index – to assess the functional importance of settlements and establish a settlement hierarchy based on the availability of key services and facilities.
- Surface Accessibility Analysis – to evaluate the ease of movement between settlements and the accessibility of communities to essential services and infrastructure.
- Commodity Flow Analysis – to examine trade linkages, flow of goods and services, and economic interactions between communities within and outside the district.

The outcomes of this spatial analysis serve as a guide for resource allocation, infrastructure investment, and service delivery. They also provide a scientific basis for identifying growth poles and service centers that can act as catalysts for rural transformation and spatially balanced development across the district.

## **2.24 Scalogram**

### **2.24.1 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements**

The settlement system of the Sene West District follows a three-tier hierarchy, as established through the **Scalogram** and **Weighted Centrality Index (WCI)** analysis. This structure reflects the distribution of services, infrastructure, and economic functions across communities.

### **2.24.2 First-Order Settlement – Kwame Danso (District Capital)**

Kwame Danso functions as the district's administrative and commercial hub. It hosts the highest concentration of public institutions, senior high school, health centres, security services, and markets. It also serves as the main transport and trade node, linking rural settlements to external markets such as Atebubu, Techiman, and Kumasi.

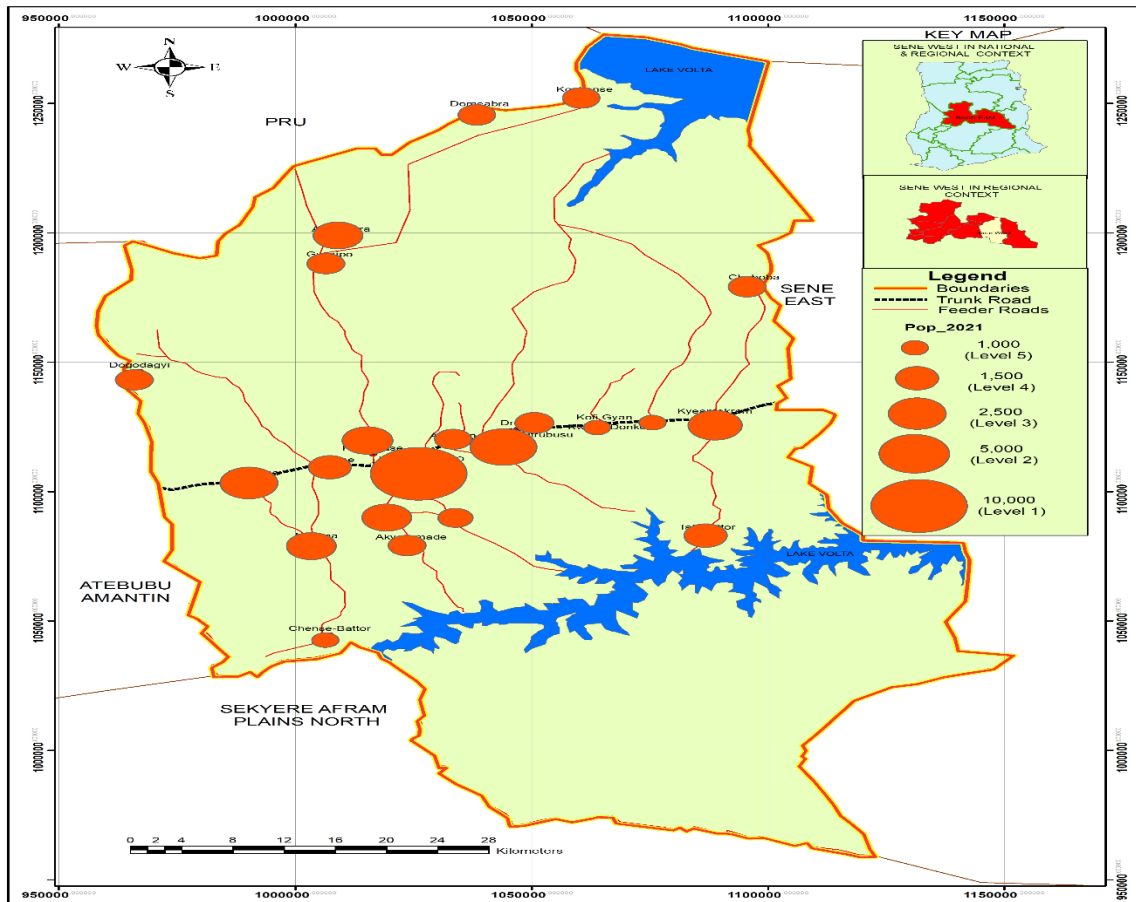
### **2.24.3 Second-Order Settlements – Lemu, Krenkuase, Bantama**

These medium-sized settlements serve as area growth centres and service nodes. They provide intermediate services such as junior high schools, CHPS compounds, and active markets while supporting surrounding smaller settlements. They also act as secondary trade and transport centres, easing pressure on Kwame Danso.

### **2.25.4 Third-Order Settlements – Rural and Farming Communities**

Many settlements in the district fall within this category. They are small, dispersed rural communities, particularly along the Volta Lake and remote inland areas. They are predominantly agrarian or fishing-based, with limited infrastructure and high dependency on higher-order settlements. These communities are also more vulnerable to rural-urban migration due to inadequate opportunities and services.

Figure 12.2.10 Hierarchy of Settlements in the Senne West District



Source: SWDA, PPD 2025

### 2.25.5 Surface Accessibility to Services

Building on the scalogram analysis of service distribution, an accessibility assessment was undertaken to determine how easily residents can reach key facilities within the district. Accessibility is defined as the ease with which individuals travel to and from service points, measured primarily by travel time, mode of transport, road conditions, and distance.

The analysis focused on six priority services that are essential for socio-economic development, particularly for vulnerable groups: postal services, senior high schools, small town water supply systems, health facilities, banking services, and administrative/educational directorates.

The assessment was guided by the following assumptions:

- Accessibility was measured solely in terms of travel time.
- Walking speed was assumed at 5 km per hour.

- Residents accessed services either by walking, vehicle, or a combination of both.
- Cost and quality of services were not considered in determining choice of service.
- A uniform threshold travel time was applied across all service categories.

The analysis reveals disparities in the ease of reaching essential services across the district. While the district capital and major settlements enjoy relatively better access, many rural communities face prolonged travel times due to poor road conditions, limited transport options, and dispersed settlement patterns. This poses significant barriers to education, healthcare, banking, and administrative services, particularly for poor and vulnerable groups.

Improving accessibility will enhance inclusiveness, reduce rural-urban migration, and support balanced socio-economic development across the district.

## **2.26 Climate Change**

The Sene West District, with an estimated population of 69,836 living in about 135 communities, is predominantly agrarian, with maize, yam, rice, cassava, and cashew forming the major crops. Kwame Danso, the district capital, serves as the administrative and service centre. While agriculture underpins local livelihoods, it is increasingly vulnerable to climate variability and environmental stressors.

Access to potable water remains inadequate, with about 73 percent of communities relying on boreholes, streams, and lakes. Even in well-served areas, a single borehole often serves more than 400 people, compared to the UN benchmark of 300 people per borehole. This high dependency places additional strain on communities during prolonged dry spells.

Rainfall in the district is highly unpredictable, ranging from delayed or insufficient rains to destructive downpours. This pattern exposes the area to both droughts and floods. In September 2023, heavy rains flooded several farming communities, cutting off settlements along the Kwame Danso–Dwankrom, Lassi–Menkor, and Akyeremade–Battor corridors, disrupting mobility and farm access. Similarly, between June and August 2020, a severe dry spell destroyed cassava planting materials and delayed district-wide planting, confirming the vulnerability of crops to rainfall deficits.

Bushfires also pose a persistent challenge during the dry season, threatening farms and woodland resources. To address this, the district, in collaboration with the Ghana Fire Service, has conducted sensitization programmes in six communities and trained 153 volunteer fire

squads to contain outbreaks. Regional anti-bushfire campaigns have also been launched from Kwame Danso to strengthen prevention and response.

Hazard-prone areas have been identified across the district. Flood-prone roads and settlement clusters include the Kwame Danso–Dwankrom, Lassi–Menkor, and Akyeremade–Battor corridors, where recurrent flooding isolates markets and disrupts transport. Communities such as Bantama, Kofi Djan, Lassi, Choboba, Tato Battor, and Davakope are highly sensitive to drought and bushfires, and remain focal points for community-based prevention initiatives.

The development implications of these climate risks are significant. Crops yield losses from dry spells and flooding threaten food security and household incomes. Inadequate water infrastructure and high people-to-borehole ratios increase vulnerability during droughts, while damage to feeder roads in areas such as Kwame Danso, Kyeamekrom, Lemu, Tato Battor, Mframa, and Bantama raises transport costs and post-harvest losses.

### **2.27 Transportation Network**

The transportation network in the Sene West District is primarily road-based, serving as the main mode of movement for people, goods, and services. The district has an estimated total road length of 257 kilometers, consisting of approximately 40 kilometers of trunk roads and 217 kilometers of feeder roads. Despite this coverage, the overall condition of the network is poor and limits accessibility, mobility, and socio-economic development.

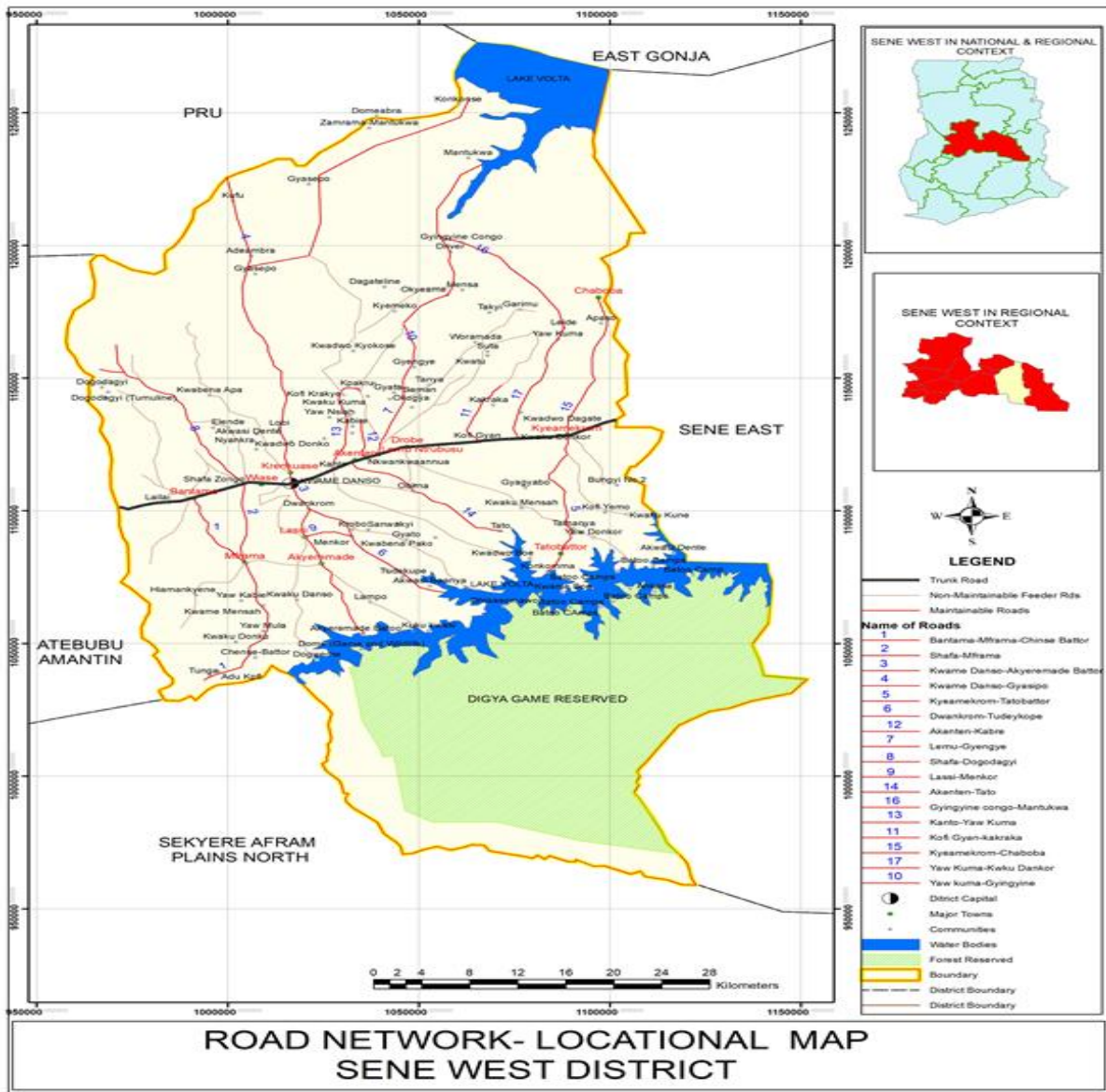
The main trunk road that links Atebubu, Kwame Danso (the district capital), and Kojokrom remain untarred and becomes almost impassable during the rainy season, significantly disrupting trade, agriculture, and access to social services. Similarly, many feeder roads that connect farming communities to local markets deteriorate rapidly, particularly during the wet season, thereby increasing post-harvest losses and discouraging private investment in agriculture and commerce.

Transport services in the district are provided mainly by minibuses, taxis, motorcycles, and tricycles (“aboboyaa”), which facilitate short- and medium-distance travel. However, the poor state of road infrastructure contributes to high vehicle maintenance costs, increased travel time, and limited accessibility to remote communities. This has broader implications for health,

education, and economic activities, as communities often struggle to reach schools, clinics, and markets.

Improvement of the transportation network remains a priority for the district. Investment in upgrading and maintaining roads, particularly the trunk road and critical feeder roads, will enhance mobility, stimulate local trade, improve access to basic services, and promote socio-economic integration within the district and with neighboring areas. In addition, improved transport infrastructure will facilitate the movement of agricultural produce to markets, strengthen inter-district trade, and contribute to poverty reduction and inclusive development.

Figure 13 2.11 Transportation Network of Sene West District



Source: SWDA, PPD, 2025

## 2.28 Communication

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) constitutes a critical driver of knowledge dissemination and technological advancement within the district. Currently, there are four telecommunication masts situated at Kwame Danso, Lemu, Kofi Gyan, and Bantama. Despite their presence, overall mobile network connectivity remains weak across most parts of the district. Nevertheless, communities in proximity to these masts, namely Kwame Danso, Bantama, Lemu, and Kofi Dwan enjoy relatively better connectivity compared to other areas.

Postal services in the district are limited, with only one postal agency located at Kwame Danso, the district capital. This single facility is inadequate to serve the wider population, as access is restricted for many communities. Service delivery is also below standard, with frequent delays in mail distribution.

Internet access in the district is primarily dependent on mobile data services offered by the four major mobile network operators. While these operators provide a range of data packages at varying costs and speeds, internet connectivity remains unreliable. Many communities continue to face slow browsing speeds or a complete lack of coverage, constraining the effective use of ICT for socio-economic development.

## **2.29 Energy**

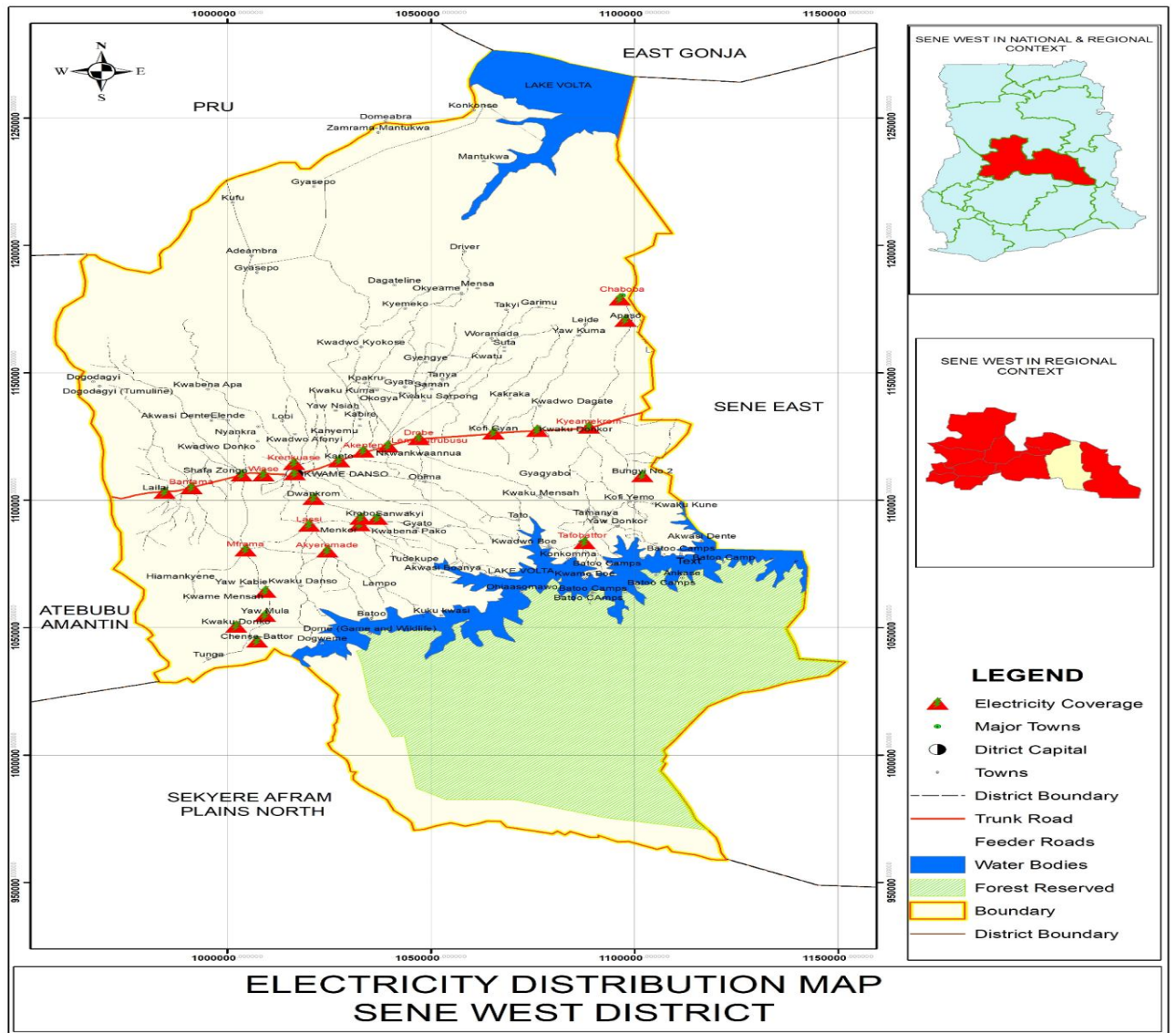
Traditional biomass such as firewood, charcoal, and agricultural residues remains the dominant source of household energy for cooking in the Sene West District. A significant proportion of households continue to depend on open fires or basic stoves that utilize firewood or charcoal. Although this practice has been deeply rooted in local tradition for generations, it presents several challenges, including deforestation, indoor air pollution, and associated health risks. The continued reliance on biomass not only accelerates environmental degradation but also undermines efforts toward sustainable development.

Access to modern energy sources, particularly electricity, remains limited in the district. As illustrated in Figure 17, electricity coverage stands at approximately 21%. Out of the 135 communities in the district, only 17 are currently connected to the national grid. The electricity situation is further constrained by inadequate infrastructure to support expansion, resulting in frequent power fluctuations, low voltage, and supply interruptions. In addition, human activities such as farm clearing and bushfires often damage electricity poles, thereby disrupting power supply to affected communities.

Looking ahead, the district has significant opportunities to expand access to clean and sustainable energy. The abundant solar radiation in the area provides potential for the development of off-grid solar systems, mini-grids, and solar home solutions to improve household and community-level electrification. Promoting the adoption of improved cookstoves and alternative fuels, such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and biogas, can also help reduce dependence on firewood and charcoal while mitigating health and environmental risks. Partnerships with private investors, non-governmental organizations, and government agencies will be crucial in mobilizing resources and technologies to scale up renewable energy

initiatives. Enhancing energy infrastructure and diversifying sources will not only improve living standards but also contribute to economic growth and environmental sustainability in the Sene West District.

Table 7 2.12 Distribution of Electricity in Sene West District



Source: SWDA, PPD, 2025

### **2.30 Governance**

Governance in the Sene West District is guided by Ghana's decentralization framework, which places the District Assembly at the center of local-level development. The Assembly functions as both the political and administrative authority in the district, responsible for planning, implementing, and monitoring development programmes. Governance in the district reflects a blend of statutory institutions and traditional authorities, creating a dual governance structure that influences decision-making and community mobilization.

#### **2.30.1 Development Projections**

The plan preparation team, through the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, is required to outline development projections for the period 2022 to 2025 in alignment with the identified development issues. This exercise aims to determine the additional social, economic, and infrastructural services required within the medium term to support the attainment of both district and national development objectives. These service needs are informed by the district's projected target population, based on locally applicable development standards.

Planning is futuristic and relies significantly on projections and forecasts to anticipate and address the needs of the population at any given time. When accurately developed, these forecasts serve as a critical foundation for the design and implementation of effective development interventions. Ultimately, development efforts are intended to improve the quality of life for people. However, accurately determining the future population of a specific geographical area presents inherent challenges. This underscores the importance of relying on well-informed demographic and service projections. Accordingly, this section presents population projections for the district, which in turn inform the forecast of development interventions over the medium term.

#### **2.30.2 Population Projections**

Projecting the overall District population is essential for the formulation of the district's goals and objectives as well as forecasting development needs. Under this area, broad demographic projections for the Sene West District have been carried out using projected data from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).

#### **2.30.3 Overall Demographic Situation**

Based on the current population figures provided by the Ghana Statistical Service, the District's population is expected to grow from the current figure of 81,042 to 88,614 by 2029 as

represented in table 3.1. This is based on projected single aged population from 2018 to 2021 data collected from the Ghana Statistical Service.

Based on the data collected from the Ghana Statistical Service the total District's population projection from 2026-2029 is presented in table 2.7 below:

Table 8 2.7 Summary of District Population From 2026 – 2029

<b>AGE</b>	<b>2026</b>			<b>2027</b>			<b>2028</b>			<b>2029</b>		
<b>COHORTS</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
0-4	5,629	5,937	11,566	5,788	6,102	11,890	5,951	6,270	12,221	6,119	6,443	12,562
5-9	5,604	5,442	11,046	5,760	5,593	11,353	5,920	5,747	11,667	6,083	5,905	11,988
10-14	4,905	4,371	9,276	5,039	4,490	9,529	5,176	4,611	9,787	5,315	4,734	10,049
15-19	4,497	3,932	8,429	4,618	4,033	8,651	4,742	4,135	8,877	4,869	4,240	9,109
20-24	3,786	3,719	7,505	3,885	3,816	7,701	3,986	3,915	7,901	4,089	4,016	8,105
25-29	3,305	3,259	6,564	3,392	3,345	6,737	3,481	3,433	6,914	3,571	3,523	7,094
30-34	2,785	2,815	5,599	2,858	2,889	5,747	2,933	2,964	5,897	3,008	3,040	6,048
35-39	2,509	2,492	5,001	2,575	2,558	5,133	2,642	2,625	5,267	2,710	2,693	5,403
40-44	2,002	1,938	3,940	2,055	1,991	4,046	2,108	2,045	4,153	2,162	2,100	4,262
45-49	1,705	1,522	3,227	1,749	1,561	3,310	1,794	1,600	3,394	1,839	1,640	3,479
50-54	1,260	1,129	2,389	1,294	1,159	2,453	1,328	1,190	2,518	1,363	1,221	2,584
55-59	879	727	1,606	904	747	1,651	929	767	1,696	954	787	1,741
60-64	724	670	1,394	744	689	1,433	765	709	1,474	786	729	1,515

65-69	439	398	837	451	409	860	463	420	883	476	431	907
70-74	281	270	551	288	277	565	295	283	578	302	290	592
75-79	179	205	384	184	210	394	188	215	403	193	220	413
80+ Type equat	312	631	943	320	646	966	327	662	989	335	677	1,012
<b>TOTAL</b>	41,080	39,961	<b>81,041</b>	42,292	41,185	<b>83,477</b>	43,547	42,453	<b>85,999</b>	44,846	43,768	<b>88,614</b>

Source : SWDA, DPCU Population Projections, 2026-2029

### 2.30.4 Education Projections

Education remains a fundamental pillar in the development agenda of the district. It constitutes one of the most essential social services that every district is mandated to provide for its population. In the Sene West District, however, the education sector continues to face significant challenges, particularly in relation to inadequate and poor physical infrastructure. To promote effective and equitable delivery of education, a series of projections have been developed based on realistic assumptions. The outcomes of these projections are presented in the tables below.

#### 2.30.4.1 Preschool

##### Assumptions

A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms

14 new preschools would be constructed every year

One classroom shall contain a maximum of 45 pupils

It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period

The age range for preschool ranges between 0-5 years

*Table 9 2.8 Preschools Projections*

Year	2025 (Base Year)	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	4996	5139	5285	5433	5584
No. Classrooms existing	64	64	64	64	64
No. of Classrooms required	61	64	68	75	76

#### 2.30.4.2 Primary School

##### Assumptions

A primary school will contain 6 classrooms

Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the district.

One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils

The age range for primary education is 6-11 years

*Table 10 2.9 Primary Schools Projections*

Year	2025 (Base Year)	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	10850	11182	11500	11819	12143
No. Classrooms existing	246	246	246	246	246
No. of Classrooms required	29	34	42	50	58

### **2.30.4.3 Junior High School**

Assumptions

A JHS shall contain three classrooms

A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils

The age range for JHS is 12-14 years

*Table 11 2.10 JHS Projections*

Year	2025 (Base Year)	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	3089	3179	3269	3362	3456
No. Classrooms existing	81	81	81	81	81
No. of Classrooms required	0	0	1	3	5

### **2.30.4.4 Teachers Requirement**

Assumptions

The age range for SHS is 15-18 years

SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighborhood standards. 1

SHS is thus serving 20,000 people

All secondary schools would have a constant sphere of influence

*Table 12 2.11 Teachers' Projections*

Year	Population of School going Age	Number of Teachers	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog
2025	29446	908	982	908	982	74
2026	30276	908	1009	908	1009	101
2027	31,128	908	1038	908	1038	130
2028	32,003	908	1067	908	1067	159
2029	32,902	908	1097	908	1097	189

*Table 13 2.12 Agricultural Extension Agents Projections*

Year	Current farmer pop.	Standard	Current ratio	Required AEAs	Current available AEAs	Surplus/ Backlog
2025 (Base line)	46,500	1:500	1:3875	93	12	81
2026	47,430	1:500	1:2,635	95	20	75
2027	48,379	1:500	1:1,613	97	28	69
2028	49,347	1:500	1:1,055	99	36	63
2029	50,334	1:500	1:720	101	44	57

#### **2.30.4.5 Health Projections**

A healthy population is essential for driving national development; therefore, the district's development agenda must prioritize sustainable measures to address the health needs of its people. Considering population dynamics, existing infrastructure, and reasonable assumptions, projections of health needs have been prepared and are presented in the table below

Table 14 2.13 Health Projections

Required Facility	No. Existing	Standard	2026	2027	2028	2029
			81,041	83,477	85,999	88,614
Hospitals	1	25,000-30,000	-	-	-	-
Health Centers	4	5,000-25,000	-	-	-	-
Clinics	1	5,000	-	-	-	-
CHPS Compound	7	0-5,000	16	16	17	17
Doctor/Population ratio	1	1:10,000	1:81,041	1:83,477	1:85,999	1:88,614
Nurse/Population ratio	230	1:5,000	1:352	1:363	1:374	1:385

Table 15 2.14 Water Projections

Required Facility	No. Existing	Standard	2026	2027	2028	2029
			81,041	83,477	85,999	88,614
Hand Pumps	127	1:150	1:540	1:557	1:573	1:591
Mechanized Boreholes	141	1:300	1:270	1:278	1:286	1:295
Community Water pump house	1	1:5,000	1:16	1:16	1:17	1:17
Standpipe	2	1:300	1:270	1:278	1:287	1:295
Protected well	1	1:300	1:270	1:278	1:287	1:295

Required Facility	No. Existing	Standard	2026	2027	2028	2029
			81,041	83,477	85,999	88,614
Dam	12	1:1,000	1:81	183	1:85	1:89

*Table 16 2.15 District Security Projections*

Year	Total District Population	No. of existing police stations	Required Standard	No. Required	Backlog/Surplus
2026	81,041	1	1:20,000	4	-3
2027	83,477	1	1:20,000	4	-3
2028	85,999	1	1:20,000	4	-3
2029	88,614	1	1:20,000	4	-3

*Table 17 2.16 District Police Strength Projections*

Year	Total District Population	No. of Policemen	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog/Surplus
2025	78,692	31	1:500	1:157	-	-
2026	81,041	31	1:500	1:162	-	-
2027	83,477	31	1:500	1:167	-	-
2028	85,999	31	1:500	1:172	-	-
2029	88,614	31	1:500	1:177	-	-

Table 18 2.17 District Revenues Projections (2026-2029)

Revenue Head	2026	2027	2028	2029
Property Rate	50,000.00	55,000.00	24,200.00	66,550.00
Cattle Rate	15,000.00	16,500.00	12,100.00	19,965.00
Basic Rate	5,000.00	-	-	
Fees	160,000.00	176,000.00	242,000.00	212,960.00
Fines	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,420.00	2,662.00
Licenses	188,000.00	206,800.00	227,480.00	250,228.00
Land	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,500.00	66,550.00
Rent	30,000.00	36,300.00	30,250.00	39,930.00
Investment	-	-	-	-
Royalties	150,000.00	242,000.00	181,500.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700,000.00</b>	<b>840,950.00</b>	<b>780,450.00</b>	-

Source: SWDA, Budget Unit, 2025

### 2.31 List of Development Issues

The following were the key development issues identified across the various dimensions: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, Emergency Planning and Response, and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation. These key development issues include:

- Youth unemployment and lack of employable skills
- Poor feeder and town roads
- Inadequate health facilities and potable water supply
- Poor waste management and open defecation
- High post-harvest losses and lack of agro-processing facilities
- Inadequate market infrastructure
- High incidence of malaria and malnutrition
- Growing problem of crime and highway robberies
- Low revenue mobilization
- Weak institutional and monitoring capacity
- Poor educational performance
- Poor sanitation in schools
- Low agricultural productivity and limited irrigation facilities
- Deforestation and bushfires
- Inadequate emergency preparedness
- Low participation of women in local governance
- Undeveloped tourist sites
- Low pricing of farm produce
- High cost of pre-mix fuel
- Poor telecommunication networks
- Inadequate residential and office accommodation for Assembly staff

### **2.32 SWOT Analysis**

The key development issues identified above were subjected to a comprehensive SWOT analysis through stakeholder consultations, data review, and community engagements. This approach enabled a systematic assessment of both internal and external factors influencing development performance. The SWOT analysis presented below provides a structured evaluation of Strengths and Weaknesses as internal factors, and Opportunities and Threats as external factors, serving as an evidence-based diagnostic tool for understanding the district's development context and institutional capacity.

The primary purpose of the SWOT analysis is to inform strategic decision-making and planning. It identifies areas where the district can leverage its comparative advantages, address institutional and infrastructural gaps, capitalize on emerging opportunities, and mitigate potential risks. The analysis covers key thematic areas including youth employment, infrastructure, health, education, agriculture, sanitation, environmental management, governance, security, revenue mobilization, and tourism, ensuring a comprehensive and cross-sectoral assessment of development priorities.

Table 19 2.18 Swot Analysis

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Youth unemployment and lack of employable skills	Large youth population; existing vocational centers; community willingness to engage	Limited vocational training facilities; low digital literacy; insufficient start-up support	Partnerships with NGOs, private sector, Youth Employment Agency programs; promotion of green jobs	High youth restiveness; migration of skilled youth; limited funding
<p><b>Conclusion:</b>                      The district can leverage its large youthful population and existing vocational centers to reduce unemployment. Targeted skills development, digital literacy programs, and youth entrepreneurship initiatives can mitigate threats like youth restiveness and migration.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Poor feeder and town roads	Existing road network; community labor availability	Poorly maintained roads; inadequate funding; limited equipment	National and district road programs; PPPs for road development; donor support	Flooding during rainy season; high construction costs; seasonal accessibility issues
<p><b>Conclusion:</b></p>				

Improving road infrastructure is essential for socio-economic development. Leveraging national programs and PPPs, coupled with community participation, can enhance accessibility while mitigating seasonal and cost-related threats.

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Inadequate health facilities and potable water supply	Presence of CHPS compounds and health centers; community health volunteers	Limited coverage; inadequate equipment and staff; unreliable water supply	GHS programs; NGO partnerships; small-town water schemes; donor support	Disease outbreaks; climate variability affecting water sources; poor maintenance

**Conclusion:**  
Expanding health and water facilities, with government and NGO support, can improve service delivery. Strengthening staffing, equipment, and preventive health measures will mitigate disease and climate risks.

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Poor waste management and open defecation	Existing community groups; district sanitation policies	Inadequate collection/disposal systems; lack of awareness; Unengineered landfills	CLTS programmes; private sector engagement; public sensitization	Environmental pollution; health hazards; resistance to behavioral change

**Conclusion:**

Community engagement and sanitation programmes can eliminate open defecation and improve waste management. Education and private sector participation are key to overcoming behavioral resistance and environmental risks.

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
High post-harvest losses and lack of agro-processing facilities	Availability of local crops; existing farmer groups	Inadequate storage, processing, and cold chain facilities	Value chain support; agro-processing investment; farmer training	Price volatility; pests and diseases; climate risks

**Conclusion:**

Investments in storage, processing, and farmer training can reduce post-harvest losses. Strengthening value chains will enhance income while mitigating threats from climate, pests, and price fluctuations.

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
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Inadequate market infrastructure	Existing market centers; strategic district location	Poor sheds, sanitation, and storage facilities; low investor interest	PPPs for market modernization; e-trading platforms	Competition from neighboring districts; maintenance challenges
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**Conclusion:**

Modernizing market facilities and promoting e-trading can stimulate local trade. Addressing maintenance and investor attraction challenges will ensure long-term sustainability.

Development Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
High incidence of malaria and malnutrition	Community health volunteers; ongoing immunization programs	Limited health education; poor nutrition awareness; inadequate coverage	School feeding programs; nutrition campaigns; NGO support	Climate-related vector proliferation; poverty; poor dietary diversity

**Conclusion:**

Malaria and malnutrition can be reduced through strengthened community health campaigns, nutrition programs, and school feeding. Education and monitoring are critical to mitigating climate and poverty-related threats.

Development Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
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Growing problem of crime and highway robberies	Active community watch committees; DISEC structures	Inadequate policing; poor street lighting; limited youth engagement	Community policing initiatives; youth engagement in peacebuilding	High unemployment driving crime; poor law enforcement; porous borders
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**Conclusion:**

Engaging youth and communities in peacebuilding, improving policing and street lighting, can reduce crime. Socioeconomic interventions are needed to address root causes.

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Low revenue mobilization	Existing IGF base; willingness to improve systems	Limited collection capacity; informal economy; weak enforcement	Digitization of revenue collection; broadening tax base; public education	Resistance to taxation; corruption; economic downturn

**Conclusion:**

Revenue mobilization can be improved through digitization, education, and enforcement. Strengthening systems and reducing corruption are essential for sustainable fiscal performance.

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Weak institutional and monitoring capacity	District-level departments; existing M&E frameworks	Limited skilled staff; inadequate ICT tools; poor coordination	Capacity building; digitization of M&E; donor support	Low compliance; resource constraints; high staff turnover
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Enhancing staff skills, digitizing M&amp;E, and improving coordination will strengthen institutional capacity. Addressing resource limitations and staff retention is critical for effective program implementation.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Poor educational performance	Presence of schools; dedicated teachers	Low teacher capacity; insufficient learning materials; poor infrastructure	Teacher training; ICT/STEM initiatives; scholarships; remedial programs	High dropout rates; low parental involvement; poor learning environment
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improving teacher capacity, learning resources, and ICT/STEM programs can enhance educational outcomes. Targeted scholarships and remedial interventions can mitigate dropout and poor performance risks.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Poor sanitation in schools	Some existing WASH facilities; community awareness	Inadequate toilets, handwashing stations; limited hygiene education	School WASH programs; NGO partnerships; community engagement	Health risks; disease outbreaks; resistance to behavioral change
<p><b>Conclusion:</b>  Implementing school WASH programs and hygiene education will improve sanitation and reduce disease outbreaks. Community participation is key to sustaining these improvements.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Low agricultural productivity and limited irrigation facilities	Fertile land; active farmer groups; some irrigation schemes	Low mechanization; inadequate extension services; limited irrigation	Climate-smart agriculture; irrigation development; mechanization; farmer training	Climate variability; pests and diseases; input price fluctuations
<p><b>Conclusion:</b>  Investing in irrigation, climate-smart practices, and mechanization can boost productivity. Farmer training and support for cooperatives will mitigate climate and pest-related threats.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Deforestation and bushfires	Forest resources; traditional forestry knowledge	High deforestation rate; uncontrolled bushfires	Reforestation; community woodlots; alternative livelihoods	Climate change; unsustainable farming; illegal logging
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Promoting reforestation and community forest management can reduce deforestation. Alternative livelihoods and education can mitigate illegal logging and fire risks.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Inadequate emergency preparedness	Existing NADMO structures; community volunteers	Weak early warning systems; low awareness	Disaster management training; pre-positioned relief items; NGO support	Floods, droughts, fires; delayed response; lack of funding
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Strengthening early warning systems, volunteer training, and resource prepositioning will enhance disaster preparedness. Continuous funding and community engagement are critical to managing threats.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Low participation of women in local governance	Active women's groups; supportive traditional leaders	Cultural barriers; low representation in decision-making	Leadership training; affirmative inclusion policies; advocacy	Gender bias; resistance to empowerment programs
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Targeted leadership programmes and affirmative action can increase women's participation in governance. Overcoming cultural barriers and gender bias remain essential.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Undeveloped tourist sites	Natural and cultural assets; community interest	Poor access and facilities; limited marketing	Eco-tourism promotion; private sector investment; cultural heritage preservation	Low investor interest; environmental degradation; insecurity
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Eco-tourism and heritage promotion can boost local economic development. Infrastructure improvement and private sector engagement are key to overcoming marketing and security challenges.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Low pricing of farm produce	High-quality local crops; organized farmer groups	Weak market linkages; limited negotiation power	Market platforms; contract farming; value chain development	Price volatility; middlemen exploitation; transport constraints
<p><b>Conclusion:</b>  Strengthening market linkages, value chain development, and contract farming can improve farm incomes. Supporting transportation and market information systems will mitigate price and exploitation risk</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
High cost of pre-mix fuel	Government subsidy programmes; local knowledge of fishing	Dependence on fuel; limited alternative energy adoption	Solar-powered cold storage; energy-efficient equipment; alternative fuels	Rising fuel prices; low adoption of alternatives; unsustainable fishing practices
<p><b>Conclusion:</b>  Promoting solar-powered technologies and energy efficiency can reduce fishing costs. Diversifying energy sources will mitigate fuel price fluctuations and environmental risks.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Poor telecommunication networks	Mobile network presence in some areas	Limited coverage; low internet penetration	Telecom expansion programs; community ICT centers; e-governance	Digital divide; poor maintenance; high service costs
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Expanding network coverage and community ICT centers will improve connectivity and access to services. Maintenance and affordability challenges must be addressed to ensure digital inclusion.</p>				

<b>Development Issues</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Inadequate residential and office accommodation for Assembly staff	Existing staff quarters; willingness to improve	Insufficient housing; poor condition; low staff retention	DACF support; PPP housing initiatives; renovation programs	Staff attrition; funding constraints; construction delays

**Conclusion:**

Constructing and renovating staff accommodation can improve retention and service delivery. Funding mobilization and efficient project implementation are key to mitigating delays and resource risks.

## **CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

### **3.0 Introduction**

Chapter Three presents the key development priorities of the district, derived from comprehensive situational analysis and stakeholder consultations. These priorities reflect the most pressing challenges confronting the district across critical sectors, including economic development, social development, environment, infrastructure and human settlements, governance, emergency planning and response, as well as implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

The chapter highlights issues such as weak revenue mobilization, limited access to credit for businesses and farmers, inadequate health and educational infrastructure, environmental degradation, unplanned human settlements, governance and accountability gaps, and the need for stronger disaster preparedness. Addressing these challenges is essential to enhancing economic growth, improving social welfare, strengthening resilience, and promoting inclusive and sustainable development.

To ensure transparency and fairness, the prioritization of these issues was undertaken through a participatory process using a defined set of criteria and a prioritization matrix tool. This process allowed stakeholders to systematically assess, rank, and agree on the most critical development issues, balancing immediate needs with long-term strategic goals. The resulting priorities therefore represent a shared vision for guiding the district's development interventions over the medium term.

#### **High-Priority Issues**

- Youth unemployment and lack of employable skills
- Poor feeder and town roads
- Inadequate health facilities and potable water supply
- Poor waste management and open defecation
- High post-harvest losses and lack of agro-processing facilities
- Inadequate market infrastructure
- High incidence of malaria and malnutrition
- Growing problem of crime and highway robberies

## **Medium-Priority Issues**

- Low revenue mobilization
- Weak institutional and monitoring capacity
- Poor educational performance
- Poor sanitation in schools
- Low agricultural productivity and limited irrigation facilities
- Deforestation and bushfires
- Inadequate emergency preparedness
- Low participation of women in local governance

## **Low-Priority Issues**

- Undeveloped tourist sites
- Low pricing of farm produce
- High cost of pre-mix fuel
- Poor telecommunication networks
- Inadequate residential and office accommodation for Assembly staff

### **3.1 Prioritization of Development Issues**

In preparing the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan, the Assembly undertook a systematic prioritization of the district’s development challenges. The process began with the identification of all major issues across the thematic areas of Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Infrastructure, Governance, Emergency Planning, and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (ICM&E). To ensure objectivity, a Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) framework, using a weighted scoring matrix, was adopted as the assessment tool.

Each issue was assessed against five main criteria: the severity and diversity of the problem and the potential benefits of addressing it; the multiplier effect on economic efficiency (including job creation, investment attraction, and income growth); contribution to meeting basic human needs and rights such as health, education, water and sanitation; its potential to influence sustainable spatial development of the district; and relevance to cross-cutting themes such as gender, climate change, biodiversity, and disaster risk reduction. Scores were assigned on a scale of one to five, aggregated, and used to rank the issues into high, medium, and low priorities.

The analysis revealed that high-priority issues are those with direct links to human survival, public health, security, and immediate economic transformation. These include youth unemployment and the lack of employable skills, poor feeder and town roads, inadequate health facilities and potable water supply, poor waste management and open defecation, high post-harvest losses and lack of agro-processing facilities, inadequate market infrastructure, high incidence of malaria and malnutrition, and the growing problem of crime and highway robberies. Addressing these challenges will produce both immediate and long-term social and economic benefits.

Medium-priority issues were identified as those with moderate severity but high strategic value for long-term development. These include low revenue mobilization, weak institutional and monitoring capacity, poor educational performance, poor sanitation in schools, low agricultural productivity and limited irrigation facilities, deforestation and bushfires, inadequate emergency preparedness, and the low participation of women in local governance. Interventions in these areas will gradually build resilience, strengthen governance, and improve service delivery over time.

Low-priority issues were ranked as important but with relatively limited immediate impact or indirect benefits. These include undeveloped tourist sites, low pricing of farm produce, high cost of pre-mix fuel, Unengineered landfill sites, poor telecommunication networks, and inadequate residential and office accommodation for Assembly staff. While these challenges affect aspects of district development, they are considered less urgent compared to those threatening health, livelihoods, and economic growth.

By applying this structured approach, the Assembly ensures that scarce resources are channeled first into interventions with the greatest potential for improving human wellbeing, stimulating economic activity, and safeguarding the environment, while still maintaining focus on longer-term governance, environmental, and institutional priorities.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter outlines the development framework that will guide the implementation of the Sene West District Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). It presents the district's development goals, objectives, strategies, and programmes, all of which are aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To ensure coherence and synergy, the goals are subjected to a compatibility assessment using the goal compatibility matrix, highlighting areas of convergence and addressing potential trade-offs.

In addition, the chapter integrates the proposed goals and objectives with the district's spatial development framework. Through relevant maps and narrative descriptions, it illustrates the desired future situation, providing both a policy and spatial representation of how planned interventions will shape the district's social, economic, and physical transformation over the medium term.

In summary, the district's goals, objectives, and strategies provide a coherent framework for addressing the prioritized development issues while ensuring alignment with national and global development priorities. The compatibility assessment confirms that the proposed interventions are mutually reinforcing and will generate positive synergies across sectors. The integration of these goals into the spatial framework further enhances their feasibility and sustainability by linking development actions to specific geographic areas and settlement patterns.

Table 20 4.1 District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic</b>					
Low revenue mobilization	Improve local revenue mobilization.	Increase the District Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF) by 40% by December 2029 through improved revenue mobilization, digitized collection systems, and expansion of the local tax base.	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitize revenue collection (mobile payments).</li> <li>• Broaden tax base by registering informal businesses.</li> <li>• Enforce compliance through public education and monitoring.</li> </ul>	Revenue Mobilization and Local Economic Governance Programme
Inadequate market infrastructure	Provide modern and resilient market infrastructure.	Upgrade 100% of the district's major market centres with modern sheds, storage facilities, and improved sanitation infrastructure by December 2029.	Improve connectivity & reduce transport cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct modern market facilities in district capital and major towns.</li> <li>• Introduce digital platforms for market information and e-trading.</li> <li>• Encourage PPPs for market development</li> </ul>	Local Economic Development (LED) and Tourism Promotion Programme

Undeveloped tourist sites	Promote eco-tourism and cultural heritage.	Develop and operationalize at least three (3) identified eco-tourism sites with basic infrastructure, marketing plans, and community management structures by December 2029.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade infrastructure at identified tourist sites.</li> <li>• Partner with private investors for tourism promotion.</li> <li>• Train youth in hospitality and tour guiding.</li> </ul>	Local Economic Development (LED) and Tourism Promotion Programme
High post-harvest losses and lack of agro-processing facilities	Enhance agricultural value chains and agro processing	Reduce post-harvest losses in major crops (e.g., maize, rice, cassava) to 10% by December 2029 through improved storage, processing, and farmer training interventions.	Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish community-level storage and processing centers.</li> <li>• Promote farmer-based organizations and cooperatives.</li> <li>• Support value addition through agro-processing facilities.</li> <li>• Train farmers in post-harvest handling and packaging.</li> </ul>	Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme
Youth unemployment and lack of	Promote productive and decent employment opportunities	Reduce youth unemployment in the district by 30% by December 2029 by training youth annually in	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish district-level vocational and ICT training centres</li> <li>• Facilitate access to start-up funds and microcredit for youth/women-owned businesses.</li> </ul>	Youth Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Programme

employable skills	for youth and women.	market-relevant skills and supporting youth-led enterprises.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partner with private sector for apprenticeship and internship opportunities.</li> <li>• Promote digital literacy and green jobs</li> </ul>	
High cost of pre-mix fuel	Support sustainable fishing.	Reduce average fishing input costs by 20% by December 2029 through the adoption of alternative energy technologies (e.g., solar-powered cold storage and outboard engines).	Ensure sustainable development and management of fisheries resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote solar-powered cold storage.</li> <li>• Advocate for government subsidy on premix fuel.</li> <li>• Introduce improved fishing technologies.</li> </ul>	Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme
Low pricing of farm produce	Ensure fair pricing of farm produce.	Establish and operationalize at least five (5) legally registered and market-linked farmer cooperatives by December 2029, each with structured	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote commodity value chain platforms.</li> <li>• Facilitate market linkages and contract farming.</li> <li>• Support digital platforms for price information.</li> </ul>	Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme

		governance and formal off-taker agreements.			
Low agricultural productivity and limited irrigation facilities	Increase agricultural productivity through irrigation and climate-smart farming.	Increase total irrigated land under cultivation in the district by 25% by December 2029 through rehabilitation of existing schemes and development of small-scale irrigation systems.	Enhance agricultural production and Agric-business for economic transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop small-scale irrigation schemes.</li> <li>• Promote climate-smart and mechanized farming.</li> <li>• Support farmer cooperatives in input acquisition.</li> </ul>	Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme
Low and unequal access to decent, sustainable employment in agriculture and related value chains for youth, women and persons	Promote inclusive and sustainable employment opportunities for youth, women, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in agriculture	Increase the contribution of non-subsistence sectors (agro-processing, fisheries, tourism, and small-scale manufacturing) to local employment by 20% by December 2029 through targeted investment promotion and enterprise support programs.	Promote agriculture as a viable business among youth  Promote active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote agro-processing, aquaculture, poultry, and livestock ventures as complementary sources of rural employment.</li> <li>• Facilitate establishment of rural-based cottage industries (e.g., gari processing, fish smoking, shea butter, groundnut oil extraction).</li> <li>• Support development of green jobs (renewable energy, climate-smart</li> </ul>	Youth Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Programme

with disabilities (PWDs)	and related value chains to reduce poverty and enhance livelihoods in the Sene West District.		social and economic development	agriculture) targeting youth and women. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish incentives to attract private sector investment in agribusiness and services.</li> </ul>	
	Train at least 2,000 youth and women by December 2029 in demand-driven skills aligned with identified labour market needs (agro-processing, ICT, construction, renewable energy), with at least 60% placed in employment or self-employment within 12 months of completion.	Promote agriculture as a viable business among youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand technical and vocational education (TVET) and apprenticeship schemes linked to agriculture and agro processing.</li> <li>Partner with NGOs, MoFA, and training institutions to deliver tailored skills development for women and PWDs.</li> <li>Introduce ICT-based platforms for agricultural extension, market information, and skills upgrading.</li> <li>Promote school-to-work transition programmes in agriculture and agribusiness for youth.</li> </ul>	Youth Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Programme	

		<p>Improve access to productive infrastructure by rehabilitating or constructing feeder roads, storage facilities, and facilitating access to financial services for MSMEs by December 2029.</p>	<p>Promote agriculture as a viable business among youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate feeder roads and improve transportation systems to link farms to markets.</li> <li>• Develop community-level storage, irrigation, and processing facilities to reduce post-harvest losses.</li> <li>• Strengthen rural microfinance schemes and introduce gender- and disability-sensitive credit programmes.</li> <li>• Promote cooperative-based marketing schemes to enhance bargaining power of youth, women, and PWD farmers</li> </ul>	<p>Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme</p>
		<p>Increase the participation of women and persons with disabilities in agricultural value chains by 30 by December 2029 through targeted training, access to credit, and</p>	<p>Promote agriculture as a viable business among youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance women’s access to land, inputs, and extension services through legal and policy support.</li> <li>• Provide assistive technologies and adapted farming tools for PWDs.</li> </ul>	<p>Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme</p>

		inclusive input support programs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish women and PWD-friendly cooperatives to enhance inclusion in value chains.</li> <li>• Sensitize communities to reduce stigma and promote equal participation in agricultural programmes</li> </ul>	
		Establish a functional inter-departmental coordination platform with quarterly review meetings and annual performance assessments, achieving at least 80% implementation rate of planned development activities by December 2029.	Promote agriculture as a viable business among youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve resource mobilization for youth employment initiatives under the District Assembly.</li> <li>• Strengthening coordination with national initiatives such as Planting for Food and Jobs, YEA, and LEAP.</li> <li>• Establish a district labour market information system to track skills supply and employment demand.</li> <li>• Mainstream employment issues of youth, women, and PWDs into all sectoral plans of the District Assembly.</li> </ul>	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Social</b>					
Inadequate health facilities and potable water supply	Expand healthcare facilities and potable water access.	<p>Increase population access to functional primary healthcare services to 80% by December 2029, through the construction, rehabilitation, and operationalization of CHPS compounds and health centers across underserved communities.</p> <p>Increase household access to safe and potable water to 85% by December 2029, by drilling new boreholes, rehabilitating</p>	<p>Ensure equitable, affordable and quality universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p> <p>Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct and equip CHPS compounds and health centers.</li> <li>• Expand mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems.</li> <li>• Partner with NGOs for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions</li> </ul>	Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme

		existing water systems, and expanding small-town water schemes.			
High incidence of malaria and malnutrition	Reduce incidence of malaria and malnutrition	Reduce reported malaria prevalence in the district by 40% and reduce malnutrition (stunting and wasting) among children under five by 25% by December 2029, through intensified public health campaigns, improved sanitation, and strengthened nutrition programs.	Promote nutrition specific and sensitive and interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify distribution and use of insecticide-treated nets.</li> <li>• Improve community health education on nutrition.</li> <li>• Scale-up school feeding and maternal-child nutrition programs.</li> </ul>	Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme
Poor sanitation in schools	Improve sanitation and hygiene in schools.	Ensure that 100% of public basic schools in the district have functional WASH facilities (separate toilets for boys and girls, handwashing stations	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct school toilets and handwashing facilities.</li> <li>• Integrate hygiene education into school curriculum.</li> </ul>	Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme

		with soap, and access to safe water) by December 2029.			
Unengineered landfill sites	Develop engineered landfill sites.	Design, construct, and operationalize at least one engineered landfill site that meets EPA standards in the district by December 2029 to improve solid waste management.	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure land and funding for engineered landfills.</li> <li>• Partner with private waste management companies.</li> <li>• Introduce waste segregation at household level.</li> </ul>	Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience Programme
Poor educational performance	Enhance quality and equitable education.	Improve the BECE pass rate to 70% by the 2029 academic year, through teacher capacity building, provision of learning materials, and enhanced supervision.	Enhance equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand access to ICT and STEM education.</li> <li>• Provide teacher accommodation in deprived areas.</li> <li>• Support remedial and extra classes for weak students.</li> </ul>	Education Quality and Human Capital Development Programme
High incidence of teenage pregnancies,	To promote the welfare, protection,	Reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy among girls aged 10–19 in the		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify community-based sensitization on adolescent</li> </ul>	Integrated Child Development and

<p>school dropout, child abuse, child labour and poor nutrition among children</p>	<p>and development of all children in Sene West District by reducing child rights violations and improving access to education, health, and social protection services</p>	<p>district by 30% by December 2029, through comprehensive sexuality education, community sensitization, and improved access to adolescent-friendly health services.</p>		<p>reproductive health, family planning, and responsible behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening collaboration between schools, parents, health workers, and religious leaders to promote adolescent sexual health education.</li> <li>• Establish adolescent-friendly health corners at major health facilities for counseling and reproductive health services.</li> <li>• Support out-of-school teenage mothers with re-entry programs and vocational training.</li> <li>• Engage traditional and community leaders to enforce bylaws against early and forced marriages</li> </ul>	<p>Protection Programme</p>
		<p>Reduce the basic school dropout rate by 50% by December 2029, and increase enrollment of</p>	<p>Ensure a safe and supportive environment for re-entry of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen community-school partnerships to monitor school attendance and retention.</li> </ul>	<p>Integrated Child Development and Protection Programme</p>

		<p>children with disabilities by 30%, through scholarship support, school feeding expansion, and inclusive education programs.</p>	<p>dropouts into school</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide scholarships, learning materials, and uniforms for vulnerable and needy children, especially girls.</li> <li>• Collaborate with NGOs and social welfare agencies to support child education initiatives.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate and equip dilapidated school infrastructure to create a conducive learning environment</li> <li>• Establish community-based early childhood education centers in underserved communities.</li> <li>• Enforce compulsory basic education through community sensitization and bylaws.</li> </ul>	
		<p>Reduce under-five mortality by 20% and increase the proportion of children under five</p>	<p>Promote nutrition specific and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale up child nutrition programs, including school feeding and community-based growth monitoring.</li> </ul>	<p>Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme</p>

		<p>receiving regular growth monitoring services to 90% by December 2029, through strengthened maternal and child health interventions.</p>	<p>sensitive and interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding education through community health volunteers.</li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration between the Ghana Health Service, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and NGOs for nutrition-sensitive interventions.</li> <li>• Support household-level food security through home gardening and small livestock rearing.</li> <li>• Organize periodic deworming, vitamin A supplementation, and child health promotion campaigns</li> </ul>	
		<p>Reduce reported cases of child abuse, child labour, and child trafficking by 40% by December 2029 and ensure that 100% of reported cases receive</p>	<p>Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen community-based child protection committees (CBCPCs) to identify and report abuse and trafficking cases.</li> <li>• Conduct regular sensitization campaigns on child rights, abuse,</li> </ul>	<p>Integrated Child Development and Protection Programme</p>

		appropriate case management and referral services.		<p>and trafficking in schools and communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce existing laws and bylaws against child labor, exploitation, and trafficking.</li> <li>• Build the capacity of social welfare officers, teachers, and law enforcement agencies on child protection protocols.</li> <li>• Establish referral mechanisms for victims of abuse and child labor to access rehabilitation and counseling services.</li> <li>• Collaborate with NGOs and traditional authorities to implement community watch programs for child protection.</li> </ul>	
		Establish and operationalize functional Child Protection	Strengthen social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a District Child Protection Action Plan and integrate it into the MTDP.</li> </ul>	Integrated Child Development and

		<p>Committees in 100% of Area Councils and major communities by December 2029, and train community stakeholders (teachers, social workers, traditional leaders) on child rights and protection protocols.</p>	<p>for the vulnerable</p> <p>Promote the rights and welfare of children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build the capacity of District Assembly staff, social welfare, and community leaders on child rights frameworks.</li> <li>• Improve coordination among stakeholders (DA, DSW, GES, GHS, Police, NGOs, and FBOs) on child protection interventions.</li> <li>• Establish data systems for tracking cases of abuse, dropout, and child labor for evidence-based planning.</li> <li>• Mobilize resources from government, NGOs, and development partners to support child protection programs</li> </ul>	<p>Protection Programme</p>
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Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>					
Deforestation and bushfires	Promote environmental sustainability.	Reduce the district's annual deforestation rate by 50% by December 2029, through strengthened forest surveillance, community-based forest management, and enforcement of environmental regulations	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce bye-laws on bush burning and logging.</li> <li>• Establish community woodlots and tree planting campaigns.</li> <li>• Promote alternative livelihoods to reduce forest exploitation.</li> </ul>	Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience Programme
Poor feeder and town roads	Improve district-wide road connectivity and transport infrastructure.	Rehabilitate and maintain at least 60% of identified poor feeder roads by December 2029 to improve accessibility and	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with feeder roads department for road construction/maintenance.</li> <li>• Advocate for inclusion of district roads in national highways programme.</li> </ul>	Asset Management and Maintenance Programme

		reduce travel time by at least 30%.	infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize community labor for routine road maintenance. Expand healthcare facilities and potable water access.</li> </ul>	
Poor waste management and open defecation	Ensure environmental sanitation and eliminate open defecation.	Achieve 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) status across all communities in the district by December 2029, through construction of household latrines, sanitation education campaigns, and enforcement of sanitation bye-laws.	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote community-led total sanitation (CLTS).</li> <li>• Construct household and institutional toilets.</li> <li>• Introduce door-to-door waste collection in towns. Enforce sanitation by-laws</li> </ul>	Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience Programme
Poor telecommunication networks	Improve telecommunication and digital connectivity	Increase mobile network and internet service coverage to at least 90% of the district's population and	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partner with telecom companies to expand coverage.</li> <li>• Provide community ICT centers.</li> </ul>	Communication and Public Engagement Programme

		communities by December 2029, in collaboration with telecommunications providers and relevant regulatory authorities.		Promote e-governance and digital literacy.	
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<b>Prioritised Issues</b>	<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Aligned National Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Development Programme</b>
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>					
Inadequate residential and office accommodation for Assembly staff	Provide adequate residential and office accommodation for Assembly staff.	Construct and operationalize three (3) additional residential and office accommodation facilities for key district staff by December 2029 to improve staff retention and service delivery efficiency.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate IGF and lobby for DACF support for staff accommodation.</li> <li>• Explore PPPs for housing projects.</li> <li>• Renovate existing staff quarters.</li> </ul>	Asset Management and Maintenance Programme

<p>Low participation of women in local governance</p>	<p>Increase women's participation in governance.</p>	<p>Increase women's representation in local governance structures (Assembly membership, unit committees, and area councils) by 40% by December 2029, through targeted leadership training, advocacy, and affirmative inclusion measures.</p>	<p>Strengthen democratic governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide leadership and capacity-building programs for women.</li> <li>• Advocate for gender-sensitive decision-making.</li> <li>• Support women's groups in civic participation.</li> </ul>	<p>Peace, Security and Governance Strengthening Programme</p>
<p>Growing problem of crime and highway robberies</p>	<p>Strengthen peace, security, and crime prevention.</p>	<p>Reduce reported cases of robbery, theft, and land disputes by 50% by December 2029, through strengthened community policing, public sensitization, and improved conflict resolution mechanisms.</p>	<p>Ensure public safety and security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen DISEC and community watch committees.</li> <li>• Improve street lighting in communities and highways.</li> <li>• Facilitate youth engagement in peacebuilding initiatives.</li> </ul>	<p>Peace, Security and Governance Strengthening Programme</p>

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>					
Weak institutional and monitoring capacity	Strengthening institutional capacity and monitoring	Ensure that at least 90% of all approved annual development projects are systematically monitored and evaluated using standardized M&E tools and quarterly progress reports by December 2029.	Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build staff capacity in project management and M&amp;E.</li> <li>• Establish district-level M&amp;E committee.</li> <li>• Digitize data collection and reporting systems.</li> </ul>	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Programme

Prioritised Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<b>Dimension/Thematic Area: Emergency Planning and response</b>					
Inadequate emergency preparedness	Enhance disaster preparedness and resilience.	Develop, validate, and operationalize community-level disaster preparedness and response plans in 100% of communities by December 2029, with at least one simulation exercise conducted annually per area council.	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train community volunteers in disaster response.</li> <li>• Pre-position relief items in strategic locations.</li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration with NADMO and NGOs.</li> </ul>	Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience Programme

#### 4.1 Goal Compatibility Analysis/Matrix

This goal compatibility matrix (gcm) assesses the alignment between the 22 development goals identified for the sene west district (2026–2029 mtdp). Each pair of goals is evaluated as follows:

+1 : compatible / mutually reinforcing

0 : neutral / independent

-1 : conflicting / trade-off

**TABLE 21 4.2 GOAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX**

Goals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
5	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	0	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	-1	1	0	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	—	1	0	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	0	1
21	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	0
22	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—

Source: SWDA, DPCU 2025

## **4.2 Spatial Development Framework and Structure Plan**

### **4.2.1 Summary of District Spatial Development Framework**

The District Spatial Development Framework (SDF) provides a long-term physical development guide for the Sene West District within the Bono East Region of Ghana. It outlines how land, settlements, infrastructure, and economic activities should be spatially organised to promote balanced development, efficient service delivery, and sustainable use of the district's natural resources.

The framework recognizes that Sene West is predominantly rural with dispersed settlements and a low population density across a large land area of about 3,262.1 square kilometres. This spatial structure presents challenges in infrastructure provision, accessibility to social services, and effective economic integration. As a result, the SDF proposes a structured settlement hierarchy to guide the distribution of development investments.

Under the framework, major growth centres such as Kwame Danso, the district capital, are identified as primary service centres where administrative, commercial, and higher-level social services should be concentrated. Secondary settlements, including communities such as Bantam, Lemu and other emerging local centres, are expected to serve surrounding rural communities with intermediate services such as markets, health facilities, and educational institutions. Smaller rural settlements will mainly support agricultural production and local economic activities.

The SDF further emphasizes strengthening transport and connectivity networks to link agricultural production areas to markets and service centres. Improving feeder roads, transport corridors, and lake transport across the Lake Volta is considered essential to enhance mobility and facilitating trade within the district and with neighbouring districts.

Agriculture remains the dominant economic activity in the district; therefore, the spatial framework promotes the protection of agricultural lands while encouraging the development of agro-processing zones and market infrastructure to support value addition. Areas suitable for irrigation, livestock production, fisheries, and agro-processing are identified as strategic economic zones to stimulate local economic development.

The framework also highlights the need to protect environmentally sensitive areas, including river bodies, forest reserves, and areas prone to flooding along the Volta Basin. Sustainable land-use planning, climate-resilient infrastructure, and environmental conservation measures are recommended to safeguard the district's natural resources and reduce vulnerability to climate-related risks.

In terms of infrastructure and social services, the SDF prioritises the equitable distribution of facilities such as schools, health centres, water systems, and energy infrastructure. Development interventions are expected to be aligned with the settlement hierarchy to ensure cost-effective service delivery and improved access for rural communities.

Overall, the District Spatial Development Framework seeks to guide orderly land use, strengthen rural–urban linkages, promote economic growth, and ensure sustainable development across Sene West District over the long term. It serves as a key planning tool to inform spatial investment decisions under the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) and other sectoral development initiatives.

#### **4.2.2 Summary of Existing Situation**

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) reviews the current spatial, economic, social, and environmental conditions of the Sene West District. Overall, the district remains predominantly rural, with most livelihoods tied to agriculture, fishing, and the use of natural resources. Access to basic services is uneven, largely because of poor road connectivity that affects movement of goods and people.

Some communities, especially those in remote areas, remain underserved with regards to social infrastructure. The district also contains several ecologically sensitive areas such as wetlands, riverbanks, and degraded forest zones, that require careful protection. At the same time, growth poles are beginning to emerge around the larger settlements, providing opportunities for expansion, service delivery, and future development concentration.

#### **4.2.3 Summary of Scenarios/ Development Options**

To guide long-term spatial and economic transformation, the SDF developed two alternative development scenarios. These were thoroughly discussed with stakeholders to identify their strengths, weaknesses, and overall feasibility. After evaluation, the district settled on the most suitable pathway for future growth.

### **4.3 Scenario One: Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Protection**

**Focus:** Strengthening the district's agrarian base through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable fisheries, and the protection of natural resources.

#### **4.3.1 Key Objectives:**

- Position sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture as the backbone of the district's local economy.
  - Enhance youth participation in agriculture through modernized farming systems, irrigation development, and improved water resource management.
  - Transition from subsistence farming to agribusiness development and agro-processing to increase value addition.
  - Reduce poverty and unemployment through expanded agricultural value chains and enterprise development.
- Protect fragile ecological zones and ensure sustainable utilization of forest, land, and water resources.
- Strengthen spatial integration between production areas, growth centres, and markets.

#### **4.3.2 Proposed Interventions:**

- Establish designated agricultural zones and expand land for intensive cultivation.
- Promote crops where the district has a comparative advantage and attract agro-processing investments.
- Mechanizing agriculture while ensuring it still benefits local labour.
- Construct irrigation dams, warehouses, and water transport systems.
- Invest in new technologies, especially for rice cultivation.
- Expand aquaculture, agroforestry, and the production of multipurpose trees.
- Rehabilitate degraded lands and support reforestation efforts.
- Improve road links between farms, markets, and processing centres.
- Strengthen growth centres such as Kwame Danso.
- Support SMEs to create more local jobs.

**4.3.3 Expected Outcomes:** Increased agricultural productivity, stronger food security, higher incomes, reduced environmental degradation, and more resilient rural livelihoods.

#### **4.4 Scenario Two: Industrial Nodal Development and Sustainable Agriculture**

**Focus:** Combining sustainable agriculture with agro-industrial development by establishing industrial nodes and well-planned rural–urban linkages.

##### **4.4.1 Key Objectives:**

- Position agriculture and industrial nodes as twin pillars of economic growth.
- Expand agro-processing and light manufacturing to boost employment.
- Make better use of the district’s land, water, mineral resources, and infrastructure.
- Promote coordinated rural and urban development.

##### **4.4.2 Proposed Interventions:**

- Develop agricultural villages and secure protected reserves for farming and forests.
- Create industrial nodes to support agro-processing and manufacturing.
- Build commercial hubs and rural service centres.
- Establish inland ports to support trade and transportation.
- Scale up mechanized agriculture and industrialization.
- Promote climate-resilient infrastructure and irrigation schemes.
- Improve feeder roads and formalize land for commercial farms.
- Protect forest and water resources while promoting production forests for carbon sequestration.

**4.4.3 Expected Outcomes:** Strong agro-industrial growth, greater production for local and export markets, increased employment, sustainable land use, and better environmental protection.

#### **4.5 Preferred Scenario**

After consultations and technical assessment, **Scenario 2: Industrial Nodal Development and Sustainable Agriculture was chosen as the preferred development pathway.**

Scenario 2 provides the most transformative and balanced approach for the next 20 years. It integrates sustainable agriculture with value-added industrial growth, while restructuring the district spatially to improve service delivery and unlock economic potential.

##### **4.5.1 Why Scenario 2 is Preferred:**

- It introduces industrial nodes that add value to agricultural produce and open up regional markets.
- It expands agro-processing, manufacturing, and commercial activities to drive job creation and wealth.
- It strengthens rural–urban linkages through commercial centres, inland ports, and rural service hubs.
- It enhances climate-smart agriculture while supporting large-scale processing and storage.
- It uses the district’s land, water, mineral, and infrastructural resources more efficiently and sustainably.

Overall, Scenario 2 positions Sene West District as an emerging agro-industrial hub with balanced economic, social, and environmental benefits throughout 2025–2045.

#### **4.6 Proposals and Development Strategy (2025–2045)**

##### **4.7 Economic Development**

The district aims to modernize agriculture, expand industrial activities, and create more jobs through:

- Establishing Agric Information & Innovation Centres to link farmers with technology and research.
- Promoting PPPs for infrastructure such as irrigation systems and cold storage.
- Supporting food value chains through training, processing, and marketing.
- Diversifying the economy with more manufacturing, service, and tourism opportunities.
- Developing industrial zones and improving roads to processing sites.
- Setting up vocational training centres aligned with local industry’s needs.
- Launch investment promotion campaigns and trade hubs.

- Strengthening cooperatives and supporting digital tools for production and market access.

#### **4.8 Human Settlements**

Planned interventions include:

- Upgrading roads that connect rural communities to urban centres.
- Expanding clean water and renewable energy infrastructure.
- Preparing Structure Plans for major settlements like Bantama, Kwame Danso, Lemu, Wiase, and Kyeamekrom.

#### **4.9 Water Infrastructure**

Key actions:

- Conduct feasibility studies for long-term water solutions.
- Develop new water systems and mechanized boreholes.
- Repair and upgrade existing community water facilities.

#### **4.10 Sewerage and Sanitation**

The district will:

- Construct an engineered landfill site.
- Provide skip bins for all communities.
- Support households to build toilets through subsidies.
- Promote recycling and solid waste reuse.

#### **4.11 Stormwater Management**

Activities include:

- Constructing storm drains and roadside gutters to minimize flooding and erosion.

#### **4.12 Energy Development**

Plans focus on clean and reliable energy:

- Installing solar mini grids in remote areas.
- Developing biomass and biogas systems using agricultural waste.
- Establishing large solar farms to boost electricity supply and job creation.

#### **4.13 Transportation and Roads**

Key priorities:

- Opening new access roads and rehabilitating feeder roads.
- Completing the Atebubu–Kwame Danso Highway.
- Exploring water transport and introducing public bus services.

#### **4.14 Health**

Planned interventions include:

- Building new health facilities and CHPS compounds.
- Deploying mobile clinics to remote communities.
- Providing incentives to attract health workers.
- Training community health volunteers for preventive care.

#### **4.15 Education**

The district will:

- Construct schools in underserved areas.
- Provide housing and incentives for teachers.
- Establish scholarships for girls from low-income homes.
- Set up a Nursing Training School.
- Improve water, sanitation, and ICT facilities in schools.

#### **4.16 Environment and Climate Resilience**

Activities include:

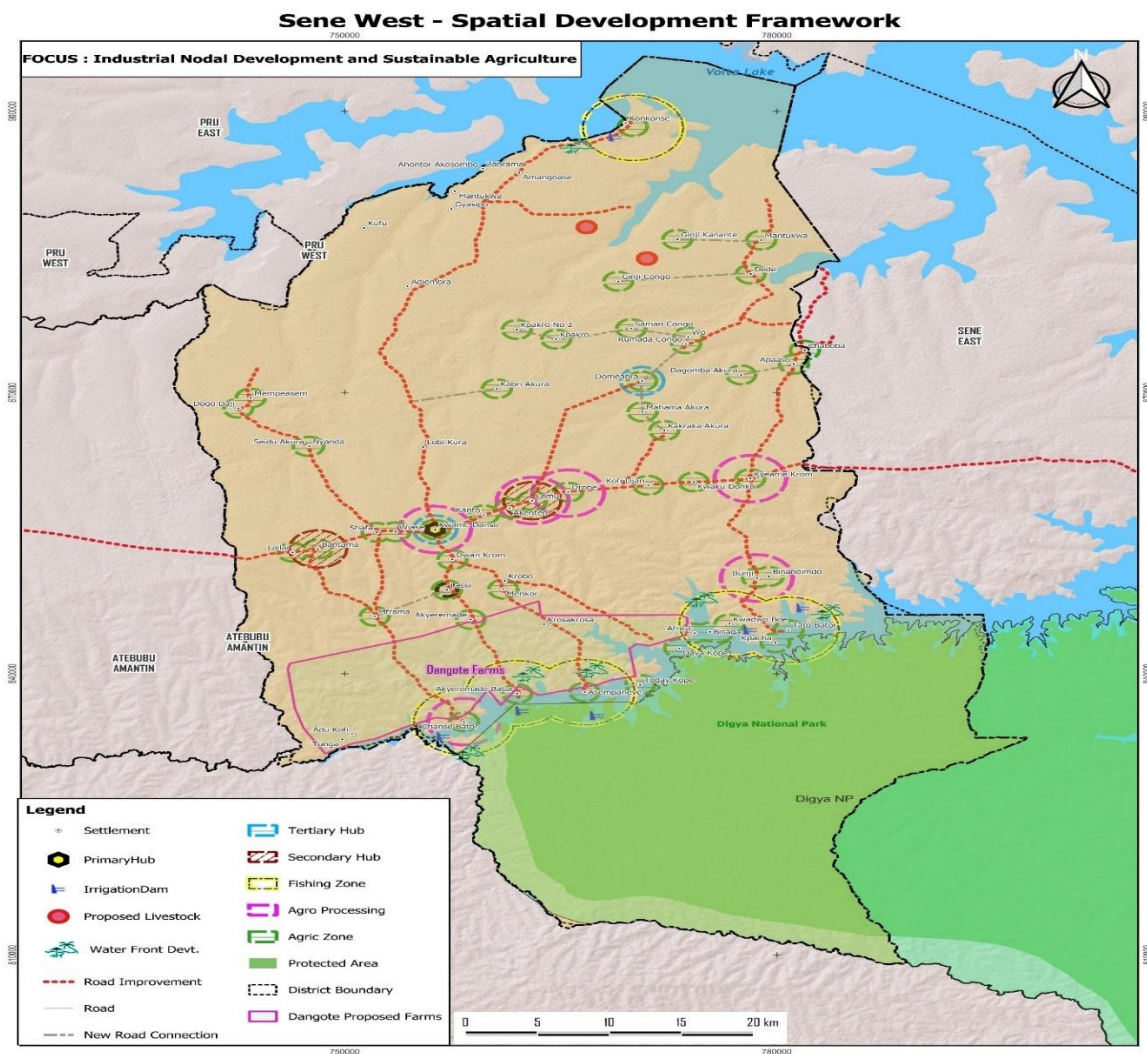
- Protecting water bodies, forest reserves, sacred groves, and ecological hotspots.
- Promoting reforestation and the restoration of degraded landscapes.

#### 4.17 Composite Map of Development Proposals

The composite map brings together all major proposals for the 20-year period, showing:

- Growth centres and their influence zones
- Key infrastructure corridors
- Agricultural and fisheries development zones
- Protected and restricted development areas
- Settlements earmarked for upgrading or expansion
- Proposed locations for major social and economic facilities

Table 22 4.1 Spatial Development Framework for Sene West



Source: SWDA, PPD 2025

#### 4.18 Implementation Framework

The SDF outlines a phased approach to guide development over the 20-year period:

**4.18.1 Short Term (0–5 Years):**

- Address critical infrastructure gaps in major settlements.
- Establish service hubs and boost local economic activities.

**4.18.2 Medium Term (6–10 Years):**

- Expand value-chain infrastructure for agriculture and fisheries.
- Implement major road and social infrastructure projects.

**4.18.3 Long Term (11–20 Years):**

- Strengthen and consolidate growth centres.
- Deepen environmental restoration efforts.
- Achieve full integration of spatial and economic development goals.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter outlines the Development Programmes for the Medium-Term Development Plan; all derived from the strategies presented in Chapter Four. The programmes are broad in scope to accommodate multiple strategies and ensure coordinated implementation. In addition to sector-based programmes, the chapter includes essential cross-cutting programmes on Monitoring and Evaluation, Communication, Maintenance of Assets, Knowledge Management and Learning, and Joint Development Programmes. These provide the foundation for effective delivery of development interventions over the planned period.



Table 23 5.1: Composite Development Programmes

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Youth Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Programme	X	X	X	X	1,500,000	300,000	2,200,000		✓	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	YEA, Private Sector, NYA

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme	X	X	X	X	2,800,000	350,000	3,600,000		✓	Department of Agriculture	BAC, Private Agro-Processors

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme	X	X	X	X	4,200,000	500,000	5,600,000		✓	District Health Directorate	Environmental Health Unit, Ghana Health Service, School Feeding Secretariat, NGOs

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Education Quality and Human Capital Development Programme	X	X	X	X	3,000,000	400,000	2,100,000		✓	GES	DA

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Asset Management and Maintenance Programme	X	X	X	X	10,350,000	1,500,000	3,650,000		✓	Works Department	Private Sector

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience Programme	X	X	X	X	1,800,000	200,000	1,500,000		✓	EHSU	NADMO, Department of Agric, ISD, GNFS

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Peace, Security and Governance Strengthening Programme	X	X	X	X	1,200,000	150,000	800,000		✓	CA	Traditional Councils, GPS, GIS,GNFS

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Programme	X	X	X	X	1,000,000	150,000	600,000		✓	DPCU	CA

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Communication and Public Engagement Programme	X	X	X	X	900,000	100,000	700,000		✓	Information Services Department (ISD),	NCCE, CSOs, Assembly Members

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Mobilization and Local Economic Governance Programme	X	X	X	X	2,500,000	1,500,000	750,000		✓	Revenue Unit	Finance Department, Budget Unit, DPCU

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Asset Management and Maintenance Programme	X	X	X	X	2,000,000	300,000	1,200,000		✓	Works Department	Central Administration, Education Directorate, Health Directorate, Transport Unit

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Local Economic Development (LED) and Tourism Promotion Programme	X	X	X	X	1,500,000	250,000	1,800,000		✓	BAC	Agric Department, CA

Development programme	Timeframe				Cost			Programme status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2027	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Integrated Child Development and Protection Programme	X	X	X	X	1,200,000	150,000	900,000		✓	SWCD	DPCU

Table 24 5.2 Programme Financing

Devt. Program	Programme cost(A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (c)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others		
Youth Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Programme	4,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	500,000	200,000	0	200,000	1,700,000	3,900,000	(100,000)
Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme	6,750,000	2,000,000	350,000	1,000,000	300,000	0	0	3,100,000	6,750,000	0
Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme	10,300,000	3,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	500,000	0	500,000	3,300,000	9,800,000	(500,000)

Dev't. Program	Programme cost(A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (c)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others		
Education Quality and Human Capital Development Programme	5,500,000	2,000,000	400,000	1,000,000	200,000	0	0	1,700,000	5,300,000	(200,000)
Infrastructure and Connectivity Improvement Programme	15,500,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	3,000,000	15,500,000	0
Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience Programme	3,500,000	1,000,000	200,000	500,000	200,000	0	0	1,600,000	3,500,000	0
Peace, Security and Governance	2,150,000	700,000	150,000	400,000	100,000	0	0	800,000	2,150,000	0

Dev't. Program	Programme cost(A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (c)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others		
Strengthening Programme										
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Programme	1,750,000	500,000	150,000	400,000	100,000	0	0	600,000	1,750,000	0
Communication and Public Engagement Programme	1,700,000	400,000	100,000	500,000	100,000	0	0	600,000	1,700,000	0
Revenue Mobilization and Local Economic Governance Programme	4,750,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	800,000	200,000	0	0	750,000	4,750,000	0
Asset Management	3,500,000	1,000,000	300,000	700,000	200,000	0	0	1,300,000	3,500,000	0

Dev't. Program	Programme cost(A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (c)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others		
and Maintenance Programme										
Local Economic Development (LED) and Tourism Promotion Programme	3,550,000	700,000	250,000	800,000	200,000	0	0	1,600,000	3,550,000	0
Integrated Child Development and Protection Programme	2,250,000	500,000	150,000	500,000	100,000	0	0	1,000,000	2,250,000	0

### **5.1 Methodologies and Assumptions for costing the Plan**

The costing of programs and projects for the planning period was guided by several practical methods and assumptions. These included market surveys, the cost and availability of raw materials, and the specific locations and technical requirements of proposed interventions. The costing process also followed the relevant national regulations such as the Public Financial Management Regulation, 2019 (L.I. 2378), the Public Investment Management Regulation, 2020 (L.I. 2411), the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), and the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), as amended.

### **5.2 Funding Sources**

The Sene West District Assembly will continue to lead and drive development within the district. Statutory allocations will be applied responsibly to address the major development challenges identified. Since the creation of the District, the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) has remained the most significant source of funding for development activities, and this is expected to continue throughout the medium-term plan.

In addition to the DACF, other funding sources—such as Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the Social Investment Fund (SIF), and the District Development Fund (DDF/DACF-RFG)—will be fully utilized to support the implementation of planned projects and programs. Donor grants and Government of Ghana (GoG) funds allocated to departments within the district will also contribute to carrying out the policies and initiatives outlined in the plan.

### **5.3 Resource Gaps**

Despite efforts to prioritize activities within available financial limits, the district still faces notable resource gaps. The DACF often undergoes deductions at the national level before disbursement, and the amounts that eventually reach the district are frequently delayed or received in arrears. Although projections can be made, it is difficult to predict the exact deductions that may occur within the medium term.

The district's revenue mobilization efforts are also affected by issues such as leakages, corruption, and weak supervision, which make it challenging to meet revenue targets. An inadequate and unreliable database on rateable items further affects the ability to generate sufficient revenue for development needs.

Additionally, the District has historically contributed the community component for many counterpart-funded projects, and this is likely to continue. However, it is not possible to determine in advance how much financial support communities will provide toward the implementation of the plan.

While donor funds are generally dependable when agreements are finalized ahead of time, it is often difficult to secure full consensus with all development partners before completing the plan. In cases where donors are unable to honour their commitments as outlined in the DMTDP, the District may face budget shortfalls that could interfere with smooth implementation.

#### **5.4 Strategies to Mobilize and Use Financial Resource**

Given the significant budget requirements, it is important for the district to diversify its resource base and adopt efficient financial management practices. The following strategies will guide the mobilization and prudent use of financial resources:

- Strengthen departments and units and build their capacity to perform effectively and qualify for the DPAT assessments introduced by the government in partnership with the World Bank and other donors.
- Actively promote the various components of the DMTDP to development partners to secure their commitment.
- Liaise with the DACF Secretariat at the start of each year to determine expected inflow excluding potential deductions to support better financial planning.
- Improve local revenue mobilization by developing and maintaining reliable databases.
- Ensure close supervision of revenue collection processes to reduce corruption and leakages.
- Identify and explore new revenue sources and incorporate them into fee-fixing resolutions.
- Implement development interventions strictly based on demand.
- Explore additional sources of development funding.

Table 25 5.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Formulated Programmes and Projects

<b>Programme / Project Area</b>	<b>Potential Positive Environmental Effects</b>	<b>Potential Negative Environmental Effects</b>	<b>Significance of Impact (High/Med/Low)</b>	<b>Required Mitigation / Enhancement Measures</b>
Agricultural Development & Value Chains	Improved soil fertility through climate-smart practices; reduced post-harvest losses	Possible land degradation from expansion; agrochemical misuse	Medium	Promote CSA practices; enforce safe agrochemical use; encourage soil testing
Construction of Roads & Transport Infrastructure	Improved access for service delivery; reduced travel emissions over time	Vegetation loss; dust and noise pollution; soil erosion	High	Planting of trees along corridors; proper drainage; environmental permits
. Market Infrastructure & Small Business Zones	Better waste management systems; organized trading areas	Increased solid waste; risk of poor drainage	Medim	Provide waste bins; enforce sanitation bylaws; integrate drainage into designs
Water Supply & Sanitation Projects	Improved public health; reduced contamination of water bodies	Risk of groundwater depletion; improper siting of facilities	Medium	Conduct hydrogeological assessments; ensure proper latrine placement

Education & Health Infrastructure Development	Improved access to services; orderly growth of communities	Construction-related waste; increased pressure on utilities	Low	Proper site planning; adopt green building principles
Tourism & Cultural Heritage Promotion	Conservation of natural and cultural assets; increased awareness	Overuse of sensitive sites; littering	Low-Medium	Enforce site management plans; provide visitor facilities; regulate access
Fisheries Development & Landing Sites	Sustainable fishing awareness; reduced post-harvest losses	Water pollution; shoreline disturbance	Medium	Promote eco-friendly fishing gear; enforce buffer zones; waste disposal systems
ICT & Digital Infrastructure	Reduced paper use; improved service efficiency	E-waste generation	Low	Establish e-waste collection points; train users in disposal
9. Renewable Energy Promotion (Solar, Biogas)	Reduced CO <sub>2</sub> emissions; reduced dependence on firewood	Minimal risk from battery disposal	Low	Provide safe disposal points; train households on maintenance
Disaster Risk Management & Climate Resilience Projects	Reduced vulnerability; strengthened early warning systems	Nonsignificant	Low	Continuous monitoring; community sensitization

Housing & Spatial Planning Projects	Improved settlement organization; preserved green spaces	Possible encroachment if poorly monitored	Medium	Enforce building regulations; integrate green belts in planning
Environmental Protection & Natural Resource Management Projects	Biodiversity conservation; improved water quality	Nonsignificant	Low	Strengthening community-based resource management
Livelihoods & Social Protection Interventions	Reduces unsustainable exploitation of natural resources	Minimal environmental impact	Low	Encourage eco-friendly income activities

### 5.5 Summary of SEA Findings

The Strategic Environmental Assessment revealed that most programmes in MTDP have the potential to generate significant long-term environmental benefits when properly implemented. Initiatives in agriculture, natural resource management, water and sanitation, and renewable energy strongly align with sustainable development objectives. These programmes support climate resilience, protect natural ecosystems, and promote efficient land use.

However, infrastructure-related interventions such as road construction, market centres, and housing development present medium to high environmental risks. These include vegetation loss, dust and noise pollution, waste generation, and the disturbance of ecologically sensitive areas. The SEA recommends that these projects undergo additional environmental screening and permitting under the EPA Act to ensure compliance with national environmental standards.

Overall, the SEA emphasizes the need for proactive mitigation measures, strong enforcement of environmental regulations, and ongoing community engagement. These actions will help the district balance development ambitions with sustainable resource management.

Table 26 5.4 Environmental-Risk Mitigation Action Matrix

<b>Identified Risk</b>	<b>Likely Affected Projects</b>	<b>Recommended Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies</b>
Land degradation & soil erosion	Road construction, agricultural expansion	Drainage systems; re-vegetation; CSA adoption	Works Dept., Agric Dept., EPA
Water contamination	Sanitation facilities, markets, landing sites	Proper wastewater systems; routine desludging; hygiene enforcement	WASH Unit, EPA, Environmental Health
Loss of vegetation & biodiversity	Housing development, road corridors	Enforce buffer zones; tree planting; avoid sensitive habitats	Physical Planning, Forestry Commission
Pollution from construction activity	All infrastructure projects	Contractor environmental management plans; dust control; PPE	Works Dept., EPA
Solid waste accumulation	Markets, tourism sites, business centres	Provide bins; establish waste collection routes; community education	Environmental Health Dept., Zoomlion
Groundwater depletion	Borehole construction	Hydrogeological studies; regulate drilling	WASH Unit, Community Water & Sanitation Agency
E-waste buildup	ICT and digital projects	Create e-waste collection centres; partner with recyclers	ISD, EPA, Private Sector
Shoreline disturbance	Fishing landing sites	Strict zoning; waste systems; coastal vegetation protection	Fisheries Commission, EPA

## **CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

### **6.0 Introduction**

The Annual Plans outline the specific activities to be carried out in the first, second, third, and fourth years of the Medium-Term Planning Period (2026–2029). These plans, also referred to as the Action Plans, guide the disbursement of funds throughout the four-year period and are therefore closely linked to the Assembly’s Annual Budget. Each project or programme is presented with its key details, including the activity, location, timeframe, implementing agencies, cost, and funding sources.

### **6.1 Criteria for Phasing of the Development Plan**

Projects and programmes selected for implementation within the four-year period (2026–2029) were chosen based on agreed criteria such as:

- Completion of ongoing projects.
- Alignment with national and district development priorities.
- Ability to create enabling conditions and infrastructure for other productive activities to take off.
- Urgency and potential to quickly relieve hardship within communities.
- Contribution to cross-cutting issues, including gender, environmental sustainability, HIV/AIDS, social protection, local economic development, maternal health, vulnerable groups, and other pro-poor initiatives.

### **6.2 Justification for the Annual Action Plan and Project Locations**

The choice of project locations was informed by several considerations, including:

- Communities that lack adequate socio-economic infrastructure, services, or accessibility.
- Areas where increased access can support the production of agro-based raw materials, food crops, and export crops.
- Response to emergencies such as disasters, disease outbreaks, or conflicts.
- Locations with a sufficient population base, while still ensuring support to deprived communities.
- Communities that have demonstrated strong self-help capacity and local initiative.

### **6.3 Implementation Factors**

Several administrative, social, climatic, and geological factors were considered in planning the implementation of programmes and projects. These include:

- Timely availability of funds and other key inputs.
- Availability of personnel with the required technical skills and expertise.
- Seasonal patterns influence the activities of rural populations, particularly farmers.
- Weather conditions and their impact on road accessibility.

### **6.4 Arrangement for Funding**

The main source of funding for the development plan will be allocations from the Central Government. Additional efforts will be made to secure support from NGOs, development partners, and other donors within and outside the district. Internally generated funds from the District Assembly will also contribute to specific aspects of plan implementation to ensure reliable financial access.

### **6.5 Estimated Cost of Implementing the Annual Action Plans**

The Programme of Action and Annual Plans provide a summary of the programme areas, projects, activities, and their respective costs and funding sources. Estimated expenditures are presented according to the Six Development Dimensions.

The total estimated cost for implementing the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2025–2029) is **GHC 59,963,108.10**, distributed as follows:

- Economic Development - GHC 16,650,900.00
- Social Development - GHC37,588,208.10
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements - GHC1,023,000.00
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability - GHC2,892,000.00
- Emergency Planning and response - GHC340,000.00
- Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation - GHC1,469,000.00

In terms of annual expenditure projections, the estimated cost distribution for each year of implementation is as follows:

2026 - GHC28,950,428.10

2027 - GHC7,189,460.00

2028 - GHC6,636,060.00

2029 - GHC17,187,160.00

## **6.6 -Cost Sharing and Sources of Funding**

Funding for the plan will be sourced from:

- Central Government Grants, including the District Assembly Common Fund
- Internally Generated Funds
- Central Government Grants to Decentralized Departments
- NGOs
- Development Partners
- Local Communities
- Philanthropists

Table 27 6.1 Annual Action Plan 2026

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce youth unemployment in the district by 30% by December 2029 by training youth annually in market-relevant skills and supporting youth-led enterprises													
<b>Programme:</b> Youth Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Programme													
S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Organize technological improvement in fashion design, batik tie and die, welding and fabrication for SMEs	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	2,000.00			✓	BAC	CA
2.	Organize Entrepreneurship skill training for 100 SMEs	Kyeamekrom Bantama Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	500.00			✓	BAC	CA
3.	Organize technical skills and packaging training for 70 women in cassava and Sheanut processing	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	2,000.00			✓	BAC	CA
4.	Organize NVTI proficiency Test for	Kwame Danso		X		X	4,000.00	2,000.00			✓	BAC	CA

	seamstress and beauticians												
5.	Establish TVET training Centre for women, youth and PWDs	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	100,000.00		50,000.00	✓		DA	GES, BAC, APSD

**Objective:** Reduce post-harvest losses in major crops from 30% in 2024 to 10% by December 2029 through improved storage, processing, and farmer training interventions.

**Programme:** Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Implement Feed Ghana Programme	District wide	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.00		7,250.00	✓		Agric dept.	CA
2.	Training of Agric staff on report writing, climate Smart Technology and post-harvest lose	Kwame Danso	X	X	X		7,000.00	3,000.00			✓	Agric dept.	CA
3.	Organize sensitization Programme for 200 farmers on groundnut	District wide			X		15,000.00	5,000.00			✓	Agric dept.	CA

	roseate virus and rice blast diseases.												
4.	Strengthening of extension service delivery and monitoring exercises	District wide	X	X	X	X	22,000	6,000.00			✓	Agric dept.	CA
5.	Organize anti rabies campaign and vaccinate 300 dogs and 100 cats against rabies, 500 goats and 400 sheep against PPR	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	2,000.00			✓	Agric dept.	CA
6.	Facilitate the organization of National Farmers Day	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	5,000.00			✓	Agric dept.	CA
7.	Formation Farmer Cooperatives at Bantama, Kwame Dans	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	5,000.00			✓	Agric dept.	CA

**Objective:** Improve equitable access to essential social services in the district by increasing primary healthcare coverage, expanding access to safe and potable water, and ensuring functional WASH facilities in all public basic schools by December 2029.

**Programme:** Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Extension of School Feeding Programme to Schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	350,000.00				✓	CA	GES
2.	Promote food and nutrition intervention in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
3.	Organize quarterly HIV/AIDS meetings to assess the levels of HIV/AIDS in the District	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	7,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
4.	Organize HIV/AIDS, malaria and other health related issues advocacy and sensitization programs	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
5.	Support PWDs Programs and vulnerable to access health care through NHIS	District wide	X	X	X	X	19,000.00				✓	SWCD	CA

6.	Implement CLTS activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	CA	DEHU
7.	Review and preparation of DESAP	District wide	X	X	X	X	12000.00			✓		CA	DPCU
8.	Rehabilitation of 2No. CHPS Compound	Gyasipo and Chaboba	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			✓		DA	GHS
9.	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound	Wiase	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			✓		DA	GHS
10.	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound	Donkuape	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			✓		DA	GHS
11.	Continuation and completion of 1 no. nurse's accommodation	Kwame Danso		X			2,000,000.00				✓	DA	GHS
12.	Continuation and completion of 1no. mortuary	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	700,000.00				✓	DA	GHS
13.	Conversion of old Rice mill to a CHPS compound	Kwame Danso			X		150,000.00			✓		DA	GHS
14.	Construction of CHPS compound	Banyarko	X	X	X	X	200,000.00				✓	DA	GHS
15.	Support self- help project (Completion of 1no. Maternity and construction of CHPS	Lassi Akyeremade	X	X			200,000.00				✓	DA	GHS

	compound at Akyeremade]												
16.	Continuation and Completion of OPD	Sene hospital	X	X			360,000.00				✓	DA	GHS
17.	Construction of CHPS compound at Mempeasem	Mempeasem	X	X			935,269.30				✓	DA	GHS
18.	Construction of CHPS compound at Todekope	Todekope	X	X			935,269.30				✓	DA	GHS
19.	To sponsor two students from Sene West to offer PA courses	Any government nursing institution in Ghana	X	X	X	X	56,000.00			✓		DA	GHS
20.	Construction of 6 no. boreholes with hand pumps	Jiniji Congo Ramada Saman Gobu Adorkope	X	X			635,010.00				✓	DA	Works Department
21.	Construction of 4 no. mechanized borehole	Mframa Chaboba Kanto Tatto Battor	X				535,800.00				✓	DA	Works Department

22.	Completion of 13no. boreholes 10 mechanized and 3 with hand pumps	District wide	X	X	X	X	270,000.00				✓	DA	Works Department
23.	Drilling & construction of 1 no boreholes with hand pumps	Totoakro	X	X	X	X	103,000.00			✓		DA	Works Department
24.	Drilling & mechanization of 1 no boreholes KDSHTS	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	140,000.00			✓		DA	Works Department
25.	Carry out fumigation and monitoring of Zoomlion activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00				✓	EHSU	CA

**Objective:** Train youth and women by December 2029 in demand-driven skills aligned with identified labour market needs (agro-processing, ICT, construction, renewable energy), with at least 60% placed in employment or self-employment within 12 months of completion.

**Programme:** Education Quality and Human Capital Development Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Liaise with the District Education Directorate to	District wide	x	X	X	X	16,000.00	4,000.00			✓	CA	GES

	organize Mock for WASSCE and BECE candidates												
2.	Provision to support Girl-Child Education Programs	District Wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			✓		CA	GES
3.	Support the organization of national day celebrations and my First Day at school	District Wide		X	X		45,000.00	6,000.00			✓	CA	GES
4.	Organize sensitization program on the importance of educating persons with Disability	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			✓		SWCD	CA
5.	Continuation and completion of 3No. 3-Unit classroom block with offices and stores	Lemu R/C, Lemu Methodist	X	X	X	X	650,000.00				✓	DA	GES
6.	Renovation of 3 no.3-unit classroom block	Kwame Danso R/C JHS, K/D presby JHS, K/D SDA JHS	X	X	X	X	410,000.00			✓		DA	GES

7.	Continuation and completion of 1no.4-unit bedroom teachers' bungalow	Akenten	X	X			188,949.00				✓	DA	GES
8.	Renovation of 2no. 6-unit classroom block	Kwame Danso R/C and Chaboba primary school	X	X	X	X	400,000.00				✓	DA	GES
9.	Construction of 3 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Gobu Kpakru Shafa	X	X			195,000.00				✓	DA	GES
10.	Construction of 3 no. 2 bedroom semi-detached teachers' bungalow	Akyeremade, Dwankrom, Menkor	X	X	X	X	100,000.00				✓	DA	GES
11.	Construction of 3unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities	Adeambra	X	X	X	X	931,432.95				✓	DA	GES
12.	Construction of 3unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities	Kwayase	X	X			967,565.55				✓	DA	GES
13.	Continuation and completion of construction of 1no. dormitory at KDSHTS	Kwame Danso	X	X			522,682.00				✓	DA	GES

14.	Construction and furnishing of 1 NO. 3-unit classroom block	Lemu Kasamente	X	X	X	X	723,000.00			✓		DA	GES
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**Objective:** Improve access to productive infrastructure by rehabilitating or constructing feeder roads, storage facilities, and facilitating access to financial services for MSMEs by December 2029.

**Programme:** Infrastructure and Connectivity Improvement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Facilitate the establishment of light industrial park	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			✓		CA	BAC
2.	Completion of street naming and property Addressing program	District wide	X	X	X	X	125,000.00	15,000.00			✓	PPD	CA

3.	Construction of 24 hr. Model market	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	5,000,000.00			✓		CA	Works Dep't
4.	Reshaping and re-gravelling of feeder roads	District wide	X	X	X	X	200,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dep't
5.	Opening up of road at newly developed areas	District Wide	X	X	X	X	200,000.00			✓		CA	Works Dep't

**Objective:** Reduce the district's annual deforestation rate by 50% by December 2029, through strengthened forest surveillance, community-based forest management, and enforcement of environmental regulations.

**Programme:** Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Organize public sensitization on environmental degradation	District Wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	1,500.00			✓	NADMO	CA
2.	Sensitization program on Bush fire	District wide	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	1,000.00			✓	NADMO	CA

3.	Construction of meat shop and abattoir	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	90,000.00			✓		Cent. Admin.	EHSU
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**Objective:** Strengthen inclusive governance, public safety, and institutional effectiveness in the district by increasing women's participation in local decision-making, reducing crime, and enhancing systematic monitoring and evaluation of development projects by December 2029.

**Programme:** Peace, Security and Governance Strengthening Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
4.	National Day Celebrations (Independence Day Celebration)	District wide	X				75,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
5.	Organize 4 general assembly meetings, budget committee and sub-committee meetings	District wide	X	X	X	X	60,000.00	20,000.00			✓	CA	DPCU
6.	Preparation of Annual Action Plan and composite budget	District wide	X	X	X	X	72,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU

7.	Review of Annual Action Plan, MTDP and composite budget	District wide	X	X	X	X	65,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
8.	Organize 4 DPCU and budget committee meetings	District wide	X	X	X	X	18,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
9.	Provision of Relief items for disaster victims	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00				✓	NADMO	CA
10.	Organize sensitization program for drivers on defensive driving skills	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	1,000.00		✓		CA	DPCU
11.	Sensitization program on the importance of acquiring driving or riding license	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	1,000.00		✓		CA	NCCE
12.	Strengthen DISEC and community watch committees.	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
13.	Procurement of Office equipment and stationaries	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	PO
14.	Strengthening of substructures	Bantama, Kwame			X	X	30,000.00				✓	Cent. Admin.	DPCU

		Danso & Kyeamekrom area councils											
15.	Completion of Dwan Traditional Council Office Block Complex	Kwame Danso	X	X			270,000.00				✓	Cent. Admin.	DPCU
16.	Renovation of DCE's residency	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	100,000.00				✓	Cent. Admin.	DPCU
17.	Renovation of District Assembly block	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			✓		Cent. Admin.	DPCU
18.	Prepare Structure Plans to regulate human development activities and settlement patterns	Bantama, Kwame Danso, Lemu, Wiase, Kyeamekrom	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			✓		Physical Planning Dept.	DPCU

**Objective:** Ensure that at least 90% of all approved annual development projects are systematically monitored and evaluated using standardized M&E tools and quarterly progress reports by December 2029.

**Programme:** Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Monitoring of developmental projects and programs in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
2.	Intensify Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting to relevant Agencies on HIV/AIDS	District wide	x	x	X	X	90,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
3.	Conduct regular visits and monitoring to all Basic Schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	CA	GES
4.	Monitoring and control of site Development	All communities in Sene West	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	3,000.00			✓	PPD	CA
5.	Organize capacity building training for assembly Staff, hon, Assembly members and	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	3,000.00			✓	CA	HR

Area Council Members (Capacity building)													
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**Objective:** Enhance transparency, citizen participation, and access to information by publicly disclosing Assembly decisions and project updates and conducting annual stakeholder consultations in all area councils by December 2029.

**Programme:** Communication and Public Engagement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Organize Town Hall meetings and public hearing on revenue mobilization and implementation status of Assembly's developmental programs and projects	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	25,000.00			✓	CA	DPCU

**Objective:** Increase the District Assembly's Internally Generated Funds by 40% by December 2029 through improved revenue mobilization, digitized collection systems, and expansion of the local tax base.

**Programme:** Revenue Mobilization and Local Economic Governance Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Provide adequate logistics and tools to enhance effective and efficient revenue collection	District wide	X	X	X	X	160,000.00			✓		CA	Finance Dept.
2.	Conduct training and refresher programmes for revenue collectors and Area Council staff	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			✓		CA	GRA
3.	Organize public sensitization and education campaigns on the importance of paying local taxes and fees	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			✓		CA	GRA

**Objective:** Ensure proper maintenance of public assets and promote collaborative development by implementing structured maintenance plans for district facilities by December 2029.

**Programme:** Asset Management and Maintenance Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Carry out periodic servicing and maintenance of Assembly vehicles, machinery, and equipment Repairer of broken-down boreholes	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dept.
2.	Regular maintenance of streetlights in major communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	90,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dept.
3.	Train Assembly staff and Area Council representatives on asset management practices	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	20,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dept.

**Objective:** Develop and operationalize at least three (3) identified eco-tourism sites with basic infrastructure, marketing plans, and community management structures by December 2029

**Programme:** Local Economic Development (LED) and Tourism Promotion Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Identify and develop all tourism potential sites	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	BAC
2.	Organize LED meetings and implementation of LED activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00				✓	CA	BAC
3.	Support the implementation of GPSNP (mango plantation, construction of earth dams and rehabilitation of feeder road)	Lassi, menkor, Akenten, Drobe and Kakraka	X	X	X	X			500,000.00		✓	Cent. Admin.	DPCU

4.	Support the implementation of LEAP programs	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	3,000.00			✓	Social Welfare	CA
5.	Organize Business forum	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	BAC	CA
6.	Create buffers to protect Mopeh forest, Kelekonde forest, Kpenkren forest, Kpren Ase forest, Wankpe forest, Olayipor forest, Kenkuase, Kofi Djan, Wiase forests and Digya National Park	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			✓		Forestry	Game and wildlife Division
7.	Undertake tree planting a	Bunji, Mframa, Kwaku Donkor, Chaboba Dogo Daji,	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			✓		Forestry	Game and wildlife Division

		and Menkor											
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**Objective:** Reduce reported cases of child abuse, child labour, and child trafficking by 40% by December 2029 and ensure that reported cases receive appropriate case management and referral services.

**Programme:** Integrated Child Development and Protection

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.	
1.	Conduct regular sensitization campaigns on child rights and protection	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00					✓	SWCD	CA
2.	Promote and protect the rights of children	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,200.00					✓	SWCD	CA
3.	Organize sensitization program on SGBV for children	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	4,000.00				✓	SWCD	CA
4.	Organize sensitization program on adolescents'	District Wide	X	X	X	X	17,000.00	2,000.00				✓	SWCD	CA

	reproductive health, family planning, and responsible behavior.												
5.	Strengthen Community-Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) to identify, report, and refer abuse and trafficking cases.	District Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			✓		SWCD	CA
6.	Establish an adolescent corner to provide youth-friendly services	District Wide	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			✓		SWCD	CA

A total amount of **Twenty-Eight Million, Nine Hundred and Fifty Thousand, Four Hundred and Twenty-Eight Ghana Cedis, Ten Pesewas (GHC 28,950,428.10)** will be required to facilitate the implementation of programmes and projects for the year 2026.

*Table 28 6.2 Annual Action Plan 2027*

<b>Objective:</b> Reduce youth unemployment in the district by 30% by December 2029 by training youth annually in market-relevant skills and supporting youth-led enterprises							
<b>Programme:</b> Youth Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Programme							
S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME	COST	PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	

												<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Provision of Start-up kits for selected entrepreneurs	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	5,000.00			✓	CA	BAC
2.	Organize technological improvement in fashion design, batik tie and die, welding and fabrication for SMEs	Kyeamekrom Bantama Kwame Danso		X	X		8,000.00	500.00			✓	CA	BAC
3.	Organize technical skills and packing training for women in soya milk processing	Kwame Danso			X	X	8,000.00	2,000.00			✓	CA	BAC
4.	Organize NVTI proficiency Test for seamstress and beauticians	Kwame Danso		X		X	4,000.00	2,000.00			✓	CA	BAC

**Objective:** Reduce post-harvest losses in major crops from 30% in 2024 to 10% by December 2029 through improved storage, processing, and farmer training interventions.

**Programme:** Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Implementation of government flagship programs (Feed Ghana Programme)	District wide	X	X	X	X	100,000.00		7,250.00	✓		Dept. of Agric	DA
2.	Train farmers and agro-input dealers on effective and safe use of agro	Kwame Danso	X	X	X		7,000.00	3,000.00		✓		CA	Agric dept.
3.	Train mango farmers on mango pest and disease management	District wide			X		15,000.00	5,000.00		✓		CA	Agric dept.
4.	Train farmers on methods of reducing post-harvest losses in cereals and grains	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	6,000.00			✓	CA	Agric dept.
5.	To conduct field study tours for maize farmers and rice farmers.	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	2,000.00			✓	CA	Agric dept.
6.	Facilitate the organization of National Farmers Day	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	5,000.00			✓	CA	Agric dept.

**Objective:** Improve equitable access to essential social services in the district by increasing primary healthcare coverage, expanding access to safe and potable water, and ensuring functional WASH facilities in all public basic schools by December 2029.

**Programme:** Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Promote food and nutrition intervention in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
2.	Organize quarterly HIV/AIDS meetings to assess the levels of HIV/AIDS in the District	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	7,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
3.	Organize HIV/AIDS, malaria and other health related issues advocacy and sensitization programs	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
4.	Support PWDs Programs and vulnerable to access	District wide	X	X	X	X	19,000.00				✓	SWCD	CA

	health care through NHIS												
5.	Implement CLTS activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	EHSU	CA
6.	Review and preparation of DESAP	District wide	X	X	X	X	12000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
7.	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound	Akenten	X	X	X	X	300,000.00				✓	DA	GHS
8.	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound	Dwankrom	X	X	X	X	300,000.00				✓	DA	GHS
9.	Construction of 6 no. boreholes with hand pumps	Donkore Mempeasem Krenkuase Bantama Nkwakwadua	X	X	X	X	635,010.00				✓	DA	Works Department
10.	Construction of 4 no. mechanized borehole	Apaaso Chesin battor Akyeremade Kpatsa	X	X	X	X	535,800.00				✓	DA	Works Department
11.	Provision of 2 No. refuse Containers	Donkore Krenkuase	X	X	X	X	120,000.00				✓	EHSU	Zoomlion
12.	Construction of 4 no. 10-seater water closet toilet facility	Bantama Krenkuase Donkore Banyarko	X	X	X	X	400,000.00				✓	DA	EHSU



1.	Collaborate with the District Education Directorate to conduct periodic mock examinations for WASSCE and BECE candidates to enhance academic performance and examination preparedness.	District wide	x	X	X	X	20,000.00	4,000.00			✓	CA	GES
2.	Implement targeted interventions to promote Girl-Child Education, including mentorship programs, scholarship schemes, and community sensitization on the importance of educating girls.	District Wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00			✓		CA	GES
3.	Facilitate the organization and commemoration of key national and educational events, such as Independence Day,	District Wide		X	X		45,000.00	6,000.00			✓	CA	GES

	Founders' Day, and "My First Day at School" celebrations, to promote patriotism and school attendance.												
4.	Organize community sensitization and advocacy programs to raise awareness on the significance of inclusive education and the need to support learners with disabilities	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			✓		SWCD	CA
5.	Construction of 3 no. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Lassi Banyarko Menkor	X	X	X	X	225,000.00			✓		DA	GES

**Objective:** Improve access to productive infrastructure by rehabilitating or constructing feeder roads, storage facilities, and facilitating access to financial services for MSMEs by December 2029.

**Programme:** Infrastructure and Connectivity Improvement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME	COST	PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT
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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Collaborate with telecommunication service providers to expand network coverage and internet access in underserved communities.	Tato Battor	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			✓		CA	MTN, TELECE L. AIRTEL TIGO
2.	Develop and maintain drainage and small culvert systems along critical feeder roads	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	15,000.00			✓	CA	Works Dep't
3.	Construction of 3 no. market shed	Mframa	X	X	X	X	200,000.00			✓		CA	Works Dep't
4.	Reshaping and re-gravelling of feeder roads	District wide	X	X	X	X	200,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dep't
5.	Construction of feeder roads	Shafa-Dogo Daji, Kwame Danso- Konkonse, Lemu- Mantukkwa, Kyeamekrom	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			✓		CA	Works Dep't

		-Chaboba, Kyeamkrom- Tato Bator, Kwame Dano- Akyreremade Bator, Dwankrom- Today Kope, Menkor- Dava Kope, Kofi Dwan- Kakraka											
6.	Open and extend access roads within newly developed and expanding settlements	District Wide	X	X	X	X	200,000.00			✓		CA	Works Dep't

**Objective:** Reduce the district's annual deforestation rate by 50% by December 2029, through strengthened forest surveillance, community-based forest management, and enforcement of environmental regulations.

**Programme:** Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Organize sensitization and education campaigns on environmental conservation, waste management, and the adverse effects of land degradation	District Wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	1,500.00		✓		NADMO	CA
2.	Organize public education and advocacy programmes on bushfire prevention and control,	District wide	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	1,000.00		✓		NADMO	CA
3.	Support community tree planting and reforestation exercises along degraded areas, riverbanks, and school compounds to restore vegetation cover and combat climate change.	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			✓		NADMO	CA

4.	Train community disaster volunteer groups on early warning, emergency response, and disaster risk reduction strategies	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	1,000.00		✓		NADMO	CA
5.	Procure Fire Tender for District Fire Station at Kwame Danso	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	500,000.00			✓		DA	GNFS

**Objective:** Strengthen inclusive governance, public safety, and institutional effectiveness in the district by increasing women’s participation in local decision-making, reducing crime, and enhancing systematic monitoring and evaluation of development projects by December 2029.

**Programme:** Peace, Security and Governance Strengthening Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Facilitate the celebration of national and statutory	District wide	X				85,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU

	events such as Independence Day												
2.	Organize quarterly General Assembly, Budget Committee, and Sub-Committee	District wide	X	X	X	X	62,000.00	20,000.00			✓	CA	
3.	Preparation and submission of the District Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	District wide	X	X	X	X	72,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
4.	Review of Annual Action Plan, MTDP and composite budget	District wide	X	X	X	X	65,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
5.	Convene quarterly District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and Budget Committee meetings	District wide	X	X	X	X	18,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
6.	Provide emergency relief items and support to disaster-affected individuals	District wide	X	X	X	X	90,000.00				✓	NADMO	CA
7.	Organize sensitization programmes on the	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	1,000.00		✓		CA	DPCU

	importance of obtaining valid driving												
8.	Conduct road safety education and defensive driving training sessions for drivers	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	1,000.00		✓		CA	NCCE
9.	Strengthen DISEC and community watch committees.	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			✓		CA	DPCU
10.	Support the capacity-building and operational effectiveness of sub-district structures (Area and Town Councils)	Bantama, Kwame Danso & Kyeamekrom area councils			X	X	35,000.00			✓		Cent. Admin.	DPCU
11.	Organize civic education programmes	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			✓		CA	NCCE
12.	Payment of Assembly members end of service benefits	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			✓		CA	
13.	Procurement of Office equipment and stationaries	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	50,000.00			✓		CA	

**Objective:** Ensure that at least 90% of all approved annual development projects are systematically monitored and evaluated using standardized M&E tools and quarterly progress reports by December 2029.

**Programme:** Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Conduct regular monitoring and supervision of all ongoing development projects and programmes	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
2.	Strengthen the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting systems on HIV/AIDS interventions	District wide	x	x	X	X	90,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
3.	Conduct regular visits and monitoring to all Basic Schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	CA	GES

4.	Monitor and regulate physical site development activities	All communities in Sene West	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	3,000.00			✓	PPD	CA
5.	Organize periodic capacity-building workshops for Assembly staff, Hon. Assembly Members, and Area Council Members	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	3,000.00			✓	CA	
6.	Organize review meetings and learning sessions with departments and stakeholders	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
7.	Conduct citizen engagement and community feedback sessions to assess public satisfaction and gather input on ongoing and completed projects.	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
8.	Facilitate periodic performance appraisals for departments and staff	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	HRM

**Objective:** Enhance transparency, citizen participation, and access to information by publicly disclosing Assembly decisions and project updates and conducting annual stakeholder consultations in all area councils by December 2029.

**Programme:** Communication and Public Engagement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Facilitate the organization of Town Hall Meetings and Public Hearings	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	25,000.00			✓	CA	DPCU
2.	Use community radio, social media, and information vans to disseminate information on government programmes, Assembly by-laws, and development initiatives.	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	5,000.00			✓	CA	DPCU
3.	Conduct public education campaigns on	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	2,000.00			✓	CA	DPCU

citizens' rights and responsibilities in local governance													
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**Objective:** Increase the District Assembly's Internally Generated Funds by 40% by December 2029 through improved revenue mobilization, digitized collection systems, and expansion of the local tax base.

**Programme:** Revenue Mobilization and Local Economic Governance Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.	
1.	Provide adequate logistics and tools to enhance effective and efficient revenue collection	District wide	X	X	X	X	160,000.00				✓		CA	DPCU
2.	Conduct training and refresher programmes for revenue collectors and Area Council staff	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	8,000.00				✓		CA	GRA
3.	Organize public sensitization and	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓		CA	GRA

	education campaigns on the importance of paying local taxes and fees												
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**Objective:** Ensure proper maintenance of public assets and promote collaborative development by implementing structured maintenance plans for district facilities by December 2029.

**Programme:** Asset Management and Maintenance Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.	
1.	Carry out periodic servicing and maintenance of Assembly vehicles, machinery, and equipment Repairer of broken-down boreholes	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00					✓	CA	Works Dept.
2.	Regular maintenance of streetlights in major communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	90,000.00					✓	CA	Works Dept.

3.	Rehabilitation of broken-down standpipes and boreholes in all communities with boreholes	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dept.
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**Objective:** Develop and operationalize at least three (3) identified eco-tourism sites with basic infrastructure, marketing plans, and community management structures by December 2029

**Programme:** Local Economic Development (LED) and Tourism Promotion Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Develop and publicize a tourism promotion strategy and investment guide to attract private sector participation in the tourism and hospitality sectors.	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU

2.	Organize LED meetings and implementation of LED activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00				✓	CA	BAC
3.	Organize Business forum	Bantama	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	BAC	CA
4.	Promote the development of handicrafts, agro-processing, and small-scale industries by providing technical and financial support to local artisans and entrepreneurs	District wide	X	X	X	X			50,000.00		✓	Cent. Admin.	DPCU
5.	Support the effective implementation and monitoring of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	3,000			✓	Social Welfare	CA

**Objective:** Reduce reported cases of child abuse, child labour, and child trafficking by 40% by December 2029 and ensure that reported cases receive appropriate case management and referral services.

**Programme:** Integrated Child Development and Protection

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Organize regular public education and sensitization campaigns on child rights and protection issues	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	SWCD	SRD, SOS CV
2.	Promote and safeguard the rights of children through advocacy and social support services	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,200.00				✓	SWCD	SRD, SOS CV
3.	Organize capacity-building and refresher training sessions for social welfare officers, teachers, and community volunteers on child protection case management and psychosocial support.	District Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	4,000.00			✓	SWCD	CA

4.	Provide livelihood support and skills training to caregivers and families of vulnerable children	District Wide	X	X	X	X	17,000.00	2,000.00			✓	SWCD	CA
5.	strengthen community-based responses to child abuse, trafficking, and harmful cultural practices.	District Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			✓		SWCD	CA

A total amount of **Seven Million, One Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty Ghana Cedis.**

**(GH¢7,189,460.00)** will be required to facilitate the implementation of programmes and projects for the year 2027.

*Table 29 6.3 Annual Action Plan 2028*

**Objective:** Reduce youth unemployment in the district by 30% by December 2029 by training youth annually in market-relevant skills and supporting youth-led enterprises

**Programme:** Youth Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Organize entrepreneurship, business management, and financial literacy training for youth and women	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	3,000.00		✓		BAC	CA
2.	Establish and support value chain groups in agro-processing (cassava, shea butter, groundnut, rice)	Lemu		X	X		8,000.00	500.00			✓	BAC	CA
3.	Organize technical skills and packing training for women in honey production	Kwame Danso			X	X	8,000.00	2,000.00			✓	BAC	CA
4.	Organize NVTI proficiency Test for seamstress and beauticians	Kwame Danso		X		X	4,000.00	2,000.00			✓	BAC	CA

5.	Implement apprenticeship and vocational skills training for PWDs and vulnerable youth (tailoring, hairdressing, welding, carpentry)	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	2,000.00		✓		BAC	SWCD
6.	Organize district job and career fairs to link trained youth to employment and apprenticeship opportunities	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	2,000.00		✓		BAC	CA

**Objective:** Reduce post-harvest losses in major crops from 30% in 2024 to 10% by December 2029 through improved storage, processing, and farmer training interventions.

**Programme:** Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Supply improved seedlings (maize, rice,	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00		7,250.00		✓	Dept. of Agric	DA

	cassava, and vegetables) and farm inputs to farmers												
2.	Train farmer-based organizations (FBOs) on modern agronomic practices, climate-smart agriculture, and post-harvest management	Kwame Danso	X	X	X		7,000.00	3,000.00		✓		CA	Agric dept.
3.	Promote livestock and poultry production through vaccination, breeding, and housing improvement support	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	5,000.00		✓		CA	Agric dept.
4.	Facilitate market linkages and value chain development for major crops	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	6,000.00			✓	CA	Agric dept.
5.	Conduct routine farm extension services and monitoring to ensure improved productivity	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	2,000.00			✓	CA	Agric dept.
6.	Facilitate the organization of National Farmers Day	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	5,000.00			✓	CA	Agric dept.

**Objective:** Improve equitable access to essential social services in the district by increasing primary healthcare coverage, expanding access to safe and potable water, and ensuring functional WASH facilities in all public basic schools by December 2029.

**Programme:** Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Implement district-wide nutrition education and food demonstration programmes for women	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
2.	Organize quarterly HIV/AIDS meetings to assess the levels of HIV/AIDS in the District	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	7,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
3.	Organize community education and awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS	District wide	X	X	X	X	9,000	1,000			✓	CA	GHS
4.	Conduct regular community health outreach and health	District wide	X	X	X	X	19,000.00				✓	GHS	CA

	education on malaria, maternal health, and family planning												
5.	Carry out community-led total sanitation (CLTS) campaigns to eliminate open defecation	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	CA	DEHU
6.	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound	Kyeamekrom	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			✓		DA	GHS
7.	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound	Kanto	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			✓		DA	GHS
8.	Construction of 6 no. boreholes with hand pumps	Ohenekrom Wiase Mframa Lassi Lemu kasamite Kalipo	X	X	X	X	635,010.00				✓	DA	Works Departm ent
9.	Construction of 4 no. mechanized borehole	Kakraka Akura Davakope Kwaku Donkor	X	X	X	X	535,800.00				✓	DA	Works Departm ent
10.	Provision of 2 No. refuse Containers	Nana Santo Ohenekro	X	X	X	X	120,000.00			✓		EHSU	Zoomlio n



1.	Collaborate with the GES to conduct periodic mock examinations for WASSCE and BECE candidates	District wide	x	X	X	X	20,000.00	4,000.00			✓	CA	GES
2.	Organize Independence Day and “My First Day at School” celebrations,	District Wide		X	X		45,000.00	6,000.00			✓	CA	GES
3.	Organize STEM and ICT clubs and competitions to enhance skills and innovation among students	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00			✓		SWCD	CA
4.	Construction of 3 no. 3unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Mempeasem Lemu Kyeamekrom	X	X	X	X	225,000.00			✓		DA	GES
5.	Equip library to enhance learning environments	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	55,000.00			✓		DA	GES
6.	Construction of 1 no. teachers’ quarter	Chaboba	X	X	X	X	750,000.00			✓		DA	GES
7.	Supply teaching and learning materials, including textbooks, laboratory equipment, and ICT tools	District Wide	X	X	X	X	225,000.00				✓	DA	GES

8.	Facilitate scholarships and bursary schemes for vulnerable students to improve access to education	District Wide	X	X	X	X	105,000.00				✓	DA	GES
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**Objective:** Improve access to productive infrastructure by rehabilitating or constructing feeder roads, storage facilities, and facilitating access to financial services for MSMEs by December 2029.

**Programme:** Infrastructure and Connectivity Improvement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Partner with telecommunication companies to improve network coverage and internet connectivity in underserved areas.	Chaboba	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			✓		CA	MTN, TELECE L. AIRTEL TIGO
2.	Construction of 3 no. market shed	Tato Battor	X	X	X	X	200,000.00			✓		CA	Works Dep't



1.	Undertake community tree planting and reforestation exercises to restore degraded lands	District Wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	1,500.00		✓		Forestry	NADMO
2.	Organize public education and sensitization on climate change, sanitation, and environmental conservation	District wide	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	1,000.00		✓		NADMO	CA
3.	Conduct desilting of drains, waterways, and storm channels to prevent flooding	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			✓		NADMO	EHSU
4.	Implement sustainable natural resource management education and anti-bushfire campaigns	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	1,000.00		✓		NADMO	Fire Service

**Objective:** Strengthen inclusive governance, public safety, and institutional effectiveness in the district by increasing women's participation in local decision-making, reducing crime, and enhancing systematic monitoring and evaluation of development projects by December 2029.

**Programme:** Peace, Security and Governance Strengthening Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Facilitate the celebration of national and statutory events such as Independence Day	District wide	X				85,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
2.	Organize quarterly General Assembly, Budget Committee, and Sub-Committee	District wide	X	X	X	X	62,000.00	20,000.00			✓	CA	
3.	Preparation and submission of the District Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	District wide	X	X	X	X	72,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
4.	Review of Annual Action Plan, MTDP and composite budget	District wide	X	X	X	X	65,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
5.	Convene quarterly District Planning	District wide	X	X	X	X	18,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU

	Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and Budget Committee meetings												
6.	Provide relief aid and essential support to disaster victims	District wide	X	X	X	X	90,000.00				✓	NADMO	CA
7.	Carry out sensitization and capacity-building programmes on defensive driving and traffic safety.	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	1,000.00			✓	CA	NCCE
8.	Strengthen DISEC and community watch committees.	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
9.	Strengthening of sub-structures	Bantama, Kwame Danso & Kyeamekrom area councils			X	X	35,000.00				✓	Cent. Admin.	DPCU
10.	Promote gender inclusion and participation of women and youth in local	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	CA	NCCE

	decision-making processes												
11.	Construct 1 No. Community Centre to enhance civic engagement and social cohesion	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			✓		DA	Works Dep't
12.	Build capacity of Assembly Members and Unit Committees on participatory governance and accountability	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	CA	HRM
13.	Procurement of Office equipment and stationaries	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	PO

**Objective:** Ensure that at least 90% of all approved annual development projects are systematically monitored and evaluated using standardized M&E tools and quarterly progress reports by December 2029.

**Programme:** Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME	COST	PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT
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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of ongoing development projects and programmes	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
2.	Conduct Annual District Performance Review Meetings (DPCU sessions)	District wide	x	x	X	X	9,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
3.	Procure logistics and equipment (tablets, GPS devices, laptops) for M&E and data analysis	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	GES
4.	Monitor and regulate physical site development activities	All communities in Sene West	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	3,000.00			✓	PPD	CA
5.	Organize capacity-building workshops on results-based monitoring and evaluation	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	3,000.00			✓	CA	DPCU

**Objective:** Enhance transparency, citizen participation, and access to information by publicly disclosing Assembly decisions and project updates and conducting annual stakeholder consultations in all area councils by December 2029.

**Programme:** Communication and Public Engagement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Organize quarterly town hall meetings	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	25,000.00			✓	CA	DPCU
2.	Manage the Assembly website and social media platforms for information sharing	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00	1,000.00			✓	MIS	DPCU
3.	Conduct public education campaigns on citizens' rights and responsibilities in local governance	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	2,000.00			✓	CA	DPCU



1	Provide adequate logistics and tools to enhance effective and efficient revenue collection	District wide	X	X	X	X	160,000.00			✓		CA	
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**Objective:** Ensure proper maintenance of public assets and promote collaborative development by implementing structured maintenance plans for district facilities by December 2029. o ensure proper maintenance of public assets and foster collaborative development initiatives.

**Programme:** Asset Management and Maintenance Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Carry out periodic servicing and maintenance of Assembly vehicles, machinery, and equipment Repairer of broken-down boreholes	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dept.

2.	Regular maintenance of streetlights in major communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	90,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dept.
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**Objective:** Develop and operationalize at least three (3) identified eco-tourism sites with basic infrastructure, marketing plans, and community management structures by December 2029

**Programme:** Local Economic Development (LED) and Tourism Promotion Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Organize annual District Trade and Tourism Fair to showcase local products and investment opportunities	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	40,000.00				✓	CA	DPC
2.	Organize LED meetings and implementation of LED activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00				✓	CA	BAC
3.	Train youth and women in handicraft, agro-	District wide	X	X	X	X			50,000.00		✓	Cent. Admin.	DPCU

	processing, and local product development												
4.	Support the effective implementation and monitoring of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	3,000			✓	Social Welfare	CA
5.	Provide start-up support and business advisory services to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)	District wide	X	X	X	X	52,000.00				✓	BAC	CA
6.	strengthening of business associations and cooperatives	District wide	X	X	X	X	22,000.00				✓	BAC	CA
7.	Organize Business forum	Kyeamekrom	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	BAC	CA

**Objective:** Reduce reported cases of child abuse, child labour, and child trafficking by 40% by December 2029 and ensure that reported cases receive appropriate case management and referral services.

**Programme:** Integrated Child Development and Protection

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME	COST	PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
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												<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Conduct regular community sensitization and advocacy programmes on child rights, responsibilities, and protection issues	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00				✓	SWCD	SRD, SOS CV
2.	Strengthen community-based child protection committees	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	SWCD	SRD, SOS CV
3.	Conduct educational campaigns to end child marriage, child labour, and harmful traditional practices	District Wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	4,000.00			✓	SWCD	CA
4.	Provide livelihood support and skills training to caregivers and families of vulnerable children	District Wide	X	X	X	X	17,000.00	2,000.00			✓	SWCD	CA
5.	Provide educational materials and sponsorship for needy	District Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			✓		SWCD	CA SRD

	and vulnerable children to enhance school retention												
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A total amount of **Six Million, Six Hundred and Thirty-Six Thousand and Sixty Ghana Cedis (GHC 6,636,060.00)** will be required to facilitate the implementation of programmes and projects for the year 2028

Table 30 6.4 Annual Action Plan 2029

<b>Objective</b> Reduce youth unemployment in the district by 30% by December 2029 by training youth annually in market-relevant skills and supporting youth-led enterprises													
<b>Programme:</b> Youth Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Programme													
S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Apprenticeship Training & Start-up Support for Tailoring, Hairdressing, Carpentry & Welding	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	2,000.00			✓	BAC	CA
2.	Promote Youth Entrepreneurship through Business Incubation & Mentorship Programmes	Kyeamekrom Bantama Kwame Danso		X	X		100,000.00	10,000.00			✓	BAC	CA
3.	Cashew and Mango Value Chain Enhancement (Processing, Packaging & Marketing)	Drobe	X	X	X	X	250,000.00				✓	BAC	CA

4.	Support PWDs with Vocational Tools & Business Start-up Kits	District wide			X	X	55,000.00	2,500.00			✓	BAC	CA
5.	Organize NVTI proficiency Test for seamstress and beauticians	Kwame Danso		X		X	4,000.00	2,000.00			✓	BAC	CA
6.	Entrepreneurship & Financial Literacy Training for Market Women	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			✓		BAC	CA

**Objective:** Reduce post-harvest losses in major crops from 30% in 2024 to 10% by December 2029 through improved storage, processing, and farmer training interventions

**Programme:** Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Community Sensitization on Crop Diseases (Groundnut Rosette Virus, Rice	Kwame Danso	X	X	X		7,000.00	3,000.00		✓		Agric dept.	CA

	Blast, Fall Armyworm, etc.)												
2.	Strengthen Agricultural Extension and Monitoring Systems	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	1,000.00		✓		Agric dept.	CA
3.	Establish Demonstration Farms for Yam, Maize, Cashew, and Mango to Train Youth in Modern Techniques	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	1,000.00			✓	Agric dept.	CA
4.	Sensitization on business and market linkages	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	1,000.00			✓	Agric dept.	CA
5.	Train farmers on climate smart agricultural activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,000.00				✓	Agric dept.	CA
6.	Livestock and Veterinary Improvement Campaign	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	2,000.00			✓	Agric dept.	CA
7.	Facilitate the Organization and Celebration of National Farmers Day	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	5,000.00			✓	Agric dept.	CA
8.	Training extension staff and farmers on improved agronomic practices	Kwame Danso	X	X	X		7,000.00	3,000.00		✓		Agric dept.	CA

**Objective:** Improve equitable access to essential social services in the district by increasing primary healthcare coverage, expanding access to safe and potable water, and ensuring functional WASH facilities in all public basic schools by December 2029.

**Programme:** Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Promote improved household and community sanitation through construction of household toilets and waste disposal facilities	District wide	X	X	X	X	1200,000.00	10,000.00			✓	EHSU	CA
2.	Train Community Health Volunteers and Nutrition Officers on growth monitoring and malnutrition prevention	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00				✓	GHS	CA
3.	Organize quarterly HIV/AIDS meetings to assess the levels of HIV/AIDS in the District	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	7,000.00				✓	CA	GHS

4.	Conduct regular community-based health outreach and screening exercises (malaria, hypertension, diabetes, HIV/AIDS)	District wide	X	X	X	X	19,000.00				✓	GHS	CA
5.	Control of noise pollution	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	EHSU	CA
6.	Implement CLTS activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	EHSU	CA
7.	Carry out fumigation and monitoring of Zoomlion activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00				✓	EHSU	CA
8.	Organize periodic clean-up exercises and community sanitation competitions	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	5,000.00		✓		CA	DPCU
9.	Strengthen disease surveillance and emergency response for epidemics (cholera, malaria, COVID-19, etc.)	District Wide	X	X			30,000.00			✓		GHS	DA
10.	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound	Akyeremade	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			✓		DA	GHS

11.	Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound	Chesin Battor	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			✓		DA	GHS
12.	Promote handwashing facilities in schools, markets, and public institutions	District Wide		X			20,000.00				✓	DA	GHS, EHSU
13.	Organize nutrition education and cooking demonstrations for women and caregivers	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	2,000.00			✓	DA	GHS
14.	Construction of CHPS compound	Donkore	X	X	X	X	300,000.00				✓	DA	GHS
15.	Intensify health education and behavioral change campaigns on nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation	District wide	X	X			30,000.00				✓	GHS	DA
16.	Construction of 6 no. boreholes with hand pumps	Kyeamekrom Lassi Lailai Dwankrom Bantama Ohenekrom	X	X			635,010.00				✓	DA	Works Departm ent

17.	Construction of 4 no. 10-seater water closet toilet facility	Kyeamekrom Mempeasem Menkor Kanto	X	X	X	X	400,000.00			✓		DA	EHSU
18.	Provision of 1 no. Refuse Container	Banyarko	X	X	X	X	80,000.00			✓		DA	EHSU
19.	Construction of Emergency and Accident (A&E) Ward at Kwame Danso Hospital	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	80,000.00			✓		DA	GHS
20.	Provide scholarships for 3 Physician Assistants to pursue medicine and bonded to work in the district.	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.00			✓		DA	GHS
21.	Construction of a Nursing Training School at Bantama	Bantama	X	X	X	X	2,000,000.00			✓		DA	GHS

**Objective:** Train youth and women by December 2029 in demand-driven skills aligned with identified labour market needs (agro-processing, ICT, construction, renewable energy), with at least 60% placed in employment or self-employment within 12 months of completion.

**Programme:** Education Quality and Human Capital Development Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Organize district mock exams and reading festivals to improve learning outcomes in literacy and numeracy	District wide	x	X	X	X	16,000.00	4,000.00			✓	CA	GES
2.	Promote Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) clubs and competitions in basic and junior high schools	District Wide	X	X	X	X	28,000.00			✓		GES	DA
3.	Support the organization of national day celebrations and my First Day at school	District Wide		X	X		45,000.00	6,000.00			✓	CA	GES
4.	Supply teaching and learning materials, textbooks, and ICT	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00			✓		GES	CA

	equipment to basic schools												
5.	Construction and furnishing of 6 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Apaaso Chechere D/A Primary, Asaempaneye D/A No. 2 Primary, Lassi SDA Primary, Gyingyi Congo D/A Primary, Apaaso D/A Primary, Gobu D/A Primary, Shafa D/A Primary	X	X	X	X	5,300,000.00			✓		DA	GES
6.	Construction of 3 no. 2 bedroom semi-detached teachers' bungalow	Bantama, Chaboba Dwankrom	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			✓		DA	GES
7.	Provide scholarships and learning support for needy but brilliant	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	10,000.00		✓		DA	GES





1.	Promotion of Climate-Smart Agriculture Practices	District Wide	X	X	X	X	17,000.00	1,500.00		✓		Agric Dept.	CA
2.	Climate Change Awareness and Education Campaign	District wide	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	1,000.00		✓		NADMO	CA
3.	Tree Planting and Greening Initiative	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	Forestry	CA
4.	Establishment of Community Woodlots and Nurseries	Drobe	X	X	X	X	30,000.00				✓	Forestry	Agric Dept.
5.	Sustainable Charcoal Production and Alternative Livelihood Support	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00				✓	Forestry	Agric Dept.

**Objective:** Strengthen inclusive governance, public safety, and institutional effectiveness in the district by increasing women's participation in local decision-making, reducing crime, and enhancing systematic monitoring and evaluation of development projects by December 2029.

**Programme:** Peace, Security and Governance Strengthening Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.	
1.	Sensitization on Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00				✓		CA	NCCE. ISD
2.	District Civic Education and Anti-Corruption Campaigns	District wide	X	X	X	X	22,000.00				✓		CA	NCCE. ISD
3.	National Day Celebrations (Independence Day Celebration)	District wide	X				75,000.00				✓		CA	DPCU
4.	Organize 4 general assembly meetings, budget committee and sub-committee meetings	District wide	X	X	X	X	60,000.00	20,000.00			✓		CA	DPCU

5.	Preparation of Annual Action Plan and composite budget	District wide	X	X	X	X	72,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
6.	Review of Annual Action Plan, MTDP and composite budget	District wide	X	X	X	X	65,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
7.	Organize 4 DPCU and budget committee meetings	District wide	X	X	X	X	18,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU
8.	Provision of Relief items for disaster victims	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00				✓	NADMO	CA
9.	Sensitization on Human Rights, Gender-Based Violence, and Child Protection	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	1,000.00		✓		SWCD	NCCE ISD
10.	Capacity Building for Assembly Members and Traditional Authorities on Local Governance	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	1,000.00		✓		CA	NCCE ISD HRM
11.	Strengthen DISEC and community watch committees.	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU

12.	Strengthening of substructures	Bantama, Kwame Danso & Kyeamekrom area councils			X	X	30,000.00				✓	Cent. Admin.	DPCU
13.	Procurement of Office equipment and stationaries	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	PO
14.	Preparation of 2030-2034 DMTDP	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	200,000.00			✓		CA	DPCU

**Objective:** Ensure that at least 90% of all approved annual development projects are systematically monitored and evaluated using standardized M&E tools and quarterly progress reports by December 2029.

**Programme:** Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Monitoring of developmental projects	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00				✓	CA	DPCU

	and programs in the district												
2.	Intensify Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting to relevant Agencies on HIV/AIDS	District wide	x	x	X	X	90,000.00				✓	CA	GHS
3.	Monitoring and control of site Development	All communities in Sene West	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	3,000.00			✓	PPD	CA
4.	Capacity Building for District Departments on M&E, Data Collection and Reporting	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			✓		CA	Planning Unit

**Objective:** Enhance transparency, citizen participation, and access to information by publicly disclosing Assembly decisions and project updates and conducting annual stakeholder consultations in all area councils by December 2029.

**Programme:** Communication and Public Engagement Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME	COST	PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT
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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Organize quarterly Town Hall meetings and public hearing	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	25,000.00			✓	CA	DPCU
2.	Maintenance of District Assembly Website and Social Media Platforms	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	20,000.00				✓	MIS	ISD
3.	Radio Sensitization Programmes on Development and Governance Issues	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	CA	ISD

**Objective:** Increase the District Assembly's Internally Generated Funds by 40% by December 2029 through improved revenue mobilization, digitized collection systems, and expansion of the local tax base.

**Programme:** Revenue Mobilization and Local Economic Governance Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.



1.	Routine Maintenance of Assembly Buildings, Bungalows, and Quarters	District wide	X	X	X	X	150,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dept.
2.	Regular maintenance of streetlights in major communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	90,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dept.
3.	Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Public Schools and Health Facilities	District wide	X	X	X	X	300,000.00				✓	CA	Works Dept.
4.	Regular Servicing and Maintenance of Assembly Vehicles, Motorbikes, and Equipment	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	50,000.00				✓	CA	Transport Unit

**Objective:** Develop and operationalize at least three (3) identified eco-tourism sites with basic infrastructure, marketing plans, and community management structures by December 2029

**Programme:** Local Economic Development (LED) and Tourism Promotion Programme

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.	
1.	Organize Sene Cultural Festival to Promote Local Heritage and Trade	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	60,000.00				✓		CA	Traditional council
2.	Organize LED meetings and implementation of LED activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00					✓	CA	BAC
3.	Establishment of Craft and Artisans Village (Wood, Pottery, and Beadworks)	District wide	X	X	X	X	150,000.00			✓			Cent. Admin.	Private Sector
4.	Establishment of Local Investment Desk to Attract Private Sector Participation	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	35,000.00					✓	BAC	CA

5.	Organize training in honey processing and packaging	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				✓	BAC	CA
6.	Organize Business forum	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	15,000.00				✓	BAC	CA
7.	Construction and pavement of Lorry Park at Kwame Danso	Kwame Danso	X	X	X	X	2,000,000.00				✓	DA	Works Dept.
8.	Provision of Ferry at Chense Bator for Cargo and passenger transport	Chense Bator	X	X	X	X	1,000,000.00				✓	DA	

**Objective:** Reduce reported cases of child abuse, child labour, and child trafficking by 40% by December 2029 and ensure that reported cases receive appropriate case management and referral services.

**Programme:** Integrated Child Development and Protection

S/N	PROJECT	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST			PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY DEPARTMENT	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Other	New	On-Going	Lead	Collab.
1.	Conduct regular sensitization campaigns on child rights and protection	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				✓	SWCD	ISD
2.	Support rehabilitation and reintegration of abused and neglected children	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,200.00				✓	SWCD	CA
3.	Organize community forums on prevention of child labour and trafficking	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	4,000.00		✓		SWCD	CA
4.	Strengthen birth registration and	District Wide	X	X	X	X	23,000.00	2,000.00		✓		BDR	SWCD

	documentation of all children												
5.	Strengthen Community-Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) to identify, report, and refer abuse and trafficking cases.	District Wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			✓		SWCD	CA
6.	Support vulnerable children with school materials and uniforms	District Wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00			✓		SWCD	CA

A total amount of **Seventeen Million, One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Thousand, One Hundred and Sixty Ghana Cedis (GHC 17,187,160.00)** will be required to facilitate the implementation of programmes and projects for the year 2029.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **7.0 Introduction**

Monitoring helps the District Assembly determine whether the required project inputs are being delivered on time, used as intended, and producing the expected results. This ensures that resources are used responsibly and that value for money is achieved.

Evaluation, on the other hand, enables the Assembly to assess whether the projects and programmes are achieving their intended impact. It also helps identify any deviations, understand their causes, and propose ways to address unintended outcomes. Evaluation therefore provides essential feedback that can guide adjustments or re-planning when necessary.

Monitoring involves continuous collection and analysis of data and activities related to the implementation of a policy, programme, or project. Since resources are combined in specific ways to produce results, it is important at every stage to ensure that inputs are delivered on time, used appropriately, and contributing to the desired outcomes.

The overall purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to support continuous improvement in service delivery. Well-informed decision-making and shared learning contribute to social and economic progress. As resources everywhere are limited, the demand for results-based M&E has increased significantly.

In Ghana, this demand is especially strong due to growing expectations for transparency and accountability in the public sector. Effective monitoring and evaluation systems make these expectations achievable. In line with this, the Sene West District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2026–2029) places M&E within the broader framework of public sector management and accountability. The plan will track the implementation of the DMTDP (2026–2029) and support the collection, analysis, and sharing of performance information. This information will feed into district and regional analysis and guide policy and decision-making.

The M&E Plan will also help establish a reliable system for tracking progress on district programmes and preparing timely reports for the NDPC and other stakeholders through the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU). Regular monitoring, evaluation, and reporting will show how well the DMTDP is being implemented.

Specifically, the plan will help to:

- identify constraints in plan implementation and recommend appropriate solutions.
- track the use of resources to promote prudent management and accountability, sustaining stakeholder confidence.
- ensure that services are delivered effectively and efficiently to meet the needs of beneficiaries.
- assess progress toward achieving the goals, objectives, and targets of the DMTDP.
- determine whether the developmental targets of the DMTDP are being met.
- identify achievements, challenges, and failures to help improve project designs and enhance impact.
- provide quarterly information that supports effective coordination of district development activities at the regional level.
- offer district authorities, government, development partners, community project management teams, and the public better ways to learn from experience.
- strengthen service delivery, guide resource allocation in the district, and demonstrate results in line with accountability and transparency requirements.

Monitoring and evaluation are essential because unexpected changes in the district's socio-economic conditions, national political environment, or even international events can influence the plan—positively or negatively. For this reason, constant monitoring is needed to make timely adjustments.

The District Assembly will prepare basic terms of reference for each project, including reference lists, staff responsibilities, expected output, and budgeting requirements. The NDPC's planning guidelines for preparing Sectoral and District/Municipal Development Plans will serve as the basis for monitoring and evaluating programmes and projects.

Monitoring of the plan will be carried out by:

- The District Assembly, through the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
- Sub-Committees of the Assembly
- The Works Department
- All decentralized departments
- The Regional Coordinating Council

- The National Development Planning Commission
- Development Partners
- NGOs and CSOs

These stakeholders have been grouped into primary and secondary categories based on their interests, needs, responsibilities, and expected roles in M&E activities.

*Table 31 7.1 Categories of Stakeholders with Their Information Needs/Responsibilities*

<b>M&amp;E Stakeholders</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Interest And Needs</b>	<b>Stakeholders Involvement Activities</b>
NDPC	Primary	Policy direction, technical assistance, guidelines and capacity building	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation of plans, M&E seminars and meetings, M&E result dissemination
MLGRD	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, advisory services, capacity building, regulatory assistance and performance targets	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting, dissemination and evaluation
Local Government Service Secretariat	Primary	Job analysis, management of services, staff recruitment, capacity building and incentive packages for staff	M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
RCC	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E data collection, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination

<b>M&amp;E Stakeholders</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Interest And Needs</b>	<b>Stakeholders Involvement Activities</b>
District Assembly	Primary	Decision making, by-laws, deliberation and adoption of plans, provision of services, data collection collation and analysis, information dissemination	M&E plan preparation, M&E plan implementation, M&E data collection and analysis, M&E seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluation, M&E results reporting and dissemination
DA Sub-structure (ACs Unit Committees)	Primary	Information Dissemination	Disseminate Information
		Data Collection	Assist in Collection of Data
		Monitoring	Monitor on-going projects/programs in their localities
Department & Agencies	Primary	Advocacy and Capacity building	Build the Capacity of DA Collect and collate data
Media	Secondary	Information Dissemination, Advocacy, Transparency & Accountability	Disseminate Information
MP	Primary	Harmonization and co-ordination of M&E plan Monitoring of projects and programs	Harmonies and co-ordinate M&E Plan Monitoring of on-going projects/programs in the district

<b>M&amp;E Stakeholders</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Interest And Needs</b>	<b>Stakeholders Involvement Activities</b>
Development partners	Secondary	Transparency & Accountability, Capacity building Logistics and financial support and Monitoring	Support in building capacity of DA staff on monitoring issues Provide logistics and financial support for monitoring Monitor their funded projects / programs
Financial Institution/ Religious Bodies	Secondary	Individual and groups Identification Monitoring	Monitor and evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the district
Communities	Primary	Transparency & Accountability Needs identification	Ensuring transparency and accountability Assist in identification of community needs Assist in data collection for monitoring Monitoring of on-going projects and programs in their communities
		Data collection Monitoring	
Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Primary	Provide data Information dissemination Advocacy	Provide data collection for monitoring & evaluation Disseminate M&E information Advocacy role

<b>M&amp;E Stakeholders</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Interest And Needs</b>	<b>Stakeholders Involvement Activities</b>
Small Business Association (E.g. Garages, Association GPRTU, Market woman Ass; Dressmaker Ass; etc	Secondary	Transparency & Accountability	Provide data for M&E Disseminate information on M&E Advocacy role
Civil society organizations (eg. Youth Association	Secondary	Transparency & Accountability Advocacy Monitoring and Evaluation	Advocacy role Monitor and evaluate the performance of the DA.

*Source: SWDA, DPCU 2025*

## **7.2 Evaluation**

Unlike monitoring, which takes place continuously, evaluation is carried out at specific points during the implementation of the plan. Both mid-term and terminal evaluations will be conducted to determine how well the plan and its projects are performing. These evaluations will be undertaken periodically by:

- Community members
- The District Assembly (DPCU)
- The Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Other external bodies appointed for that purpose

### **7.2.1 Mid-Term Evaluation**

At the midpoint of the plan's implementation, the DPCU will conduct a mid-term evaluation to examine the results of the interventions carried out so far. Although the full plan period will not have ended, this assessment is important for determining whether the mid-term impact indicators are being met. The process is less extensive than the terminal evaluation.

Key activities the DPCU plans to undertake include:

- Reviewing all quarterly and annual progress reports

- Holding focus group discussions with beneficiary communities
- Collecting data on completed projects to understand their short-term effects on local communities

### **7.2.2 Terminal Evaluation**

A terminal evaluation will be conducted at the end of the plan period. As outlined in the M&E Calendar, this will take place in December 2025. The purpose of the terminal evaluation is to determine the overall impact of the DMTDP after full implementation. It will examine the performance of individual projects and their outcomes across project areas.

Since the MTDP aims to promote growth and reduce poverty, the DPCU intends to undertake two key studies:

- **Impact assessment** (to measure growth)
- **Urban poverty profiling and mapping** (to measure poverty levels in the township)

These assessments will be supported by a socio-economic survey carried out using the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) approach across all townships and the district.

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

Participatory M&E is a useful approach for capturing community perceptions and understanding whether interventions are meeting the expectations of beneficiaries, particularly the poor and vulnerable. It relies on broad participation from community members and stakeholders such as CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, and Traditional Authorities. For PM&E to be effective, local communities must be well informed and understand how the process works.

After careful consideration, the DPCU agreed to adopt the following steps to ensure a successful PM&E process:

- Identify and select local NGOs and CBOs. These organizations already operate within the communities and understand local dynamics, making their involvement essential.
- Train selected NGOs and CBOs in PM&E methods and approaches. This training will strengthen their ability to facilitate the process professionally and effectively.
- Provide the necessary equipment and support. The DPCU recognizes that these organizations can only deliver quality work when they are well resourced.

To promote social accountability among both implementers and beneficiaries, the process will make use of various PM&E tools and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment.

Additional steps include:

- Educating local communities in PM&E methods. Community members need to clearly understand their roles in the process. These training sessions will be led by NGOs and CBOs, with oversight from the DPCU.
- Using tools such as focus group discussions, community scorecards, and citizen report cards. These methods create opportunities to gather accurate and grounded data. They make it easier to understand poverty levels by speaking directly with community members rather than relying solely on District Assembly reports. All collected data will be cross-checked with the Assembly's records.

Table 32 7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

<b>Goal:</b> Promote sustainable youth employment and inclusive economic empowerment through vocational training, entrepreneurship, and value chain development.										
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce youth unemployment in the district by 30% by December 2029 by training youth annually in market-relevant skills and supporting youth-led enterprises										
<b>Programme:</b> Youth Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of youths, women, and PWDs trained in vocational and entrepreneurship skills	Total number of beneficiaries who completed technical or entrepreneurial training.	Output	0	250	250	250	300	Sex, Age, PWD status, Area Council, Skill type	Quarterly	BAC, SWCD, DPCU
Number of SMEs and artisans supported through start-up kits	Count of beneficiaries receiving tools or seed capital	Output	0	50	100	150	200	Sex, Youth, PWD, Area Council, Enterprise type	Bi-Annually	BAC, CA, DPCU

	for business start-up.									
Number of functional TVET/apprenticeship centres established	Centres offering training for youth, women, and PWDs.	Output	0	120	120	220	200	Area Council, Centre type	Annually	DA, BAC, GES
Number of beneficiaries certified through NVTI proficiency tests	Number of trainees passing recognized certification.	Output	0	80	100	120	150	Sex, Age, Trade area, Area Council, PWD, First-time/repeat	Bi-Annually	BAC, CA, NVTI
Percentage of trained beneficiaries employed or self-employed	Proportion of participants generating income after training.	Outcome	20%	40%	50%	60%	70%	Sex, Age, PWD, Employment type, Sector, Area Council	Annually	BAC, SWCD, DPCU
Number of value chain groups established and supported	Groups engaged in cassava, shea, mango, cashew, or honey value chains.	Output	2	3	4	5	6	Sex composition, Youth-led, Commodity type, Area Council, Registered status	Bi-Annually	BAC, Dept. of Agric

Number of district job fairs and exhibitions organized	Events linking trained youth to employment and business opportunities.	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Location, SMEs, Sex, Youth, PWD, Sector	Annually	BAC, M&E DPCU
Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with training and support services	Beneficiary satisfaction level based on PM&E feedback.	Outcome	50%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Sex, Age, PWD, Training type, Area Council, Employment outcome	Annually	DPCU,

<b>Goal:</b> To promote sustainable agricultural growth, enhance food security, and increase household incomes										
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce post-harvest losses in major crops from 30% in 2024 to 10% by December 2029 through improved storage, processing, and farmer training interventions.										
<b>Programme:</b> Agricultural Modernization and Value Chain Enhancement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of farmers benefiting from	Total number of farmers accessing	Output	500	800	1,000	1,200	1,500	Sex, Age (Youth/Adult), Area Council, Crop type	Quarterly	Agric Dept., CA

Feed Ghana Programme	subsidized inputs, improved seeds, and extension services									
Number of farmers trained in climate-smart and post-harvest technologies	Farmers receiving training on climate-smart agriculture, soil fertility, and post-harvest handling	Output	100	250	300	400	500	Sex, Age, Area Council, PWD status, Crop type	Quarterly	Agric Dept.
Percentage increase in crop yield (maize, rice, yam, and cashew)	Measure of average yield per hectare for selected crops	Outcome	Maize – 2.5mt/ha; Yam – 8mt/ha	+10%	+15%	+20%	+25%	Sex, Area Council, Farm size, Crop type	Quarterly	Vet Unit

Number of farmers sensitized on crop and livestock disease prevention	Farmers reached through awareness campaigns on rabies, PPR, and crop diseases	Output	300	500	600	700	800	Sex, Age, Area Council, Crop/Livestock type	Bi-annual	Agric Dept.
Number of livestock vaccinated (dogs, goats, sheep, poultry)	Number of animals vaccinated against rabies and PPR	Output	300	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	Livestock type, Area Council, Farmer sex	Monthly	Agric Dept.
Number of demonstration farms established	Demo sites established for maize, yam, cashew, and mango production	Output	2	4	6	8	10	Location, Crop type, Managed by (Farmer/FBO)	Bi-annual	Agric Dept., BAC
Number of extensions visits	Field monitoring	Process	100 visits	150	200	250	300	Area Council, Farmer sex, Age, Crop type	Bi-annual	Agric Dept., CA

and monitoring exercises conducted	and extension service visits made to farmers									
Number of farmer-based organizations (FBOs) trained in value chain and market linkages	FBOs benefiting from training on agribusiness and marketing	Output	5	10	15	20	25	FBO type (Women/Youth/Mixed), Area Council	Annual	Agric Dept., DA
Number of farmers participating in National Farmers Day celebrations	Total participants recognized or awarded during Farmers Day	Output	30	50	60	70	80	Sex, Age, Area Council, PWD status	Annually	Agric Dept., CA
Percentage of trained farmers adopting improved	Farmers applying modern technologies	Outcome	30%	40%	55%	70%	80%	Sex, Age, Area Council, Crop type, Training received, PWD status	Quarterly	Agric Dept.

agronomic practices	learned through trainings									
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<b>Goal:</b> Improved health, nutrition, and sanitation for all residents of Sene West District										
<b>Objective:</b> Improve equitable access to essential social services in the district by increasing primary healthcare coverage, expanding access to safe and potable water, and ensuring functional WASH facilities in all public basic schools by December 2029.										
<b>Programme:</b> Health, Nutrition and WASH Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of functional CHPS compounds constructed/rehabilitated	Number of new or renovated CHPS compounds operational within the district	Output	8	12	16	20	25	Location (Community/Area Council), Type (New/Reh	Quarterly	Works Dept., GHS

								abilitation )		
Percentage of population with access to improved health facilities	Proportion of district population living within 5 km of a CHPS or health facility	Outcome	55%	60%	70%	75%	80%	Sex, Age, Location, PWD status	Annually	GHS
Number of boreholes and mechanized water systems constructed	Total number of functional boreholes and small-town systems providing potable water	Output	30	45	60	75	90	Location, Community size, Water source type	Quarterly	Works Dept.,
Number of household and institutional toilet facilities constructed	Total new toilets (household/school/market) completed	Output	50	80	100	130	160	Location, Facility type (Household/School/Market), Sex (for	Quarterly	EHSU

								school toilets)		
Proportion of communities declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Share of communities certified ODF through CLTS	Outcome	15%	25%	40%	55%	70%	Location, Community size, Population type (General, PWDs)	Annually	EHSU
Number of HIV/AIDS and malaria sensitization programs conducted	Awareness and education campaigns organized	Output	10	15	18	20	25	Location, Target group (Youth, Adults, PWDs, Women)	Quarterly	GHS, DA
Percentage of PWDs and vulnerable persons enrolled on NHIS	PWDs and vulnerable groups with active NHIS cards	Outcome	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Gender, Age, PWD type, Location	Quarterly	SWCD

Number of nutrition education and cooking demonstration sessions held	Sessions on maternal/child nutrition, food preparation, and diet diversity	Output	5	8	10	12	15	Location, Gender, Age group, Target group (Pregnant women, Caregivers)	Quarterly	GHS, SWCD
Number of functional refuse containers and solid waste facilities provided	Waste containers and disposal sites operational in the district	Output	10	12	14	16	20	Location, Facility type (Market, School, Public)	Quarterly	EHSU
Number of quarterly HIV/AIDS review meetings conducted	Meetings held to assess HIV/AIDS trends and response	Process	2	4	4	4	4	Location, Stakeholder type (GHS, CA,	Quarterly	GHS, CA

								Communit y reps)		
Number of students sponsored for health training	Beneficiaries receiving district support to pursue nursing/PA courses	Output	0	2	2	2	3	Gender, Institution type, Location	Annually	DA
Percentage of households with access to safe water	Proportion of households using improved drinking water sources	Outcome	62%	70%	75%	80%	85%	Location, Household size, Socio-economic status	Quarterly	CWSA
Number of community-led total sanitation (CLTS) campaigns implemented	Number of communities reached through CLTS sessions	Output	10	15	18	20	25	Location, Community size, Gender participation	Quarterly	EHSU
Number of fumigation and sanitation	Exercises carried out in public places, schools, and markets	Process	6	8	10	12	12	Location, Facility type	Quarterly	EHSU

monitoring exercises conducted								(School, Market, Public), Population affected		
Percentage reduction in incidence of water-borne and communicable diseases (malaria, cholera, typhoid)	Reduction in reported disease cases per 1,000 population	Outcome	30%	25%	20%	15%	10%	Location, Disease type, Age group, Gender	Quarterly	GHS DA

**Goal:** Improve access to quality, equitable, and inclusive education for all children and youth

**Objective:** Train youth and women by December 2029 in demand-driven skills aligned with identified labour market needs (agro-processing, ICT, construction, renewable energy), with at least 60% placed in employment or self-employment within 12 months of completion.

**Programme:** Education Quality and Human Capital Development Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

Percentage increase in BECE/WASSCE pass rates	Measures improvement in students' academic performance in national exams.	Outcome	48%	55%	60%	65%	70%	Gender, School type (Public/Private), Location (Community/Area), Socio-economic status	Annually	District Education Directorate (GES), Planning Unit
Number of new classroom blocks constructed and furnished	Tracks infrastructure expansion to enhance access to education.	Output	0	6	3	4	4	Location, School type (Primary/Junior High), Community size	Quarterly	District Assembly (DA), Works Dept., GES
Number of teachers' bungalows constructed or renovated	Measures improvement in teacher accommodation and retention.	Output	1	3	1	1	2	Gender of teacher, Location, School type	Bi-Annually	DA, GES
Number of girls benefiting from Girl-Child	Monitors the reach and effectiveness of	Output	50	100	120	130	140	Location, Age group, Disability status	Quarterly	GES, Social Welfare and Community Dev.

Education support programmes	girl-child interventions.									
Number of schools supported with teaching and learning materials (TLMs)	Tracks provision of essential learning resources to schools.	Output	10 schools	20	25	30	35	Location, School type, Level (Primary/JHS)	Semi-Annually	DA, GES
Number of pupils enrolled in basic schools (gross enrolment rate)	Measures participation in basic education.	Outcome	72%	76%	78%	80%	82%	Gender, Age group, Location, Disability status	Annually	GES, DA
Number of sensitization activities on inclusive and disability-friendly education	Monitors advocacy efforts on inclusivity.	Output	1	3	3	4	5	Location, Target group (Teachers, Parents, Community leaders), Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare, GES, DA
Number of scholarships awarded to needy	Measures support provided to increase equitable access.	Output	10	20	25	30	35	Gender, Location, Socio-economic status, Disability status	Bi-Annually	DA, GES

but brilliant students										
Number of capacity building training sessions for teachers and education staff	Tracks efforts to improve teaching quality.	Output	2	4	4	5	5	Gender, Teacher category (Primary/JHS), Location	Quarterly	GES, DA
Percentage of schools with functional ICT or STEM clubs	Measures adoption of innovative and technical learning practices.	Outcome	10%	30%	40%	50%	60%	School type, Gender ratio, Location, Level (Primary/JHS)	Annually	GES, DA, ICT Coordinator

**Goal:** Enhance sustainable infrastructure and digital connectivity to drive socio-economic transformation

**Objective:** Improve access to productive infrastructure by rehabilitating or constructing feeder roads, storage facilities, and facilitating access to financial services for MSMEs by December 2029.

**Programme:** Infrastructure and Connectivity Improvement Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets	Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
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				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Kilometers of feeder roads reshaped, re-gravelled, or rehabilitated	Measures the total length of feeder roads improved to enhance mobility and access.	Output	120 km	150 km	200 km	220 km	250 km	Location (community/district), Road type (primary/secondary/feeder), Usage type (farm, commercial, residential)	Quarterly	Works Department, Department of Feeder Roads, DA
Number of new roads opened or extended in developing settlements	Tracks access road development to new residential and commercial areas.	Output	3 roads	6	7	8	9	Location, Road type, Community size	Quarterly	Works Department, Physical Planning Unit
Number of market sheds and light industrial facilities constructed	Measures establishment and improvement of market and	Output	0	4	3	3	3	Location, Facility type (market/industrial), Beneficiary group (MSMEs, traders)	Bi-Annually	DA, Works Department, BAC

	business infrastructure.									
Percentage of communities with improved telecommunication and internet access	Assesses the level of digital connectivity expansion.	Outcome	45%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Gender (household head), Location (urban/rural), Community size	Annually	DA, MTN, Telecel, AirtelTigo, ICT Department
Number of community ICT learning centres established	Tracks establishment of digital learning and training facilities.	Output	0	1	1	2	3	Location, Target group (youth, women, PWDs)	Bi-Annually	DA, Works Dept., GES, BAC
Number of communities connected to electricity (rural electrification coverage)	Measures access to power for households and institutions.	Outcome	60%	400	500	600	700	Location, Household type (residential/institutional), Population size	Annually	NEDCO, Energy Commission, DA

Number of streets lighted and road signs installed	Monitors installation of streetlights and signage to improve safety and accessibility.	Output	200 installed	400	500	600	700	Location, Street type (main/secondary), Facility type (streetlight/signage)	Quarterly	Works Department, DA, ECG
Percentage of urban roads with functional drainage systems	Assesses flood control and infrastructure resilience.	Outcome	30%	55%	65%	75%	85%	Location, Road type, Flood-prone areas	Bi-Annually	Works Department, NADMO, DA
Number of street naming and property addressing systems completed	Tracks progress in the implementation of digital address systems.	Output	20% completed	60%	70%	80%	90%	Location, Urban/rural, Household/Commercial	Quarterly	Physical Planning Dept., DA
Number of light industrial parks established or operationalized	Measures the number of industrial hubs	Output	0	1	2	2	3	Location, Park type (industrial, mixed), Beneficiary type (MSMEs, investors)	Annually	Business Advisory Centre (BAC), DA

	completed and functional.									
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<b>Goal:</b> Promote environmental protection, sustainable natural resource use, and climate resilience for improved community wellbeing and sustainable livelihoods.										
<b>Objective:</b> Reduce the district’s annual deforestation rate by 50% by December 2029, through strengthened forest surveillance, community-based forest management, and enforcement of environmental regulations.										
<b>Programme:</b> Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of public sensitization and education programmes on environmental protection conducted	Measures public awareness efforts on environmental degradation, waste management,	Output	3	6	7	89	9	Gender (men/women), Community (urban/rural), Schools	Quarterly	NADMO, DA, Environmental Health Unit (EHSU)

	and sustainable practices.									
Number of communities trained in bushfire prevention and control	Assesses capacity building efforts on fire management and prevention.	Output	2	5	7	8	10	Location (community), Gender of participants	Bi-Annually	NADMO, Ghana Fire Service, CA
Number of trees planted and surviving annually	Measures progress in reforestation and greening initiatives.	Output	5,000 trees	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	Species type, Location (community/forest zone), Gender of planters	Quarterly	Forestry Commission, NADMO, Agric Dept.
Number of community tree nurseries and woodlots established	Monitors the establishment of woodlots for sustainable	Output	0	2	3	4	5	Location (community), Type of landowner	Annually	Forestry Commission, Agric Dept., DA

	forestry and income.									
Number of communities benefiting from climate change awareness and sensitization programmes	Measures outreach on climate adaptation and environmental sustainability.	Output	3	6	8	10	12	Gender, Location (urban/rural), Community size	Quarterly	NADMO, DA, CA
Number of disaster volunteer groups trained in disaster risk management (DRM)	Tracks local preparedness through volunteer training and early warning systems.	Output	5	10	12	14	16	Gender, Location, Volunteer category (youth/adult)	Annually	NADMO, DA
Number of drains, waterways, and storm channels desilted	Measures flood prevention and sanitation	Output	15	20	25	30	35	Location (community/zone), Facility type	Quarterly	EHSU, NADMO, Works Dept.

	infrastructure maintenance.									
Number of sustainable charcoal production units and alternative livelihood projects supported	Assesses interventions promoting alternative livelihoods and reducing deforestation.	Output	0	2	3	4	5	Gender of beneficiaries, Location (rural communities), Project type	Annually	Forestry Commission, Agric Dept., BAC
Number of communities practicing Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)	Measures adoption of CSA techniques to build resilience to climate change.	Outcome	2	6	8	10	12	Location (community/farm), Gender of lead farmers, Farm type	Bi-Annually	Agric Dept., NADMO, DA
Number of environmental sanitation	Tracks investments in facilities	Output	1	3	3	4	5	Location, Facility type, Users (men/women)	Quarterly	EHSU, DA, Central Administration

facilities constructed or rehabilitated (e.g., abattoirs, waste sites)	promoting environmental health.									
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**Goal:** Promote peace, inclusive governance, and community security for sustainable local development.

**Objective:** Strengthen inclusive governance, public safety, and institutional effectiveness in the district by increasing women’s participation in local decision-making, reducing crime, and enhancing systematic monitoring and evaluation of development projects by December 2029.

**Programme:** Peace, Security and Governance Strengthening Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of peace education and sensitization programmes organized annually	Measures the number of community sensitization sessions on peace, governance,	Output	5	6	8	10	12	Gender (men/women), Location (community/urban/rural), Age group (youth/adult)	Quarterly	NCCE, ISD, NADMO, Central Administration

	conflict prevention, and civic education									
Number of District Security Committee (DISEC) and community watch committee meetings held	Frequency of DISEC and community watch committee meetings to address local security and conflict issues	Output	4	6	8	8	10	Location (sub-district/ward), Gender of participants	Quarterly	Central Administration (CA), DISEC, DPCU
Percentage of communities reporting improved sense of security	Share of communities that feel safer and experience reduced local conflicts	Outcome	50%	55%	60%	70%	75%	Community type (urban/rural), Gender, Age group	Annual	NADMO, NCCE, ISD

Number of civic education and anti-corruption campaigns conducted	Measures awareness creation on anti-corruption, human rights, and accountability	Output	2	4	5	6	8	Gender (men/women), Location (community/ward)	Quarterly	NCCE, ISD, HRM
Number of General Assembly and Sub-Committee meetings held annually	Number of formal meetings held to deliberate on local governance and budget issues	Process	6	8	8	8	8	Member type (assembly/traditional), Location (ward/sub-district)	Quarterly	Central Administration, Budget Committee
Number of annual plans and composite budgets	Indicates timely preparation, submission, and review of	Process	1	1	1	1	1	Gender of planners, Department/Unit, Location (district/sub-district)	Annually	DPCU, Central Administration

prepared and reviewed	district development plans									
Number of relief interventions provided to disaster victims	Number of households or individuals supported with relief materials following disasters	Output	3 interventions	4	5	6	7	Gender (men/women), Household type (single/multi-generational), Location (community/ward)	Bi-Annual	NADMO, DPCU
Number of sub-district structures (Area/Town Councils) strengthened	Number of substructures provided with training, logistics, or operational support	Output	2	3	3	4	4	Location (sub-district), Type of support (training/logistics/operational)	Annual	Central Administration, DPCU
Number of Assembly members and	Tracks local leadership capacity	Output	10	15	20	25	30	Gender (men/women), Authority type	Bi-Annual	HRM, CA, NCCE

traditional authorities trained on governance and accountability	development activities							(traditional/elected), Location (ward/sub-district)		
Number of gender and youth inclusion programmes conducted	Number of targeted engagements and sensitization sessions for women and youth	Output	1	2	3	3	4	Gender (women/men), Age group (youth/adult), Location (community/ward)	Quarterly	SWCD, HRM, NCCE

**Goal:** Improve effective service delivery and accountability through strengthened monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems

**Objective:** Ensure that at least 90% of all approved annual development projects are systematically monitored and evaluated using standardized M&E tools and quarterly progress reports by December 2029.

**Programme:** Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
% of development projects and programmes monitored quarterly	Proportion of all development projects monitored by DPCU per quarter	Output	60%	70%	80%	85%	90%	Project type, Location (community/ward/sub-district), Department responsible	Quarterly	CA, DPCU
No. of monitoring and evaluation reports submitted to relevant agencies (NDPC, RCC, etc.)	Total number of official M&E reports submitted annually	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Report type, Department, Location	Quarterly	CA, Planning Unit

% of departments submitting timely quarterly progress reports	Measures compliance of departments with reporting deadlines	Outcome	55%	65%	75%	80%	85%	Department, Gender of reporting officer, Location	Quarterly	CA, DPCU
No. of staff and assembly members trained in M&E, data collection, and reporting	Number of personnel trained in M&E practices per year	Output	20	30	40	50	60	Gender (men/women), Staff category (assembly member/staff), Department	Bi-Annual	CA, HRM, Planning Unit
No. of site inspections conducted for development control	Number of building/site monitoring exercises conducted	Output	15	20	25	30	35	Location (community/ward), Project type, Inspector category	Quarterly	PPD, CA
No. of HIV/AIDS	Measures HIV/AIDS	Output	2	2	3	3	4	Department, Location (facility/ward), Target	Quarterly	CA, GHS

M&E reports compiled and submitted	M&E and reporting compliance							group (men/women/youth)		
No. of capacity-building sessions conducted for staff and assembly members	Tracks institutional strengthening efforts	Output	2	3	4	4	5	Gender (men/women), Staff category, Department	Bi-Annual	CA, HRM
% of development projects completed on schedule	Proportion of projects completed within planned timeframes	Outcome	45%	55%	60%	65%	70%	Project type, Location (community), Department responsible	Bi-Annual	DPCU, CA

**Goal:** Promote transparent governance and citizen participation in local development.

**Objective:** Enhance transparency, citizen participation, and access to information by publicly disclosing Assembly decisions and project updates and conducting annual stakeholder consultations in all area councils by December 2029.

**Programme:** Communication and Public Engagement Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of town hall meetings and public hearings organized annually	Number of community engagement meetings organized by the Assembly	Output	2	3	4	4	4	Location (community), Participant type (youth/adult)	Quarterly	CA, DPCU
No. of citizens participating in town hall meetings	Measures citizen participation levels in governance dialogues	Outcome	150	200	300	350	400	Gender (men/women), Age group (youth/adult), Location (community)	Quarterly	CA, DPCU

No. of radio and social media campaigns conducted	Tracks awareness creation efforts on governance and Assembly activities	Output	5	6	8	10	12	Media type (radio/social media), Target audience (urban/rural)	Quarterly	ISD, CA
% increase in citizens' awareness of Assembly programmes and by-laws	Proportion of residents aware of Assembly initiatives and regulations	Outcome	40%	50%	60%	70%	75%	Gender, Age group, Location (community)	Annual	CA, ISD
No. of functional Assembly communication platforms (website, social media)	Number of online and physical channels actively used for engagement	Output	1	2	3	3	4	Platform type (website/social media/physical), Usage frequency	Quarterly	MIS, CA

No. of public education campaigns on citizens' rights and responsibilities	Measures civic education initiatives conducted	Output	2	3	4	5	6	Gender, Location (community), Target group (youth/adult)	Bi-Annual	CA, DPCU, ISD
No. of Assembly staff trained in public communication and customer service	Tracks institutional capacity in effective communication and engagement	Output	5	10	15	20	25	Gender (men/women), Staff category (administrative/officer), Department	Annual	HRM, CA
% of communities covered by communication and	Proportion of communities engaged through structured	Outcome	20%	30%	40%	60%	75%	Location (area council), Community type (urban/rural)	Bi-Annual	CA, DPCU

feedback mechanisms	communication channels									
Frequency of website and social media updates	Measures regularity of online information dissemination	Output	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Platform type (website/social media), Department responsible	Monthly	MIS, ISD
No. of radio sensitization programs on local governance issues	Number of radio talk shows and broadcasts promoting citizen awareness	Output	4	6	8	10	12	Gender (men/women), Location (urban/rural), Target audience	Quarterly	CA, ISD

**Goal:** Improve financial sustainability and accountability for effective local governance and service delivery.

**Objective:** Increase the District Assembly’s Internally Generated Funds by 40% by December 2029 through improved revenue mobilization, digitized collection systems, and expansion of the local tax base.

**Programme:** Revenue Mobilization and Local Economic Governance Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Total Internally Generated Funds (IGF) mobilized annually	Total revenue collected from local taxes, fees, and levies	Outcome	GHS 1.2m	1.8m	2.0m	2.2m	2.5m	Revenue source (tax/fee/levy), Location (community)	Quarterly	CA, Finance Dept., Budget Unit
% increase in IGF collection compared to previous year	Measures growth in local revenue performance	Outcome	0%	15%	10%	10%	10%	Revenue source, Location, Department responsible	Quarterly	Budget Unit, Finance Dept.
No. of revenue collectors and Area Council staff trained	Number of staff who received training on	Output	15	25	30	30	35	Gender (men/women), Staff category (collector/officer), Area Council	Bi-Annual	CA, HRM, GRA

	effective revenue management									
No. of functional logistics/tools provided for revenue collection	Number of logistics (motorbikes, POS devices, registers) supplied and in use	Output	5	15	20	20	25	Type of tool (motorbike/POS/register), Location	Quarterly	CA, Finance Dept.
% of ratepayers sensitized on local tax obligations	Proportion of households and businesses reached through education campaigns	Outcome	30%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Gender (men/women), Type of ratepayer (household/business), Location (community)	Bi-Annual	CA, GRA, ISD
No. of sensitization programmes conducted on	Public education campaigns	Output	3	6	6	8	8	Gender of participants, Location (community/ward),	Quarterly	CA, GRA, ISD

revenue mobilization	conducted per year							Target group (youth/adult)		
No. of functional revenue taskforce operations	Number of active enforcement and compliance exercises conducted	Output	2	4	4	5	5	Taskforce type, Location Operation type (inspection/enforcement)	Quarterly	CA, Finance Dept., Taskforce
% of revenue leakages detected and addressed	Measures efficiency and accountability in revenue management	Outcome	15%	8%	6%	5%	5%	Revenue source, Location, Department responsible	Quarterly	Budget Unit, Internal Audit, Finance
No. of RIAP (Revenue Improvement Action Plan) activities implemented	Tracks the implementation progress of RIAP components	Output	0	4	5	5	6	Activity type, Department responsible, Location	Quarterly	CA, Finance, Budget Unit

% of Assembly expenditures aligned with approved budget	Proportion of spending that adheres to approved financial plans	Outcome	65%	75%	80%	85%	90%	Department, Expenditure type, Location	Annual	Finance Dept., Budget Unit, DPCU
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**Goal:** Promote efficient use, maintenance, and sustainability of public assets to support effective service delivery.

**Objective:** Ensure proper maintenance of public assets and promote collaborative development by implementing structured maintenance plans for district facilities by December 2029.

**Programme:** Asset Management and Maintenance Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
% of public assets with maintenance	Proportion of public assets (vehicles,	Outcome	40%	50%	65%	75%	80%	Asset type (vehicle/building/borehole/streetlight), Location (area council)	Quarterly	Works Dept., Transport Unit, DPCU

schedule implemented	buildings, boreholes, etc.) maintained per plan									
No. of Assembly vehicles, machinery, and equipment serviced	Number of functional vehicles and machinery after periodic servicing	Output	10	15	20	25	30	Asset type, Department responsible, Location	Quarterly	Transport Unit, Works Dept.
No. of boreholes repaired or rehabilitated	Number of broken-down boreholes repaired within the year	Output	15	20	25	30	35	Location (community), Type of borehole, Users (men/women)	Quarterly	Works Dept., Water & Sanitation Unit
No. of streetlights	Number of streetlights	Output	150	200	250	300	350	Location (community), Type of streetlight, Area served	Quarterly	Works Dept., Electrical Unit

repaired or maintained	functioning after maintenance									
No. of staff trained on asset management practices	Assembly staff and Area Council members trained in asset tracking and maintenance	Output	0	10	25	30	35	Gender (men/women), Staff category (officer/member), Department/unit	Annual	Works Dept., HRM Unit
% reduction in non-functional assets across departments	Measures improved functionality and lifespan of assets	Outcome	40%	35%	30%	25%	20%	Asset type, Department responsible, Location	Annual	Works Dept., Finance Dept.
No. of Assembly buildings, bungalows,	Number of public buildings renovated	Output	5	10	12	15	18	Building type, Location (area council), Department responsible	Annual	Works Dept., Central Administration

and quarters maintained	and maintained annually									
No. of public schools and health facilities rehabilitated	Count of education and health facilities maintained or refurbished	Output	10	15	20	25	30	Facility type (school/health), Location (community), Management authority (GES/GHS)	Annual	Works Dept., GES, GHS
% of budget allocated for maintenance utilized effectively	Proportion of maintenance budget expended as planned	Outcome	50%	60%	70%	80%	85%	Department, Asset type, Location	Quarterly	Finance Dept., Works Dept.
No. of community reports on improved service	Number of positive feedback reports from communities	Outcome	0	3	6	8	10	Location (community), Service type, Gender of reporter	Bi-Annual	DPCU, ISD, Works Dept.

delivery from maintained facilities										
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**Goal:** To enhance local economic diversification and improve incomes through tourism development, small-scale industry promotion, and local economic development initiatives.

**Objective:** Develop and operationalize at least three (3) identified eco-tourism sites with basic infrastructure, marketing plans, and community management structures by December 2029

**Programme:** Local Economic Development (LED) and Tourism Promotion Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of tourism potential sites	Counts all tourism sites mapped, documented, and	Output	2 sites	5	7	9	12	Site type (eco-tourism/cultural), Location (community),	Quarterly	Central Administration (CA), BAC, DPCU

identified and developed	improved for visitation							Community involvement		
Number of LED meetings held and activities implemented	Measures number of district-level LED stakeholder engagements & follow-up actions	Output	4 meetings	4	4	4	4	Stakeholder type (youth/women/SMEs), Location (district/sub-district)	Quarterly	CA, BAC
Number of youth and women trained in handicrafts, agro-processing, and product development	Individuals trained in income-generating artisanal and agro-processing skills	Output/Outcome	120 persons	150	180	250	280	Gender (men/women), Age group (youth/adult), Location (community)	Quarterly	Central Administration, BAC, DPCU
Number of business forums organized	Measures platforms created for SME networking,	Output	1 forum	1	1	1	1	Participant type (SME/entrepreneur), Location), Sector focus	Annually	BAC, CA

	investment promotion & market linkages									
Number of SMEs receiving start-up support or business advisory services	SMEs benefiting from training, funding, or advisory support	Outcome	30 SMEs	40	55	75	90	SME type, Gender of owner, Location (community)	Quarterly	BAC, CA
Number of beneficiaries supported under GPSNP (mango, dams, feeder roads)	Households or communities benefiting from productive inclusion activities	Output/Outcome	500 households	600	650	700	750	Gender, Household type, Location (community)	Quarterly	Central Administration, DPCU
Number of LEAP beneficiaries supported and monitored	Tracks LEAP households receiving cash support & monitoring visits	Output/Outcome	1,200 beneficiaries	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	Gender, Household type, Location (community)	Quarterly	Social Welfare, CA

Number of tourism promotion strategies, fairs, or festivals organized	Tracks major events promoting tourism & investment	Output	0	1 tourism strategy	1 business forum (Bantama)	1 District Trade & Tourism Fair	1 Senegal Cultural Festival	Event type (festival/fair/strategy), Location, Target group (local/investors)	Annually	CA, BAC, Traditional Council
Number of artisan & craft groups supported or strengthened	Associations receiving training, equipment, or financial support	Outcome	10 groups	12	15	20	25	Group type, Gender composition, Location (community)	Semi-annually	BAC, CA
Establishment of craft/artisan village and investment desk	creation of new LED structures	Output	None	Planning phase	Ongoing support	Investment Desk established	Craft & Artisan Village completed	Facility type (village/desk), Location, Beneficiary category (youth/women/SMEs)	Annual	Central Administration, Private Sector, BAC

**Goal:** To promote holistic child development, rights protection, and welfare for all children in Sene West District.

**Objective:** Reduce reported cases of child abuse, child labour, and child trafficking by 40% by December 2029 and ensure that reported cases receive appropriate case management and referral services.

**Programme:** Integrated Child Development and Protection Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation (Gender, location, etc)	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of child rights and protection sensitization campaigns conducted	Counts community-level campaigns on child rights, responsibilities, child labour, child marriage, trafficking	Output	20 campaigns	30	35	40	45	Location (community), Target group (youth/adult), Gender (boys/girls)	Quarterly	SWCD, CA, ISD

Number of children reached through SGBV, reproductive health, and responsible behavior education	Children receiving age-appropriate education sessions	Output	2,500 children	3,000	3,300	3,600	4,000	Gender (boys/girls), Age group (child/adolescent), Location (community/school)	Quarterly	SWCD, CA
Number of functional Community-Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs)	Committees trained, equipped and reporting cases	Output/Outcome	18 CBCPCs	20	22	25	28	Location (community), Committee composition (men/women/youth), Functionality status	Quarterly	SWCD, SRD, SOS CV
Number of abuse, trafficking, or neglect cases	Tracks child protection cases handled by	Outcome	85 cases	95	105	115	125	Gender (boys/girls), Age group, Location (community)	Quarterly	SWCD, DPCU

identified and referred	CBCPCs/SWC D									
Number of caregivers receiving livelihood and skills support	Households supported with training or livelihood packages	Output/Outcome	120 caregivers	150	170	200	230	Gender (men/women), Household type, Location (community)	Quarterly	SWCD, CA
Number of adolescent-friendly corners established and operational	Youth-friendly safe spaces established and used	Output	0	1	1	2	2	Location (community/ward), Target group (boys/girls/youth)	Annual	SWCD, CA
Number of capacity-building programmes for social welfare officers, teachers & community volunteers	Measures staff trained on psychosocial support, case management	Output	4 trainings	5	6	6	7	Gender (men/women), Staff type (social welfare/teacher/volunteer), Location (community)	Semi-Annual	SWCD, CA

Number of educational campaigns conducted on ending child marriage, child labour, and harmful practices	Public education activities delivered	Output	10	15	18	20	22	Gender (boys/girls), Location (community/school), Target group (youth/adults)	Quarterly	SWCD, SRD, SOS CV
Number of vulnerable children supported with educational materials and sponsorship	School items distributed to pupils	Output	500 children	600	650	700	800	Gender (boys/girls), Age group, Location (community/school)	Quarterly	SWCD, CA
Percentage of children with valid birth registration	Share of children possessing birth certificates	Outcome	60%	66%	72%	78%	85%	Gender (boys/girls), Location (community), Age group	Annual	Births & Deaths Registry (BDR), SWCD

Number of reintegration and rehabilitation support services provided to abused/neglected children	Services such as counselling, foster care, follow-up	Outcome	55 cases	70	75	80	90	Gender (boys/girls), Age group, Type of service (counselling/foster care/follow-up)	Quarterly	SWCD, CA
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## **7.5 Knowledge Management and Learning (KML)**

This section focuses on Knowledge Management and Learning (KML), emphasizing the systematic approach to capturing, sharing, and utilizing information to improve decision-making and enhance the implementation of development initiatives. It highlights the mechanisms through which the District Assembly will generate, document, and disseminate lessons learned, best practices, and relevant data to support evidence-based planning. By fostering a culture of continuous learning and adaptive management, this section ensures that the Medium-Term Development Plan remains responsive, effective, and capable of achieving sustainable development outcomes for the Sene West District.

The DPCU will lead the coordination of KML processes, supported by the Planning Unit and sector departments. Key mechanisms include quarterly review meetings, annual performance reviews, inter-departmental learning sessions, stakeholder forums, and standardized reporting templates. Knowledge will be stored in a district repository and disseminated through reports, workshops, community durbars, radio discussions, and digital platforms.

The KML system will produce core outputs such as learning briefs, monitoring notes, case studies, performance dashboards, and Annual Progress Reports (APRs). The effectiveness of the system will be monitored using indicators such as the number of learning products produced, functionality of the knowledge repository, and the degree to which M&E findings inform planning and budgeting.

The overall objective is to strengthen institutional learning, improve adaptive management, and enhance participation and accountability in MTDP implementation.

Table 33 7.8 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

<p>Knowledge Generation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct routine monitoring</li> <li>- Collect departmental reports</li> <li>- Gather community feedback (scorecards, durbars)</li> <li>-Undertake evaluations and surveys</li> </ul>	<p>DPCU, M&amp;E Unit, Departments, Communities , NGOs</p>	<p>Monitoring data, evaluation findings, community feedback reports</p>	<p>Field monitoring tools, MIS systems, scorecard templates</p>	<p>Monthly/Quarterly/Annually</p>
<p>Knowledge Capture &amp; Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compile monitoring reports</li> <li>- Prepare learning notes and case studies- Store documents in Knowledge Repository</li> <li>- Use standard reporting templates</li> </ul>	<p>DPCU, M&amp;E Unit, Sector Departments</p>	<p>Learning briefs, case studies, consolidated datasets</p>	<p>Digital/Physical Repository, templates, GIS</p>	<p>Continuous</p>

<p>Knowledge Sharing &amp; Dissemination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Quarterly performance review meetings</li> <li>- Annual stakeholder review workshops</li> <li>- Inter-departmental learning sessions</li> <li>- Share updates via radio, durbars, website</li> </ul>	<p>DPCU, Departments, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, RCC</p>	<p>Review minutes, presentations, newsletters, public briefs</p>	<p>Workshops, radio, community durbars, website, WhatsApp groups</p>	<p>Quarterly/Annually</p>
<p>Learning &amp; Adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyse progress against PMF indicators- Identify lessons and operational challenges- Adjust annual plans and budgets</li> <li>- Conduct post-evaluation learning sessions</li> </ul>	<p>DPCU, M&amp;E Unit, Departments, Management Team</p>	<p>Adapted Annual Action Plans (AAPs), decision briefs</p>	<p>PMF dashboards, planning tools</p>	<p>Quarterly/Annual/Mid-term</p>

Reporting & Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produce APRs</li> <li>- Submit statutory reports to NDPC and RCC</li> <li>- Publish summaries for communities</li> <li>- Prepare infographics and fact sheets</li> </ul>	M&E Unit, DPCU, Information Services Dept.	APRs, summary reports, infographics	NDPC report templates, notice boards, website	Quarterly/Annual
Monitoring the KML System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess quality and timeliness of reports</li> <li>- Track use of M&amp;E findings</li> <li>- Review repository functionality</li> <li>- Monitor participation in learning events</li> </ul>	DPCU, M&E Unit	KML performance scorecards, system assessment reports	Supervisory checklists, tracking sheets	Semi-Annual/Annual

## **CHAPTER EIGHT: DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND STRATEGY**

### **8.1 Introduction**

This chapter outlines the communication strategy designed to support the transparent and efficient implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Sene West District. Effective communication ensures that stakeholders are well-informed, engaged, and able to participate meaningfully in the development process. The strategy also promotes accountability by making project information accessible to the public and ensuring that feedback mechanisms are active throughout implementation.

The expected outputs of this chapter are:

- Clearly defined communication channels for specific target audiences.
- Well-developed communication messages for MTDP dissemination.

### **8.2 Goals of Communication Strategy**

The strategy seeks to:

1. Promote transparency in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of MTDP programmes and projects.
2. Strengthen stakeholder participation by ensuring timely and accessible information sharing.
3. Increase public awareness and understanding of district development priorities and outcomes.
4. Facilitate two-way communication to enhance feedback, learning, and adaptive management.

### **8.3 Target Audience**

The communication strategy recognizes the different information needs and access levels of various stakeholders. The key target groups include:

- General Public (rural and urban residents)
- Women, Youth, and Gender Groups
- Vulnerable Populations, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, and low-income households
- Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders
- Civil Society and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)
- Media Organizations (local radio, online platforms, print)

- Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)
- Development Partners and Donor Agencies

#### 8.4 Key Messages

Key messages will be tailored to meet the needs of each stakeholder group and ensure clarity, relevance, and consistency. They include:

- **General Public:** Overview of MTDP objectives, priority projects, timelines, expected benefits, and progress updates.
- **Women and Youth:** Opportunities for inclusion, participation in decision-making, and programmes addressing gender and youth development needs.
- **Vulnerable Groups:** Support initiatives, social protection interventions, and mechanisms ensuring their inclusion.
- **Traditional Authorities:** Their role in mobilization, oversight, and ensuring accountability.
- **Media:** Accurate details on MTDP activities, milestones, challenges, and success stories.
- **MDAs and Development Partners:** Detailed project plans, reporting requirements, collaboration areas, and funding opportunities.

#### 8.5 Communication Channels

A combination of communication channels will be used to ensure broad accessibility and timely dissemination:

- Community Meetings and Durbar Sessions
- Local Radio Announcements and Panel Discussions
- Social Media Updates (e.g., Facebook, WhatsApp Groups)
- Public Notice Boards, Posters, Flyers, and Banners
- Stakeholder Workshops and Review Forums
- Press Releases, Press Briefings, and Media Kits
- Official Letters, Reports, Emails, and Circulars
- District Website and Digital Platforms

Table 34 7.9 Communication Strategy

<b>Target Audience</b>	<b>Key Message</b>	<b>Communication Channel</b>	<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Indicator of Effectiveness</b>
General Public	MTDP objectives, projects, timelines, benefits	Community meetings, town halls, posters, flyers, local radio	District Assembly, Community Development Unit	No. of meetings held; % of households aware of MTDP
Women & Youth	Participation opportunities, targeted programmes	Focus groups, outreach, inclusive forums	Gender & Social Services Unit, NGOs	No. of participants; % representation of women/youth
Vulnerable Groups	Inclusion mechanisms, social support programmes	Targeted outreach, accessible forums, translated materials	Social Services Unit, NGOs	Participation rates; satisfaction scores
Traditional Authorities	Roles in oversight and mobilization	Direct engagement, workshops, durbars	District Assembly, Community Development Unit	No. of leaders engaged; level of support received
Media	MTDP updates, milestones, stories	Press releases, briefings, media kits, social media	Information & Public Relations Unit	No. of media reports; accuracy and consistency of coverage
Government Agencies	Project plans, collaboration needs	Official memos, meetings, email updates	District Coordinating Unit	Timeliness of communication; agency participation
Development Partners	Progress updates, funding needs	Project briefs, stakeholder	Planning & Development Unit	No. of partner engagements;

		forums, virtual platforms		quality of feedback
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## 8.6 Communication Approach

The communication approach is designed to ensure that every stakeholder receives the right information through the most appropriate channel. It emphasizes inclusiveness, ensuring that women, youth, and vulnerable groups are not left behind during information dissemination and participation processes. Traditional authorities and opinion leaders are central to community mobilization, ensuring local ownership and support for MTDP implementation.

Media organizations provide an essential link between the Assembly and the wider public by communicating achievements, challenges, and ongoing interventions. Structured communication with government agencies and development partners ensures coordination, avoids duplication, and strengthens resource mobilization efforts.

Clear indicators have been established to regularly assess the effectiveness of communication activities. By tracking engagement levels, media coverage, awareness levels, and feedback received, the District Assembly will continuously improve its communication processes for better implementation outcomes.

## 8.7 Communication Monitoring Indicators

The following measures will be used to track the performance of the communication strategy:

- Number of community sensitization meetings held per quarter.
- Level of participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups.
- Number and frequency of media publications on MTDP activities.
- Percentage of stakeholders reporting awareness of MTDP priorities.
- Amount and quality of feedback received through public forums, suggestion boxes, and digital platforms.
- Timeliness of communication materials and reports shared with partners.

## **PUBLIC HEARING REPORT**

### **1.0 Executive Summary**

This report presents the proceedings, deliberations, and outcomes of the Public Hearing organized by the Sene West District Assembly as part of the statutory preparation process for the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026–2029. The Public Hearing was held on 21st December 2025 at the District Assembly Hall in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

The hearing provided a participatory platform for stakeholders to review and validate the draft DMTDP, assess the relevance of identified development challenges, and make constructive inputs toward shaping the final document. Key development concerns raised focused on agricultural modernization, feeder road rehabilitation, expansion of health and educational infrastructure, youth employment and skills development, water and sanitation services, and digitization of revenue mobilization systems.

A total of 316 participants (228 males and 88 females) attended, reflecting broad-based community representation and commitment to inclusive development planning. The outcomes of the hearing will inform the revision and finalization of the DMTDP prior to submission to NDPC for approval.

### **2.0 Background**

The preparation of the DMTDP (2026–2029) was undertaken in compliance with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) as amended, and the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), which mandate Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare medium-term development plans through a participatory and consultative process.

The DMTDP serves as the principal strategic framework guiding the socio-economic development of the Sene West District for the period 2026–2029. It outlines district priorities, programmes, projects, and strategies aligned with national development policy objectives and the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies.

Public Hearing constitutes a critical statutory requirement to ensure transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, and stakeholder ownership in the planning process.

### **3.0 Objectives of the Public Hearing**

The Public Hearing was organized to achieve the following objectives:

- Present the draft DMTDP (2026–2029) to key stakeholders for review and validation.
- Validate identified development challenges and proposed strategic interventions.
- Ensure alignment of district priorities with NDPC 2026–2029 national policy objectives.
- Mainstream cross-cutting issues include gender equality, social inclusion, disability concerns, environmental sustainability, and adaptation of climate change.
- Promote transparency, accountability, and broad stakeholder ownership of the development plan.

### **4.0 Methodology**

The Public Hearing was conducted using a structured and participatory approach:

1. **Stakeholder Identification and Invitations:** Formal invitations were extended to key stakeholders, including traditional authorities, Assembly Members, decentralized departments, civil society organizations, private sector actors, women and youth groups, and persons with disabilities.
2. **Presentation of Draft Plan:** The District Planning Officer presented the draft DMTDP, highlighting the district profile, development gaps, strategic focus areas, programmes, implementation arrangements, and financing framework.
3. **Thematic Discussions:** Participants engaged in open plenary discussions across thematic areas to solicit feedback and recommendations.
4. **Documentation of Inputs:** All comments, concerns, and recommendations were carefully documented for integration into the revised draft.
5. **Validation and Consensus Building:** Stakeholders collectively validated priority interventions and agreed on key resolutions to guide final plan revision.

### **5.0 Participation**

The Public Hearing recorded broad representation from the following stakeholder groups:

- District Chief Executive
- Presiding Member
- Assembly Members
- Heads of Departments and Units

- Traditional Authorities
- Women and Youth Groups
- Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)
- Private Sector Representatives
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- Media

**Total Attendance:** 316 Participants

- Male: 228
- Female: 88

The data shows a significant gender imbalance, with male participation (72.2%) more than twice that of females (27.8%). This suggests the need for targeted strategies to enhance women's involvement in future public engagements.

## **6.0 Summary of Presentation**

The draft DMTDP was presented under the following thematic areas:

### **6.1 Economic Development**

Focus on agricultural transformation, agribusiness development, irrigation expansion, value chain enhancement, rural enterprise development, and improved access to markets and financial services.

### **6.2 Social Development**

Emphasis on improving access to quality education and healthcare, expanding social protection interventions, promoting gender equality, supporting vulnerable groups, and enhancing skills training for youth employment.

### **6.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

Strategies to improve road networks (especially feeder roads), water and sanitation systems, housing and spatial planning, environmental conservation, climate resilience, and disaster risk reduction.

### **6.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

Measures to strengthen institutional capacity, improve revenue mobilization, enhance transparency and accountability mechanisms, deepen citizen participation, and promote digital governance systems.

### **6.5 Emergency Planning and Response**

Strengthening district-level disaster preparedness and response systems, early warning mechanisms, and collaboration with relevant emergency institutions.

## **6.6 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Clear institutional responsibilities, performance indicators, monitoring frameworks, and reporting systems were outlined to ensure effective plan execution and accountability.

## **7.0 Key Issues Raised**

Stakeholders raised several critical development concerns, including:

- **Irrigation Development and Agricultural Modernization:** Need for small and large-scale irrigation schemes to reduce dependence on rainfall and improve year-round farming.
- **Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads:** Improvement of farm-to-market roads to facilitate movement of goods and reduce post-harvest losses.
- **Expansion of Health Facilities:** Upgrading CHPS compounds and expanding access to essential health services in underserved communities.
- **Teachers' Accommodation:** Construction of staff accommodation to attract and retain teachers in rural areas.
- **Skills Training for Youth:** Establishment of vocational training centres and entrepreneurship support programmes.
- **Water and Sanitation Improvements:** Increased borehole drilling, small-town water systems, and sanitation infrastructure.
- **Digitization of Revenue Mobilization:** Introduction of electronic revenue collection systems to improve efficiency and reduce leakages.

## **8.0 Resolutions**

After extensive deliberations, the following resolutions were adopted:

- Incorporate all validated stakeholder inputs into the final draft DMTDP.
- Prioritize agricultural value chain development and irrigation expansion.
- Strengthen digital revenue mobilization systems to enhance Internally Generated Funds (IGF).
- Enhance climate adaptation and environmental sustainability measures across all programmes.
- Submit the revised DMTDP (2026–2029) to NDPC for technical review and approval.

## **9.0 Conclusion**

The Public Hearing successfully achieved its objectives by providing a transparent and participatory platform for reviewing the draft DMTDP (2026–2029). Stakeholders actively contributed to shaping development priorities, reinforcing collective ownership of the plan.

The Assembly remains committed to implementing a responsive, inclusive, and sustainable development agenda that reflects the aspirations of the people of Sene West District. Below is a picture from the hearing





## **Certification**

We certify that the Public Hearing for the preparation of the DMTDP (2026–2029) was duly conducted in accordance with NDPC planning guidelines and relevant legislative provisions.

### **District Chief Executive**

**Name:** Khaari Fuseini

**Signature:** 

**Date:** 23/12/2025

### **District Coordinating Director**


**Name:** Braimah Murtala

**Signature:** 

**Date:** 23/12/2025

### **District Planning Officer**

**Name:** Samuel Abisgo

**Signature:** 

**Date:** 23/12/2025