

AWUTU SENYA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



FINAL DRAFT OF 2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

UNDER THE

**MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK, 2026-20259**

**RESETTING GHANA AGENDA: CREATING JOBS, ENSURING
ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY**

PREPARED BY DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

2025

FOREWORD

As we embark on the 2026–2029 planning cycle, the District stands at a critical crossroads. Our goal is no longer just to administer services, but to fundamentally "Reset" our local economy. This Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is our blueprint for that transformation—a move from a reliance on primary production to a future defined by digital governance and agro-industrialization. With a projected investment of ₵149.6M, we are committing ourselves to an ambitious path that prioritizes the empowerment of our youth through technology and the modernization of our infrastructure to support a 24-hour economy.

However, we recognize that the path to transformation is not without significant obstacles. Our progress is currently tempered by four critical challenges: the unpredictability of central government fiscal transfers, the rapid and often haphazard urbanization that threatens our arable lands, a persistent infrastructure deficit in our farming enclaves, and the institutional inertia associated with transitioning to a digital-first governance model. This plan does not ignore these realities; rather, it is designed to confront them head-on through the Digital Land Bank, RIAP, and strategic private-sector partnerships.

This document is more than a statutory requirement; it is a contract between the District Assembly and its citizens. Through our push for 100% ODF status and Universal Health Coverage, we are laying the foundation for a self-reliant District. I call upon all stakeholders from our hardworking farmers and entrepreneurs to our dedicated public servants to embrace this plan with a sense of shared responsibility. By working together to implement these 704 activities, we will ensure that by 2029, our District is recognized as a model of resilient, industrial, and inclusive local governance in Ghana.

Awutu Senya District Assembly expresses its gratitude to the entire members of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit, all Assembly Members, all Area Council members, Traditional Authorities as well as our Development Partners for the effort they put in the preparation of the Plan. Again, sincerely gratitude goes to the Plan Preparation Team led by Pln. Timothy Yao Gadagbui and all Heads of Departments as well as staff for the role played in coming out with this Plan. To all those who contributed in diverse ways for the successful preparation of the Plan, we say thank you.

Eghan Kalala Nyamekye
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
AWUTU SENYA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
P.O. BOX 4, AWUTU BERGHI

.....
HON. EGHAN KALALA NYAMEKYE
(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

Contents

FOREWORD.....	1
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES.....	7
LIST OF ACRONYMS	11
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	15
CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION	18
1.0: Introduction	18
1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE.....	18
1.2 Mission Statement	19
1.2 Vision Statement.....	19
1.3. Functions:	19
1.4. Mandate:.....	21
1.5. Core Values:	22
1.6: Structure of the Plan	25
CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF AWUTU.....	27
SENYA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.....	27
2.0: INTRODUCTION	27
2.2 Performance Review of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025) Projects	28
2.3: Financial Performance (2022-2025).....	43
2.3.1: Internal Resilience and Targeted Success.....	44
2.3.2: The "DACF Gap" and External Volatility.....	44
2.3.3:Lessons for the 2026–2029 MTDP	45
2.4.0 Existing condition of Awutu Senya District of Thematic Maps	45
2.4.1: Demographic Characteristics	56
2.4.2: Population Density.....	56
2.4.3: Age distribution.....	56
2.4.4: Housing characteristic.....	57
2.4.5: Tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units	57
2.4.6: Room Occupancy	57
2.4.7: Utilities and household facilities.....	58
2.4.8: Waste disposal	58
2.4.9: Religion	59
2.4.10: Age Sex composition.....	59
2.4.11: Occupation distribution	59
2.4.12: Population by Settlements.....	60

2.4.13: Dependency ratio.....	62
2.4.14: Physical characteristics	62
2.4.15: Topography and Drainage.....	62
2.4.16: Water Sources.....	63
2.4.17: Soil and soil types of the district.....	63
2.4.18: Plant and animal life	64
2.4.19: Vegetation.....	65
2.4.20: Relief and Drainage.....	65
2.5.0: ECONOMY	66
2.5.1: Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	66
2.5.2: Local Economic Development (LED)	66
2.5.3: Agriculture	66
2.5.4: Employment status in the district.....	67
2.6.0: SOCIAL.....	68
2.6.1: Education	68
2.6.2: Health Facilities.....	74
2.6.3: Social and Child Protection	77
2.6.7: Food and nutrition	78
2.6.8: Water and Sanitation	79
2.6.9: Gender	79
2.6.10: Migration	79
2.6.11: Youth.....	80
2.6.12: Family life in the Awutu Senya West District.....	80
2.7.0: The Environment of the District.....	81
2.7.1: Climate and Vegetation	81
2.7.2: Road network.....	82
2.7.3: Communication and energy.....	83
2.7.4: Energy	84
2.7.5: Asset maintenance.....	84
2.8.0: Governance.....	85
2.8.1: Peace and Security	85
2.8.2: Popular Participation	85
2.8.3: Interaction with Traditional Authorities	85
2.8.4: Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategies	86
2.8.5: Social Accountability	86

2.8.6: Implementation	86
2.8.7 Coordination	87
2.8.8 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	87
2.9.0: Emergency Planning and Response	87
2.9.1: Disaster Incidents (Geological and Hydro-Meteorological).....	87
2.9.2: Disaster Risk Management	87
2.9.3: Disaster Preparedness and Response	88
2.10.0: Community action plan.....	88
2.10.1: Identification of Needs and Issues.....	93
2.10.2: Medium Term Needs Assessment and Future Development Projections.....	102
2.11.0: Development Projections for 2026–2029.....	102
2.11.1: Financial Projections	103
2.11.2: Population Size and Growth Rate	105
2.11.3: Age Sex Structure.....	109
2.11.4: Housing projections for the district.	111
2.11.5: Projected Health Needs and Infrastructure (2026–2029)	112
2.11.6: Projected Water Points.....	114
2.11.7: Projections of Education Needs.....	115
2.11.8: Agricultural Sector Projections and Production Analysis (2026–2029)	117
2.11.9: Projections of Energy (Electricity) Needs.....	118
2.11.10: Projections of Road Network Needs.....	119
2.11.11: Projections of Security and Safety Needs	120
2.11.12: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	121
CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	123
3.1: Introduction	123
3.2: PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	123
3.3: List of Prioritized Key Development Issues	124
3.4: Harmonization of development needs	124
CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES,.....	129
STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES.....	129
4.1: INTRODUCTION.....	129
4.2: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES.....	129
4.3: Future Development Spatial Plan for the District.....	137
CHAPTER FIVE: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	155
5.1: Introduction	155

5.2: PROGRAMME FINANCING PLAN	160
5.3: Resource Mobilization Strategy	164
5.4: Sustainability Test for Local Economic Development Programmes	224
5.5: Ensuring Conformity with SEA	332
5.5.1: Conclusion.....	332
CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS	334
6.1 Introduction.....	334
6.2: The Annual Action Plan (AAP): Implementation Framework	334
CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT	327
7.1. Introduction	327
7.2 Stakeholder Analysis	327
7.3. Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting	330
7.4. Monitoring Matrix.....	331
7.5 Evaluation Arrangements	342
7.6: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)	337
7.7. Reporting Arrangements.....	339
CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES	342
8.1 Introduction	342
8.2 Goals and Objectives of the Communication Strategy	342
8.3 Target Audiences	343
8.5 Communication Channels and Tools.....	343
8.6 Feedback Mechanisms and PM&E Integration.....	344
8.7 Monitoring and Budgeting for Communication.....	344
8.8 Core Strategic Messaging.....	344
8.9 Strategy Implementation and Operational Plan	345
8.10: Conclusion.....	400
ANNEX 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY	402
ANNEX 2: KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX AND COMPETENCY.....	404
MAPPING MATRIX FOR LEARNING.....	404
2.1: Knowledge Management and Learning	404
2.2: Competency Matrix for Learning	405
ANNEX 3: PUBLIC HEARING REPORTS.....	407
ANNEX 4: ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT	409
ANNEX 5: PICTURES OF PUBLIC HEARING AT THE URBAN AND AREA	
COUNCILS	439

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLES

Table 2.0 Performance Review of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025)

Table 2.1 Details on the DMTDP 2022-2025 Plan Implementation

Table 2.2 Financial Performance (2022-2025)

Table 2.3 Community Action Plans

Table 2.4 Summary of Development Issues

Table 2.5 Application of Strength, Weakness, Opportunities Threats (Swot) Analysis

Table: 2.6: Revenue projection for the planned period (MTDP 2026-2029)

Table 2.7: Expenditure Projections for the planned period (MTDP 2026-2029)

Table 2.8: The projected population from 2022-2032 with 2021 serving as the base year is shown in the table below

Table 2.9 Projected Populations Of Some Selected Settlements In Awutu Senya District.

Table 2.10 Projected Age Group For 2026-2029

Table 2.11 Housing Requirements

Table 2.12 Projection of Housing Requirements for the Awutu Senya District 2026-2029

Table 2.13: Health Projection for 2026-2029

Table 2.14 Projected Water Points

Table 2.15: Education projection for Pre-schools (KG)

Table 2.16: Education Projection for Primary

Table 2.17: Projections for Food Production.

Table 2.18: Projections of Energy (Electricity) Needs

Table 2.19: Projections of Road Network Needs

Table 2.20: Projections of Security and Safety Needs

Table 2.21: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

Table 3.0 Scoring and Ranking of Prioritized Development Issues

Table 4.0 Development Goals, Objectives, Aligned National Objectives Strategies and Development Programmes

Table 5.0 Programme of Action (PoA) Matrix

Table 5.1 Programme Financing

Table 5.2: Resource Mobilization Strategy

Table: 5.4 Assets Maintenance Plan

Table 5.5 Sustainability Test for Local Economic Development Programmes

Table 5.6: Sustainability Test Key

Table 5.0 Programme of Action (PoA) Matrix

Table 5.1 Programme Financing

Table 5.2 Sustainability Test for Local Economic Development Programmes

Table 5.3: Sustainability Test Key

Table 6.1 AAP 2026

Table 6.2 AAP 2027

Table 6.3 AAP 2028

Table 6.4 AAP 2029

Table 7.0 Stakeholders Analysis

Table 7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Table 7.2 Features for Participatory, Monitoring and Evaluation of Plans

Table 7.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the work plan and budget for 2026-2029

Table 8.1 Dissemination and Communication Strategy for the Implementation of ASDA-2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan

Table 8.2 Communication Strategy outcome (DMTDP 20262029)

Table 8.3 Members of Plan Preparation Team

ANNEXES

Table 2:12.1 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Table 2.1 Competency Matrix for Learning

FIGURES

Figure 1.0: Organogram of Awutu Senya District Assembly

Figure 1.1: Locational Map/Administrative Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 2.0: Land Use Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 2.1: Agric. And Forestation

Figure 2.2: Settlement Map

Figure 2.3: Health Facilities Map

Figure 2.4: Water Facilities

Figure 2.5: Power Distribution Network

Figure 2.6: Hierarchy of Population and Settlement

Figure 2.7: Road Network of the district

Figure 4.0 Future Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.1 Future Educational Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.2 Future Health Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.3 Future Market Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.4 Future Toilet Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.5 Future Electricity Extension Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.6 Future Tourist Sites Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.7 Future Water Facilities of Awutu Senya District

Figure 1.0: Organogram of Awutu Senya District Assembly

Figure 1.1: Locational Map/Administrative Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 2.0: Deforestation of Awutu Senya District

Figure 2.1: Agric. And Forestation

Figure 2.2: Settlement Map

Figure 2.3: Health Facilities Map

Figure 2.4: Water Facilities

Figure 2.5: Power Distribution Network

Figure 2.6: Hierarchy of Population and Settlement

Figure 2.7: Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities

Figure 2.8: Road Network of the district

Figure 4.0 Future Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.1 Future Educational Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.2 Future Health Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.3 Future Market Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.4 Future Toilet Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.5 Future Electricity Extension Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.6 Future Tourist Sites Map of Awutu Senya District

Figure 4.7 Future Water Facilities of Awutu Senya District

Annex 1: Bibliography

Annex 2: Knowledge Mapping Matrix and Competency Mapping Matrix For Learning

Annex 3: Public Hearing Reports

Annex 4: Attendance Sheet for Needs Assessment

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADO:	Agricultural Development Fund
AEA:	Agric Extension Agent
AFP:	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASDA:	Awutu Senya District Assembly
BAC:	Business Advisory Centre
BDT:	Basic Design and Technology
BECE:	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BNI:	Bureau of National Investigation
CA:	Central Administration
CBD:	Central Business District
CBOs:	Community-Based Organizations
CHPS:	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ:	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CNC:	Centre for National Culture
COCOBOD:	Ghana Cocoa Board
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA:	District Assembly
DACF:	District Assemblies Common Fund
DBMS:	Data Base Management System
DCD:	District Coordinating Director
DCE:	District Chief Executive
DCT:	District Communication Team
DDPO:	District Development Planning Officer
DESSAP:	District Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan

DMHIS:	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP:	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DoA:	Department of Agriculture
DOVSU:	Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit
DPAT:	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU:	Development Plan Coordinating Unit
DSW:	Department of Social Welfare
EC:	Electoral Commission
ECCD:	Early Care and Childhood Education
EHSD:	Environmental Health Sanitation Department
EPI:	Expanded Programme on Immunization
F&A:	Food and Agriculture
FBO:	Farmer-Based Organization
FRD:	Feeder Roads Department
GDO:	Gender Desk Officer
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS:	Ghana Health Service
GNFS:	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG:	Government of Ghana
GoG-UNDP:	Government of Ghana and United Nations Development Programme Collaboration
GPS:	Ghana Police Service / Ghana Post Service
GSGDA:	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV:	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
IGF:	Internally Generated Fund

IMCC:	Inter-Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee Secretariat
ISD:	Information Services Department
JHS:	Junior High School
KG:	Kindergarten
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated-Improved Pit
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED:	Local Economic Development
LGS:	Local Government Service
L.I.:	Legislative Instrument
LIC:	Local Investment of Capital
Local Governance Act:	Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHD:	District Health Directorate
MHMT:	District Health Management Team
MLGDRD:	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
MLGRD:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoE:	Ministry of Education
MoFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MP:	Member of Parliament
MSE:	Medium-Scale Enterprise
MTDP:	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTTD:	Motor Traffic and Transport Department
MWST:	District Water and Sanitation Unit
NADMO:	Natural Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI:	National Board for Small Scale Industries

NCCE:	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NDPM:	National Disaster and Prevention Management
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIA:	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF:	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
OPD:	Out-Patient Department
POCC:	Potential Opportunity Constraints Challenges
PPD:	Physical Planning Department
PPP:	Policies, Programmes, and Projects
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
RCC:	Regional Coordinating Council
SBEs:	Small Business Enterprises
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS:	Senior High School
SIF:	Social Investment Fund
SSNIT:	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
STI:	Science, Technology, and Innovation
STIs:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAs:	Traditional Authorities
TVET:	Technical/Vocational Education Training
WATSAN:	Water and Sanitation Committee
WC:	Water Closet
WD:	Works Department
YEA:	Youth Employment Authority
YF:	Yellow Fever

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA), acting under the authority of Sections 1, 10, and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480) and Section 83 (1a & 1b) of the Local Governance Act (Act 936), has prepared its Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for 2026–2029. In compliance with the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC) and in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Assembly conducted a comprehensive performance review of the 2022–2025 "Agenda for Jobs II" framework. This review, which examined the Assembly's mission, vision, and operational variables, serves as the foundation for the new four-year plan, dubbed Resetting Ghana Agenda: "Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity." This plan is strictly aligned with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) and is designed to contribute to national goals through economic modernization, infrastructure resilience, and enhanced social services.

Strategically, the plan prioritizes economic development and job creation by modernizing the agriculture and value chains. It emphasizes infrastructure through expanded transportation networks and a "Gap-to-Growth" water strategy aimed at delivering borehole equivalents. Socially, the ASDA focuses on improving access to quality education and healthcare by addressing teacher training and completing health facilities. These efforts are underpinned by a commitment to governance and accountability, strengthening institutional capacity and ensuring citizen participation in the decision-making process. The scope of the plan follows national guidelines across five thematic areas: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlements, Governance and Institutional Development, and International Relations.

The preparation process was spearheaded by a **10**-member District Planning Team formed through the DPCU, as specified by LI 2232 and Act 498. The methodology involved a two-day situational analysis and performance review of previous

indicators, alongside a SWOT analysis that identified district strengths, such as vast arable land and urban proximity, and weaknesses, including poor road maintenance and inadequate extension services. This analysis informed the prioritization of critical resources, such as clearing the initial 306-unit water backlog. Following an orientation on planning guidelines, the team engaged in brainstorming sessions to address cross-cutting concerns. Extensive community engagement across all five urban and area councils involving traditional leaders and CSOs facilitated community profiling and community action planning sessions. These sessions empowered residents to conduct their own needs assessments, fostering a sense of ownership essential for inclusive implementation.

A key aspect of the final document is the identified development needs and the specific interventions required to address them. These interventions were phased over four years and will be funded through sector ministries, the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), the Responsiveness Factor Grant (RFG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and development partners. The total cost of the plan is estimated at GHC 264,527,218.00, with the following funding breakdown: DACF at GHC 142,809,946.00 (53.99%), Development Partners at GHC 47,234,187.00 (17.86%), DACF-RFG at GHC 31,230,318.00 (11.81%), GoG at GHC 21,689,466.00 (8.20%), and IGF at GHC 21,563,301.00 (8.15%). The district anticipates realizing GHC 200,619,960.00, leaving a revenue gap of GHC 63,907,258.00. To bridge this gap, the Assembly is investing in the 24-hour economic policy, commercial development, and Public-Private Partnerships in tourism and hospitality. All proposed agricultural and physical projects have undergone Strategic Environmental Assessment to ensure sustainable and cooperative implementation.

To ensure the success of these initiatives, a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework led by the DPCU will utilize core indicators, quarterly site visits, and community scorecards to track progress toward targets like universal water access. The final document was validated through a public hearing with stakeholders from various area councils and received concurrent approval from the

General Assembly. While this DMTDP serves as the authoritative guide for the district's development from 2026 to 2029, it is noted that the preparation process suffered a setback due to delays in the release of funds, which impacted the scheduled start of several planning activities.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0: Introduction

This District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) serves as a strategic and comprehensive blueprint for orchestrating the socio-economic advancement and spatial development of the Awutu Senya District throughout the period of 2026-2029. Conceived as an adaptive and dynamic instrument, it is meticulously designed to articulate the district's developmental trajectory, ensuring the judicious allocation of resources and fostering synchronized efforts across all pivotal sectors.

Chapter One provides a foundational overview of the district, including its vision and structure. Chapter Two presents a rigorous analysis of the district's current situation, covering performance, finances, and existing conditions, and identifying key development issues and future needs. These insights are distilled into prioritized development areas and the methodology behind their selection in Chapter Three. The DMTDP then outlines the district's development goals, objectives, and strategies, linking them with national priorities and spatial planning in Chapter Four. It introduces the Composite Development Programmes, detailing their costs, status, and financing, along with environmental assessments in Chapter Five. Chapter Six elaborates on the Annual Action Plans for each of the four years. Finally, Chapter Seven describes the monitoring and evaluation arrangements, including stakeholder roles, indicators, and planned evaluations, while Chapter Eight outlines the communication strategy for disseminating the plan. Collectively, these chapters form an integrated framework aimed at driving sustainable development across the Awutu Senya District.

1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE

Awutu Senya District is the name of the Assembly and is situated between latitudes 5°20'N and 5°42'N and longitudes 0°25'W and 0°37'W at the eastern part of the Central Region of Ghana. The District, covering an area of 402.93 square kilometres, is bordered by the Awutu Senya East Municipal and Ga South

Municipal (in the Greater Accra Region) to the east; Effutu Municipal and the Gulf of Guinea to the south; the West Akim District to the north; Agona East and Birim South to the north-west, Agona West District to the west, and the Gomoa East separating the southern part of the District from the main land.

The Awutu Senya District Assembly was established by LI 2024 on 6th February 2012. The Capital of the District is Awutu Beraku. It has a population of 161, 640 made up of 78,219 (48.4%) for male and 83,241 (51.6%) for female

1.2 Mission Statement

The District Assembly exists to facilitate improvement in the quality of life of the people within the Assembly's jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the district, within the context of Good Governance.

1.2 Vision Statement

The Awutu Senya District Assembly aspires to create an attractive centre for modernized agriculture, brisk commerce and knowledge-based society with an enabling environment that provides equitable opportunities and leverages the full potential for socio-economic development for all its people.

1.3. Functions:

Article 12(1) of the Local Governance Act, (2016), Act 936 outlines the core functions of the District Assembly as:

A District Assembly shall:

- (a) Exercise political and administrative authority in the district;
- (b) Promote local economic development; and
- (c) Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.

(2) A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

- (3) Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a District Assembly shall:
- (a) Be responsible for the overall development of the district;
 - (b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
 - (c) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
 - (d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
 - (e) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
 - (f) Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
 - (g) In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
 - (h) Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
 - (i) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
 - (j) Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
 - (k) Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.
- (4) A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to:
- (a) Execute approved development plans for the district;
 - (b) Guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
 - (c) Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
 - (d) Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and

(e) Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

(5) A District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the district.

(6) A District Assembly in the discharge of its duties shall:

(a) Be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy; and

(b) Act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organization.

(7) Public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations shall co-operate with a District Assembly in the performance of their functions.

(8) In the event of a conflict between a District Assembly and an agency of the central Government, public corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organization or individual over the application of subsection (5), (6) or (7), the matter shall be referred by either or both parties to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for resolution.

(9) The Instrument that establishes a particular District Assembly or any other Instrument, may confer additional functions on the District.

1.4. Mandate:

Awutu Senya District Assemblies has a mandate derived from the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). It is are the highest political authority, possessing deliberative, legislative, and executive powers. These include:

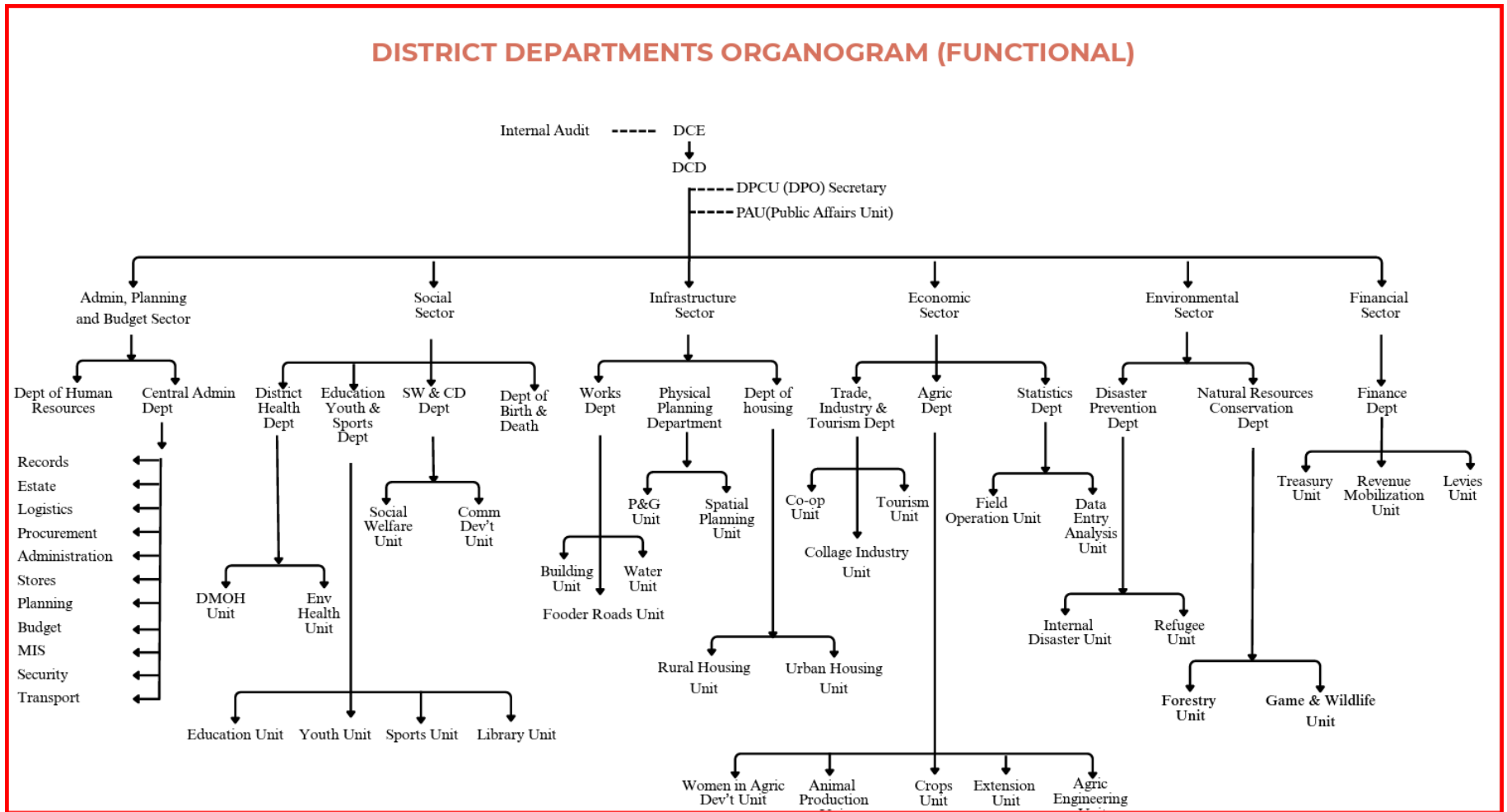
- **Development Planning:** Formulating and executing plans, programs, and strategies for the overall development of the district. This includes preparing and submitting development plans and budgets to the central government.
- **Resource Mobilization:** Mobilizing resources necessary for the district's development. This involves the levying and collection of taxes, rates, duties, and fees.
- **Economic Development:** Promoting and supporting productive activity and social development, and removing obstacles to initiative and development.
- **Infrastructure and Services:** Initiating programs for the development of basic infrastructure and providing district works and services in the district.
- **Human Settlements and Environment:** Being responsible for the development, improvement, and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
- **Security and Public Safety:** Cooperating with national and local security agencies to maintain security and public safety in the district.
- **Justice:** Ensuring ready access to courts and public tribunals in the district for the promotion of justice.
- **Studies and Research:** Initiating, sponsoring, or carrying out studies necessary for the discharge of their functions.
- **Sub-District Structures:** Guiding, encouraging, and supporting sub-district local structures, public agencies, and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans.
- **Joint Participation:** Initiating and encouraging joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Monitoring the execution of projects under approved development plans and assessing their impact on the development of the district and the national economy.

1.5. Core Values:

The following values guide the conduct of all Management and Staff of the District Assembly:

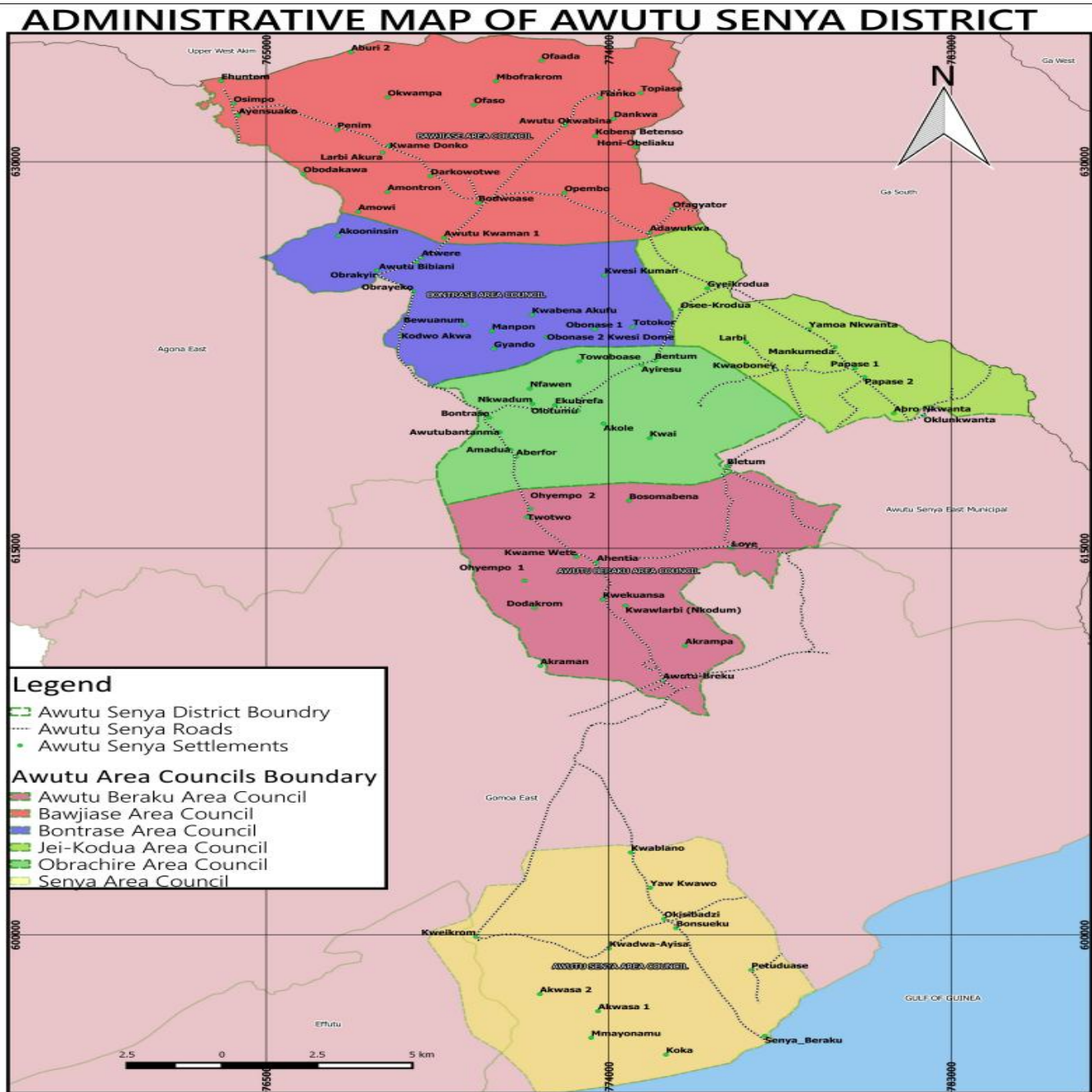
- **Excellence in Administration:** We are committed to setting the standard for efficient, hardworking, and transparent governance.
- **Collaboration and Inclusion:** We value teamwork, diverse perspectives, abilities, and skills in all our operations.
- **Political Neutrality:** We maintain impartiality, anonymity, and neutrality in our service to all political viewpoints.
- **Equity and Fairness:** We provide impartial services, ensuring that no individual is discriminated against on any grounds.

Figure 1.0 Organogram of Awutu Senya District Assembly



SOURCE: HRD, ASDA, 2025

Figure 1.1 Locational Map/Administrative Map of Awutu Senya District



SOURCE: PPD, EXTRACT, ASDA, 2025

1.6: Structure of the Plan

The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is organized into eight (8) strategic chapters, providing a logical progression from institutional identity and performance auditing to strategic implementation and stakeholder

engagement. The document begins with Chapter One, which serves as an introductory framework detailing the district's background, its Vision, Mission, and Core Values, as well as the official organogram and administrative functions of the Assembly system. This is followed by Chapter Two, which provides a technical audit of the 2022–2025 MTDP, encompassing a comprehensive financial review and a situation analysis to identify the current needs and baseline conditions of the district.

Building on these diagnostic findings, Chapter Three utilizes a rigorous matrix to prioritize the identified needs and provides data-driven projections for future demands over the four-year planning horizon. Chapter Four then establishes the strategic direction by aligning the district's specific goals and objectives with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF). The operational heart of the document is found in Chapter Five, which consolidates all physical projects and social programmes into a comprehensive four-year Composite Programme of Action (PoA) that specifies timelines, budgets, and departmental responsibilities.

The implementation details are further refined in Chapter Six, where the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) break down the broader PoA into granular, yearly activities for immediate execution. To ensure accountability and transparency, Chapter Seven defines the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, outlining the core indicators and mechanisms required to measure progress and tangible impacts. Finally, Chapter Eight details the communication and stakeholder engagement strategy, establishing protocols for disseminating information and ensuring sustained civic participation throughout the plan's lifecycle.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF AWUTU SENYA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

2.0: INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a performance review of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs). The review analyzes the development outcomes achieved during this period. The analysis identifies the existing conditions, trends, and challenges within the district.

2.1: PERFORMANCE REVIEW

This chapter provides a comprehensive performance review of the Awutu Senya District Assembly under the Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2022–2025). The evaluation assesses the Assembly’s execution of programs and projects across key thematic areas, specifically aligned with the five development dimensions of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF): Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement, Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability, and Emergency Planning and Response, and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation

The primary objective of this retrospective analysis is to evaluate progress and development outcomes, providing a critical baseline for the 2026–2029 plan period. By examining the Assembly's income and expenditure statements alongside cross-cutting issues—such as water supply, gender equity, and environmental sustainability—the review identifies the achievements made and the myriad constraints that hindered the full realization of the district’s goals.

To facilitate strategic institutional learning, the review focuses on three interconnected aspects:

Success Factors: Identifying effective strategies to be replicated and enhanced in future cycles.

Challenges and Obstacles: Examining bottlenecks and obstacles to mitigate future planning risks.

Key Lessons Learned: Extracting actionable insights to ensure that future development frameworks remain effective, adaptable, and result-oriented.

The chapter concludes by documenting these lessons and identifying the core development issues that must be prioritized in the 2026–2029 planning horizon to ensure sustainable socio-economic growth.

2.2 Performance Review of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025) Projects

The following table and subsequent analysis provide a comprehensive evaluation of the district’s progress across the four-year implementation cycle of the 2022–2025 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

Table 2.0 Performance Review of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2022–2025)

S/N	Development Dimension	Indicators	2021 Baseline	2022-2025 Target	Cumulative Achievement (2025)	Remarks
1	Economic Development	Average Yield of food production	Metric Tones	Metric Tones	Metric Tones	Metric Tones
		Average Yield of Cassava	33.54	61.89	56.94	Significant growth recorded.
		Average Yield of Maize	2.15	4.13	7.13	Target exceeded by 72%.
		Average Yield of Yam	0.11	0.13	0.2	Target exceeded.
		Average Yield of Plantain	0.09	0.22	0.4	Target nearly doubled.
		Average Yield of Sweet Potato	0.07	0.12	0.21	Positive growth trend.
		Average Yield of Pineapple	3.91	6.51	10.89	Strong commercial performance.
		Average Yield of Coconut	5.75	9.53	15.89	Target exceeded significantly.
		Average Yield of Cocoa	2.92	4.8	7.96	Robust output in cash crops.
		Average Yield of Mango	0.09	0.19	0.37	Target exceeded.
		Average Yield of Oil palm	0.01	0.01	0.02	Stable production levels.
2		Livestock Production				
		Cattle Population Growth Rate (%)	0.4	0.47	2.16	Significant sectoral growth.
		Small Ruminant Off-take Rate (Sheep)	0.68	0.92	4.4	Target exceeded.
		Small Ruminant Productivity Index (Goat)	1.21	1.63	7.81	Strong cumulative performance.
		Commercial Pig Population Densit	0.79	1.2	5.8	Growth targets surpassed.

S/N	Development Dimension	Indicators	2021 Baseline	2022-2025 Target	Cumulative Achievement (2025)	Remarks	
		Commercial Poultry Growth Rate (%)	5.66	14.15	71.87	Exceptional performance.	
3		Percentage of arable land cultivated	60	68	65.2	Moderate progress recorded.	
4		Percentage of New Industries Established					
		i. Agriculture	20.61	20.18	30.17	Sectoral shift toward Agribusiness.	
		ii. Industry	24.43	24.43	16.59	Decline in industrial share.	
		iii. Service	54.96	54.96	53.24	Stable service sector base.	
5		Percentage of New Jobs Created					
		iv. Agriculture	29.94	43.19	52.12	Primary source of new employment.	
		v. Industry	20.96	17.77	10.1	Reduced industrial job creation.	
		vi. Service	49.1	39.04	37.78	Near target achievement.	
6		Women with access to institutional credit	62.25	82	75.38	Improvement in financial inclusion.	
7	Social Development	Net Enrollment Ratio					
		i. Primary	90	100	43.66	Significant gap remains.	
		ii. JHS	90	100	68.21	Moderate enrollment levels.	
		iii. SHS	90	100	48.09	Need for enrollment drives.	
8		Gender Parity Index					
		i. Kindergarten	0.98	1	0.96	Near parity.	

S/N	Development Dimension	Indicators	2021 Baseline	2022-2025 Target	Cumulative Achievement (2025)	Remarks
		ii. Primary	0.97	1	1	Target achieved.
		iii. JHS	1.03	1	1.02	Balanced representation.
		iv. SHS	0.95	1	0.96	Stable parity levels.
		Completion Rate				
9		i. Kindergarten	87	100	77.56	Improvement needed.
		ii. Primary	79.08	100	102.35	Target exceeded.
		iii. JHS	95.24	100	88.22	Stable completion rates.
		iv. SHS	26.87	100	33.91	Moderate progress.
		Pass Rate (%)				
10		JHS	70.08	100	81.4	Significant improvement.
		SHS	26.87	100	33.91	Low but improving.
		Pupil-to-Classroom Ratio				
11		Kindergarten	47	35:01:00	52.21:1	Infrastructure pressure.
		Primary	67	35:01:00	50.83:1	High classroom density.
		JHS	78	35:01:00	54.59:1	Above target density.
		Pupil-to-Trained Teacher Ratio				
12		Kindergarten	25:01:00	40:08:00	60:02:00	Staffing constraints.
		Primary	21:01	40:08:00	66:04:00	High teacher workload.
		JHS	14:01	40:08:00	48:06:00	Moderate staffing levels.
		Functional Health Facilities (%)				
13		i. CHP Compound	43.75	100	100	Target achieved.

S/N	Development Dimension	Indicators	2021 Baseline	2022-2025 Target	Cumulative Achievement (2025)	Remarks
		ii. Clinic	6.25	100	5.56	Low proportional share.
		iii. Health Centre	6.26	100	5.57	Stable distribution.
		iv. Hospital	6.26	100	5.58	Facility coverage maintained.
14		Per capita OPD attendance	0.49	0.12	0.26	Utilization improved from 2022.
15		Doctor-to-population ratio	1:12,065	1:25,452	1:22,271	Better than target ceiling.
16		Nurse-to-population ratio	0.541667	0.543055556	0.549305556	Stable staffing ratio.
17		Children immunised (Penta 3) %	84.3	26.9	56.19	Moderate immunization coverage.
18		Malaria case fatality rate	0.06	0	19.56	Area for critical intervention.
19		Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality	0.12	0	0	Target achieved.
20		HIV prevalence rate	0.02	0.36	0.27	Within target limits.
21		Functional emergency teams (%)	100	100	100	High operational readiness.
22		Maternal mortality ratio	0	0	0	Target maintained.
23		Malnutrition Prevalence (%)				
24		Wasting	0.02	0	2	Higher than baseline.
25		Underweight	0.036	0	3.6	Increased prevalence.
26		Stunting	0.05	0	5	Above target.
27		Tested positive for COVID-19 (%)	0.005	0.00003	0	Full containment achieved.
28		Valid NHIS Card Proportion (%)				
29		Indigents	6.9	8.63	35.91	Target exceeded by 4x.

S/N	Development Dimension	Indicators	2021 Baseline	2022-2025 Target	Cumulative Achievement (2025)	Remarks
30		Aged (70+)	4.43	4.62	30.66	Strong coverage for elderly.
31		Under 18 Years	9.78	43.4	101.26	Exceptional registration drive.
32		Pregnant Women	9	62.5	48.23	Target exceeded significantly.
33		Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	0	8	8	Institutional capacity for integrated services strengthened.
34		Proportion of case workers trained in child protection/family welfare	0%	1	35	Significant leap in professionalizing social work workforce.
35		Number of child violence cases benefitting from social services	15	80	48	60% of target met; requires intensified case management.
36		Number of children reached by social work/social services	5000	800	698	Effective outreach despite reduced target parameters.
37		Number of people reached with child protection/SGBV info	563	300	2295	Massive success in community sensitization and advocacy.
38		Number of households with adolescent girls benefitting from LEAP	50	1950	1800	92% of target reached, expanding the social safety net.
39		Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	5	48	28	Logistical and transport constraints limited monitoring frequency.

S/N	Development Dimension	Indicators	2021 Baseline	2022-2025 Target	Cumulative Achievement (2025)	Remarks
40		Number of referrals received from GHS	0	20	95	Strong institutional synergy between Health and Social sectors.
41		Number of meetings organised to discuss integrated services	0	4	4	Regular coordination established via the DPCU.
42		Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	538	500	435	Sustained focus on adolescent health and safety.
43		Number of CP/SGBV cases referred and followed up	5	5	4	High follow-up rate ensures victim support.
44		Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	4	6	4	Ongoing engagement with development partners maintained.
45		Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	6	10	19	Successful reintegration and family tracing efforts.
46		Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	1	0	2	Rigorous monitoring led to closure of non-compliant homes.
47		Number of children placed in foster care	5	5	3	Cultural factors and vetting processes limit placement rates.
48		Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water	62%	90%	89%	Major improvement in rural and urban water security.

S/N	Development Dimension	Indicators	2021 Baseline	2022-2025 Target	Cumulative Achievement (2025)	Remarks
49		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	18.66%	50%	90%	Transformative leap in sanitation through SIP and community led programs.
50		Percentage of Food vendors registered (%)	92	100	99.78	High regulatory compliance.
51		Percentage of Food vendors screened (%)	32	100	49.1	Moderate public health screening.
52	Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Percentage of Electricity Coverage				
53		District Total	64.1	80	76	Near target achievement.
54		Rural	19.3	30.3	28.68	Steady rural electrification.
55		Access to improved sanitation (%)	18.86	50	51.62	Target achieved.
56		Access to basic sanitation (%)	68	88	84.93	High sanitation accessibility.
57		Solid waste collection (%)	75.93	100	99.97	High efficiency achieved.
58		Sustainable safe water access (%)	74	90	78	Steady progress recorded.
59		Road network in good condition (%)	18.66	50	28.76	Infrastructure gap remains.
60	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage of Birth Registration				
61		Male	24.1	54.39	48.2	Near target.
62		Female	25.9	45.61	51.8	Target exceeded.

S/N	Development Dimension	Indicators	2021 Baseline	2022-2025 Target	Cumulative Achievement (2025)	Remarks
63		IGF generated (%)	54.84	100	99.04	Target effectively achieved.
64		Medium term Plan Implemented %	85%	100%	86%	Stable implementation rate.
65		Fully Vaccinated Population (%)	44	95	73	Steady vaccination progress.
66		Projects Completed on Schedule (%)	58	100	96	Massive improvement in M&E.
67		Joint Planning Points Implemented %	48	100	94	High coordination efficiency.
68		Reduction in Implementation Challenges	74	100	48	Institutional hurdles remain.
69		Percentage of action plan implemented	85%	100.00%	94.90%	Strong final year performance.
70		Emergency	Percentage of communities affected by disaster			
71	Bushfire		0.01	0	0	Prevention successful.
72	Floods		0.03	0	0.06	Resilience measures needed.
73	Wind/Rainstorm		0.01	0	0.001	High climate readiness.
74	Fully Vaccinated Population (%)		44	95	73	Steady vaccination progress.

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

From the table 2.0 above, the Performance Review table for the 2022-2025 medium-term, which assesses the cumulative achievement against set targets across Economic, Social, Environmental, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, Emergency Planning and Response (Including COVID-19 Recovery Plan) Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation development dimensions.

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

The performance of the Awutu Senya District Assembly during the 2025 fiscal year is evaluated through a holistic analysis of 52 core indicators. These metrics are categorized into five strategic development dimensions, highlighting the District's progress in translating the Medium-Term Development Plan into measurable community impact.

I. Economic Development

The district successfully prioritized agricultural resilience and job creation, meeting or exceeding nearly all targets in this dimension.

- **Stable Food Production:** Total output for staples saw exceptional growth, specifically for Maize (7.13 mt), Cassava (56.94 mt), Yam (0.2 mt), Plantain (0.4 mt), and Sweet Potato (0.21 mt).
- **Commercial & Cash Crops:** High-value crops maintained strong commercial performance, with Pineapple (10.89 mt), Coconut (15.89 mt), Cocoa (7.96 mt), Mango (0.37 mt), and Oil Palm (0.02 mt) exceeding their cumulative targets.
- **Livestock Expansion:** The livestock sector recorded significant growth across Cattle (2.16%), Sheep (4.4%), Goat (7.81%), and Pig (5.8%) production, with Poultry (71.87%) achieving an unprecedented change from the baseline.
- **Land & Industry:** The District cultivated 65.2% of its arable land. Sectoral establishment shifted toward Agribusiness (30.17%), while Industry (16.59%) and Services (53.24%) remained core components of the economic base.
- **Employment & Credit:** Agriculture served as the primary employment driver, creating 52.12% of new jobs, followed by Services (37.78%) and Industry (10.1%). Furthermore, 75.38% of women successfully accessed institutional credit.

II. Social Development

Social interventions were anchored by the expansion of health coverage and the promotion of educational parity.

- **Educational Enrollment:** Net enrollment ratios for Primary (43.66%), JHS (68.21%), and SHS (48.09%) indicate significant gaps that require future intervention.
- **Academic Performance:** The **JHS pass rate (81.4%)** showed marked improvement over the baseline, while the **SHS pass rate (33.91%)** remains a long-term area for focus.
- **Completion & Parity:** The District achieved 100% Gender Parity at the Primary level. Completion rates reached 102.35% for Primary and 88.22% for JHS, though SHS completion (33.91%) reflects higher attrition.
- **Infrastructure Pressure:** High pupil-to-classroom ratios—specifically 52.21:1 for Kindergarten, 50.83:1 for Primary, and 54.59:1 for JHS—underscore a critical need for additional classroom blocks.
- **Staffing Ratios:** Pupil-to-trained teacher ratios stood at 60:2 for Kindergarten, 66:4 for Primary, and 48:6 for JHS.
- **Health Facility Functionality:** The Assembly achieved 100% functionality for CHPS compounds. Other facilities, including Clinics (5.56%), Health Centres (5.57%), and Hospitals (5.58%), maintained stable proportional coverage.
- **Clinical Outcomes:** The District achieved its goal of zero malaria case fatalities for children under five and zero institutional maternal mortality. However, the general malaria fatality rate (19.56%) and malnutrition markers like stunting (5%) and underweight (3.6%) identify residual public health challenges.
- **Disease & Emergency Control:** The District successfully maintained 100% functional emergency teams and zero new COVID-19 cases. HIV prevalence was controlled at 0.27%, and 56.19% of children were immunized with Penta 3.
- **Social Protection (NHIS):** Valid NHIS card registration was exceptional, particularly for Under-18s (101.26%), Pregnant Women (48.23%), Indigents (35.91%), and the Aged (30.66%).
- The data indicates that its most significant breakthroughs in **inter-institutional referrals (GHS to Social Welfare)** and **public sensitization (SGBV)**. While physical infrastructure like water and sanitation saw a massive cumulative achievement of **89% and 90%**

respectively, the qualitative aspect of social work (outreach visits and foster care) was slightly hampered by the logistical challenges (lack of vehicles) identified in the previous capacity audit.

III. Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements

This dimension focused on utility expansion and sanitation efficiency to improve living standards.

- **Utility Access:** District-wide electricity coverage reached 76%, with rural electrification hitting 28.68%. Streetlight coverage reached a high of 62%.
- **WASH & Sanitation:** Access to improved sanitation services (51.62%) and basic sanitation (84.93%) exceeded baseline targets. Solid waste collection (99.97%) and latrine coverage (46.81%) reflected high administrative efficiency.
- **Water & Food Safety:** Sustainable access to safe water reached 78%. Regulatory compliance for food safety was high, with 99.78% of vendors registered and 97.56% certified, though only 49.1% were screened.
- **Physical Infrastructure:** The **road network in good condition (28.76%)** represents the most significant infrastructure gap relative to the 50% target.

IV. Governance, Accountability, and M&E

The Assembly demonstrated mature institutional coordination and fiscal transparency in 2025.

- **Vital Statistics:** Birth registrations were balanced between Males (48.2%) and Females (51.8%).
- **Fiscal & Plan Implementation:** The Assembly implemented 98.9% of its Annual Action Plan and 86% of its Medium-Term Plan, supported by a robust 99.04% IGF generation rate.
- **M&E Maturity:** Implementation velocity reached 94.9%, and 96% of development projects were completed on schedule. High coordination was further evidenced by the implementation of 94% of joint planning action points.

- **Institutional Improvement:** While institutional implementation challenges were reduced by 48%, M&E findings informed 65% of key development decisions.

V. Emergency Planning and Response

Resilience to natural disasters remained high, with effectively zero impact from bushfires (0%) and windstorms (0.001%), although floods (0.06%) required minor interventions. The District also recorded a 73% vaccination rate against key infectious diseases.

Based on the comprehensive performance review and the strategic gaps identified in the 2022-2025 Annual Progress Report, the implications, challenges, and proposed solutions for the next Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) are outlined below:

I. Strategic Implications

- **Economic Stagnation Risk:** A failure to transition from primary agriculture to agro-processing may result in "locked capital," where increased yields (such as the 7.13 mt of Maize) do not translate into higher district revenue or industrial growth.
- **Human Capital Deficit:** Persistent low completion rates at the SHS level (33.91%) and high classroom density (54.59:1 at JHS) threaten the long-term quality of the District's workforce.
- **Infrastructure Decay:** Allowing the road network to remain at only 28.76% in good condition will continue to increase transport costs for farmers and discourage private investment in rural areas.
- **Fiscal Vulnerability:** Continued heavy reliance on the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) leaves the District's capital agenda vulnerable to central government liquidity delays.

II. Critical Challenges

- **Funding Gaps:** The District faces a documented funding deficit of GHC 13,920,000.00, which hinders the completion of high-cost sectors like roads and security.

- **Capital Diversion:** The trend of utilizing Internally Generated Funds (IGF) for recurrent expenditures, such as payroll for IGF-funded staff, continues to stall projects like the NHIS Phase II facility.
- **Logistical Degradation:** The significant degradation of the Assembly's fleet (worn tires and mechanical failures) limits revenue mobilization and effective site monitoring by the Works Department.
- **Administrative Bottlenecks:** Persistent delays in departmental reporting and internal communication continue to impact the Assembly's ability to execute time-sensitive tasks.

III. Proposed Solutions for the 2026–2029 Plan

- **"Capital-First" Fiscal Policy:** Institutionalize a policy of allocating a higher percentage of IGF toward capital projects while strictly enforcing the digitalization of revenue mobilization to seal leakages.
- **Completion-First Strategy:** Prioritize the 100% completion and commissioning of all rolled-over projects (e.g., the 6-Unit Classroom Block at 38%) before initiating new infrastructure.
- **Digitalization of Development Controls:** Deploy mobile and digital tools to enhance the efficiency of building permits and property rate collection to bridge the GHC 13.9M funding gap.
- **Logistical Optimization:** Establish a dedicated vehicle maintenance fund and a centralized vehicle pool to ensure monitoring and revenue teams have the necessary tools for field oversight.
- **Mainstreaming Popular Participation (P2):** Transition to a digitalized Community Scorecard system to allow for real-time citizen feedback, thereby improving project sustainability and public trust.
- **Educational Retention Drives:** Launch targeted enrollment and retention campaigns specifically for the SHS level to match the high success seen in Primary completion (102.35%).

Table 2.1 Details on the DMTDP 2022-2025 Plan Implementation

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	2022-2025	
	Plan	Exec
Economic Development	125	121
Social Development	206	190
Environmental, Infrastructural and Human Development	142	130
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	198	191
Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	27	27
Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	40	40
Total	738	708

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

The district’s performance in executing its planned activities during the 2022–2025 cycle demonstrates a high level of operational efficiency despite the financial constraints noted in the previous sections. Out of a total of **738 planned activities**, the district successfully executed **699**, representing a robust overall implementation rate of **94.7%**.

The district achieved near-perfect execution in the **Economic Development** and **Governance** sectors, with achievement rates of **96.8%** and **96.5%** respectively. These high figures reflect the Assembly’s success in maintaining agricultural extension services, local economic initiatives, and statutory institutional meetings. Most notably, the district recorded a **100% execution rate** in both **Emergency Planning and Response** and **Implementation Coordination (M&E)**, indicating that the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) remained fully active in its monitoring mandates and disaster management throughout the period.

While the **Social Development** and **Infrastructural** dimensions saw slightly lower completion rates (**92.2%** and **91.5%**), these still represent strong performance given the **GHS 11.4m shortfall** in the Main DACF. The 39 unexecuted activities primarily represent capital-intensive physical projects—such as the construction of CHPS compounds and school blocks—which were deferred to avoid the accumulation of further judgment debts

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

and interest on delayed certificates. These outstanding 39 activities have been critically reviewed and, where still relevant, have been integrated into the **2026–2029 "Reset" Agenda** to ensure they are finally realized for the benefit of the communities.

2.3: Financial Performance (2022-2025)

The financial performance review for the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan is a crucial assessment of the District Assembly's capacity to mobilize and utilize the resources necessary to execute its planned programs. This review section analyzes the effectiveness of the revenue mobilization strategy by comparing the total planned estimates (A) against the total amounts actually received (B) across all funding sources, revealing the resulting financial variance (C). The overall objective is to understand the reliability of different funding streams and their corresponding impact on the implementation rate of the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) and the district's long-term development trajectory.

Table 2.2 Financial Performance (2022-2025)

FUNDING SOURCES			
SOURCES OF REVENUE	Total estimates of plan (A)	Total amount received(B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
DACF	23,111,451.09	11,691,143.86	11,420,307.23
DACF- RFG	1,386,213.00	0.00	1,386,213.00
MP's CF	1,300,000.00	1,159,954.02	140,045.98
IGF	2,681,505.26	2,809,463.70	(127,958.44)
MSHAP/HIV	15,000.00	38,133.12	(23,133.12)
PWDs CF	170,000.00	375,433.38	(205,433.38)
UNICEF	70,000.00	20,125.00	49,875.00
GPSNP	2,255,444.23	0.00	2,255,444.23
MAG	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOG	7,094,839.00	7,533,097.10	(438,258.10)
TOTAL	38,084,452.58	23,627,350.18	14,457,102.40

Source: Budget & Finance Depts., ASDA, 2025

The financial audit of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan reveals a complex fiscal landscape characterized by resilient local revenue mobilization and significant challenges in external transfer reliability. The district recorded an overall revenue achievement rate of **62.04%**, receiving **GHS 23,627,350.18** against a total plan estimate of

GHS 38,084,452.58. This left a cumulative funding variance of **GHS 14,457,102.40**, which directly impacted the completion rate of several capital-intensive projects.

2.2 Analysis of Successes and Constraints

The financial audit of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan reveals an overall revenue achievement rate of **62.04%**, with the district receiving **GHS 23,627,350.18** against an ambitious target of **GHS 38,084,452.58**. This resulted in a substantial cumulative funding variance of **GHS 14,457,102.40**, primarily driven by systemic shortfalls in central government transfers and donor-led grants. Despite these overarching gaps, the District demonstrated exceptional fiscal resilience in areas under its direct influence, notably exceeding its **Internally Generated Fund (IGF)** target with a **104.77%** achievement rate and successfully securing **GHS 7,533,097.10** in Government of Ghana (GoG) transfers—surpassing estimates by over **GHS 438,000**.

2.3.1: Internal Resilience and Targeted Success

The district’s performance highlights a stark contrast between localized efficiency and external dependencies. Remarkable success was recorded in managing specialized funds for vulnerable populations; the **MSHAP/HIV** fund achieved a **254.22%** success rate, while the **PWDs Common Fund** reached **220.84%** of its estimated target. These surpluses ensured that critical social protection interventions remained prioritized and well-funded throughout the period. Furthermore, the **MP’s Common Fund** maintained a steady performance at **89.23%**, reflecting improved local tax administration and heightened community compliance.

2.3.2: The "DACF Gap" and External Volatility

Conversely, the primary constraint to full plan implementation remained the high volatility of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF). The district faced a severe liquidity crisis in this area, recording a shortfall of over GHS 11.4M—an achievement rate of only 50.59%. This fiscal gap was further exacerbated by the non-release of DACF-RFG and GPSNP funds, which were intended to drive major infrastructure and safety net projects. This heavy reliance on centralized transfers, which are frequently subject to national-level fiscal

adjustments and delays, remains the most significant risk to the district's developmental stability.

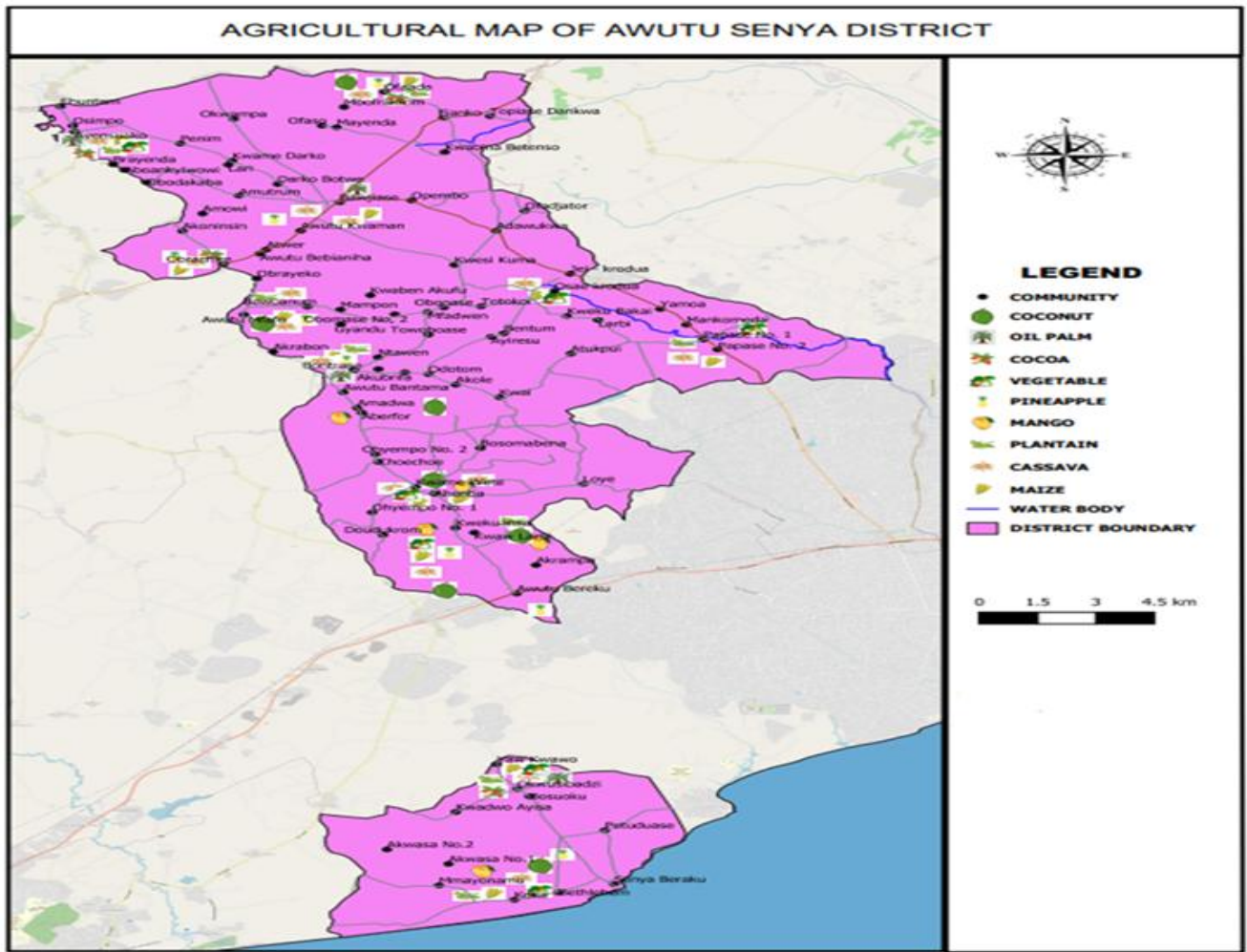
2.3.3: Lessons for the 2026–2029 MTDP

This performance analysis underscores the urgent need for a strategic shift toward fiscal autonomy. To reach the 40% IGF growth target set for the 2026–2029 period, the district will prioritize the Digital Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) to eliminate leakages and broaden the tax net. Additionally, the Assembly will aggressively pursue Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions. By diversifying revenue streams, the district aims to bridge the infrastructure funding gap and significantly reduce its exposure to the unpredictability of central government tranches.

2.4.0 Existing condition of Awutu Senya District of Thematic Maps

The spatial organization of the Awutu Senya District is a critical factor in its developmental trajectory. The existing conditions, as visualized through the district's thematic mapping, reveal a landscape in transition moving from a predominantly agrarian rural setting to an increasingly urbanized corridor. Understanding these spatial dynamics is essential for the effective implementation of the **2026–2029 MTDP**.

Figure 2.0 Agric. And Forestation



SOURCE: PPD, EXTRACT, ASDA, 2025

The agricultural map of the Awutu Senya District serves as a vital spatial baseline, revealing a highly diversified landscape characterized by distinct "commodity corridors." These corridors dictate the strategic direction for the Assembly, indicating exactly where resources must be channeled to achieve the productivity targets set. By analysing these spatial clusters, the Assembly can transition from general administration to a more targeted, evidence-based development approach.

A primary strategic implication derived from this spatial data is the necessity for commodity-led industrialization. The heavy concentration of cassava and pineapple in the

western and central zones, particularly around Bawjiase and Obrachire, provides the raw material base required for support

Such infrastructure is essential to ensure that the projected increase in cassava output, starting from a baseline of 56,940 MT, can reach processing centers efficiently without suffering from the high post-harvest losses that currently plague the hinterlands.

Furthermore, the southern enclave near Senya Beraku presents a unique opportunity for coastal-agricultural integration. The map highlights a significant presence of mango and coconut in this area, implying a need for specialized extension services that differ from the root-crop focus of the northern and central zones

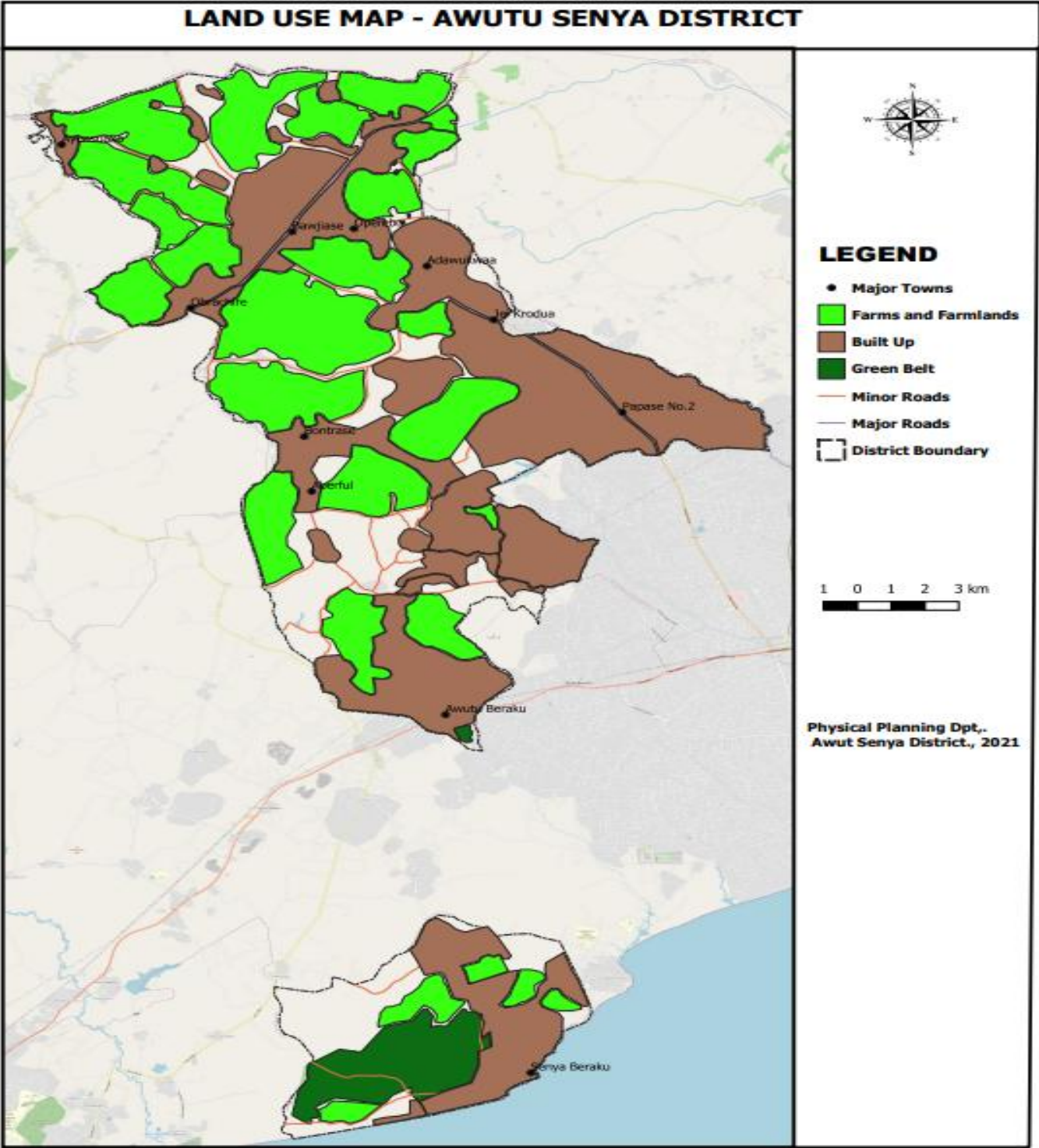
However, the implementation of these goals faces significant challenges, most notably the preservation of arable land. With an arable land use baseline already at 65.20%, the map shows that cultivation is nearly district-wide. As urban sprawl intensifies from the Kasoa and Accra axis, the Assembly's Physical Planning Department faces the critical challenge of preventing residential encroachment on high-yield pineapple and maize zones. Achieving the target of 30% property valuation by the end of the planning cycle will be essential in establishing a comprehensive land register to legally protect these strategic agricultural zones from unplanned urbanization.

Additional implementation bottlenecks include logistical constraints and water security. The map reveals that many cocoa and plantain clusters are located deep within the district's interior, where road conditions currently sit

at a low 28% baseline. Failure to reach the 49% improvement target directly undermines projected crop yields by leaving farmers isolated from competitive markets. Moreover, as most agricultural zones remain rain-fed, the district remains vulnerable to climate variability. Moving forward, the Assembly must address the challenge of providing small-scale irrigation to protect vegetable

and maize clusters, ensuring that the spatial potential shown on the map translates into consistent economic growth.

Figure 2.1 Land Use Map of Awutu Senya District



SOURCE: PPD, EXTRACT, ASDA, 2025

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

The map reveals that Farms and Farmlands (light green) occupy a vast majority of the district's landmass, particularly in the northern and central regions. This spatial distribution confirms the district's status as a major agricultural hub for crops like cassava and maize. However, the scattered nature of these green patches indicates that farming areas are increasingly being interrupted by residential development. Protecting these zones is essential for achieving the Goal 1: Sustainable Agricultural Growth targets, which aim to increase crop yields significantly by 2029.

The Built-Up areas (brown) show a clear trend of expansion along major road corridors and around key townships like Bawjiase, Bontrase, and Awutu Beraku. This urban sprawl is a direct result of the district's 3.1% annual population growth and its proximity to the Greater Accra region. As these brown zones expand into former farmlands, there is a rising demand for the 210 km of road reshaping and the 15 new school blocks planned for the 2026–2029 period. This map serves as a blueprint for where the District Assembly must prioritize new utility extensions and sanitation services.

A critical feature of the district's geography is the Green Belt (dark green) located near the coastal tip of Senya Beraku. This area acts as a vital ecological buffer and is the primary focus for the district's conservation efforts. Given the recent data showing an annual forest loss of 41 hectares, the Physical Planning Department must strictly enforce zoning in this area to prevent unauthorized construction. Maintaining this belt is a prerequisite for the district's climate resilience and flood mitigation goals, such as the planned dredging of 24 sites to protect the built environment from erosion.

The network of Major and Minor Roads illustrated on the map provides the framework for the district's connectivity. Most minor roads are concentrated in the central farming areas, highlighting the need for the 65 new culverts and bridges scheduled for construction. By improving these links between the light green "production zones" and the brown "market zones," the Assembly can ensure that the local economy thrives. This map proves that a balanced approach—one that protects the Green Belt while guiding urban expansion—is the only way to achieve sustainable development through 2029.

Figure 2.2 Settlement Map



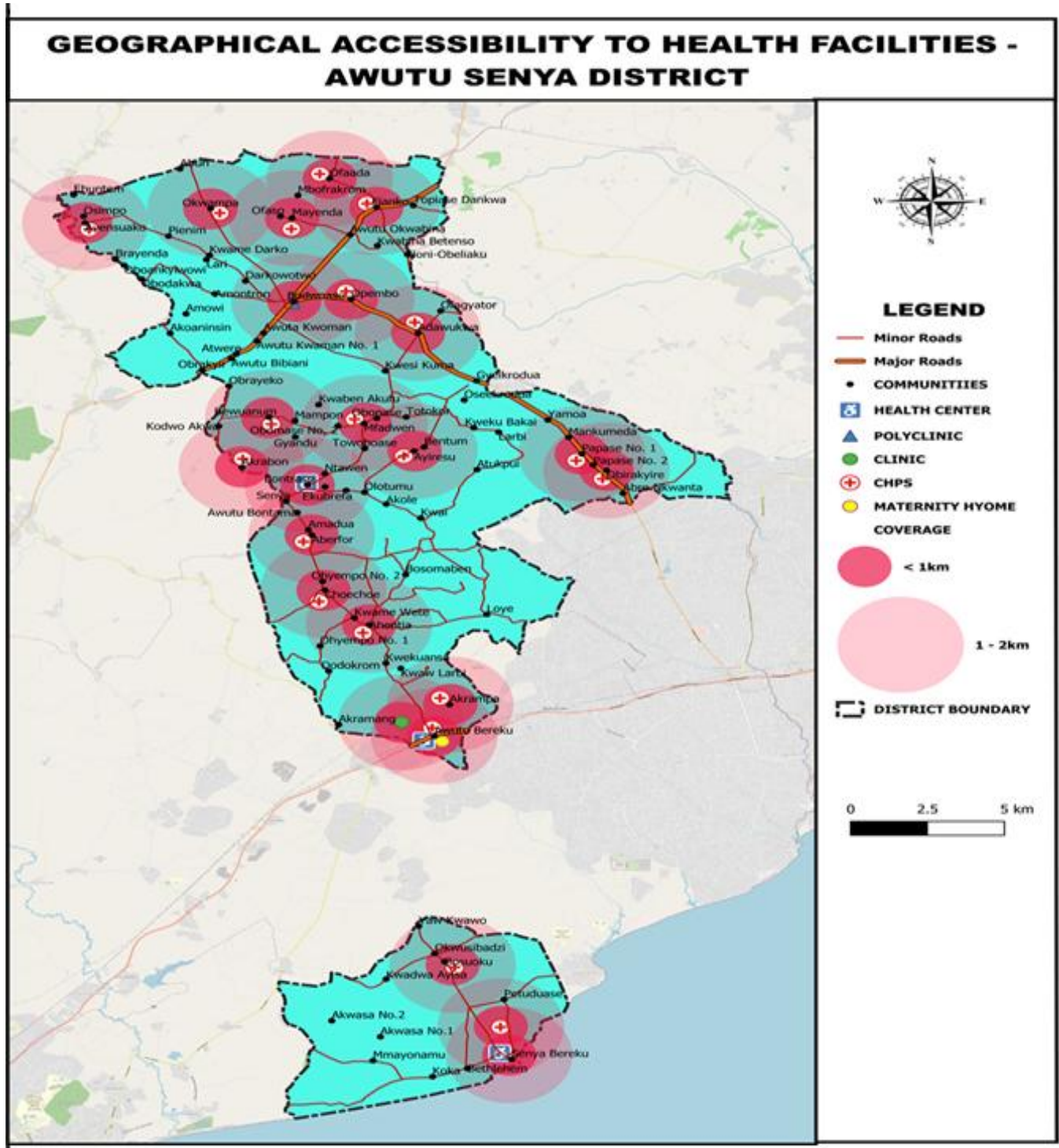
SOURCE: PPD, EXTRACT, ASDA, 2025

The spatial organization of the Awutu Senya District is defined by a distinct hierarchy of settlements, with the population concentrated in key urban hubs amidst a vast network of

rural communities. Bawjiase stands as the district's primary urban node in the northern section, commanding the largest population concentration with over 20,000 residents. Along the southern coast, Awutu Bereku and Senya Beraku serve as significant secondary urban centers, while Nkwadum functions as a central-western urban hub; all three of these locations fall within the 5,001 to 20,000 population bracket. These high-density nodes are the strategic focal points for the proposed 24-hour economy initiatives and major administrative infrastructure expansion.

In contrast to these urban centers, the district's interior is populated by numerous rural settlements, such as Obrachire, Bontrase, and Kweku Kuma, where individual populations generally remain below 5,000. While these areas are the primary engines for agricultural production, their dispersed nature presents a significant logistical challenge for equitable service delivery. Consequently, the district's planning framework for the upcoming cycle prioritizes an extensive road-reshaping project to link these rural "food baskets" to the larger urban markets, alongside a balanced distribution of STEM laboratories and CHPS compounds to bridge the gap between rural and urban dwellers.

Figure 2.3: Health Facilities Map

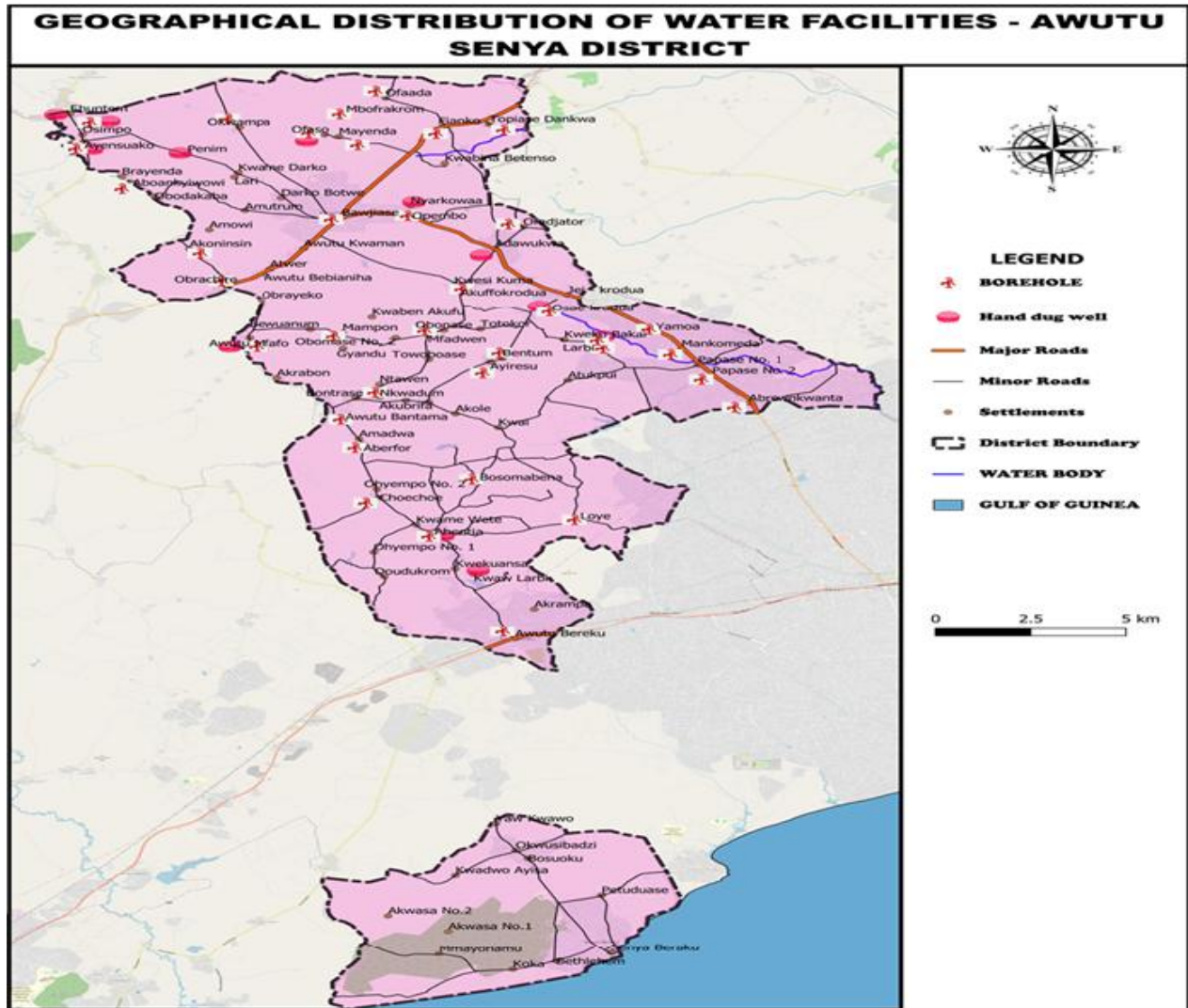


SOURCE: PPD, EXTRACT, ASDA, 2025

The maps show that the district is currently organized around a few high-growth urban hubs, led by Bawjiase with over 20,000 residents, and supported by secondary centers like Senya Beraku, Awutu Bereku, and Oklu Nkwanta. While these urban areas have relatively good access to health centers and polyclinics with a 2km service reach, the majority of the district remains rural, with many small villages of fewer than 5,000 residents relying on smaller CHPS compounds that only cover a 1km radius.

The existing gaps identified particularly in the north around Ofaada and Fianko, and in the east near Mankomeda define the priorities for the 2026–2029 period. To address these spatial inequalities, the upcoming plan focuses on "infrastructure-led growth" by reshaping 100km of roads to connect isolated rural "food baskets" to urban health and market hubs. By upgrading facilities in central rural spots like Mayenda and utilizing the 2025 data to target underserved zones, the district aims to bridge the rural-urban service divide over the next four years.

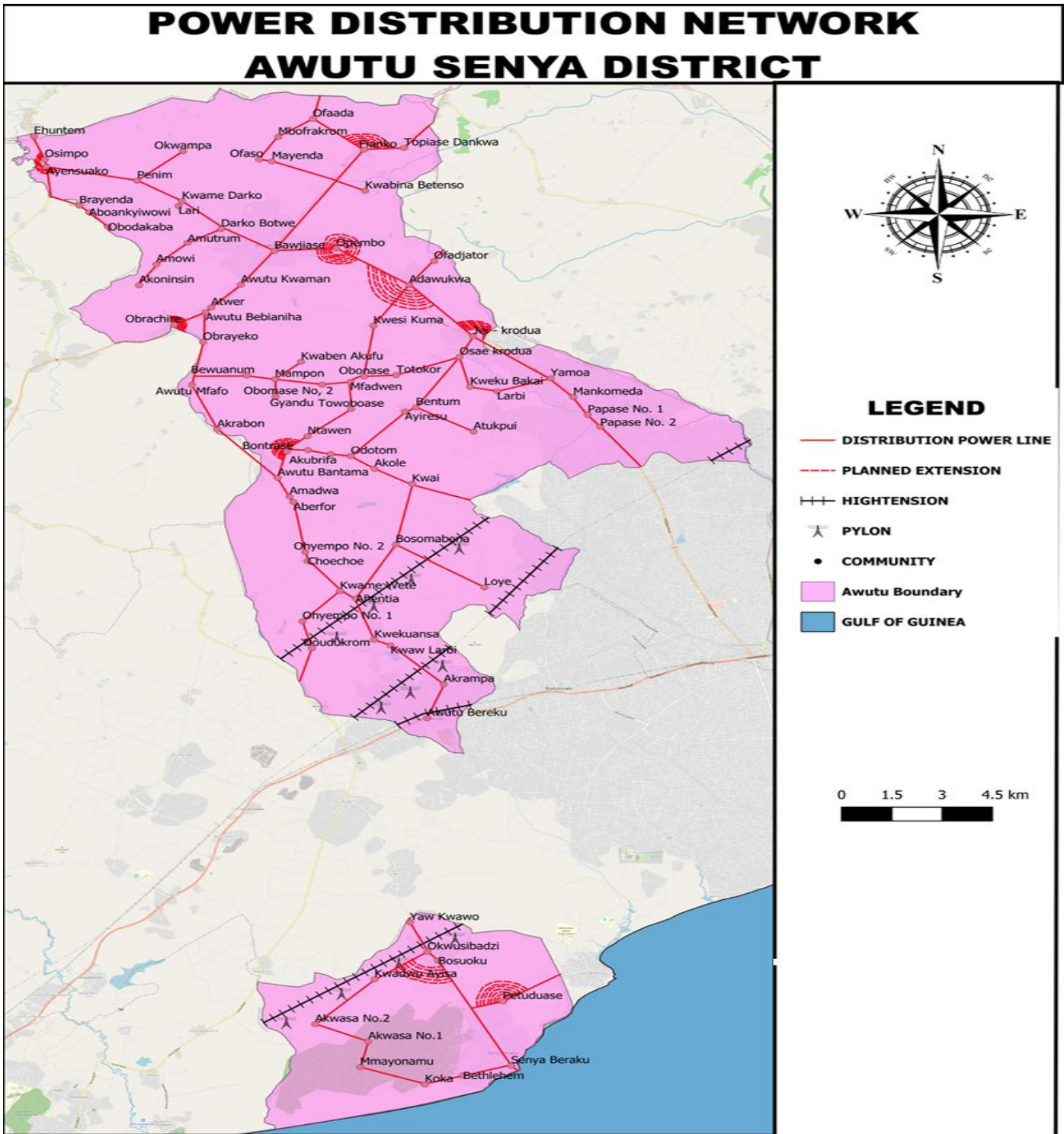
Figure 2.4: Water Facilities



SOURCE: PPD, EXTRACT, ASDA, 2025

The district's water security is currently challenged by a significant failure rate among its handpumps. Of the 124 facilities detailed in this sample, approximately 44% (54 units) are currently non-functional, which impacts the district's goal of maintaining a consistent 1km service reach.

Figure 2.5: Power Distribution Network



SOURCE: PPD, EXTRACT, ASDA, 2025

The spatial distribution of energy infrastructure across the district reveals a network centred on major urban nodes and primary transport corridors. A high-tension power line traverses the central and southern sections of the district, serving as the backbone for the broader power distribution network. The existing distribution lines are most concentrated around the primary urban hubs and extend along the major road networks, while planned extensions are targeted toward underserved communities in both the northern and southern coastal sectors. This strategic layout demonstrates an ongoing effort to expand grid access and improve reliability for the district's growing population and its commercial centres.

2.4.1: Demographic Characteristics

2.4.2: Population Density

The 2021 Population and Housing Census estimated the population of the district to be 161,640, accounting for 3.9 percent of the population of the Central Region. About 48.4% percent (78,219) of the population are males while 51.6% percent (83,241) are females. Using a growth rate of 3.1%, the 2029 population of the district is projected to be 195,690 with 94,714 being males and 100,976 being females

2.4.3: Age distribution

The age picture of the District depicts a youthful population. The total labour force (15-64 years) is 53.9 percent of the total population while the elderly population (65 years and older) is 4.7 percent. The age dependency ratio is therefore 85.5. The district total age dependency of 85.5 dependents (child and old age) to 100 working population is quite high. The dependency ratio is relatively high for the male population (90.9) than the female population (80.9).

2.4.4: Housing characteristic

The housing stock of Awutu Senya District 40,410 units accounting for approximately 3.9 percent of the total population of the Central Region. For the current 2025 estimated population of 177,852, the required housing stock is 44,463 units.

Regional Scaling: Given that the district's housing stock requirement for 2021 was approximately 40,410 units.

Based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census data for the Awutu Senya District and the Central Region, the average household size is approximately 4.0 persons per household. This occupancy ratio is a critical metric used by the District Assembly to calculate current and future housing requirements with the 2021 baseline, with a population of 161,640, the district required approximately 40,410 housing units.

2.4.5: Tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The compound houses remain the predominant dwelling type, accounting for 59.6% of all units, while separate houses (30.7%) and semi-detached houses (5.1%) serve the remainder of the district's expanding population. Ownership continues to be primarily informal and localized, with 63.2% of units owned by household members and 19.6% by relatives, though the demand for the projected 45,694 required units has sustained the share of other private individual owners at 14.9%. Conversely, the formal housing market remains underdeveloped, with public or government ownership and mortgage-based schemes each stagnating at a marginal 0.6%, necessitating continued reliance on family-led construction to maintain the district standard of 4.0 persons per household.

2.4.6: Room Occupancy

The room occupancy in the district reflects a significant degree of congestion, with single rooms constituting 54.9% of sleeping rooms occupied by households. This pressure is

notably high among larger families, where 12.1% of households with ten or more members are confined to a single room. As the population grows to 182,775, this existing pressure on the housing stock where 45,694 units were now required continues to strain the district's ability to lower occupancy density. Consequently, achieving the planning standard of 4.0 persons per household remains a core challenge, particularly in urban circuits where the density is reaching 754.0 persons/km².

2.4.7: Utilities and household facilities

The utilities and household facilities in the district are characterized by high levels of electrification but significant reliance on traditional fuel sources. Electricity from the national grid remains the primary source of lighting for 83.6% of dwelling units. However, cooking fuel remains predominantly biomass-based, with 40.0% of households using wood and 34.7% using charcoal, while the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) has grown to 21.5%. Regarding water access, the 2021 PHC baseline shows that 35.7% of households rely on sachet water as their primary drinking source, while 34.2% utilize boreholes or tube wells. Sanitation remains a critical area for improvement, as 35.2% of households use public toilets and 10.6% still lack any facility, resorting to open defecation in bushes or on beaches. These figures highlight the urgent need for the District Assembly to expand the projected water and sanitation infrastructure to support the residents.

2.4.8: Waste disposal

In the current state of waste disposal remains a primary environmental concern as the district scales to meet the needs of 182,775 residents. The 2021 PHC data indicates that 73.5% of households dispose of solid waste at public dump sites (either in containers or open space), while only 3.5% have their waste collected directly from their homes. Liquid waste management shows a critical reliance on informal methods, with 42.0% of households throwing waste onto the compound and 29.7% throwing it onto the street or outside. With the projected daily solid waste generation reaching over 94 metric tonnes by 2026, these existing disposal patterns necessitate an urgent expansion of formal collection services and

the construction of engineered drainage systems to maintain the district's sanitation standards.

2.4.9: Religion

the district remains highly religious, with Christianity as the dominant faith, practiced by 83.6% of the population. Minority religious groups include Muslims at 10.5%, while those practicing Traditional religion or identifying with no religion account for 0.4% and 4.9% respectively. These inhabitants continue to observe sacred taboo days, which maintain significant socio-economic and spiritual importance by regulating farming activities, land use, and the protection of water bodies. As the population density increases toward 754.0 persons/km² by 2025, these traditional conservation practices remain vital tools for the District Assembly in managing natural resources and protecting the local ecosystem.

2.4.10: Age Sex composition

The age and sex composition of the district is characterized by a high proportion of children under 15 years, who now make up 39.5% of the population. The elderly population (65 years and older) remains a small minority at 3.8%. Females constitute the majority of the population at 51.6%, maintaining this lead across most age cohorts. This youthful structure places significant demand on educational and pediatric services on the total population

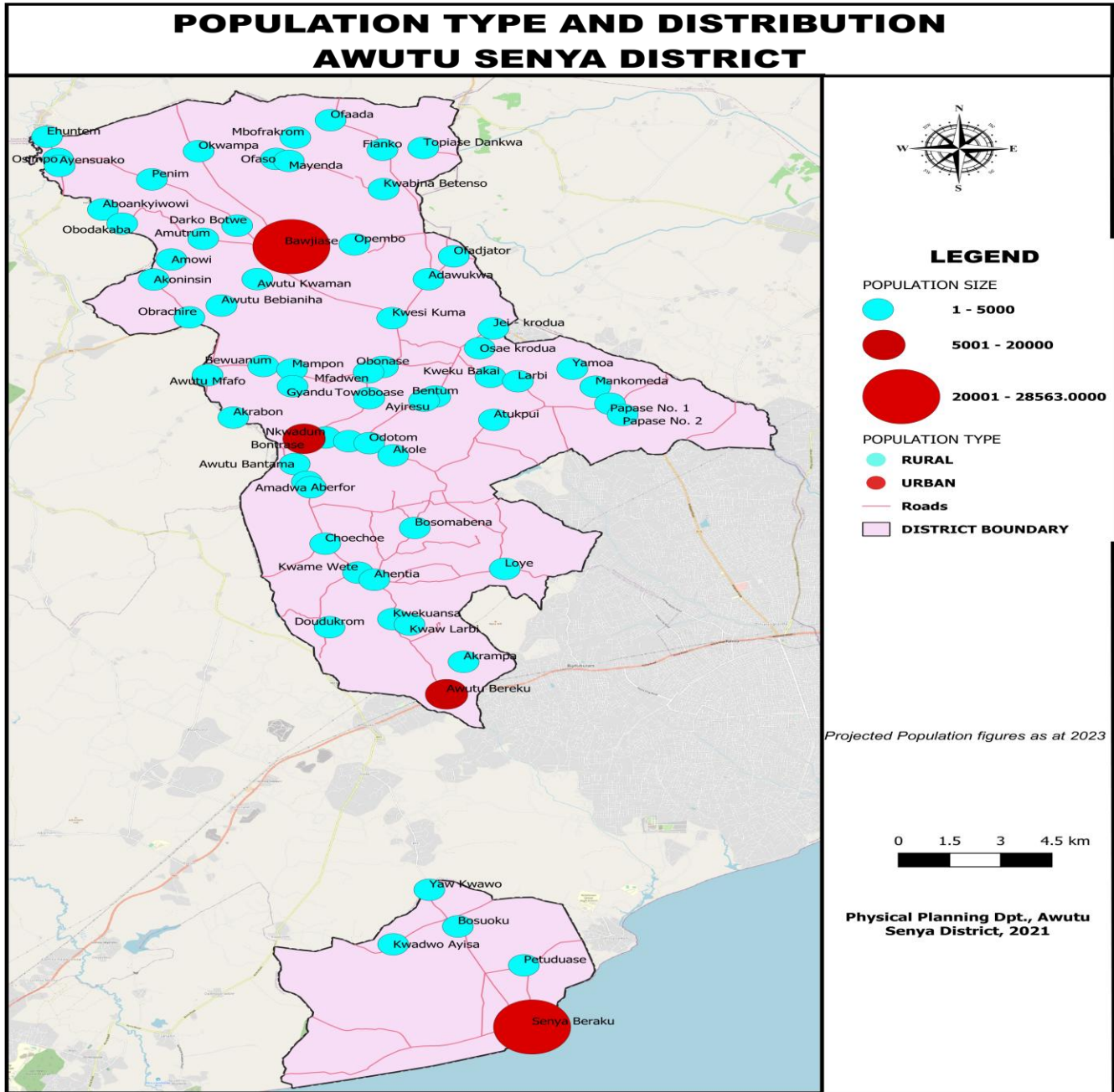
2.4.11: Occupation distribution

The occupational distribution in the district remains dominated by the Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishing sectors, which employ 44.9% of the working population. The majority of the populace are engaged in farming cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, and rubber, alongside other minor crops. The Service and Sales sector has emerged as the second-largest employer, accounting for 21.5% of the workforce, followed by Craft and Related Trades at 16.5%. Professional occupations, including teaching, banking, media journalism, and driving, continue to grow as the population reaches the 2025 projection of 182,775, reflecting a diversifying economy within the urbanizing circuits.

2.4.12: Population by Settlements

The population distribution across the Awutu Senya District reveals a distinctly uneven settlement hierarchy, with Senya Bereku (33,592), Bawjiase (20,882), and Awutu Beraku (14,534) emerging as the dominant urban nodes. These three settlements serve as the primary commercial and administrative hubs, while the majority of the district's 81 communities fall into smaller population categories, indicating a predominantly rural character with numerous villages scattered throughout the territory. As the district population grows these primary nodes continue to experience the highest growth pressure, necessitating targeted infrastructure development to support their roles as central service centres.

Figure 2.6: Hierarchy of Population and Settlement



SOURCE: PPD, EXTRACT, ASDA, 2025

2.4.13: Dependency ratio

The dependency structure of the district is defined by a significant youthful population and a smaller elderly cohort, creating a total dependency ratio that places considerable pressure on the working-age population. The 2021 Population and Housing Census data for the district shows a population of 63,780 for children under 15 years and 6,138 for the elderly aged 65 and above, while the economically productive population (15–64 years) stands at 91,542. This results in a dependency ratio where every 100 working-age individuals support approximately 76 dependents. As the total population increase, the demand for social services particularly education and healthcare for the young remains high, necessitating strategic investments

2.4.14: Physical characteristics

The physical landscape of the district is defined by a diverse topography and drainage system that significantly influences settlement patterns and agricultural productivity. The terrain is characterized by undulating lowlands and occasional hills, which are drained by a network of rivers and streams that flow toward the southern coastal plains. The climate and vegetation are predominantly tropical, with high rainfall patterns supporting the extensive tree cover that remains the district's dominant land feature. Underlying these features is a geological structure composed of minerals and soils that are well-suited for the cultivation of a wide variety of cash and food crops.

2.4.15: Topography and Drainage

The Awutu-Senya land is characterised by isolated undulating highlands. However, lowlands with isolated hills are the main land feature along the coastline of Senya.

Two major rivers, Ayensu and Okrudu drain into the sea and occasionally cause flooding during the rainy season. There are also streams and small rivers that traverse the lowland plains stretching from Winneba to coastal plains of Senya.

The topography of the district is generally low-lying with an undulating character that defines its drainage and settlement patterns. The district features several isolated highlands and swampy lowland areas, which influence the distribution of both urban nodes and rural agricultural zones. It is drained by a network of perennial rivers and streams that flow through the interior toward the southern coastal plains.

These perennial water bodies serve as a vital resource for the district's growing population. The existing river systems support the high concentration of water infrastructure, including boreholes and wells, found along major transport corridors and within the primary urban hubs. Furthermore, these water resources offer significant untapped potential for small-scale irrigation and aquaculture to enhance the productivity of the district's diverse agricultural sectors, including cocoa and oil palm.

2.4.16: Water Sources

The Awutu Senya West District possesses a diverse range of water sources that serve the domestic and agricultural needs of its residents. The spatial distribution of these resources is characterized by a heavy reliance on groundwater, with boreholes and hand-dug wells serving as the primary infrastructure for both high-density urban hubs and dispersed rural settlements.

Beyond groundwater, the district's perennial rivers and streams provide critical support for the agricultural sector, particularly for the cultivation of cash crops like cocoa and oil palm. While the southern coastal sector utilizes these water bodies for both domestic use and local livelihoods, the interior regions rely on them to sustain diverse crop production. Despite this abundance, the 2021 PHC baseline highlights that 35.7% of households have shifted toward sachet water as their primary drinking source, indicating a growing demand for treated water infrastructure as the population continues to expand.

2.4.17: Soil and soil types of the district

The district possesses a diverse range of soil types that define its agricultural productivity and spatial organization. The soil characteristics are categorized into four major associations that support the district's status as a "food basket" for its residents:

The geological foundation and soil composition of the District directly shape its physical landscape and economic activities during the period. The district is primarily underlain by Birimian rocks, consisting of granites and phyllites, which have significantly influenced an undulating topography that ranges in elevation between 15m and 100m above sea level. This geological arrangement informs the district's spatial planning, directing agricultural investments toward the interior where fertile soils are most prevalent while earmarking specialized coastal areas for industrial diversification.

The spatial distribution of these soil types creates distinct zones to support the residents and a population density of 754.0 persons/km². In the semi-deciduous forest areas, the soil is predominantly loamy-sandy, making it highly suitable for arable farming of crops such as pineapple, cassava, yam, maize, and citrus. In contrast, soils in the southern coastal zone are characterized by clay with high salinity. While these saline soils do not support extensive crop cultivation, they provide unique industrial opportunities for the ceramic and pottery sectors, particularly near high-density hubs like Senya Beraku.

2.4.18: Plant and animal life

The ecosystem of the district is home to a diverse array of plant and animal life, which currently underpins both its agricultural productivity and ongoing conservation efforts. The district's landscape is characterized by a dominant matrix of tree cover and semi-deciduous forest vegetation, providing a rich habitat that supports the district's status as a biological and agricultural "food basket" for its projected residents. This ecological diversity is further enhanced by the presence of perennial rivers like the Ayensu and Okrudu, which create wetland environments and support aquatic life, including species such as tilapia.

This biological wealth is being utilized to support a wide range of agricultural activities, from cash crops like cocoa and oil palm to various food staples. However, the spatial transformation of the district shows that these habitats are facing increased fragmentation

due to a significant rise in built-up areas and human activity. Consequently, balancing the needs of a population density reaching 754.0 persons/km² with the preservation of the district's diverse plant and animal species remains a critical priority for ensuring long-term environmental sustainability.

2.4.19: Vegetation

The vegetation of the district is made up of degraded semi-deciduous forest and coastal savannah grassland. About 70% of the district (almost all of the Northern part) is of semi-deciduous forest with cocoa, coconut and oil palm constituting the major crops cultivated. Forests enclaves are found in areas around Nyarkokwaa, Bontrase, Bawjiase and Osae-Krodua.

The savannah grassland is found along the Southern Coastal areas of Senya and its environs. Generally, 75.8% of households engaged in agricultural activities are into crop farming with 23.6 percent are engaged in livestock rearing. Tree planting and fish farming are undertaken by less than one percent of households in agriculture. The figure below shows the vegetation details of the District.

2.4.20: Relief and Drainage

The relief and drainage of the Awutu Senya West District are defined by a diverse topography that significantly influences the settlement patterns of its residents. The inland terrain is characterized by isolated, undulating highlands, which gradually give way to lowlands and hills along the coastline of Senya Beraku. This physical structure, ranging between 15m - 100m above sea level, creates a natural divide between the agricultural "food basket" interior and the coastal plains.

The district's drainage system is dominated by two major rivers, the Ayensu and the Okrudu, both of which flow southward into the sea. While these rivers are essential for the district's

ecosystem, they are known to cause occasional flooding during the double-maxima rainy seasons, particularly impacting communities along the N1 highway.

2.5.0: ECONOMY

2.5.1: Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

Assembly's Internally Generated Fund Performance for the year (2022-2025) plan period has significantly improved as a result of later part of 2025 boost in the revenue drive with constituted task force notwithstanding there are certain loopholes in the process of revenue collections. The district budgeted and amount of Ghs 6,616,151.37 and ended up mobilizing an amount of Ghs 6,401,872.09 with a variation of Ghs 214,279.28.

2.5.2: Local Economic Development (LED)

The Awutu Senya District possesses significant resource potential that can be harnessed to stimulate the local economy for its residents. Economic activities with strong potential for expansion include palm oil extraction, beekeeping, gari processing, soap making, and pottery. These initiatives are supported by the district's diverse soil types, such as the loamy-sandy soils in the forest zones that sustain pineapple and oil palm, as well as the high-salinity clay in the southern zones that offers specialized opportunities for the pottery industry.

To support the transition toward a more industrialized local economy, the district maintains adequate land specifically earmarked for artisanal and technological development. This spatial provision aims to enhance the activities of local artisans involved in fitting, carpentry, welding, vulcanizing, dressmaking, and sawmill operations. These production hubs are integrated into a spatial network where adequate market infrastructure already exists to absorb products and produce from citizens.

2.5.3: Agriculture

The district is predominantly an agrarian economy, where the primary economic activities include crop farming, livestock production, and specialized plantations. The district's agricultural sector is characterized by its diversity, producing significant volumes of cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, and pineapple, alongside staples like cassava, maize, and plantain. These activities are supported by the district's fertile loamy-sandy soils and perennial water systems, which sustain the interior "food basket" communities.

Agricultural and artisanal products are traded through a network of notable market centers, with Bawjiase serving as a primary urban commerce hub alongside secondary centers like Senya Beraku and Awutu Beraku. These markets attract large numbers of people from neighboring towns and rural settlements to transact agricultural goods, facilitated by the major road corridors that link production zones to these high-density nodes. This infrastructure is vital for the residents who depend on these local trade networks for both food security and income.

Regarding employment status, the district's labor force is divided between the formal and informal sectors. The informal sector constitutes the vast majority of the working population, approximately 70%, and is comprised of self-employed individuals, casual workers, contributing family workers, apprentices, and domestic employees. In contrast, the formal sector accounts for about 30% of the district's employment. This employment structure, coupled with a population density of 754.0 persons/km², underscores the need for continued investment in agricultural value chains and artisanal technology hubs to support the largely self-employed labor force.

2.5.4: Employment status in the district

The employment structure of the Awutu Senya District is characterized by a significant reliance on the informal economy to support its residents. Based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) categories, employment is broadly divided into formal and informal sectors, reflecting the diverse economic activities found throughout the district's urban hubs and rural zones.

The informal sector constitutes the vast majority of the district's labour force, accounting for approximately 70% of the working population. This sector is highly diverse, comprising

self-employed individuals, casual workers, contributing family workers, apprentices, and domestic employees. Many of these workers are engaged in the district's primary agrarian activities, such as cocoa, oil palm, and pineapple cultivation, as well as artisanal trades like carpentry, welding, and dressmaking.

In contrast, the formal sector represents about 30% of the working population. This group is typically concentrated in the major urban centres like Awutu Beraku, Bawjiase, and Senya Beraku, where they serve in administrative, educational, and health service roles. With a population density of 754.0 persons/km², the district's planning framework continues to focus on strengthening the informal sector through the development of artisanal technology hubs and improved market infrastructure to ensure sustainable livelihoods for the majority of its workforce.

2.6.0: SOCIAL

2.6.1: Education

Table 2.3: Number of Schools in the District

Type/Levels	No. Public	No. Private	Total No.
Pre-School	73	142	215
Primary Schools	73	142	215
J .H. S	71	134	205
S.H.S/Tech/Voc	5	0	5

SOURCE: EMIS/GES DIRECTORATE, ASDA, 2025

The data reveals a striking reliance on the private sector for basic education (Pre-School through J.H.S). At the Pre-School and Primary levels, private schools (142) are nearly double the number of public schools (73). This trend continues in Junior High School, where private institutions (134) outnumber public ones (71). This suggests that private entrepreneurs are currently the primary drivers of educational access in the district's foundational years.

Table 2.4: School Enrolment for 2023/202

Type/Levels	Public Schools			Private Schools		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Pre-School	4,534	2,255	2,279	7,760	3765	3995
Primary Schools	16,533	8,400	8,133	10,552	5270	5282
J.H. S	10,247	5,078	5,169	3,635	1715	1920
S.H.S/Tech/Voc.	5,033	2,397	2636	0	0	0
Total	36,347	18,130	18,217	21,947	10,750	11,197

SOURCE: EMIS/GES DIRECTORATE, ASDA, 2025

The district maintains a robust educational landscape with a total population of 58,294 students across both public and private institutions. This population is distributed across Pre-School, Primary, J.H.S., and S.H.S./Vocational levels.

There is a major shift in institutional preference as students progress. At the Pre-School level, private schools are the primary choice, enrolling 7,760 students (63.1%) compared to 4,534 in public schools. This trend reverses at the Primary level, where public enrollment jumps to 16,533. By J.H.S., public schools dominate with 10,247 students, and at the S.H.S./Vocational level, the public sector handles all 5,033 students.

The district has achieved strong gender parity, with 29,414 girls and 28,880 boys enrolled in total. This results in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 1.02. The balance is particularly notable at the S.H.S./Vocational level, where there are 2,636 girls compared to 2,397 boys, showing that girls are slightly more represented in higher education.

A significant concern is the sharp decline in student numbers as they move up. While Primary Schools have a high enrollment of 27,085, this figure drops by nearly half to 13,882 at the J.H.S. level. The drop is even steeper at the S.H.S./Vocational level, which has only 5,033 students. This suggests that nearly 22,000 students are lost from the system between Primary school and the completion of Secondary school.

With 36,347 students currently relying on the public system, there is immense pressure on government facilities. The high numbers in public Primary (16,533) and J.H.S. (10,247) explain the overcrowding in coastal classrooms. To prevent further dropouts, the district

must address the funding gap and complete stalled projects to accommodate these thousands of learners.

Table 2.5: Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers

Type/Levels	Public Schools			Private Schools		
	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained
Pre-School	166	166	0	51	6	45
Primary Schools	416	416	0	113	20	93
J.H. S	548	548	0	76	21	55
S.H.S/Tech/Voc.	388	288	100	0	0	0
Total	1,518	1,418	100	240	47	193

SOURCE: EMIS/GES DIRECTORATE, ASDA, 2025

The analysis examines the distribution and professional qualifications of the district's teaching force, totalling 1,758 teachers across both public and private institutions.

The district's education system is supported by a total workforce of 1,758 teachers. Of these, 1,518 (86.3%) are employed within the public sector, while 240 (13.7%) are engaged in the private sector. Overall, 1,465 teachers (83.3%) are professionally trained, while 293 (16.7%) remain untrained, highlighting a generally qualified workforce but pointing to specific areas where professional standards need enhancement.

The public sector maintains an exceptionally high standard of professionalism at the basic education levels. In Pre-School, Primary, and Junior High Schools (JHS), 100% of the 1,130 public teachers are professionally trained, with zero untrained staff recorded. However, a significant gap exists at the S.H.S./Technical/Vocational level, where out of 388 public teachers, 100 (25.8%) are untrained. This suggests a need for targeted professional development or recruitment of certified instructors specifically for secondary and vocational subjects.

The Private Sector Training Gap

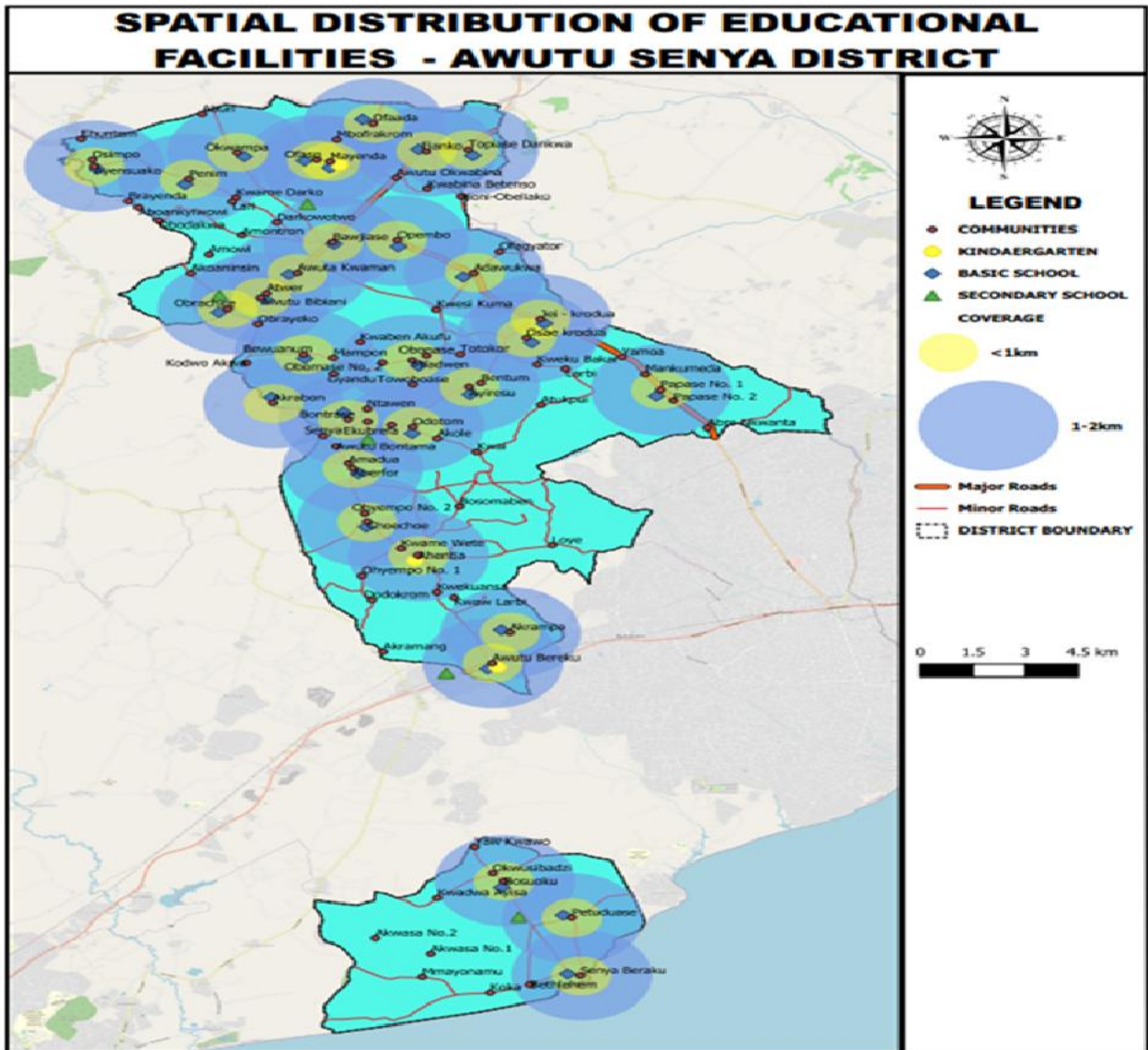
In stark contrast to the public sector, the private teaching workforce faces a critical shortage of trained professionals. Out of 240 private school teachers, only 47 (19.6%) are

professionally trained, leaving 193 (80.4%) untrained. This gap is most severe at the Pre-School level, where only 6 out of 51 teachers (11.8%) are trained, and at the Primary level, where only 20 out of 113 (17.7%) hold professional certifications. Given that the private sector handles over 60% of pre-school enrollment, the high number of untrained teachers in these institutions poses a significant risk to early childhood development quality.

Teacher distribution is heavily weighted toward the middle tiers of the educational ladder. The Junior High School (JHS) level has the largest concentration of staff with 624 total teachers (548 public and 76 private), followed by Primary Schools with 529 total teachers. Pre-School has the smallest workforce with 217 teachers, despite high enrollment numbers. This distribution suggests that while basic and secondary levels are relatively well-staffed, the foundational pre-school level may be under-resourced in terms of personnel, particularly trained professionals.

The data confirms that while the public sector has successfully professionalized its basic school staff, the private sector's reliance on untrained teachers is a major hurdle for district-wide educational quality. To improve learning outcomes, the District Assembly must collaborate with private school proprietors to facilitate certification programs. Additionally, addressing the 100 untrained teachers at the public SHS/Vocational level is essential to ensure that secondary education meets the required academic standards for student success in BECE and WASSCE.

Figure 2.7: Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities



Source: PPD ASDA Extract, 2025

Within the district’s educational framework, the primary developmental challenge has transitioned from physical access to the quality of instructional delivery and environment. While the implementation of the 2022–2025 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) achieved notable milestones—including the renovation of existing school structures, the expansion of the Ghana School Feeding Programme, and the distribution of essential teaching and learning materials—significant systemic barriers remain.

Despite these interventions, the pursuit of high-quality educational outcomes continues to be impeded by the following critical factors:

- **Severe Classroom Congestion:** With 36,347 students currently enrolled in the public system, existing facilities are overstretched. This is most critical in coastal communities where high population density leads to overcrowding.
- **Stalled GETFund Projects:** A significant number of uncompleted infrastructural projects have created a "capacity ceiling," preventing the district from providing modern learning environments at all academic levels.
- **WASH and Health Deficits:** Many schools suffer from dilapidated washroom facilities and an unreliable water supply. In the wake of increasing school health concerns, this poses a major risk to student well-being and attendance.
- **Unreliable water supply in the wake of school health issues**
- **The "Transition Leak":** There is a massive drop in student numbers as they progress. Enrollment falls from 27,085 at the Primary level to just 5,033 at the SHS/Vocational level—a 63.7% attrition rate likely caused by a lack of nearby secondary schools and high costs.
- **Private Sector Training Deficit:** While the private sector handles 63.1% of Pre-Schoolers, only 19.6% (47 out of 240) of private school teachers are professionally trained. This leaves 193 untrained teachers managing the foundational years of the district's children.
- **Secondary Level Professionalism Gap:** Within the public sector, 25.8% (100 out of 388) of teachers at the SHS/Technical/Vocational level remain untrained, particularly in specialized and technical subjects.
- **Resource Scarcity:** Despite the provision of basic materials, the pupil-textbook ratio remains below national targets in several circuits, directly impacting BECE and WASSCE performance.
- **Learning Outcome Disparities:** There is a notable gap between high enrollment figures and actual academic performance, highlighting a need for better pedagogical supervision and "quality-first" instructional delivery.

- **Funding Shortfall:** A specific budget gap exists for educational infrastructure alone, limiting the Assembly's ability to maintain buildings or finish stalled projects.
- **Inconsistent Monitoring:** Due to logistical constraints (lack of dedicated M&E vehicles and fuel), the District Education Directorate is unable to perform regular, unplanned school inspections to ensure teacher presence and curriculum compliance.
- **Data Dependencies:** There is a recurring difficulty in obtaining timely and accurate educational data from some decentralized departments, which slows down the annual planning and reporting process.

2.6.2: Health Facilities

There are 40 Health Facilities in the District. They include two (2) Polyclinics located in Bawjiase and Senya, two (2) Health Centres in Awutu and Bontrase, and twenty-eight (28) CHPS Compounds distributed across five sub-districts. Additionally, the district hosts eight (8) private clinics and maternity homes, such as Watborg Eye Clinic and Fausty's Maternity Home. Some of these facilities are deteriorating and need urgent renovation. Therefore, measures must be put in place to renovate the deteriorating facilities to support the projected 182,775 residents. There are areas, particularly in the northern and eastern rural interior, that do not have any facilities at all. These areas should be planned for new facilities to increase access and eliminate current service gaps where coverage is below 1km.y

The district's health system has evolved from a basic coverage model to a more complex network. However, as the population grows, the focus must shift from the quantity of facilities to the quality of care, equity of access, and the management of a changing disease burden.

The district is currently navigating a "double burden" of disease, as high rates of traditional communicable illnesses persist alongside a rapid increase in non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Malaria remains the primary driver of outpatient attendance; although cases decreased from 20,712 in 2024 to 17,360 in 2025, it continues to exert the most significant strain on local health resources. Similarly, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI) accounted for 3,678 cases in 2025, remaining a leading cause for pediatric consultations

despite a general downward trend. Of growing concern is the steady rise of Hypertension, with cases climbing from 595 in 2023 to 765 in 2025. This shift highlights an urgent need for specialized "Wellness Clinics" and lifestyle intervention programs. Furthermore, persistent increases in skin diseases and low Tuberculosis (TB) case detection rates have been identified as critical surveillance gaps that require prioritized attention in the upcoming planning cycle.

In the area of maternal and child health, the district has achieved an extraordinary milestone by recording zero maternal deaths for three consecutive years (2022–2025). This performance stands as a landmark achievement when measured against the national ratio of 310 per 100,000 live births. This success is underpinned by a positive shift toward facility-based care, with total deliveries rising to 3,280 in 2025. Most notably, the district has successfully reduced the reliance on Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), with such deliveries dropping from 211 in 2022 to just 61 in 2025, signaling increased community trust in skilled birth attendance.

Despite these successes, several critical gaps in reproductive health remain. Antenatal Care (ANC) attendance recovered to 5,829 visits in 2025 after a brief decline; however, anemia in pregnancy remains a major clinical challenge, affecting 2,973 women at the 36-week mark. Additionally, while teenage pregnancy rates have slightly improved from previous peaks, the 603 teenage pregnancies recorded in 2025 indicate a significant deficit in adolescent reproductive health education and family planning access. Addressing these vulnerabilities will be essential to maintaining the district's high standards of maternal safety and ensuring long-term neonatal health.

Table 2.6: Nurse and Doctor Situation

Indicators/Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
Doctor to Population Ratio	1:25,454	1:15000	1:25,452	1:7,227
Nurse to Population Ratio	0.11022	0.35416667	0.14027778	1:686

Source: GHS District Directorate, ASDA, 2025

The high attrition rate among health workers is a concern to stakeholders of the district. Challenges confronting health care delivery in the district are As previously noted, staffing ratios are improving but remain unevenly distributed.

- The "Rural Gap": Despite these improved ratios, specialized staff (Doctors and Physician Assistants) are concentrated in the Bawjiase and Senya Polyclinics. Rural CHPS compounds in the north still rely heavily on Enrolled Nurses and Community Health Nurses, limiting the complexity of cases they can manage.
- Geographical Inequity: Service coverage is heavily skewed toward the southern and central zones. Residents in the northern and eastern rural interiors live beyond the 1km–3km recommended reach, leading to higher transport costs and delayed care-seeking behavior.
- Referral Barriers: The deplorable state of roads is cited as the single greatest barrier to effective referrals. It delays the transport of emergency cases from CHPS compounds to Polyclinics and hampers the District Directorate's ability to conduct supervision.
- Financial Access: NHIS active membership reached 90,363 in 2025. While this improves financial access, "out-of-pocket" expenses for non-covered medicines remain a barrier for the most vulnerable rural inhabitants.
- Surveillance: Low detection rates for TB and the rise of NCDs (Hypertension).
- Infrastructure: Deteriorating vaccine fridges and lack of office space at the District Directorate.
- Logistics: Bad road networks crippling the "Gold Hour" for emergency referrals.
- Equity: Expanding the CHPS network into the northern rural vacuum to ensure no resident travels more than 1km for basic care.
- Delay in completion of the district hospital (Agenda 111), thereby depriving the capital and the district of a much needed health facility
- The district still lacks an emergency unit, theatre and a laboratory
- stalled NIA Office infrastructure hindering accessible and affordable health care
- Deplorable state of some health facilities especially Fianko CHPS, Bontrase CHPS, beraku health centre, bawjiase health centre,

- Lack of CHPS compound at Aberful and Oframase, Krobonshie, Akobiano CHPS, Aframato CHPS, Odumso Nkwanta, Akorato, Papaase No 2, Zakari Kope, Kwao-Bondzie, Larbie, Yamoah, Nkwanta, Anomawobi, Gyan
- Non-existence of emergency ward or theatre in the polyclinic in particular and the district at large.
- Limited number of placenta pits and some superstitious tradition among some community members
- Limited number of essential logistics for quality health care such as hospital beds, delivery beds, recovery beds, baby court, Autoclave as well as broken down of the only power plant.
- Lack of essential staff for the Bawjiase Polyclinic (ie. Administrator, Pharmacy Technicians, Records, etc.)
- Lack of security personnel at almost all facilities thereby threatening staff safety

2.6.3: Social and Child Protection

The Social and Child Protection program in the Awutu Senya West District is critical for ensuring the well-being of children and vulnerable populations within a district that has a high dependency ratio of 76 dependents per 100 working-age individuals.

Community-based initiatives play a significant role in this sector, as organizations like Compassion International Ghana organize child protection forum awareness programs. These forums are designed to educate both parents and children on child protection strategies, aiming to prevent abuse and foster healthy family relationships across the district. These efforts are particularly vital in high-density urban nodes like Bawjiase and Senya Beraku, where child populations are most concentrated.

The District Department of Social Welfare and Community Development further prioritizes child rights, promotion, and protection through structured administrative oversight. The department facilitates the registration and renewal of Early Child Development Centres (ECDCs) and actively supervises and monitors their activities to ensure safety standards are

met. This oversight is integrated into the district's spatial educational framework, which already supports a dense network of kindergartens and basic schools within a 1km to 2km service reach for most communities.

2.6.7: Food and nutrition

Food and nutrition security is a vital component of public health, directly influencing the life expectancy and development residents. Reports from the District Health Directorate indicate a positive trend in nutritional habits across various communities, largely attributed to targeted malnutrition education programs. These efforts are supported by the district's diverse agricultural output, which provides ready access to staples like maize, cassava, and plantain, alongside fruits such as pineapple and citrus.

The District Health Directorate currently implements several key nutritional interventions to safeguard the well-being of the population, particularly adolescents and children:

- **Early Childhood Support:** Programs focus on promoting Exclusive Breastfeeding and appropriate Complementary feeding practices to ensure a healthy start for the district's large youthful population.
- **Micronutrient Supplementation:** The distribution of Vitamin A supplements is prioritized to reduce deficiency-related health issues.
- **Institutional Oversight:** Continuous education of school feeding caterers is conducted to ensure that meals provided within the district's dense network of basic schools meet high nutritional standards.
- **Community Guidance:** Nutrition Counselling services are integrated into the primary healthcare delivery system at the 28 CHPS compounds and two Polyclinics.

These interventions are essential for managing the district's 76% dependency ratio and are strategically delivered through the existing health infrastructure to maintain a 1km to 2km service reach.

2.6.8: Water and Sanitation

Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) are the main agencies responsible for potable water supply as well as the Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) in the District. The two institutions have connected 70% of the urban and peri-urban communities in the District. Other prominent sources of water supply to the District are Boreholes, Hand Dug Wells, Rain Water catchment and Tanker Services.

Table 2.7: Water coverage from 2022-2025

Water Source	Total Facilities	Functional (Yes)	Non-Functional (No)
Boreholes	124	103	21
Mechanised boreholes	26	26	0
Small Town Systems	2	2	0

Source: CWSA/DoS, ASDA, 2025

2.6.9: Gender

To address these challenges, specialized organizations like Hope for Future Generation, alongside the District Gender Desk under the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, are actively working to improve the conditions of women and children. Their work focuses on community mobilization and education, aimed at empowering women to participate more fully in the district's economic and social life. These initiatives are often integrated with the district's health network, utilizing the 40 CHPS compounds and Polyclinics to deliver critical reproductive health education and services.

2.6.10: Migration

Migration patterns in the Awutu Senya West District significantly impact the labor market and infrastructure needs for its residents. The migrant population consists of individuals born

outside the Central Region who have moved to high-growth urban hubs like Bawjiase and Senya Beraku. These migrants are primarily in the working-age bracket and are heavily involved in the district's informal sector and agricultural "food basket" activities, such as pineapple and cocoa farming.

The long-term residence of these migrants contributes to a high population density of 754.0 persons/km², placing increased demand on the district's 124 water points, 26 mechanised boreholes, two small towns piped systems and 40 health facilities. For the 2026–2029 planning cycle, tracking the age and origin of these residents is essential for ensuring that social services and housing developments are inclusive and properly located in areas experiencing rapid urban sprawl.

2.6.11: Youth

The youth of the Awutu Senya West District are a vital cornerstone of local development initiatives, playing a central role in driving the economy of this high-density region. With a projected population of residents and a high dependency ratio, the energy and innovation of the young demographic are essential for sustaining the district's productivity. To harness this potential, the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) has implemented comprehensive programs designed to support youth through entrepreneurial training, credit access, and technical skill development.

These youth development programs are strategically aligned with the district's strengths, particularly in the agricultural and informal sectors. By providing guidance on managing small-scale enterprises and modernizing the cultivation of cash crops like pineapple and cocoa, the BAC ensures that young people can capitalize on the district's ideal climatic conditions.

2.6.12: Family life in the Awutu Senya West District

Family life in the Awutu Senya West District is shaped by a mix of traditional cultural values and the demands of a thriving agricultural economy. With a population of 182,775, including approximately 88,865 males and 93,910 females, the district manages a high dependency ratio where 76 dependents rely on every 100 working-age individuals. This demographic structure places the family unit at the center of the district's social and economic stability.

2.7.0: The Environment of the District

The human settlement and built environment of the Awutu Senya West District are comprised of 82 settlements, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC). These communities are organized into linear, nucleated, and scattered patterns, supporting a population that has grown to an estimated 182,775 residents. With a high population density of 754.0 persons/km², the physical layout of these settlements is a critical factor in how the district manages its infrastructure and "food basket" economy.

The housing stock across these settlements is predominantly compound-style, accounting for 87% of all dwellings. Construction materials vary, with 47% of houses featuring sandcrete walls, 23% utilizing landcrete, and 30% constructed from mud. Most roofs are fitted with iron or aluminum sheets to withstand the district's double-maxima rainfall. While many structures face maintenance issues such as cracked walls or leaking roofs, the district maintains a room occupancy rate of 2.4, which is more favorable than the national average of 3.0.

As urbanization continues to reshape hubs like Bawjiase, Awutu Beraku, and Senya, the district is focusing on improving the resilience of its built environment.

2.7.1: Climate and Vegetation

The Awutu Senya West District sits in a semi-equatorial climatic zone, where temperatures range from 34°C in March to 26°C in August. The air is typically humid, staying around 80% in the rainy season and dropping to 50–60% during the dry months. These conditions

sustain the district's 182,775 residents and its role as a major agricultural hub with a population density of 279.9 persons/km².

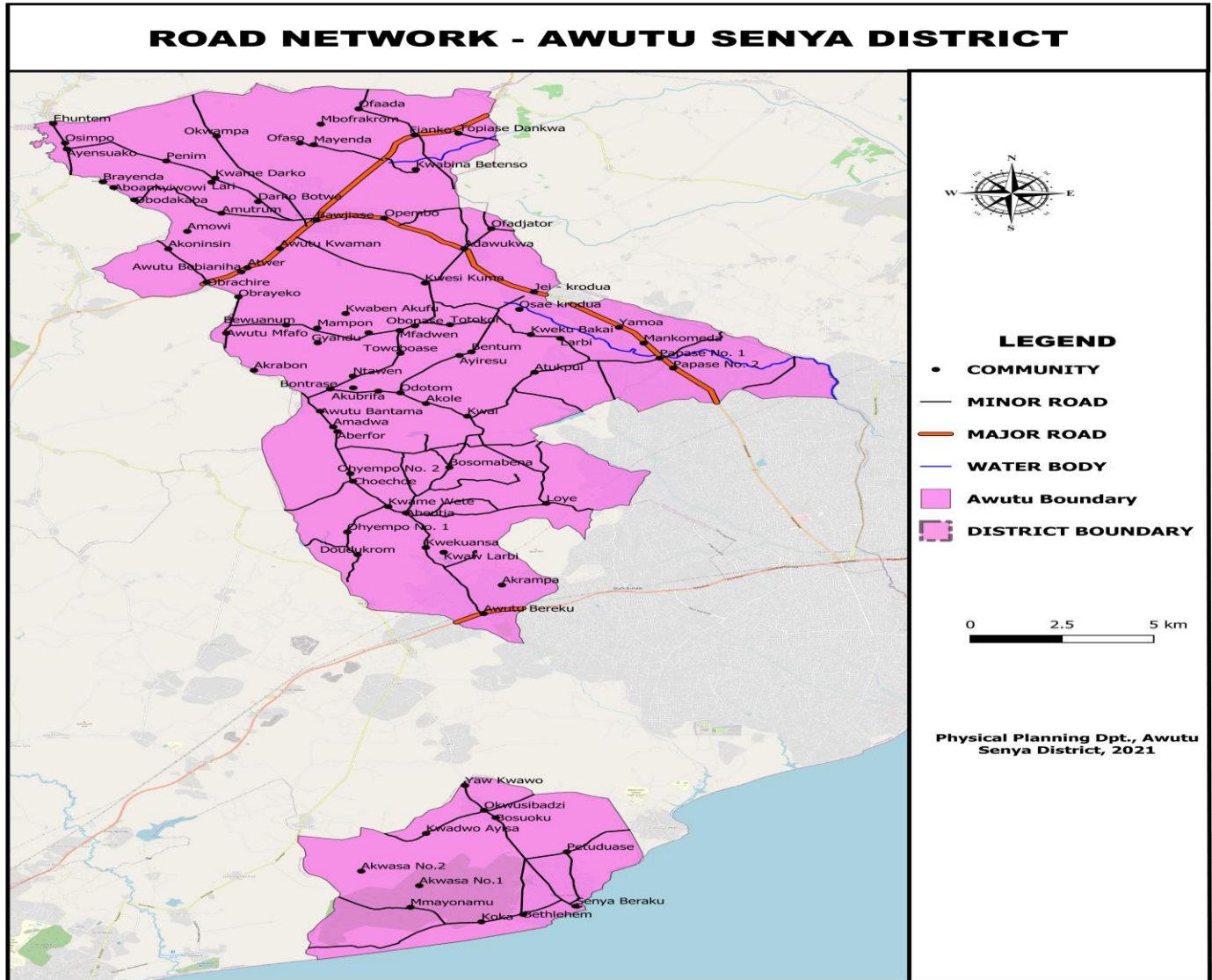
The district's productivity is driven by a double-maxima rainfall pattern, totalling 120cm in the southeast and 200cm in the northwest. Most of the 100–120 rainy days occur during the peaks in May–June and September–October, while December through February remains virtually dry. This consistent water supply is perfect for growing food and cash crops like cocoa, oil palm, maize, cocoyam, plantain, cassava, and rice, as well as hosting valuable timber like Odum, Wawa, and Cedar.

2.7.2: Road network

The Awutu Senya West District road network is anchored by the N1 highway, Kasoa-Bawjiase, and Awutu-Obrachire roads. While there are only 2km of first-class roads, the district relies on 110.25km of engineered feeder roads, all of which are currently in poor condition and require urgent reshaping and sealing to remain motorable beyond the dry season.

A critical safety concern is the Ayensuako bamboo footbridge, where five lives have been lost in three years. Key agricultural routes—including those connecting Bawjiase, Ayensuako, and Bontrase—suffer from weak sub-grades and failed bitumen, necessitating concrete drains and resurfacing.

Figure 2.8: Road Network of the district



SOURCE: PPD, EXTRACT, ASDA, 2025

2.7.3: Communication and energy

Communication and energy infrastructure in the Awutu Senya West District currently face significant challenges, characterized by a lack of basic facilities and limited sector investment. Although the district serves as a key agricultural "food basket" for its 182,775 residents, the predominantly rural nature of the 82 settlements has historically hindered the

expansion of modern technology. This is most evident in mobile network reception, which remains unreliable in many communities outside the district capital, Awutu Beraku, and a few major hubs like Bawjiase and Senya.

These infrastructure gaps directly impact the educational sector, where many institutions lack the necessary equipment and human resource capacity to effectively integrate ICT into their curricula. With a high population density of 754.0 persons/km² and a large youth population, the inability to manage ICT applications limits the competitive edge of the district's future workforce. Furthermore, while the district is connected to the national energy grid, ensuring stable power to support these digital tools across the 242.93 km² land area remains a priority for local development.

2.7.4: Energy

Energy consumption in the Awutu Senya West District is driven by five primary sources: firewood, charcoal, kerosene, LPG, and electricity. The choice of energy is heavily influenced by the predominantly rural nature of the 82 settlements and the local availability of resources. Currently, the most widely used sources are charcoal, firewood, and electricity, which take precedence over LPG for the majority of household and commercial activities.

2.7.5: Asset maintenance

Asset maintenance in the Awutu Senya West District is a core responsibility of the District Assembly, which oversees development projects and the preservation of public infrastructure for its residents. This mandate covers a wide range of essential services, including the issuance of building permits, waste management, and the upkeep of critical infrastructure. With a high population density of 754.0 persons/km², the effective management of these assets is vital to ensuring the district's safety and continued economic growth.

The Assembly's maintenance initiatives focus heavily on the district's vibrant commercial hubs and market centres. Key assets include the major markets in Bawjiase, Awutu Beraku,

and Senya Beraku, where high volumes of agricultural produce and trade goods are exchanged daily.

2.8.0: Governance

2.8.1: Peace and Security

The security situation in the Awutu Senya West District is currently characterized as relatively calm, providing a stable environment for its residents. While the district remains peaceful, it faces localized challenges such as drug abuse and petty theft, which are common pressures in areas with a high population density of 754.0 persons/km².

The district's safety is currently managed through a concentrated but overstretched infrastructure. While the district can boast of only three Police Stations to cover all 82 settlements. Furthermore, the district is served by only one ambulance service station. The existing security infrastructure is currently inadequate to properly accommodate the number of personnel required to serve the rapidly growing population.

2.8.2: Popular Participation

The Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA) has institutionalized participatory governance by actively involving citizens in decision-making processes. This inclusive approach has empowered local communities, effectively mitigating marginalization while bolstering the capacity and confidence of the people to contribute to the district's developmental trajectory. Key areas of engagement include the formulation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP), budget preparation, and the implementation of the District Annual Action Plan (AAP).

2.8.3: Interaction with Traditional Authorities

Strategic engagement with traditional authorities has deepened the Assembly's understanding of the district's unique cultural and historical context. This collaborative relationship has fostered a high degree of mutual trust, resulting in a robust partnership that facilitates effective grassroots development.

2.8.4: Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategies

To ensure institutional integrity, the Assembly has proactively developed strategies to identify and eliminate administrative loopholes that may breed corruption. These measures are rooted in a framework of transparency and accountability, supported by clear operational rules, stringent accountability mechanisms, and continuous public education and awareness creation.

2.8.5: Social Accountability

ASDA utilizes diverse mechanisms to hold individuals and institutions accountable for their actions. These include statutory District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meetings and broad community engagements where citizens participate in critical decision-making. Furthermore, Town Hall meetings and community forums serve as transparent platforms for the Assembly to report on the implementation status of various local programs and projects.

2.8.6: Implementation

Implementation at ASDA is characterized by a systematic transition of policies into actionable results. This process involves the institutionalization of tasks and the strategic allocation of human, financial, and material resources. Rigorous timeline management, coupled with monitoring and evaluation, ensures that progress is tracked and areas requiring improvement are promptly addressed.

2.8.7 Coordination

To achieve common developmental goals, the District has refined its management of resources, personnel, and activities. By adopting effective communication and information-sharing strategies, the Assembly has fostered a culture of collaboration that enhances productivity, reduces the duplication of efforts, and improves the quality of decision-making.

2.8.8 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Monitoring and Evaluation remains a cornerstone of the planning process, essential for assessing the performance and impact of policies on the citizenry. Throughout the 2022–2025 MTDP cycle, the Assembly applied M&E across all projects to ensure value for money and strict adherence to technical specifications. However, the District Monitoring Team faced operational challenges due to inadequate funding and resource constraints. Consequently, the Assembly aims to significantly enhance its M&E effectiveness during the 2026–2029 cycle.

2.9.0: Emergency Planning and Response

2.9.1: Disaster Incidents (Geological and Hydro-Meteorological)

From 2022 to 2025, the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) recorded several natural disaster incidents within the district. Notable occurrences included flooding, rainstorms, and windstorms, which resulted in varying degrees of property destruction.

2.9.2: Disaster Risk Management

The Assembly employs a systematic approach to identifying, assessing, and mitigating disaster impacts. During the 2022–2025 period, potential hazards and high-vulnerability zones were mapped, allowing for the adoption of targeted reduction measures.

2.9.3: Disaster Preparedness and Response

Prevention strategies centered on early warning systems and "door-to-door" public education, which significantly contributed to the protection of lives and property. Additionally, the District has identified and designated specific "safe haven" environments to facilitate rapid and organized responses to emergency incidents.

2.10.0: Community action plan

The Awutu Senya West District Assembly, led by the Plan Preparation Team, has institutionalized the preparation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) as a primary tool for local development. These plans serve as a critical source of data for the district's residents, ensuring that decision-making is grounded in the actual aspirations of the people. By facilitating these participatory processes, the Assembly has gathered comprehensive data from across the 82 settlements, specifically focusing on the major Urban and Area Council Capitals including Senya Beraku, Awutu Beraku, Bawjiase, Bontrase, Obrachire, Jei-Krodia and to ensure that the voices of high-density hubs are prioritized.

These plans represent the community perspective on current needs, captured through extensive public hearings and consultations at the sub-district levels. By engaging directly with the people, the Plan Preparation Team identifies pressing issues that are then harmonized with findings from performance reviews and district-level stakeholder meetings. This bottom-up approach ensures that infrastructure investments, such as the maintenance of the 606 water points or the 110.25km of feeder roads, are directly aligned with the priorities of the residents living within the district's 242.93 km² land area.

Table 2.3 Community Action Plans

S / N	AREA OF INTERVENTION	SENYA URBAN COUNCIL	BONTRASE AREA COUNCIL	JEI KRODUA AREA COUNCIL	BAWJIASE AREA COUNCIL	AWUTU BERAKU AREA COUNCIL	OBRACHIRE AREA COUNCIL
1	I. INFRASTRUCTURE AND ROAD CONNECTIVITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighing Center • Street Light 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of Electricity • Water Extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market • Electricity extension • School • Road Reshaping • Water Extension • Institutional Toilet • Street Light, 	Drains Borehole	Road Reshaping Street light Skip Container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of Electricity • Water Extension
2	II. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE EXPANSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skip Container • Culvert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road reshaping • Electricity Extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Toilet • School • Road Reshaping • Speed Ramp • Culverts • Street light • Durbar Ground • CHPs Compound • Water extension • Football Park 	Drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Reshaping • Mechanized Borehole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road reshaping • Electricity Extension
3	III. WATER AND SANITATION (WASH) PRIORITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culvert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durbar ground • Electricity extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHPs Compound • Culvert • Road Reshaping 	Street light Police Post	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Extensions • Street light, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durbar ground • Electricity extension • Institutional Toilet

S / N	AREA OF INTERVENTION	SENYA URBAN COUNCIL	BONTRASE AREA COUNCIL	JEI KRODUA AREA COUNCIL	BAWJIASE AREA COUNCIL	AWUTU BERAKU AREA COUNCIL	OBRACHIR E AREA COUNCIL
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Toilet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed Ramp Street Light 42 Water E2xtension institutional Toilet Football Park Durbar ground School 			
4	IV. ENERGY AND ECONOMIC ENABLERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drains Weighing Center Streetlight Fence wall Drains Electricity Extension Toilet facility Skip container Pavement for durbar ground Community Center Drains Culvert Borehole CHPs Rehabilitation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streetlight, Skip Container 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culverts Football Park, Durbar ground Streetlights, Water extension Electricity Extension creation of polling station CHPs Compound Water extension Electricity extension Bridge, Street Lights CHPs compound Street Lights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of Electricity Institutional Toilet, Borehole Durbar ground Borehole Electricity Extension Institutional Toilet Borehole Borehole Durbar Ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Water Extension Dredging of Drains Police Post Electricity Extension Road Reshaping Football Park, Durbar Ground Street Lights Police post Road Reshaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Reshaping Street light, Durbar ground Borehole Institutional Toilet Durbar Ground Electricity Extension Institutional Toilet Borehole Borehole Durbar Ground

S / N	AREA OF INTERVENTION	SENYA URBAN COUNCIL	BONTRASE AREA COUNCIL	JEI KRODUA AREA COUNCIL	BAWJIASE AREA COUNCIL	AWUTU BERAKU AREA COUNCIL	OBRACHIRE AREA COUNCIL
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> classroom block • Streetlight • Functional 2, 3, 6-unit classroom • Skip Container • Borehole • CHPs • Road Reshaping • Street light • Borehole • Road Reshaping • Street light • Road Reshaping • Electricity Extension • Functional 2, 3 and 6 unit classroom • skip container • Borehole, CHPs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Extension • Road Reshaping • Durbar ground • Culverts and drains • Water Extension • Drains and Culverts • CHPs Compound • Electricity extension • Road Reshaping • Football • School • Park • Water extension • Electricity extension • Drain and Culverts • Street Lights • Road Reshaping • Durbar ground • Road Reshaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drains • Street Light • Skip Container • Culvert, • Borehole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market • CHPs Compound • Water Extension • Electricity Extension • Football Park • Fire Stations • Institutional Toilet • Street Lights • Street light, Skip Container, 	

S / N	AREA OF INTERVENTION	SENYA URBAN COUNCIL	BONTRASE AREA COUNCIL	JEI KRODUA AREA COUNCIL	BAWJIASE AREA COUNCIL	AWUTU BERAKU AREA COUNCIL	OBRACHIRE AREA COUNCIL
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Reshaping • Street light • Electricity extension • Skip Container • Streetlight, • Skip Container • CHPs • Street Light • Borehole Repair • Skip Container 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water extension • School • CHPs Compound • Electricity extension • Football Park • Dredging and culvert • Durbar ground • Water extension • CHPs Compound • Street Lights, • School • Water extension • Electricity Extension • CHPs Compound • Road Reshaping • • 			

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

The Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA) remains steadfast in its commitment to participatory governance by actively involving the citizenry in decision-making processes and community development initiatives. This strategic

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

engagement has empowered individuals and local communities, fostering a sense of ownership that allows them to contribute meaningfully to both the current and future development trajectory of the district.

The inclusiveness of the Assembly’s governance framework is demonstrated through the institutionalization of Community Action Plans (CAPs). Through comprehensive public hearings and sub-district consultations, particularly in high-density hubs like Bawjiase, Awutu Beraku, and Senya Beraku, the Assembly has harmonized community aspirations with professional planning standards. This inclusive approach bridges the gap between the electorate and the administration, ensuring that the allocation of resources directly reflects the prioritized needs of the people.

2.10.1: Identification of Needs and Issues

The development needs identified through this performance review, categorized by their respective development dimensions, are summarized in the table below.

Table 2.4 Summary of Development Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DISTRICT KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
<p style="text-align: center;">Economic Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity and high cost of farming inputs. • Limited access to credit for farmers and small-scale industries. • Inadequate extension services and modern market infrastructure (e.g., Weighing Centers). • Lack of technical and entrepreneurial skills among the youth. • Low interest in agriculture among the youth. • Low productivity in the informal economy and over-reliance on primary commodities.

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DISTRICT KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex business establishment processes and high operational costs. • Low involvement of communities in tourism development and weak creative arts coordination.
<p style="text-align: center;">Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health and educational infrastructure (especially KG/Primary blocks). • Geographical disparities in access to quality education. • High rates of teenage pregnancy, child trafficking, and rural malnutrition. • Inadequate capacity of rural health workers in clinical and community nutrition care. • Inadequate food and nutritional education. • Inadequate access to regular water supply, poor sanitation, and high prevalence of open defecation.
<p style="text-align: center;">Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating road networks and poor infrastructure networks. • Land degradation through illegal sand winning and stone quarrying. • Inadequate access to potable water and reliable electricity extension. • Lack of spatial plans (SDFs, SPs, & LPs) and weak enforcement of building regulations. • Weak enforcement of road safety regulations and poor maintenance culture. • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district. • Poor drainage systems and high vulnerability to climate-induced disasters.
<p style="text-align: center;">Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant leakages in internal revenue mobilization and weak revenue-generating capacity. • Over-reliance on District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) and delays in central Government transfers. • Limited public participation in local governance and inadequate stakeholder engagement.

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DISTRICT KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of administrative logistics for staff and inefficient/manual reporting systems. • Low public knowledge on safety and security issues. • Inadequate security infrastructure (Police and Fire stations). • Low capacity for field monitoring and lack of preparedness for health or fire emergencies. • Non-compliance with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) laws and insufficient cultural infrastructure.

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

Table 2.5 Application of Strength, Weakness, Opportunities Threats (Swot) Analysis

APPLICATION OF STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	STRATEGIC CONCLUSION
Low agricultural productivity	Availability of vast arable land and active labor force.	Over-reliance on rain-fed systems and inadequate extension services.	Proximity to high-demand urban markets in neighbouring districts.	Climate-induced disasters and land degradation from illegal sand winning.	Transition to climate-resilient farming and irrigation is required to stabilize yields and leverage market proximity.
High cost of farming inputs	Established agricultural base with existing farming communities.	Financial bottlenecks and lack of localized input production.	Potential for district-led bulk procurement or input subsidy programs.	National economic instability and fluctuating input prices.	Establishing localized input support systems will reduce production costs and improve smallholder profitability.
Limited access to credit for farmers and industries	Presence of organized farmer groups and local business associations.	Stringent borrowing requirements and lack of collateral among rural producers.	Digitalization of financial services and partnerships with micro-credit institutions.	High interest rates and risk-averse lending cultures.	Facilitating low-interest micro-credit and digital financial tools is critical for expanding the local industrial base.
Inadequate extension services and modern market infrastructure	Centralized urban hubs like Bawjiase serve as natural commercial nodes.	Limited personnel for field services and deteriorating market facilities.	Potential to upgrade Bawjiase and Senya markets into modern trade hubs.	Rapid population growth outstripping the capacity of existing market stalls.	Upgrading market infrastructure and increasing extension personnel will enhance value-chain efficiency.
Lack of technical and entrepreneurial skills among the youth	A large, youthful population available for the labor market.	Inadequate technical and vocational training (TVET) facilities in the district.	Demand for skilled labor in proposed agro-industrial hubs.	High youth unemployment leading to migration or social instability.	Investing in TVET and entrepreneurship programs is essential to align the youth labor force with industrial needs.

APPLICATION OF STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	STRATEGIC CONCLUSION
Low productivity in the informal economy / Over-reliance on primary commodities	Vibrant informal sector contributing to local livelihoods.	Lack of value-addition and modern processing technology.	Integration into the "One District, One Factory" (1D1F) industrialization agenda.	Market volatility for raw primary goods.	Diversifying the economy through localized processing will stabilize incomes and increase overall productivity.
Complex business establishment processes and high operational costs	Existing administrative structure of the District Assembly.	Burdensome registration procedures and high cost of utilities.	Digitalization of business permits and "Ease of Doing Business" reforms.	Competition from neighboring districts with more streamlined processes.	Simplifying registration and providing utility incentives will attract and retain local investment.
Low involvement of communities in tourism development	Rich cultural heritage and coastal assets in Senya Beraku.	Poor road access to heritage sites and lack of community-led tourism plans.	Potential to develop eco-tourism and coastal resorts to boost revenue.	Environmental degradation and loss of historical artifacts.	Integrating local communities into tourism planning will create jobs and preserve cultural heritage.
Weak creative arts coordination	Presence of talented artisans and traditional cultural groups.	Absence of a formal district-level body to coordinate creative industries.	Potential for creative arts festivals to drive local tourism and trade.	Dominance of unorganized informal markets for creative works.	Forming a district creative arts council will improve coordination and marketability for local talent.
Inadequate health and educational infrastructure	Existing network of Polyclinics and Health Centers in urban hubs.	Significant geographical disparities; rural areas fall outside service buffers.	Potential for upgrading rural CHPS compounds to full Health Centers.	Rapid population growth (projected 162,500 by 2030) straining capacity.	Upgrading rural facilities is urgent to ensure equitable service delivery as the population grows.

APPLICATION OF STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	STRATEGIC CONCLUSION
Geographical disparities in access to quality education	Strong presence of basic schools in southern urban areas.	Poor facility conditions and lack of staff in northern peripheral zones.	Proposed 100km road project to improve teacher and student mobility.	High dropout rates in underserved rural communities.	Targeting school infrastructure and staff incentives toward northern zones will bridge the educational gap.
High rates of teenage pregnancy, child trafficking, and malnutrition	Active social welfare department and community leadership structures.	Deeply rooted socio-economic vulnerabilities in rural enclaves.	Partnerships with NGOs for child protection and nutritional education.	Continued poverty driving families into exploitative child labor.	Sustained community education and social protection programs are needed to curb these vulnerabilities.
Inadequate capacity of rural health workers in nutrition care / education	Dedicated frontline health staff and CHPS volunteers.	Lack of specialized training in clinical and community nutrition.	Integrating nutrition training into the 2026-2029 health agenda.	Rising childhood stunting and malnutrition in farming communities.	Providing specialized nutrition training for rural staff will improve maternal and child health outcomes.
Inadequate access to regular water supply, sanitation, and open defecation	Presence of borehole clusters and coastal water bodies.	High dependency on point-source wells and poor waste management.	Mechanization of boreholes and expansion of small-town piped systems.	Environmental degradation affecting the water table and public health.	A shift toward mechanized piped water and institutional toilets is required to eliminate open defecation.
Deteriorating road networks / poor infrastructure networks	Major road corridors already connect the primary urban centers.	Poor maintenance culture and weak enforcement of road regulations.	Proposed 100km road reshaping project to link "food baskets" to markets.	High construction costs and delays in central government funding.	Success depends on institutionalizing a maintenance culture to ensure road longevity.
Land degradation through illegal sand winning	Legislative power of the Assembly to pass and enforce local bylaws.	Weak enforcement of environmental and building regulations.	Potential for land reclamation and stricter environmental monitoring.	Irreversible loss of arable land for agriculture and housing.	Strengthening bylaw enforcement and field monitoring is vital to protect the district's land assets.

APPLICATION OF STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	STRATEGIC CONCLUSION
Inadequate access to potable water / reliable electricity	Presence of high-tension lines and established water points.	Incomplete coverage in northern zones and frequent power fluctuations.	Completing "Planned Extensions" for the northern grid and water lines.	Illegal encroachment on pylon sites and environmental water pollution.	Completing utility extensions is necessary to support both domestic comfort and industrial growth.
Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs, & LPs)	Established Physical Planning Department within the Assembly.	Lack of updated district-wide structural and local plans.	Digital mapping and spatial modeling for the 2026-2029 plan.	Uncontrolled urban sprawl and unauthorized structural development.	Adopting updated spatial plans will prevent sprawl and ensure organized district development.
Weak enforcement of building and road safety regulations	Established regulatory bodies and statutory planning committees.	Inadequate logistics for field inspectors and "after-the-fact" enforcement.	Integration of building permit systems with digital property tax tools.	Increased structural failures and high rates of road accidents.	Strengthening the field inspection unit will reduce safety risks and increase permit revenue.
Poor maintenance culture	Significant investment in existing public assets and infrastructure.	Neglect of regular servicing for schools, clinics, and equipment.	Establishing a dedicated District Asset Management and Maintenance Unit.	Rapid depreciation of infrastructure leading to high replacement costs.	Formalizing a maintenance schedule for all public assets will save costs over the long term.
Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district	Growing demand for digital services among the youth and businesses.	Limited broadband coverage and lack of community ICT centers.	Expansion of telecommunication masts to underserved rural areas.	Digital divide leaving rural residents behind in the modern economy.	Expanding ICT infrastructure is critical for digital inclusion and administrative efficiency.
Poor drainage systems / vulnerability to climate-induced disasters	Presence of natural drainage channels and coastal outlets.	Choked drains and lack of engineered storm drainage in urban hubs.	Dredging of major drains in Senya Urban and Jei Krodua.	Increasing flood risks to property and lives in low-lying areas.	Investing in engineered drainage and disaster risk mapping will mitigate flooding risks.

APPLICATION OF STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	STRATEGIC CONCLUSION
Significant leakages in internal revenue mobilization / Weak capacity	Implementation of participatory budgeting and accountability sessions.	Manual and inefficient revenue collection and reporting systems.	Digitalization of revenue systems and expansion of property tax base.	Continued fiscal deficits and loss of public trust in revenue usage.	Digitalizing revenue collection is essential to eliminate leakages and achieve fiscal independence.
Over-reliance on District Common Fund / Delayed transfers	Statutory entitlement to national development funds.	Development projects frequently stalled by late funding arrivals.	Diversifying local revenue through industrial levies and PPPs.	Stalled community development and inability to meet Annual Action Plan targets.	Strengthening Internally Generated Funds (IGF) is critical to buffer against delayed transfers.
Limited public participation / Inadequate stakeholder engagement	Institutionalized Community Action Plans (CAPs) and Town Halls.	Communication gaps between the Assembly and marginalized communities.	Strengthening Urban and Area Councils to lead local engagement.	Policy disconnect where projects do not meet community aspirations.	Empowering Area Councils will improve local participation and ensure project relevance.
Lack of administrative logistics for staff / Manual reporting	Competent professional staff across key departments.	Shortage of vehicles, computers, and specialized office equipment.	Upgrading to e-governance systems and modern office logistics.	Low staff morale and slow service delivery to the public.	Providing modern logistics and digital tools will enhance overall administrative productivity.
Inadequate security infrastructure (Police and Fire stations)	Operational Divisional Police Headquarters and ambulance units.	Personnel in rented housing and lack of permanent fire stations.	Integration of new permanent stations into Community Action Plans.	Rising substance abuse and delayed response to fire emergencies.	Providing permanent security infrastructure is urgent for operational stability and public safety.
Low capacity for field monitoring / lack of preparedness	Dedicated District Planning and Monitoring Team (DPMU).	Logistical constraints preventing regular site visits and reporting.	Adopting mobile-based real-time project monitoring tools.	Poor project quality and potential for financial mismanagement.	Equipping the DPCU with modern monitoring logistics will ensure project value-for-money.

APPLICATION OF STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	STRATEGIC CONCLUSION
Non-compliance of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) laws	Established NADMO unit within the district.	Lack of enforcement of "safe-haven" and zoning laws.	Early warning education and community-based disaster risk mapping.	Preventable loss of lives and property during natural disasters.	Stricter enforcement of DRR laws is necessary to build a disaster-resilient district.
Insufficient cultural infrastructure	Strong traditional leadership and cultural heritage.	Absence of functional community centers and durbar grounds.	Paving durbar grounds as identified in Community Action Plans.	Erosion of traditional values and lack of space for civic gatherings.	Improving cultural infrastructure will strengthen social cohesion and traditional governance.

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

∴

2.10.2: Medium Term Needs Assessment and Future Development Projections.

The Awutu Senya district has various needs and projections focusing on various sectors to enhance the lives of its citizens. The following priorities have been selected for implementation based on their potential to stimulate growth and reduce poverty:

Key areas of the district's needs include the following:

- Economics- construction of model market and renovation of markets to support local economic development.
- Education- construction of new classroom blocks-2-Unit KG, 3-Unit and 6-unit Classroom Blocks and Teacher's quarters.
- Infrastructure development -upgrading and reshaping of deplorable roads and construction of culverts and bridges
- Energy- extension of electricity to 28 communities
- Health- upgrading and renovation of some health facilities and construction of new health facilities in 10 communities.
- Water and sanitation- undertake water projects, extension of water including boreholes. mechanised boreholes and provision of institutional toilet facilities

2.11.0: Development Projections for 2026–2029

The development projections for the 2026–2029 medium-term planning cycle establish the fundamental baseline for anticipating the district's future requirements. By analysing population growth trends, these projections define the overall scope and scale of the district's expansion, providing a data-driven framework for the delivery of essential public services. This ensures that the planning of critical infrastructure including economic, health facilities, educational institutions, energy and the management of them is precisely aligned with established population thresholds.

Consistent with this forward-looking approach, the population for the planned period has been projected in tandem with comprehensive social service requirements.

2.11.1: Financial Projections

The financial projections for the **2026–2029 MTDP** period are designed to ensure fiscal sustainability while supporting the ambitious developmental targets of the Awutu Senya District. These projections are grounded in a strategic shift toward financial autonomy, aiming to mitigate the historical funding gaps that have constrained large-scale infrastructure projects.

This seeks to project the sources of revenue inflow and outflow of the district for the planned period from 2026 to 2029. This is presented on the table below. The table also shows the baseline in 2025 with expenditure projections as well.

Table 2.6: Revenue projection for the planned period (MTDP 2026-2029)

2026-2029 REVENUE PROJECTIONS- ALL REVENUE SOURCES						
REVENUE SOURCES	2025		PROJECTIONS (GH¢)			
	Budget (GH¢)	Actual (GH¢)	2026	2027	2028	2029
IGF	2,681,505.26	2,809,463.70	2,782,425.39	3,478,031.74	4,347,539.67	5,434,424.59
Compensation transfer	6,543,339.00	7,533,097.10	7,801,032.00	8,191,083.60	8,269,093.92	8,503,124.88
GOG-Assembly Members Allowance	450,000.00	91,000.00	550,000.00	577,500.00	583,000.00	599,500.00
Goods and Services transfer	101,500.00	31,390.48	56,205.00	59,015.25	59,577.30	61,263.45
Assets transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0
DACF-Assembly	23,126,451.09	11,691,143.86	31,439,527.50	33,011,503.88	33,325,899.15	34,269,084.98
DACF-MP	1,300,000.00	1,159,954.02	800,000.00	840,000.00	848,000.00	872,000.00
DACF-PWD	170,000.00	375,433.38	300,000.00	315,000.00	318,000.00	327,000.00
DDF/DACF-RFG	1,386,213.00	0	1,801,571.00	1,891,649.55	1,909,665.26	1,963,712.39
UNICEF	70,000.00	20,125.00	42,000.00	44,100.00	44,520.00	45,780.00
GPSNP	2,255,444.22	0	1,156,697.13	1,214,531.99	1,226,098.96	1,260,799.87
Total	38,084,452.57	23,711,607.54	46,729,458.02	49,622,416.00	50,931,394.26	53,336,690.16

Source: FINANCE/BUDGET, ASDA, 2025

The financial outlook for the Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA) over the 2026–2029 planning period reflects a bold commitment to fiscal expansion and infrastructure modernization. Total revenue is projected to grow from an estimated GH¢ 46.7 million in 2026 to over GH¢ 53.3 million by 2029, marking a steady upward trajectory aimed at supporting the district's high population density of 754.0 persons/km².

A standout feature of this projection is the aggressive growth of Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Building on a 2025 performance that exceeded budget (Actual: GH¢ 2,809,463.70), the IGF is projected to nearly double to GH¢ 5,434,424.59 by 2029. This trend indicates a strategic move toward fiscal autonomy. Increased IGF allows the Assembly more flexibility to address immediate community needs

Table 2.7: Expenditure Projections for the planned period (MTDP 2026-2029)

EXPENDITURE ITEM	2026 (Projected)	2027 (Projected)	2028 (Projected)	2029 (Projected)
COMPENSATION	7,801,032.00	8,191,083.60	9,010,191.96	10,091,415.00
GOODS & SERVICES	5,528,760.15	6,450,225.00	7,353,256.50	8,456,244.97
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	14,707,575.87	17,250,545.40	19,838,127.21	23,012,227.56
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	28,037,368.02	31,891,854.00	36,201,575.67	41,559,887.53

Source: Finance/Budget, ASDA, 2025

2.11.2: Population Size and Growth Rate

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the Awutu Senya District had a total population of 161,640. Of this, males constituted 78,219 (48.4%) and females 83,241 (51.6%). As of 2021, the district's population exhibited a growth rate of 3.1 percent. With an established annual growth rate of 3.1%, the district's population has seen a steady increase over the four-year implementation period of the DMTDP. By the 2025 assessment year, the total projected population of the district stands at approximately 182,431. The gender-disaggregated projections for 2025 are as follows: Male Population: 88,393 Female Population: 94,238

For the entirety of the 2026-2029 plan period, we will assume a constant growth rate of 3.1% (or 0.031). Projections will be carried out annually, with a time difference of one year between each projection. Furthermore, consistent with national demographic trends, a male-

to-female ratio of 48.4% males to 51.6% females will be applied to the projected population figures to determine the gender distribution for each year within the plan period.

At the core of every strategic planning exercise is the population, which serves as the primary human resource whose needs fluctuate based on size, demographic composition, and spatial distribution. Consequently, a robust demographic forecast is an indispensable tool for sustainable development.

Table 2.8: The projected population from 2022-2032 with 2021 serving as the base year is shown in the table below

Year	Total	Male	Female
2021	161460	78219	83241
2022	166465	80643	85821
2023	171625	83144	88482
2024	176946	85721	91225
2025	182431	88379	94053
2026	188086	91118	96968
2027	193917	93943	99975
2028	199928	96855	103074
2029	206126	99858	106269
2030	212516	102953	109563
2031	219104	106145	112960
2032	225896	109435	116462

Source: GSS/DoS-ASDA, 2025

From the population projections in table 2.8 and 2.9 as well as the community needs and aspirations, the following development projections are made in respect of education, health, district economy, housing, security, spatial organization, Agriculture, water and sanitation infrastructure within the planning period, 2026 – 2029. The population increment over the years requires equally matching social and economic facilities and services equitably distributed. Against this background, effort should be directed towards provision of facilities such as schools, health, portable water and employment opportunities.

Table 2.9 Projected Populations Of Some Selected Settlements In Awutu Senya District.

S/N	COMMUNITY	POPULATION					
		Total	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1	Senya Bereku	33,592	34633	35707	36814	37955	39132
2	Bawjiase	20,882	21529	22197	22885	23594	24326
3	Awutu Beraku	14,534	14985	15449	15928	16422	16931
4	Papase No 2	7,499	7731	7971	8218	8473	8736
5	Adawukwao	6,981	7197	7421	7651	7888	8132
6	Opembo	6,323	6519	6721	6929	7144	7366
7	Papase No 1	5,153	5313	5477	5647	5822	6003
8	Bontrase	3,868	3988	4112	4239	4370	4506
9	Ankwando	3,693	3807	3926	4047	4173	4302
10	Akrampa	3,204	3303	3406	3511	3620	3732
11	Mankomeda	2,904	2994	3087	3183	3281	3383
12	Obrachire	2,418	2493	2570	2650	2732	2817
13	Anim Akubrifa	2,094	2159	2226	2295	2366	2439
14	Bonsueku	1,741	1795	1851	1908	1967	2028
15	Anomawobi	1,719	1772	1827	1884	1942	2002
16	Loye	1,687	1739	1793	1849	1906	1965
17	Yamoah Nkwanta	1,670	1722	1775	1830	1887	1945
18	Awutu Kwaman New Town	1,612	1662	1713	1767	1821	1878
19	Akufful Krodua	1,365	1407	1451	1496	1542	1590
20	Ofadaa	1,263	1302	1343	1384	1427	1471
21	Fianko	1,231	1269	1309	1349	1391	1434
22	Bewuanum	1,129	1164	1200	1237	1276	1315
23	Osae Krodua	1,082	1116	1150	1186	1223	1260
24	Larbie	1,058	1091	1125	1159	1195	1232
25	Ayensuako	1,000	1031	1063	1096	1130	1165
26	Awutu Mfafo	998	1029	1061	1094	1128	1163
27	Awutu Akropong	994	1025	1057	1089	1123	1158
28	Ayiresu	939	968	998	1029	1061	1094
29	Tetteh Oko	899	927	956	985	1016	1047
30	Kwaw Bondzie	886	913	942	971	1001	1032
31	Awutu Okwabina	886	913	942	971	1001	1032
32	Topiase	882	909	938	967	997	1027
33	Awutu Mampong	847	873	900	928	957	987
34	Ehuntem	840	866	893	921	949	979
35	Odotom	835	861	888	915	943	973
36	Kwao Amoako	827	853	879	906	934	963
37	Kokoben	826	852	878	905	933	962
38	Afadjator	807	832	858	884	912	940
39	New Ntonkrowa	804	829	855	881	908	937
40	Kwei	789	813	839	865	891	919

S/N	COMMUNITY	POPULATION					
		Total	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
41	Awutu Kwaman No.1	780	804	829	855	881	909
42	Ahentia	770	794	818	844	870	897
43	Kwame Wetey	759	783	807	832	858	884
44	Bentum	747	770	794	819	844	870
45	Awutu Bebianiha	724	746	770	793	818	843
46	Awutu Botoku	718	740	763	787	811	836
47	Awutu Kwaman No 2	683	704	726	749	772	796
48	Odumasi No 1	616	635	655	675	696	718
49	Chochoe	591	609	628	648	668	688
50	Mfadwen	568	586	604	622	642	662
51	Bosom Abena	567	585	603	621	641	661
52	Penim	542	559	576	594	612	631
53	Petuduase (Krobontse)	537	554	571	589	607	626
54	Okwampa No 1	503	519	535	551	568	586
55	Sakwakwaa	501	517	533	549	566	584
56	Nyarko Kwaa	499	514	530	547	564	581
57	Akpeteshie Nkwanta	499	514	530	547	564	581
58	Awutu Bantama	498	513	529	546	563	580
59	Amadua	477	492	507	523	539	556
60	Kermowor	466	480	495	511	527	543
61	Kofi Ansah	460	474	489	504	520	536
62	Atwere	456	470	485	500	515	531
63	Ofaso	430	443	457	471	486	501
64	Dankwa	429	442	456	470	485	500
65	Aberful	408	421	434	447	461	475
66	Pobi Kwaa	405	418	430	444	458	472
67	Oshimpo	401	413	426	439	453	467
68	Mayenda	346	357	368	379	391	403
69	Awutu Obratwaowu	343	354	365	376	388	400
70	Larbi Akuraa	334	344	355	366	377	389
71	Osimpo No 2	331	341	352	363	374	386
72	Awutu Small London	326	336	347	357	368	380
73	Obodakaba	306	315	325	335	346	356
74	Mmofrakrom	293	302	311	321	331	341
75	Akubrifa Babare	291	300	309	319	329	339
76	Obrayeko	242	250	257	265	273	282
77	Aboansa	232	239	247	254	262	270
78	Okwampa No 2	188	194	200	206	212	219
79	Gyakaw	170	175	181	186	192	198
80	Kwashie Abbey	170	175	181	186	192	198
81	Kwaokrabi	101	104	107	111	114	118

S/N	COMMUNITY	POPULATION					
		Total	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030

Source: GSS/DoS-ASDA, 2025

2.11.3: Age Sex Structure

To fully understand the Age-Sex Structure of the District, we've broken down the projected populations from the 2026-2029 plan period into various age cohorts.

Table 2.10: Projected Age Group For 2026-2029

Ages Group	% of Total Ppl	2026			2027			2028			2029		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	25.90%	24,785	22,569	47,354	25,361	23,101	48,462	25,938	23,637	49,575	26,517	24,174	50,691
05-Sep	26.00%	24,968	22,569	47,537	25,548	23,101	48,649	26,130	23,637	49,767	26,713	24,174	50,887
Oct-14	24.00%	22,765	21,113	43,878	23,294	21,612	44,906	23,824	22,113	45,937	24,357	22,615	46,972
15-19	20.80%	19,461	18,565	38,026	19,913	19,004	38,917	20,366	19,444	39,810	20,821	19,885	40,706
20-24	17.30%	15,606	16,016	31,622	15,969	16,394	32,363	16,333	16,774	33,107	16,698	17,155	33,853
25-29	16.00%	14,137	15,106	29,243	14,466	15,463	29,929	14,795	15,821	30,616	15,126	16,180	31,306
30-34	15.40%	13,954	14,196	28,150	14,279	14,531	28,810	14,603	14,868	29,471	14,930	15,205	30,135
35-39	14.00%	12,668	12,922	25,590	12,963	13,227	26,190	13,258	13,534	26,792	13,554	13,841	27,395
40-44	10.50%	10,282	8,918	19,200	10,521	9,129	19,650	10,761	9,340	20,101	11,001	9,552	20,553
45-49	7.90%	7,344	7,098	14,442	7,515	7,266	14,781	7,686	7,434	15,120	7,858	7,603	15,461
50-54	6.20%	5,325	6,006	11,331	5,449	6,148	11,597	5,573	6,290	11,863	5,697	6,433	12,130
55-59	4.40%	3,856	4,186	8,042	3,946	4,285	8,231	4,036	4,384	8,420	4,126	4,484	8,610
60-64	4.10%	3,305	4,186	7,491	3,382	4,285	7,667	3,459	4,384	7,843	3,536	4,484	8,020
65+	7.60%	5,508	8,373	13,881	5,636	8,570	14,206	5,765	8,768	14,533	5,894	8,967	14,861
TOTAL	100%	88,891	93,911	182,802	90,957	96,126	187,083	93,028	98,353	191,381	95,102	100,588	195,690

Source: GSS/DoS-ASDA, 2025

NB: From Proportions for 2021 PHC for the various age cohorts as baseline.

2.11.4: Housing projections for the district.

Projection of housing requirements for Awutu Senya District Assembly is shown in the table below.

Table 2.11: Housing Requirements

Year	Projected population	Assumed occupancy rate
2025	178,973	3.4
2026	182,802	3.4
2027	187,083	3.4
2028	191,381	3.4
2029	195,690	3.4

Source: GSS/DoS-ASDA, 2025

The projection of housing needs in the district is based on the following assumption

- a) The current average household size of 3.4 people will remain constant throughout the plan period.
- b) Average number of households per house of 1 will remain constant.
- c) Public and private sectors housing development will improve substantially.
- d) The use of local building materials will be promoted to ensure affordable housing provision in both urban and rural areas.

Table 2.12: Projection of Housing Requirements for the Awutu Senya District 2026-2029

Year	Projected Population	Average HH Size	Est. No. of HH/House	Avg. People/House (Completed)	Housing Requirements
2025	178,973	3.4	1	3.4	52,639
2026	182,802	3.4	1	3.4	53,765
2027	187,083	3.4	1	3.4	55,024
2028	191,381	3.4	1	3.4	56,289
2029	195,690	3.4	1	3.4	57,556

Source: GSS/DoS-ASDA, 2025

The housing requirements have been projected based on the strategic target of achieving an optimal occupancy rate of 3.4 persons per house. This standard is central to the district's goal of fostering sustainable development and improving social infrastructure services.

The data indicates a direct correlation between the district's steady population growth and the escalating need for housing units. In 2025, with a projected population of 178,973, the district requires a total of 52,639 housing units to satisfy the 3.4 occupancy standard. By the end of the planning period in 2029, the population is expected to reach 195,690, driving the total housing requirement to 57,556 units. To maintain this quality-of-life standard, the district must facilitate the addition of approximately 1,230 new housing units annually throughout the four-year cycle.

To successfully meet these requirements, the District Assembly's planning framework rests on several key operational assumptions designed to ensure that housing remains both available and affordable:

- **One-to-One Occupancy Ratio:** The plan assumes an estimated one household per house, ensuring that the average number of people per house remains at 3.4 to prevent overcrowding and associated public health risks.
- **Multi-Sectoral Development:** Meeting the target of 57,556 units requires a substantial increase in participation from both public and private sector developers.
- **Affordability through Local Innovation:** A primary strategy to meet this demand is the promotion of local building materials, which is expected to lower construction costs and make achieving these housing targets economically viable for residents.
- **Sustainable Human Settlements:** These housing projections serve as a guide for the Environment and Human Settlements Development focus, ensuring that new residential areas are demarcated with appropriate social services.

2.11.5: Projected Health Needs and Infrastructure (2026–2029)

The health projections for the Awutu Senya District for the 2026–2029 planning period are designed to strategically enhance healthcare accessibility and utilization, with a prioritized focus on underserved rural communities. These projections establish a comprehensive framework for improving district-wide health outcomes by addressing critical pillars: maternal and child health services, health infrastructure expansion, environmental health sanitation, and the promotion of proactive health-seeking behaviours.

Despite ongoing efforts, the district continues to face challenges regarding healthcare equity. Disparities in health status persist due to differential access to quality care, often exacerbated by geographical and financial barriers. Currently, the district operates Forty (40) functional health facilities; however, as the demographic data indicates a steady population surge, the existing infrastructure faces increasing pressure.

The projected population growth within this plan period necessitates a rigorous assessment of the demand for medical services and specialized facilities. The following table details the projected population distribution by age group, which serves as the basis for determining the required thresholds for health service delivery:

Table 2.13: Health Projection for 2026-2029

Health Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
i. CHP Compound	40	45	50	55	60
ii. Clinic	6	6	6	6	7
iii. Health Centre	6	6	7	7	8
iv. Hospital	5.58	6	6.5	7	7.5
Per capita OPD attendance	0.26	0.4	0.55	0.7	0.85
Doctor-to-population ratio	1:22,271	1:20,000	1:18,000	1:16,000	1:14,500
Nurse-to-population ratio	0.55	0.75	0.95	1.15	1.35

Health Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Children immunised (Penta 3) %	56.19	65	75	85	95
Malaria case fatality rate	19.56	15	12	10	8
Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality	0	0	0	0	0
HIV prevalence rate	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19
Functional emergency teams (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Maternal mortality ratio	0	0	0	0	0
Malnutrition Prevalence (%)					
Wasting	2	1.8	1.5	1.2	1
Underweight	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.4	2
Stunting	5	4.5	4	3.5	3

Source: GHS, ASDA, 2025

2.11.6: Projected Water Points

The table below shows the projected water points for the planned period

Table 2.14 Projected Water Points

Year	Pop. (Gap)	EX	ND	BL	AN
2026	91,602	0	306	306	0
2027	95,883	306	14	0	14
2028	100,181	320	14	0	14
2029	104,490	334	15	0	15

Source: DWST, ASDA, 2025

(Key: EX = Existing; ND = Needed/Deficit, BL=Backlog, AN=Annual Need)

The Awutu Senya District is currently grappling with a critical water security challenge, as more than 91,000 residents lack access to safe and potable water. To address this crisis, the Assembly has adopted a strategic two-phase intervention designed to achieve universal coverage by 2029. The immediate priority for the 2026 fiscal year is the clearance of the existing service backlog. This "catch-up" phase requires a concentrated investment to deliver 306 new water borehole equivalents. By addressing this deficit upfront, the Assembly ensures that the current unserved population is no longer left behind, establishing a solid foundation for the district's social and health indicators.

Once the historical gap is closed, the strategy shifts toward sustaining these gains by keeping pace with annual demographic shifts. With the district's population projected to grow by approximately 4,300 people each year, the Assembly must transition to a maintenance-of-coverage model between 2027 and 2029. During this second phase, the requirement drops significantly to just 14 or 15 new water points annually. This manageable increment is sufficient to offset the needs of new residents, ensuring that the district does not slip back into a deficit as it expands.

In conclusion, while the initial year of the plan demands a substantial capital outlay to resolve the backlog, the long-term financial burden of maintaining 100% coverage is considerably lower and more sustainable. By delivering a cumulative total of 349 units over the four-year period, the district will successfully bridge the infrastructure gap and achieve its goal of providing safe water to every resident. This systematic approach transforms a major developmental hurdle into a stable, managed utility framework that supports the district's overall growth. To close this gap, the Assembly and its partners must deliver approximately 163 new water points annually. This will require aggressive partnership with NGOs and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA).

2.11.7: Projections of Education Needs

Table 2.15: Education projection for Pre-schools (KG)

Year	Population	Served	Unserved	Needed Classrooms	Schools needed	Tables Needed	Chairs Needed
2026	23,581	12,663	10,918	364	182	5,459	10,918
2027	24,134	13,043	11,091	370	185	5,546	11,091
2028	24,688	13,434	11,254	375	188	5,627	11,254
2029	25,244	13,837	11,407	380	190	5,704	11,407

Source: GES/DPCU, ASDA, 2025

Over the next four years, the school-age population is expected to grow steadily, rising from 23,581 in 2026 to 25,244 by 2029. While the number of children currently receiving educational services is increasing, a significant portion of the population remains underserved. Projections show that the "unserved" population will grow from 10,918 to 11,407 individuals. This indicates that despite current efforts, the District's expansion of school places is not yet fast enough to keep pace with rapid demographic growth.

To close this gap and provide quality learning environments, the District requires a massive increase in physical infrastructure. In 2026 alone, there is a recorded need for 364 new classrooms, a requirement that rises to 380 by 2029. Furthermore, to ensure that schools are within a reachable distance for all communities, the District needs to establish approximately 182 to 190 new schools over this four-year period. Meeting these targets is essential to reducing the current classroom congestion and ensuring every child has a place to learn.

Furniture and Equipment Requirements Beyond building school structures, there is a critical need for basic furniture to make these classrooms functional. By 2029, the District will need a total of 11,407 chairs and 5,704 tables to accommodate the growing number of students. Addressing this furniture deficit is a prerequisite for improving the quality of education, as the lack of desks and chairs remains a major barrier to student comfort and academic performance across the District's current school network.

Table 2.16: Education Projection for Primary

Year	Population	Served	Unserved	Needed Classrooms	Schools Needed	Tables Needed	Chairs Needed
2026	27,786	27,086	700	18	3	350	700
2027	28,437	27,628	809	20	4	405	809
2028	29,090	28,181	909	23	4	455	909

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

Year	Population	Served	Unserved	Needed Classrooms	Schools Needed	Tables Needed	Chairs Needed
2029	29,745	28,745	1,000	25	5	500	1,000

Source: GES/DPCU, ASDA, 2025

The projections for 2026 through 2029 indicate a robust educational foundation, with the majority of the population already being served. By 2026, out of a total population of 27,786, approximately 27,086 individuals will be reached by educational services. However, as the population grows to 29,745 by 2029, the "Unserved" segment is expected to rise incrementally from 700 to 1,000. While the coverage gap is smaller here than in other sectors, consistent expansion is necessary to ensure that the district keeps pace with this demographic expansion.

To fully absorb the unserved population and maintain manageable class sizes, a strategic increase in physical facilities is required over the next four years. The data suggests an immediate need for 18 new classrooms in 2026, growing to a requirement of 25 classrooms by 2029. On a broader scale, the District will need to establish between 3 and 5 new schools during this period. These targeted investments will ensure that no child is left behind as the community continues to grow.

To complement the expansion of physical buildings, the District must also account for the furniture necessary to make these spaces functional. By 2029, the cumulative requirement for basic classroom furniture will include 1,000 chairs and 500 tables. Meeting these specific logistical targets is vital for providing a conducive learning environment and ensuring that new school infrastructure is fully utilized upon completion.

2.11.8: Agricultural Sector Projections and Production Analysis (2026–2029)

Agriculture remains the cornerstone of the Awutu Senya District Assembly’s (ASDA) local economic development strategy. The sector serves as the primary source of livelihood for a significant majority of the population, driving food security and raw material supply for

local industries. An analysis of current agricultural activities indicates steady production levels across major crop categories, categorized into food staples and industrial cash crops.

Table 2.17: Projections for Food Production.

Indicators	2025 (Base)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Stable Food Production (MT)					
Cassava	56.94	59.79	62.78	65.92	69.21
Maize	7.13	7.49	7.86	8.25	8.67
Yam	0.2	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24
Plantain	0.4	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.49
Sweet Potato	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25
Pineapple	10.89	11.43	12.01	12.61	13.24
Coconut	15.89	16.68	17.52	18.39	19.31
Cocoa	7.96	8.36	8.78	9.22	9.68
Mango	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.45
Oil Palm	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Livestock Production (Total Output)					
Cattle	2,160	2,268	2,381	2,501	2,626
Sheep	4,400	4,620	4,851	5,094	5,348
Goat	7,810	8,201	8,611	9,041	9,493
Pig	5,800	6,090	6,395	6,714	7,050
Poultry	71,870	75,464	79,237	83,199	87,358
Percentage of arable land cultivated	65.2	68	71	74	77

Source: DoFA, ASDA, 2025

2.11.9: Projections of Energy (Electricity) Needs

Electricity extension and street lighting were the most frequently cited needs across all three councils to support the "24-hour economy" and rural security.

Table 2.18: Projections of Energy (Electricity) Needs

Indicator	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
New Streetlights (Units)	250	250	275	275	1,050

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

Indicator	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Electricity Extension (Sections/Blocks)	8	10	10	9	37
Lighting Functionality Rate (%)	60%	75%	88%	95%	---
Maintenance & Repair (Faulty units)	120	150	150	180	600

SOURCE:DoS-ASDA, 2025

The district boasts a highly encouraging electricity connectivity rate of approximately 97% across over 120 communities.

- Universal Access: The overarching aspiration is to achieve 100% coverage by extending the grid to the few remaining unconnected communities.
- Growth Support: Infrastructure expansion will prioritize newly developing suburbs in major towns such as Senya, Awutu Beraku, Bawjiase, Papase, and Bontrase.

2.11.10: Projections of Road Network Needs

Focus on reshaping rural roads for agricultural transport and constructing culverts to prevent flooding.

Table 2.19: Projections of Road Network Needs

Road Infrastructure	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Road Reshaping (km)	45	50	55	60	210 km
Culverts & Bridges (No.)	12	15	18	20	65
Storm Drains (Meters)	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,500m
Speed Ramps (Safety units)	10	14	14	14	52

Source: WD, DPCU, ASDA, 2025

Over the next four years, the Assembly plans to reshape a total of 210 km of roads to improve travel between farming communities and market centres. This work will scale up annually, starting with 45 km in 2026 and reaching 60 km by 2029. To support this network, the District will also construct 65 new culverts and bridges, ensuring that roads remain passable and connected even during heavy rainy seasons.

To protect the District from the persistent threat of erosion and flooding, a massive expansion of the drainage system is scheduled. The plan targets the construction of 5,500 meters of storm drains by the end of 2029. By building at least 1,500 meters of drains each year from 2027 onwards, the Assembly aims to safeguard homes and infrastructure from water damage and climate-related disasters.

As the road network expands, the District is prioritizing the safety of its residents by installing 52 speed ramps in high-traffic and residential areas. With a steady rollout of 14 safety units per year starting in 2027, this initiative is designed to reduce speeding and protect pedestrians, particularly near schools and busy community centers, fulfilling the Assembly’s commitment to a secure environment.

2.11.11: Projections of Security and Safety Needs

Focus on enhancing public safety through institutional fencing and community-based surveillance.

Table 2.20: Projections of Security and Safety Needs

Security Intervention	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Police Stations/Posts (New/Renovated)	1	1	1	1	4
Fire Stations (Establishment/Satellite)	0	1	0	1	2
Institutional Fence Walls (No.)	3	4	4	4	15
Community Watch Groups Formed	4	5	6	5	20
New Polling Station/Security Zones	2	3	2	3	10

Security Intervention	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Streetlight Functionality Rate (%)	60%	75%	88%	95%	---

SOURCE: DISEC, ASDA, 2025

To keep up with the growing population, the District plans to build or renovate four police stations, adding one each year through 2029. The plan also includes establishing two fire stations to improve emergency response times. To better protect students and public property, 15 institutional fence walls will be constructed around schools and government buildings to create secure boundaries.

Recognizing that security works best when residents are involved, the Assembly aims to form 20 Community Watch Groups by 2029. These groups will help monitor neighborhoods and prevent crime at the local level. Additionally, 10 new security zones will be designated across the District to ensure that public areas and polling centers remain safe and orderly during major events.

A major part of the District’s safety strategy is to fix and expand street lighting to discourage nighttime crime. The goal is to raise the streetlight functionality rate from 60% in 2026 to 95% by 2029. By ensuring nearly all streetlights are working by the end of the four-year period, the Assembly intends to make streets significantly safer for residents traveling after dark.

2.11.12: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

Focus on Solid waste management, dredging drains, and water security.

Table 2.21: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

Environmental Indicator	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Skip Containers Distributed (No.)	10	12	12	11	45
Boreholes Repaired/Rehabilitated	6	6	7	6	25

Water Network Extensions (km)	3	5	5	7	20 km
Dredging Activities (Sites)	4	6	6	8	24
Football Parks/Durbar Grounds Dev.	1	2	1	2	6

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

To maintain a clean and healthy environment, the district plans to distribute 45 skip containers by 2029. This effort will scale up from 10 containers in 2026 to about 12 each year thereafter, ensuring that communities have reliable spots for waste disposal. This expansion is designed to keep public spaces clean and reduce the health risks associated with improper waste management.

The Assembly is prioritizing water security by both fixing existing sources and expanding the network. Over the next four years, 25 boreholes will be repaired or rehabilitated to ensure rural communities have consistent water. Additionally, the District plans to extend the water pipeline network by 20 km, with a focus on reaching new residential areas and increasing coverage from 3 km in 2026 to 7 km by 2029.

To protect homes from seasonal flooding, the district will carry out dredging activities at 24 different sites by 2029. This work involves clearing waterways to allow for better drainage during heavy rains. Alongside these environmental protections, the Assembly will develop six new football parks and durbar grounds, providing residents with improved spaces for recreation and traditional community gatherings.

CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1: Introduction

This chapter synthesizes the developmental issues identified during the participatory data collection and community needs assessment phases. To ensure that the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is both impactful and resource-efficient, these identified needs have been systematically prioritized according to their strategic importance to the district’s growth.

The prioritization process utilized a multi-criteria framework that evaluated each issue based on its severity, urgency, and the proportion of the population affected. Key considerations included the potential for socio-economic and environmental impact specifically the ability of interventions to create wealth and reduce poverty as well as the direct linkage to fundamental human rights, such as access to quality healthcare, education, potable water, and personal security.

To enhance the feasibility of the plan, these prioritized needs were subjected to a SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats). This analytical approach allows the Assembly to refine its strategies, mitigate implementation risks, and leverage internal capacities such as our robust agricultural base. This ensures that the resulting 2026–2029 development plan remains realistic, sustainable, and strictly implementation-oriented.

3.2: *PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES*

To ensure the strategic allocation of resources, the development issues identified during the participatory assessment were subjected to a rigorous weighting and ranking process. Each issue was evaluated based on its potential to improve livelihoods, its impact on the most vulnerable populations, and its alignment with the district’s industrialization goals.

The table below presents the results of the prioritization exercise, highlighting the most pressing developmental needs for the Awutu Senya District ranked by their weighted scores.

3.3: List of Prioritized Key Development Issues

The Prioritization of Development needs show the issues that have been identifying during data collection and weighted in order of importance and have come out with most pressing needs with weighted scores and ranked in table below:

3.4: Harmonization of development needs

1. Inadequate industrial processing and value addition (Cassava/Coconut)
2. Deteriorating road networks and poor infrastructure networks
3. Inadequate health and educational infrastructure (especially KG/Primary blocks)
4. Inadequate access to potable water and reliable electricity extension
5. Low agricultural productivity and high cost of farming inputs
6. Poor drainage systems and high vulnerability to flooding
7. Land degradation caused by illegal sand winning and quarrying
8. Limited electricity extension and inadequate ICT infrastructure
9. Significant leakages in internal revenue (IGF) and over-reliance on DACF
10. Inadequate security infrastructure (Police and Fire Stations)
11. Lack of spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs) and weak enforcement of building regulations
12. High rates of teenage pregnancy, child trafficking, and malnutrition
13. Limited access to credit for farmers and small-scale industries
14. Inadequate extension services and modern market infrastructure
15. Lack of technical/entrepreneurial skills and low youth interest in agriculture
16. Lack of administrative logistics and inefficient/manual reporting systems
17. Low capacity for field monitoring and lack of emergency preparedness
18. Low involvement of communities in tourism development and weak creative art coordination
19. Low productivity in informal economy and complex business registration
20. Limited public participation in local governance and engagement

Table 3.0 Scoring and Ranking of Prioritized Development Issues

No.	Development Issues	Total Weighted Score	Ranking
1	Inadequate industrial processing and value addition (Cassava/Coconut)	2.75	1st
2	Deteriorating road networks and poor infrastructure networks	2.75	1st
3	Inadequate health and educational infrastructure (especially KG/Primary blocks)	2.5	2nd
4	Inadequate access to potable water, sanitation, and high OD rates	2.5	2nd
5	Low agricultural productivity and high cost of farming inputs	2.5	2nd
6	Poor drainage systems and high vulnerability to flooding	2.5	2nd
7	Land degradation caused by illegal sand winning and quarrying	2.25	3rd
8	Limited electricity extension and inadequate ICT infrastructure	2.25	3rd
9	Significant leakages in internal revenue (IGF) and over-reliance on DACF	2.25	3rd
10	Inadequate security infrastructure (Police and Fire Stations)	2.25	3rd
11	Lack of spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs) and weak enforcement of building regulations	2.25	3rd

No.	Development Issues	Total Weighted Score	Ranking
12	High rates of teenage pregnancy, child trafficking, and malnutrition	2	4th
13	Limited access to credit for farmers and small-scale industries	2	4th
14	Inadequate extension services and modern market infrastructure	2	4th
15	Lack of technical/entrepreneurial skills and youth interest in agriculture	1.75	5th
16	Lack of administrative logistics and inefficient/manual reporting systems	1.75	5th
17	Low capacity for field monitoring and lack of emergency preparedness	1.5	6th
18	Weak coordination of creative arts and low involvement in tourism	1.5	6th
19	Low productivity in informal economy and complex business registration	1.25	7th
20	Limited public participation in local governance and engagement	1	8th

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

The prioritization of development issues for the Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA) followed a transparent, participatory, and data-driven approach. This process was designed

to ensure that the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) reflects the true needs of the people while remaining technically feasible and financially sustainable.

The methodology was executed through the following sequential steps:

1. Participatory Needs Identification

The process began with extensive community engagement across the Senya Urban, Awutu Senya, Bontrase, Bawjiase, Obrachire and Jei Krodua Area Councils. Through town hall meetings and focus group discussions, community members identified a wide range of challenges. Simultaneously, a performance review of the previous plan and a district profile analysis provided technical data on infrastructure gaps and socio-economic trends. Sectoral stakeholder’s meetings were held with the consultation with sectoral experts and use of Surveys and questionnaires

2. Harmonization of Issues

To eliminate overlap and ensure alignment with national standards, the community-identified needs were harmonized with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) thematic dimensions. This stage involved merging similar concerns—such as combining farm-gate access with road reshaping—to create a concise list of 21 core development issues.

3. Multi-Criteria Scoring (The Matrix)

The **District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU)** applied a rigorous scoring matrix to each harmonized issue. Every issue was evaluated on a scale of **0 to 3** against four primary strategic criteria:

- **Linkage to Basic Human Needs:** How directly the project impacts health, education, and water access.
- **Economic Multiplier Effect:** The potential to create jobs, increase household income, and improve Internally Generated Funds (IGF).

- **Social and Environmental Impact:** The ability of the intervention to resolve social vulnerabilities or mitigate climate risks like flooding and land degradation.
- **Spatial and Strategic Alignment:** How well the project fits into the district's designated growth corridors and long-term industrialization goals.

4. Weighting and Final Ranking

The scores were aggregated and averaged to produce a Total Weighted Score. This allowed the DPCU to rank the issues in order of objective importance. The results provided a clear roadmap: high-ranking infrastructure projects (like roads) are recognized as "enablers," while social services (like schools and water) are seen as "essential foundations."

5. SWOT and Sustainability Validation

Finally, the top-ranked issues were subjected to a SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) and a Sustainability Test. This ensured that the highest-ranked projects were not only popular but also implementable within the district's technical and financial capacity.

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

4.1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the strategic framework for the 2026–2029 planning cycle, detailing the development focus, goals, and policy objectives designed to transform the district. The formulation of these strategies was undertaken through a highly participatory and inclusive approach, involving a broad spectrum of stakeholders. Key contributors included Honorable Assembly Members, representatives from the Senya Urban, Awutu Senya, Bontrase, Bawjiase, Obrachire and Jei Krodua Area Councils, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Heads of both Decentralized and Non-Decentralized Departments.

The primary intent of this collaborative process was to ensure that the district's local priorities are harmonized with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2026–2029, Under the National Theme: **"Resetting Ghana's Agenda: Sustaining Growth, Ensuring Accountability, And Promoting Shared Prosperity."** By aligning local aspirations with these national pillars—specifically industrialization, human capital development, and enhanced governance—the Assembly ensures its plan remains consistent with the broader national vision.

Beyond goal setting, this chapter provides a systematic alignment of the District Development Plan with specific national objectives and strategies. This integration ensures that every project proposed at the local level contributes meaningfully to the national agenda of creating sustainable jobs, fostering accountability, and ensuring that prosperity reaches every corner of the district.

4.2: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

This section lays out the strategic framework for our 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), aligning our local aspirations with national priorities. It begins by defining our overarching Development Goals, which are the broad, long-term visions for our district's progress. These goals are meticulously crafted to contribute to Ghana's national development agenda and, crucially, to the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2026–2029) and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Table 4.0 Development Goals, Objectives, Aligned National Objectives Strategies and Development Programmes

Dimension/Thematic Area 1: Economic Development					
Focus Area: Industrialization, Agribusiness, and Tourism Development					
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Industrial Value Addition: Inadequate processing for Cassava & Coconut.	Transform the district into a competitive agro-industrial hub.	Operationalize 2 major processing factories and achieve 95% food safety compliance by Dec 2028.	Promote sustainable value addition and industrialization.	Facilitate PPP for Cassava/Coconut processing and enforce ISO hygiene protocols.	Agribusiness & Industrial Development
Agricultural Productivity: High cost of inputs and Land Degradation.	Secure land and reduce production costs for sustainable farming.	Increase crop yield by 20% and protect 500 hectares of farmland from illegal sand winning by 2029.	Create an enabling agribusiness environment.	Implement a "Land Protection Taskforce" and provide subsidized inputs through farmer cooperatives.	Agricultural Productivity & Environmental Mgmt
Market Infrastructure: Poor connectivity and lack of modern weighing centers.	Eliminate value chain gaps through modernized trade infrastructure.	Establish 3 modern market hubs with digital weighing systems in Senya, Bontrase, and Jei Krodua by 2029.	Modernize market infrastructure and improve farmer communication.	Develop a digital B2B platform and construct physical market sheds and weighing centers.	Knowledge Management & Digital Transformation
Youth Empowerment: High unemployment and low interest in agriculture.	Accelerate youth employability through vocational excellence.	Train and certify 1,000 youth in automated mill management and greenhouse farming by 2029.	Promote youth empowerment through skills and entrepreneurship.	Establish "Agri-Tech Youth Cohorts" and provide technical mentorship.	Youth Skills & Entrepreneurship Empowerment

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

Dimension/Thematic Area 2: Social Development					
Focus Area: Health, Education, and Social Protection					
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Education Infrastructure & Quality: Deficit in KG/Primary blocks and poor BECE outcomes.	Achieve academic excellence through improved infrastructure and M&E.	Construct 10 new classroom blocks and increase BECE pass rates by 15% across all 8 circuits by Dec 2029.	Enhance equitable access to quality, inclusive education.	Prioritize KG/Primary block construction and institutionalize district-wide standardized mocks.	Education Infrastructure & Governance
Public Health & Mortality: Poor UHC coverage and high maternal/child mortality.	Improve clinical care quality and health facility accessibility.	Expand geographical health access by 20% through new CHPS compounds and mobile clinics by Dec 2029.	Ensure equitable, affordable, and quality UHC.	Build CHPS compounds in remote zones and deploy Mobile Medical Vans to Bontrase and Jei Krodua .	Health Systems Strengthening
Child Vulnerability: High rates of teenage pregnancy and child trafficking.	Eliminate social vulnerabilities for children and marginalized groups.	Reduce reported child labor/trafficking cases by 40% and provide re-entry for 300 dropouts by Dec 2029.	Protect children from violence, abuse, and exploitation.	Establish Community Child Protection Committees and implement "Back-to-School" re-entry pathways.	Social Services Delivery & Inclusivity
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene: Poor sanitation and high prevalence of Open Defecation.	Attain 100% vital statistics coverage and improved WASH status.	Increase access to potable water by 25% and declare 20 communities ODF-free by Dec 2029.	Improve access to safe water and eliminate open defecation.	Expand small-town water systems and provide subsidies for household latrine construction.	Water and Sanitation Management

Dimension/Thematic Area 2: Social Development					
Focus Area: Health, Education, and Social Protection					
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Social Statistics: Low birth/death registration due to community apathy.	Attain 100% vital statistics coverage through community digitalization.	Reach 100% universal registration for births and deaths via digital systems by Dec 2029.	Ensure universal birth and death registration.	Deploy Mobile Registration Units during community festivals and durbars.	Good Governance & Institutional Strengthening
Governance & Rights: Limited public participation and low RTI awareness.	Enhance transparency and community involvement in Assembly decisions.	Increase public participation in Assembly decisions by 20% and RTI awareness by 30% by 2029.	Improve policy coherence and accountability.	Organize quarterly DCE community forums and RTI workshops for Area Councils.	Participatory Governance & Human Rights

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

Dimension/Thematic Area 3: Environmental and Human Settlement Development					
Focus Area: Infrastructure, Sanitation, and Climate Resilience					
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Road & Water Infrastructure: Poor road networks and inadequate water facilities.	Modernize road and water networks to support industrial growth.	Reshape 50km of feeder roads and increase potable water access by 30% in rural zones by Dec 2029.	Increase access to safe, reliable, and essential infrastructure.	Bituminous surfacing of key farm-to-market roads and expansion of Small-Town Water Systems.	Road, Security, and Water Access Initiative
Land Degradation: Illegal sand winning, quarrying, and unsecured public lands.	Prevent land degradation and secure public ecological assets.	Reduce illegal sand winning by 50% and secure 100% of public land boundaries by Dec 2029.	Promote sustainable land use and environmental protection.	Establish a District Taskforce on Sand Winning and use drone technology for field monitoring.	Public Land & Sustainable Resource Management

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

Dimension/Thematic Area 3: Environmental and Human Settlement Development					
Focus Area: Infrastructure, Sanitation, and Climate Resilience					
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Safety & Security: Lack of Police/Fire stations and institutional fencing.	Ensure a safe and secure environment for residents and businesses.	Construct one (1) District Fire Station and two (2) Police Posts in Bontrase and Jei Krodua by 2028.	Strengthen public safety and emergency response systems.	Construct permanent security posts and fence all health/educational institutions to prevent encroachment.	Public Safety & Security Infrastructure
Spatial Planning: Unplanned settlements and weak enforcement of building laws.	Establish resilient urban centers with orderly human settlements.	Prepare and implement 3 Local Plans (LPs) for emerging urban zones by December 2027.	Ensure orderly human settlement and resilient infrastructure.	Strengthen the enforcement of building permits and automate the property addressing system.	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement Mgmt
Sanitation & Waste: Open defecation and poor solid waste management.	Eradicate open defecation and achieve a zero-waste environment.	Attain 40% ODF status and 80% waste collection coverage in the Senya Urban Council by Dec 2029.	Enhance access to sustainable environmental sanitation.	Implement Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and procure additional skip containers for markets.	Public Sanitation & Waste Management
Disaster Resilience: Poor drainage and vulnerability to climate disasters.	Reduce vulnerability to climate-induced disasters and flooding.	Dredge major drains annually and deploy an Early Warning System (EWS) by December 2026.	Promote proactive disaster risk reduction and management.	Conduct hazard mapping and construct storm drains in flood-prone community centers.	Disaster Risk Resilience & Climate Action

Dimension/Thematic Area 4: Governance and Institutional Development					
Focus Area: Local Governance, Fiscal Decentralization, and HR Management					
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Fiscal Management: Low IGF, revenue leakages, and over-reliance on DACF.	Achieve fiscal independence through automated revenue mobilization.	Increase Internally Generated Funds (IGF) by 40% and reduce revenue leakages by 25% by Dec 2029.	Strengthen fiscal decentralization and sustainability.	Implement the Digital Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) and digitize property rate/market tolls.	Revenue Mobilization & Digitalization Project
Administrative Logistics: Inadequate staff housing, logistics, and manual reporting.	Foster a high-performing and digitally-literate workforce.	Procure essential logistics and achieve 100% digital departmental reporting by Dec 2027.	Strengthen institutional capacity and public integrity.	Construct staff bungalows and implement a phased digital archiving/reporting system.	HR Performance & Knowledge Management
Participatory Planning: Weak data coordination and low civic participation.	Institutionalize data-driven decision-making and civic participation.	Increase public participation in planning by 30% and RTI response rates by 50% by Dec 2028.	Improve decentralized and participatory planning.	Host quarterly Town Hall forums and utilize GIS for community-based developmental mapping.	Evidence-Based Planning & Participatory Governance
Security & Safety: Inadequate police/fire infrastructure and low safety awareness.	Secure public assets and ensure a safe business environment.	Establish functional security structures and safety committees across 3 Area Councils by 2028.	Strengthen public safety and emergency response.	Facilitate the construction of Police/Fire posts and conduct public safety awareness campaigns.	Public Safety & Security Governance

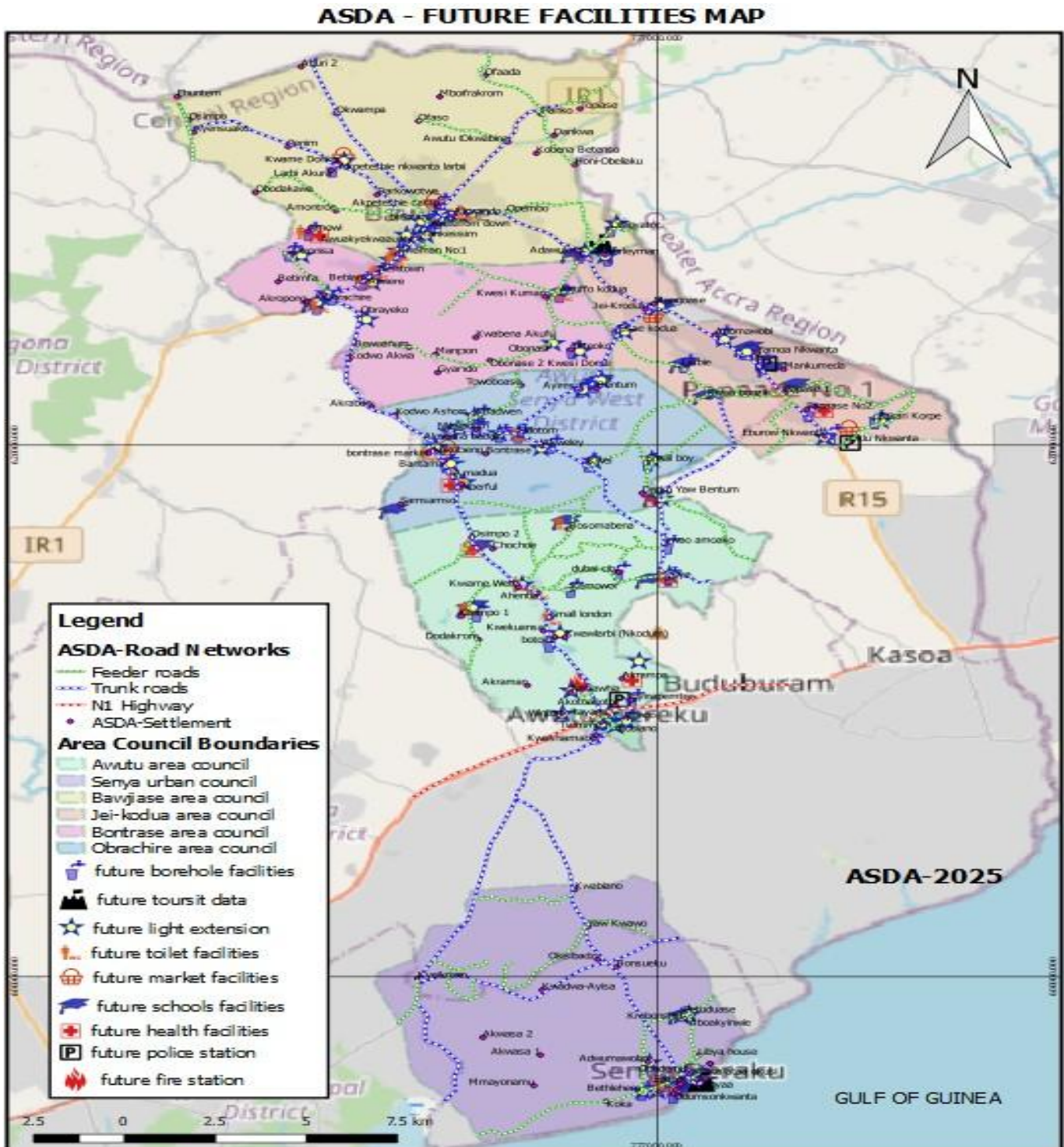
Dimension/Thematic Area 4: Governance and Institutional Development					
Focus Area: Local Governance, Fiscal Decentralization, and HR Management					
Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
ICT Infrastructure: Rural connectivity gaps and lack of digital tools for service.	Achieve 90% digital connectivity across administrative and educational hubs.	Establish 4 Community ICT Centers and provide broadband to sub-district offices by 2029.	Enhance participation in the digital economy.	Partner with telecom firms to expand rural broadband and procure IT hardware for Area Councils.	Digital Transformation & ICT Development
M&E Capacity: Low capacity for field monitoring and project oversight.	Ensure value for money through rigorous project monitoring.	Conduct 100% of planned quarterly monitoring visits and produce timely progress reports.	Improve the monitoring and evaluation of development outcomes.	Provide dedicated monitoring vehicles and train the DPCU on modern M&E software tools.	Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Initiative

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

4.3: Future Development Spatial Plan for the District

The Future Development Spatial Plan (FDSP) 2026–2029 serves as the district’s physical blueprint, translating the MTDP’s thematic goals into a structured geographic roadmap for development. By integrating land-use management with socio-economic priorities, the plan ensures that growth is orderly, resilient, and strategically distributed across industrial hubs and expanding urban boundaries. Through the alignment of spatial mapping with the Digital Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) and infrastructure initiatives, the FDSP aims to eliminate haphazard development, secure public land boundaries, and create a high-functioning environment that attracts private investment while strictly preserving the district’s ecological and natural heritage.

Figure 4.0 Future Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District



SOURCE: PPD, ASDA, 2025

The ASDA Future Facilities Map (2025–2029) serves as the strategic spatial blueprint for the district’s development, visually aligning prioritized community

needs with specific geographical growth points. The map adopts a "corridor-based" development approach, meticulously distributing critical infrastructure across the six Area Councils: Senya Urban, Awutu, Bawjiase, Jei Krodua, Bontrase, and Obrachire. By anchoring the district's medium-term goals to this spatial framework, the Assembly ensures that development is balanced, targeted, and capable of supporting the district's rapid transition from a rural agricultural base to a modernized industrial hub.

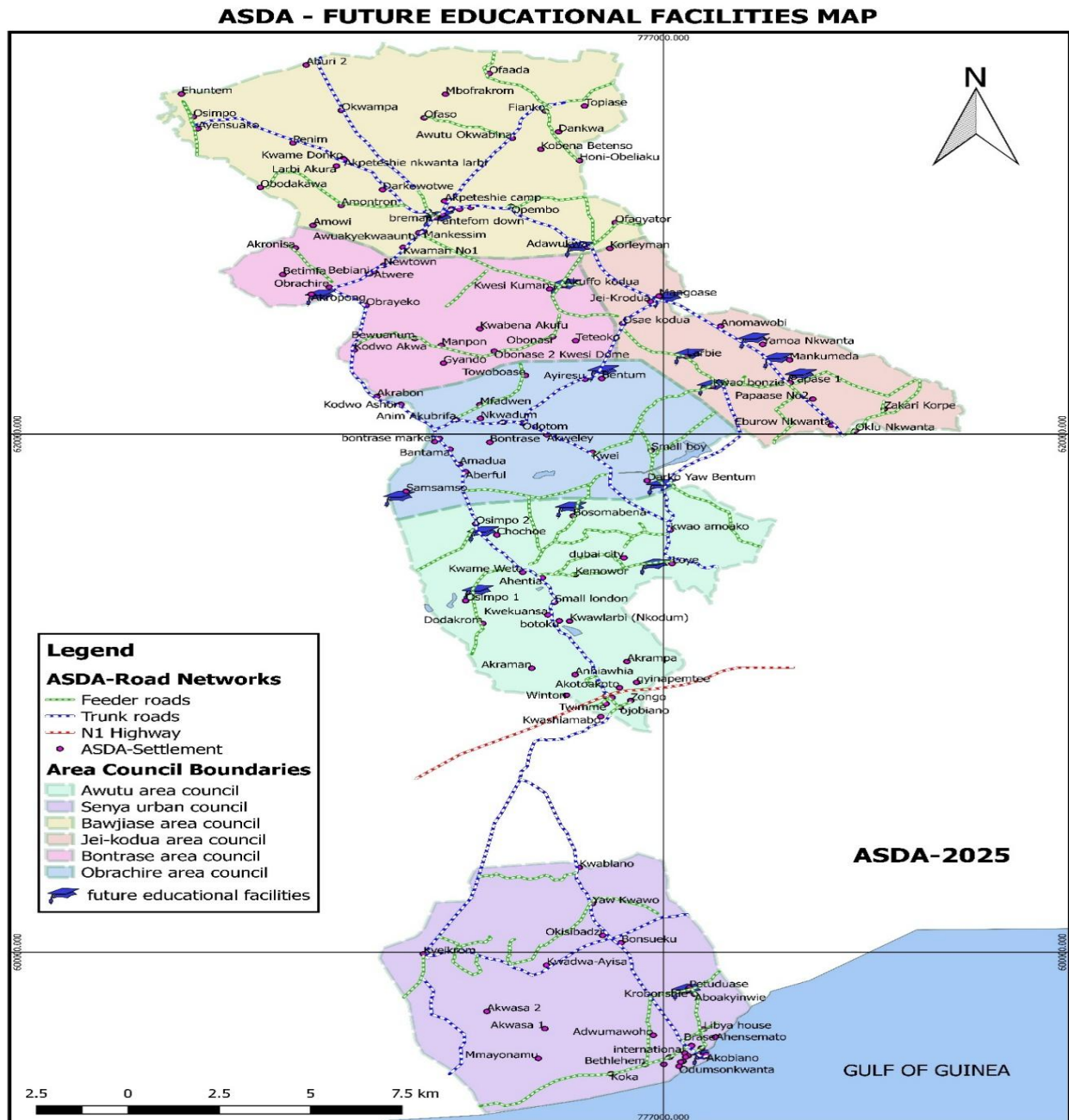
A primary feature of this spatial strategy is the establishment of integrated infrastructure hubs within the high-density urban cores of Senya Beraku and Awutu Bereku. These areas are designated for the concentration of vital safety and security assets, including the proposed District Fire Station and Police Stations. This spatial concentration is designed to safeguard the district's commercial centres and industrial assets while significantly improving emergency response times. Furthermore, the map delineates a robust network of feeder and trunk roads intended to serve as the district's economic veins. This network is specifically designed to bridge the gap between the rural "breadbasket" zones—particularly Bontrase and Jei Krodua and the main N1 Highway, ensuring a seamless flow of raw materials like cassava and coconut to processing centres and regional markets.

In terms of social equity, the spatial plan provides an evidence-based guide for the distribution of Health and Educational facilities, aiming to close the service gap between urban centres and remote farm-gate communities. By mapping future schools and health posts in emerging settlements within the Obrachire and Bawjiase Area Councils, the Assembly is actively reducing travel distances for vulnerable populations. This is complemented by a targeted rollout of WASH infrastructure, where future boreholes and toilet facilities are strategically placed to follow settlement patterns. This approach directly supports the district's goal of eradicating open defecation and ensuring that the expansion of the national grid reaches both burgeoning industrial zones and underserved rural villages.

Ultimately, the map identifies the north-south axis as a primary development corridor, leveraging the district's strategic proximity to Kasoa and the Greater Accra

Region. This positioning is intended to attract private sector investment and facilitate the 1D1F industrialization agenda. By integrating these spatial considerations into the planning process, the Awutu Senya District Assembly moves beyond a mere list of projects toward a coordinated, resilient, and well-connected landscape that fosters both economic growth and social well-being for all residents.

Figure 4.1 Future Educational Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District



SOURCE: PPD, ASDA, 2025

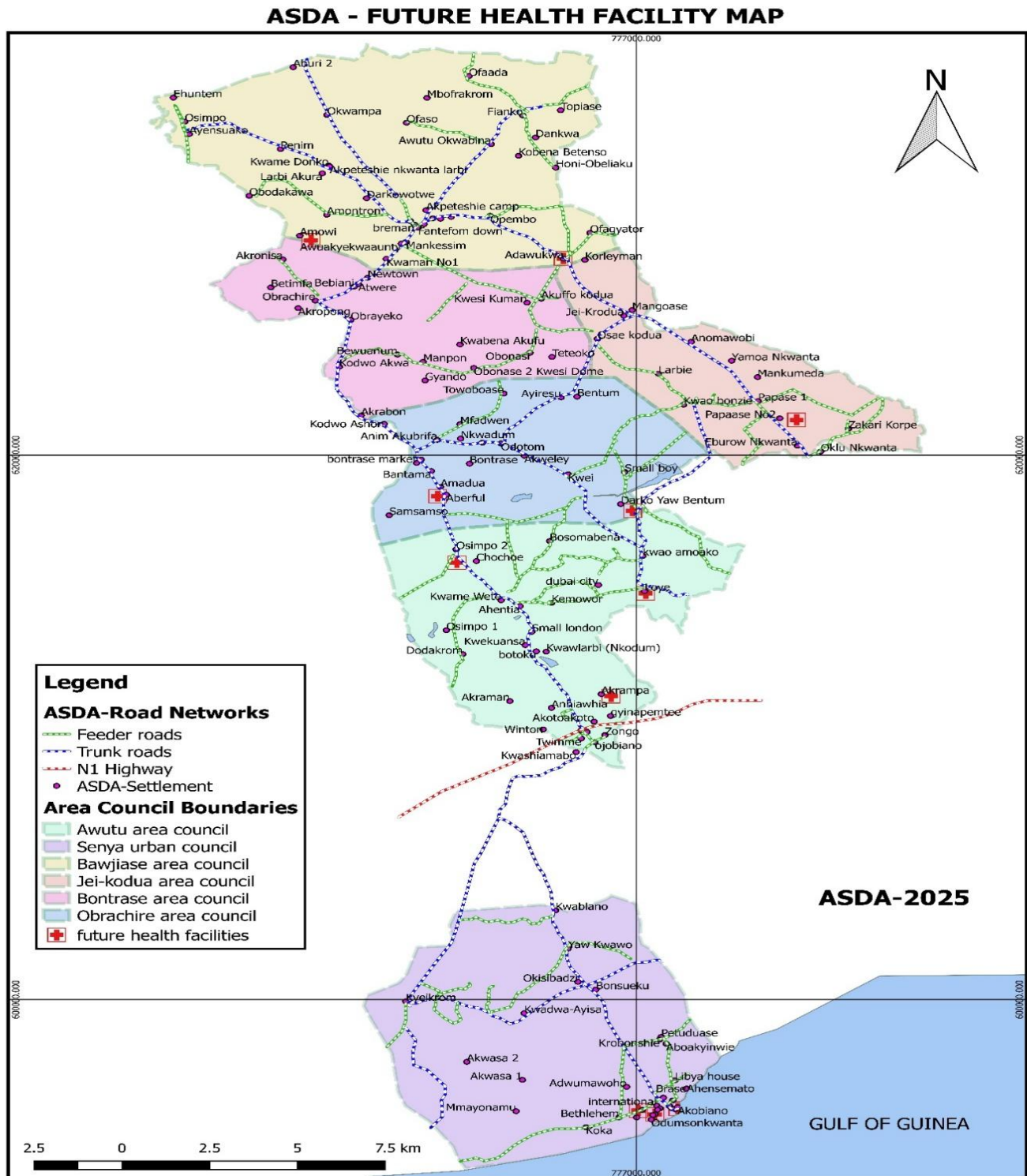
The ASDA Future Educational Facilities Map provides a localized spatial strategy for human capital development, specifically addressing the geographical disparities in access to quality education identified in earlier chapters. The map illustrates a deliberate focus on expanding educational infrastructure within the Bontrase, Jei

Krodua, and Bawjiase Area Councils. By clustering new facilities in these central and northern zones, the Assembly is working to ensure that basic and secondary education is within reach of the district's primary farming communities, thereby reducing the long-distance travel currently required by rural learners.

A key component of this spatial strategy is the alignment of school facilities with the existing and proposed feeder road networks. This integration is vital for the safety and accessibility of both students and teaching staff, as it ensures that new schools are not isolated but are well-connected to the district's transportation arteries. In the Senya Urban Council and southern coastal zones, the map indicates a focus on optimizing existing facilities to cater to the high-density population, while the northern councils—such as Obrachire and Jei Krodua—are designated for the construction of new blocks to accommodate the rapid settlement expansion occurring near the boundaries of the Greater Accra Region.

Furthermore, this spatial plan reinforces the district's commitment to inclusive education by positioning facilities near established settlement clusters like Bontrase Market, Papaase, and Jei Krodua. This ensures that educational investments are situated where they will have the maximum social impact, supporting the district's goal of increasing BECE and WASSCE pass rates by 15% through improved proximity and monitoring. By visualizing these investments, the Awutu Senya District Assembly establishes a clear, evidence-based roadmap for donor support and GETFund allocations, ensuring that no community is left behind in the pursuit of academic excellence and vocational readiness.

Figure 4.2 Future Health Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District



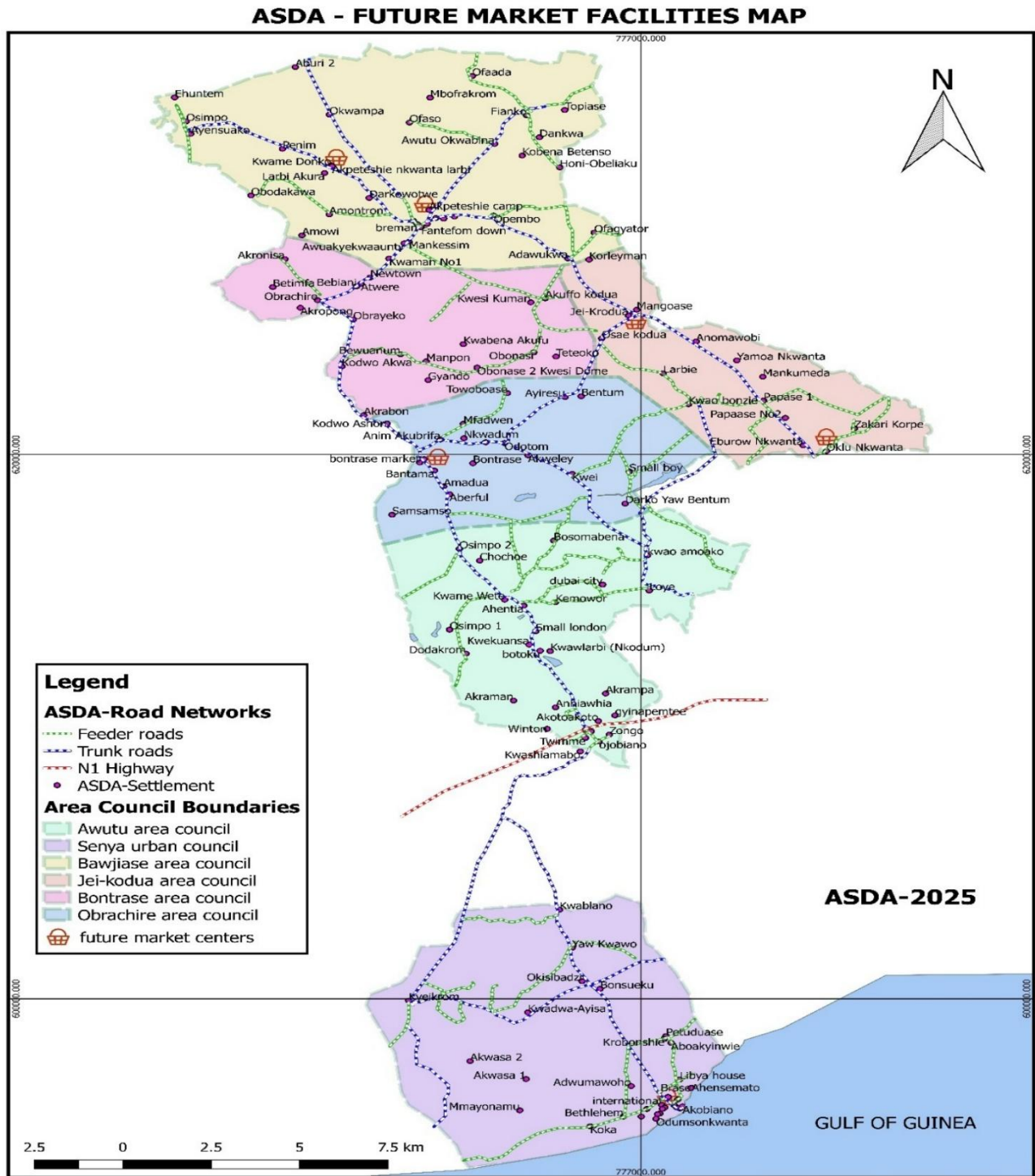
SOURCE: PPD, ASDA, 2025

The ASDA Future Health Facility Map delineates the district's spatial response to the gaps in Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the high maternal and child mortality rates identified during the situational analysis. The map highlights a strategic commitment to expanding the primary healthcare network, with future health facilities—specifically CHPS compounds and clinics—targeted at underserved rural clusters within the Bawjiase, Bontrase, and Jei Krodua Area Councils. By decentralizing health services away from the urban coastal strip toward the agricultural heartlands, the Assembly ensures that critical medical attention is closer to the farm-gate communities, thereby reducing the "travel time" barrier to emergency clinical care.

The spatial distribution of these facilities is meticulously aligned with the district's Feeder and Trunk road networks, which are vital for the efficient movement of medical logistics and the deployment of the proposed Mobile Medical Vans. In the northern and central belts, new health facilities are positioned in strategic nodes such as Papaase, Bontrase Market, and Osimpo, ensuring that they serve as accessible healthcare anchors for surrounding satellite villages. This alignment is critical for achieving the district's objective of expanding geographical health access by 20%, as it ensures that health service delivery is integrated into the broader infrastructural development of the district.

Ultimately, this map serves as a vital planning tool for the District Health Directorate to ensure equitable resource allocation for the 2026–2029 period. In the high-density Senya Urban and Awutu councils, the focus remains on upgrading and maintaining existing facilities to handle higher patient loads, while the expansion into Obrachire and Jei Krodua addresses the needs of rapidly growing settlements. By visualizing these healthcare investments in relation to settlement patterns and transportation routes, the Awutu Senya District Assembly reinforces its commitment to providing quality, affordable, and accessible health services for every resident, regardless of their geographical location.

Figure 4.3 Future Market Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District



SOURCE: PPD, ASDA, 2025

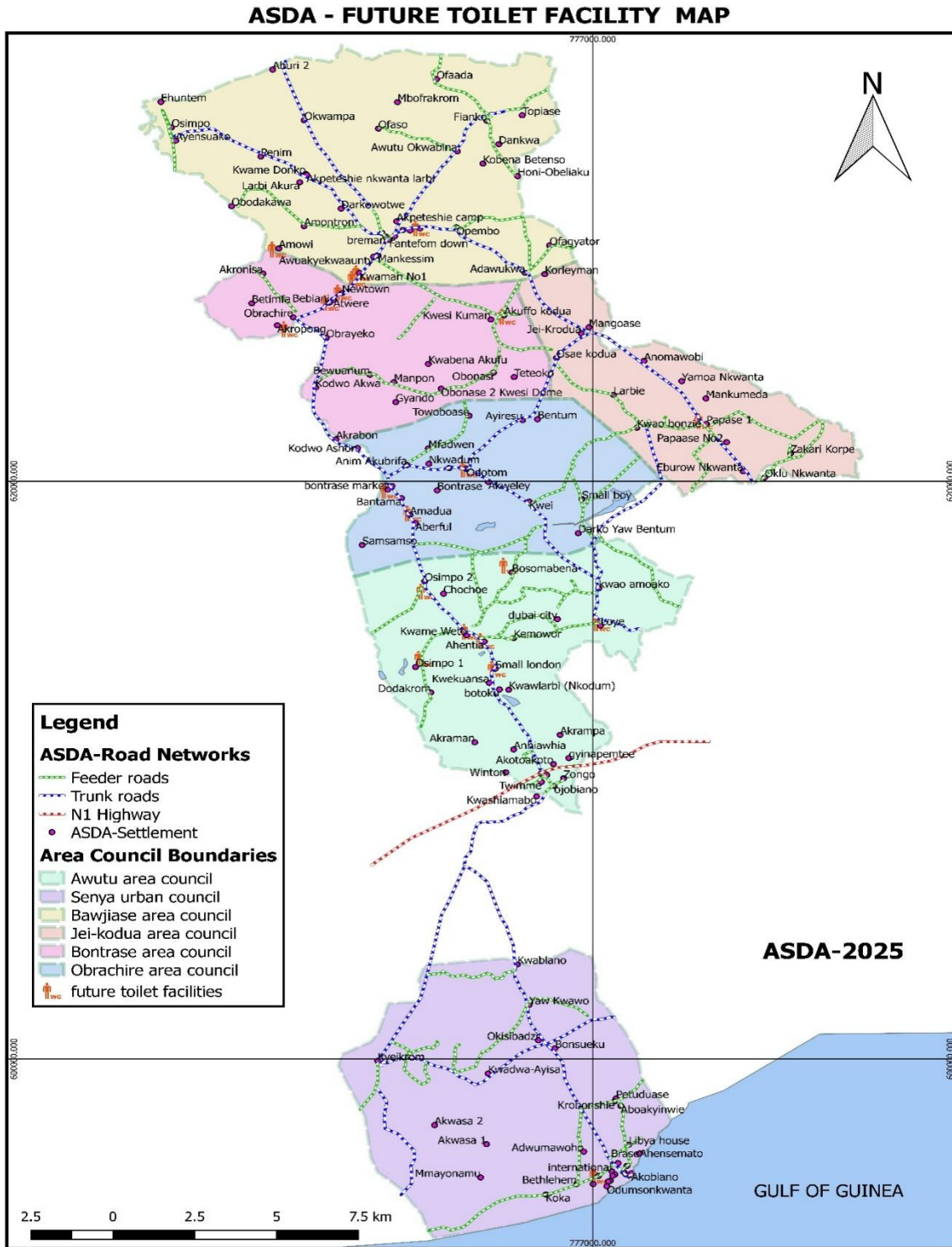
The ASDA Future Market Facilities Map provides the spatial framework for the district’s economic transformation, specifically addressing the need for modernized

trade infrastructure and reduced post-harvest losses. The map illustrates a strategic placement of future market centres at critical transit nodes and production hubs within the Bawjiase, Bontrase, and Jei Krodua Area Councils. By designating these areas for market expansion, the Assembly is intentionally creating commercial anchors in the district's primary agricultural zones, ensuring that farmers have direct access to "weighing centres" and organized trade platforms without the burden of long-distance haulage to coastal urban centres.

A defining feature of this spatial strategy is the deliberate alignment of market facilities with the major Trunk and Feeder road networks. These markets are positioned to intercept the flow of goods along the north-south axis, leveraging the district's connectivity to the N1 Highway and the burgeoning consumer markets of Kasoa and the Greater Accra Region. In the Bawjiase and Bontrase areas, the future market centres are co-located near established settlements, which will facilitate the integration of digital market platforms and B2B linkages. This proximity ensures that the planned industrial value addition—specifically for Cassava and Coconut—is supported by a modernized logistics chain that begins at these strategic market gateways.

Furthermore, the map serves as a guide for the orderly development of human settlements by attracting commercial investment to specific "growth points." While the Senya Urban Council remains a dominant commercial zone in the south, the expansion of markets into the Obrachire and Jei Krodua councils is a calculated move to decentralize economic opportunities and increase Internally Generated Funds (IGF). By providing modern sheds, improved sanitation, and secure storage in these mapped locations, the Awutu Senya District Assembly is not only improving the livelihoods of traders and farmers but is also establishing the resilient commercial infrastructure necessary for a competitive, industrial-led district economy.

Figure 4.4 Future Toilet Facilities Map of Awutu Senya District



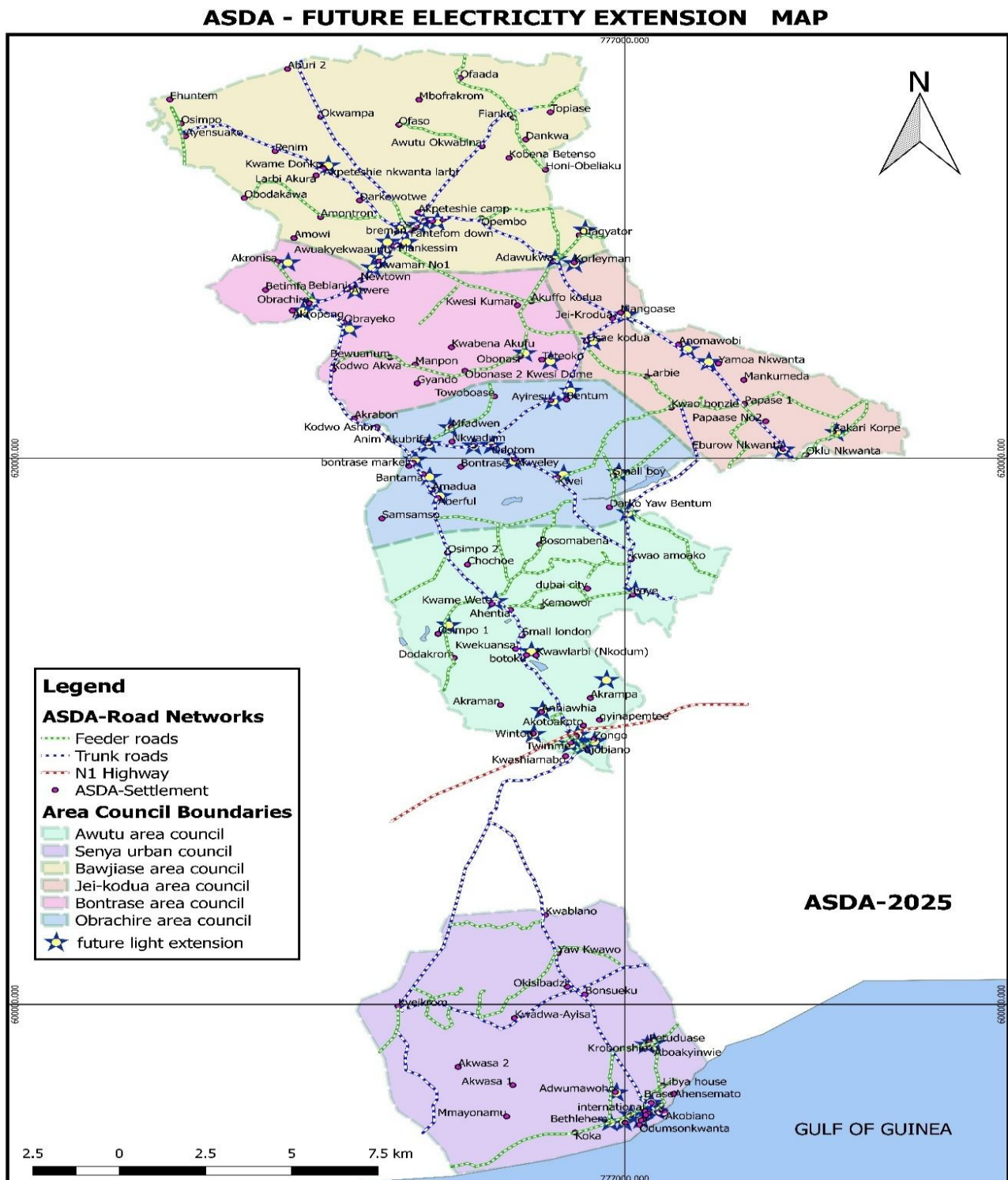
SOURCE: PPD, ASDA, 2025

The ASDA Future Toilet Facility Map represents the spatial dimension of the district's sanitation strategy, specifically targeting the eradication of open defecation (OD) and the improvement of public hygiene. The map reveals a high concentration of future toilet facilities within the densely populated southern urban centers and key transit nodes across the Senya Urban, Awutu, and Bawjiase Area Councils. By prioritizing these areas, the Assembly aims to mitigate the public health risks associated with high-density living and active commercial zones, ensuring that residents and visitors have access to safe, dignified, and managed sanitation services.

A strategic feature of this layout is the placement of toilet facilities along the primary Trunk and Feeder road networks, particularly at major settlement intersections and market points. In the central and northern belts, including Bontrase and Jei Krodua, the facilities are mapped to serve as "Sanitation Hubs" for clustered communities, supporting the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) initiative. This deliberate positioning ensures that improved sanitation is not restricted to the coast but is extended to the district's interior, providing essential infrastructure to support the health of the agricultural workforce and the sustainability of emerging market centers like Papaase and Obrachire.

Ultimately, this spatial plan serves as a roadmap for achieving the district's environmental goals, including the target of declaring at least 20 communities ODF-free by 2029. In the Senya Urban coastal zones, the focus is on providing high-capacity public latrines to manage urban waste pressure, while in the rural northern councils, the map guides the distribution of facilities to close the gap in rural sanitation coverage. By visualizing these investments in relation to human settlement patterns and the local road network, the Awutu Senya District Assembly demonstrates a proactive, evidence-based approach to environmental sanitation that is critical for the district's long-term resilience and public health security.

Figure 4.5 Future Electricity Extension Map of Awutu Senya District



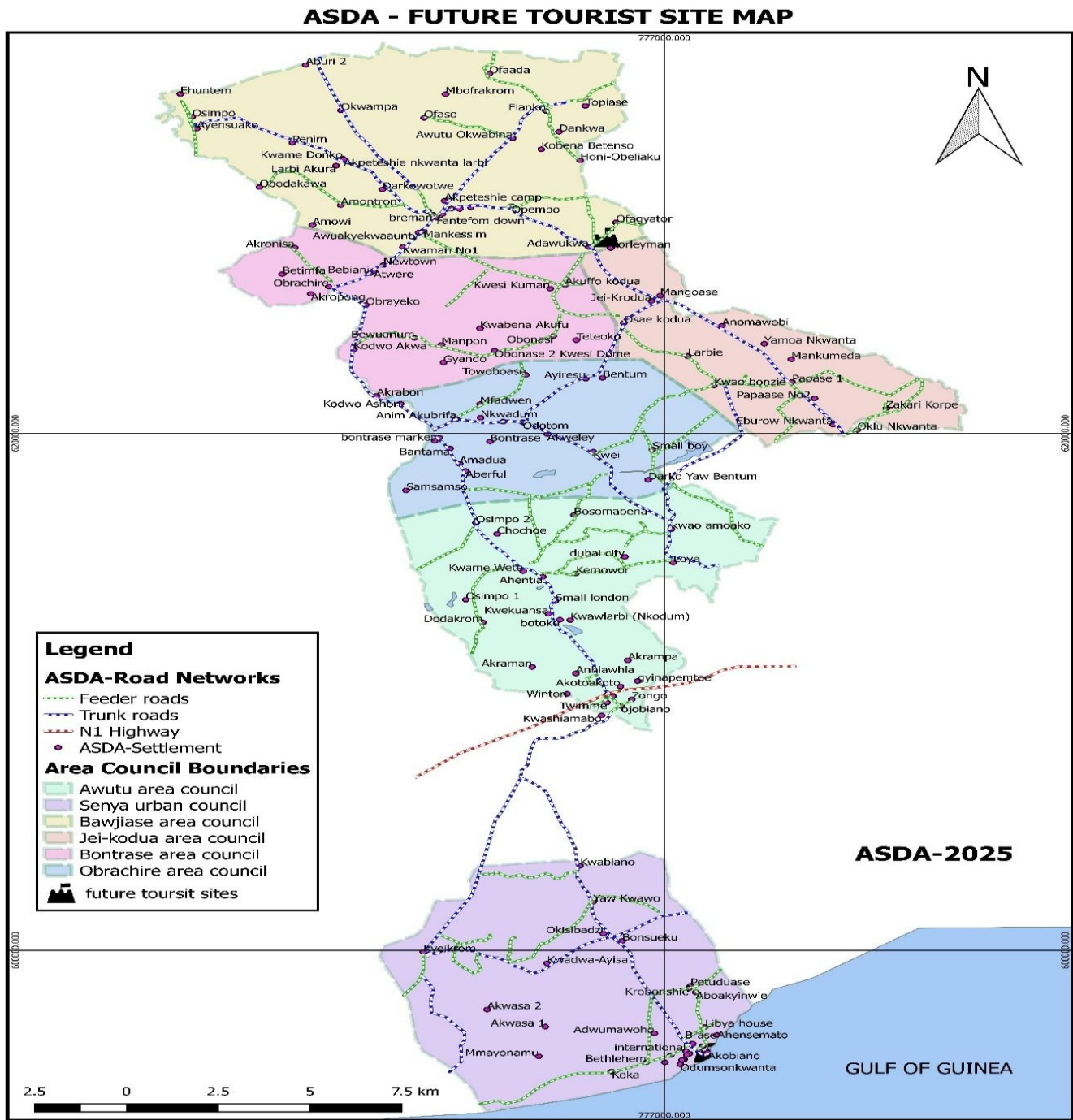
SOURCE: PDD, ASDA, 2025

The ASDA Future Electricity Extension Map outlines the district's spatial strategy for energy modernization, serving as a critical enabler for both industrial growth and improved social well-being. The map indicates a widespread rollout of lighting and grid extensions across all six Area Councils, with a significant concentration of new connections along the major Trunk and Feeder road networks. By prioritizing these corridors, the Assembly is ensuring that electricity infrastructure follows the district's primary economic veins, providing the necessary power to support the proposed Cassava and Coconut processing centers and the burgeoning market hubs in Bontrase, Bawjiase, and Jei Krodua.

A key feature of this spatial plan is the extension of power to remote and emerging settlements that have historically faced energy deficits. In the central and northern belts—specifically within the Bontrase and Obrachire Area Councils—the map identifies numerous future light extension points targeted at farming clusters and rural residential zones. This expansion is designed to facilitate the "Digital Transformation" goals of the district, enabling the operationalization of community ICT centres and improving the safety and security of rural settlements through the provision of street lighting. By bridging the energy gap between the urban south and the agricultural north, the Assembly is creating an environment conducive to 24-hour economic activity and enhanced nighttime public safety.

In the high-density coastal and urban zones of Senya Urban and Awutu, the map focuses on strengthening and extending the existing grid to accommodate rapid population growth and the modernization of administrative facilities. This strategic distribution ensures that the district's energy policy remains inclusive, supporting the electrification of new school blocks and health centres mapped in previous sections. Ultimately, the ASDA Future Electricity Extension Map provides a clear roadmap for partnership with the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) and the Ministry of Energy, ensuring that electricity acts as a catalyst for the district's broader vision of industrialization and shared prosperity across all Area Councils.

Figure 4.6 Future Tourist Sites Map of Awutu Senya District



SOURCE: PPD, ASDA, 2025

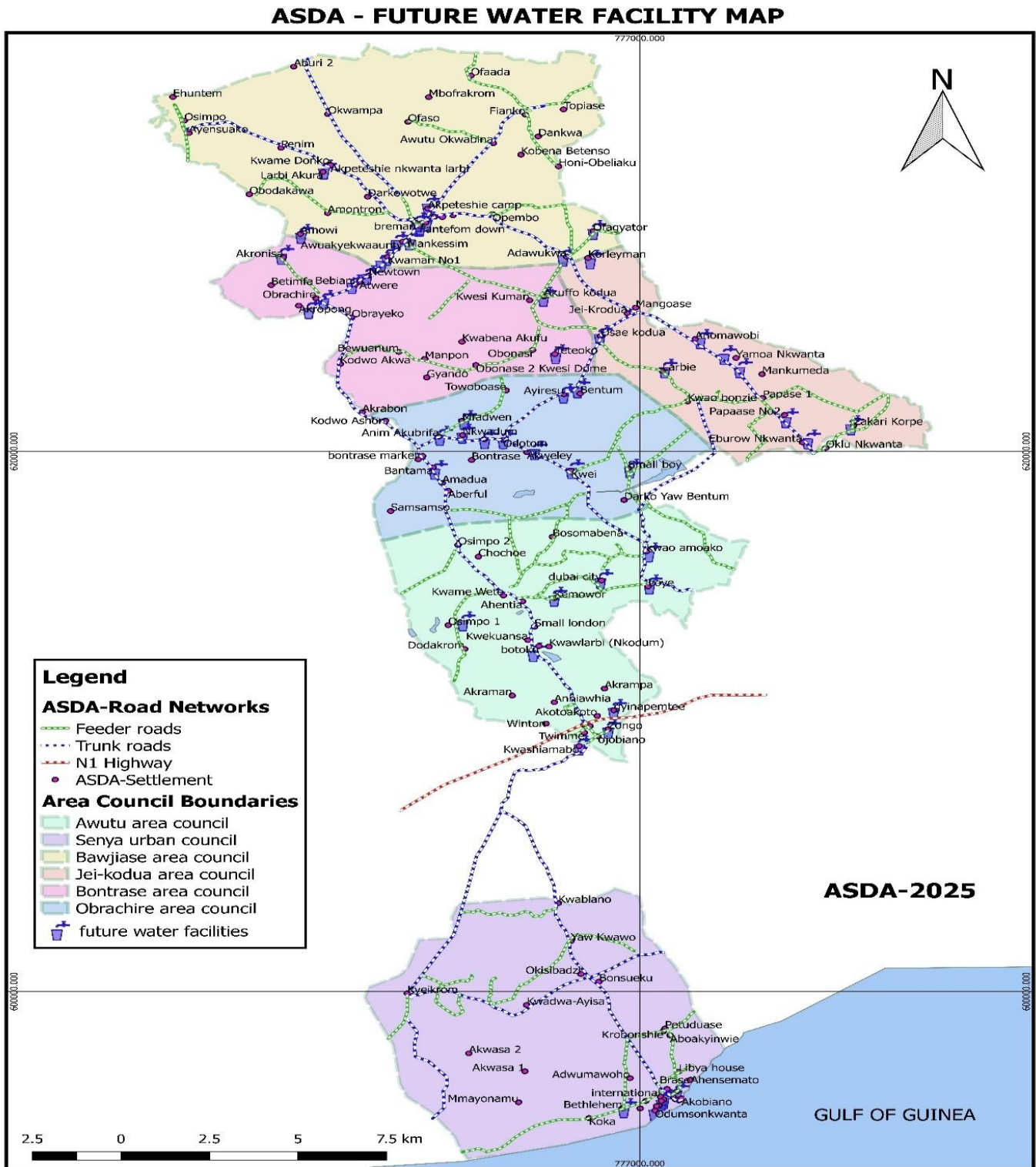
The ASDA Future Tourist Site Map provides a spatial framework for the district’s goal of diversifying the local economy by leveraging its cultural and natural assets. The map identifies key growth points for tourism development, with a notable

concentration of future sites located within the Obrachire and Jei Krodua councils, as well as the coastal heritage zones of Senya Beraku. By designating these specific areas, the Assembly aims to transform latent cultural landmarks and ecological sites into active economic drivers that can generate revenue and create jobs for the youth in the creative arts and hospitality sectors.

A critical aspect of this spatial strategy is the proximity of these future tourist sites to the district's Trunk and Feeder road networks. For instance, the sites identified in the northern councils are strategically positioned near major transit routes that connect the district to the Greater Accra Region, making them highly accessible to weekend excursionists and international travelers. This alignment ensures that tourism development is not an isolated endeavor but is integrated into the district's broader infrastructure plan, where improved road connectivity directly enhances the commercial viability of these cultural and scenic attractions.

Furthermore, the map highlights the potential for "Tourism Clusters" that can spark secondary economic activities, such as local craft markets and hospitality services, in surrounding settlements like Bontrase and Bawjiase. In the southern Senya Urban Council, the focus remains on heritage tourism—leveraging the district's unique history and coastal geography—while the inland sites offer opportunities for eco-tourism and agricultural tours. By visualizing these tourist sites within the context of the district's settlement and transportation framework, the Awutu Senya District Assembly establishes a clear roadmap for public-private partnerships, ensuring that the district becomes a competitive destination on the national tourism map.

Figure 4.7 Future Water Facilities of Awutu Senya District



SOURCE: PPD, ASDA, 2025

The ASDA Future Water Facility Map delineates the district's strategic response to the critical need for potable water and the expansion of reliable supply systems across all six Area Councils. The map illustrates a comprehensive distribution of future water facilities—ranging from boreholes to small-town water systems—with a significant focus on the central and northern belts, particularly within the Bontrase, Bawjiase, and Jei Krodua councils. By targeting these agricultural and emerging residential zones, the Assembly is addressing long-standing water deficits, ensuring that rural farm-gate communities have the same level of access to safe drinking water as the more developed southern urban centers.

A defining characteristic of this spatial plan is the co-location of future water facilities with established human settlements and the Trunk and Feeder road networks. This positioning is vital for the logistical maintenance of water infrastructure and ensures that new facilities are easily accessible to the largest number of residents. In the Senya Urban and Awutu councils, the focus is on upgrading existing water systems to meet the demands of a rapidly growing population, while in the Obrachire and Jei Krodua areas, new facilities are strategically placed to support the district's industrialization goals, providing the necessary water supply for the proposed cassava and coconut processing hubs.

Ultimately, this map serves as the technical guide for achieving the district's objective of increasing access to potable water by 25% by the end of the 2029 planning cycle. By visualizing water investments in relation to settlement density and transportation corridors, the Awutu Senya District Assembly facilitates targeted interventions that improve public health, reduce the time spent on water collection (particularly for women and children), and create a resilient infrastructure foundation for economic growth. This spatial evidence provides a clear framework for collaboration with the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and development partners to ensure a water-secure future for the entire district.

CHAPTER FIVE: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1: Introduction

The Composite Development Programme represents the operational phase of the 2026–2029 planning cycle. This section is synthesized from the harmonized development issues, strategic projections, and spatial priorities established in the preceding chapters. It translates the district's vision into a coherent Programme of Action (PoA), designed to be executed over a four-year duration. The PoA serves as the primary vehicle for implementing specific strategies and interventions aimed at achieving the overarching socio-economic objectives of the Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA).

The PoA is a multi-dimensional framework that integrates adopted national goals from the "Resetting Ghana" Agenda with localized district programmes. Each entry in the programme specifies a timeline for execution, indicative budget requirements, and identifies the relevant Lead and Collaborating Agencies. This structured approach is essential for ensuring institutional accountability and provides a robust baseline for the Plan's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework.

Furthermore, the formulation of this programme is grounded in evidence-based projections across critical sectors, including population dynamics, education infrastructure, environmental sanitation, water resource management, and healthcare delivery. Complementing the PoA is an Indicative Financial Plan, which outlines the fiscal strategies required to mobilize resources—both internal and external to ensure sustainable funding of all proposed projects. By aligning physical infrastructure with financial readiness, ASDA ensures that this plan is not merely an aspirational document, but a feasible roadmap for district transformation.

The tables below show the PoA of the Assembly.

Table 5.0 Programme of Action (PoA) Matrix

PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST					PROGRAM STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATION
Programme: Agricultural Productivity & Value Chain Enhancement	X	X	X	X	346,866	381,500	35500	2,500	42,500	√	√	ASDA	MOF
Programme: Youth Skills and Entrepreneurship Empowerment	X	X	X	X	200800	836600	130500	150000	317200	√	√	ASDA	BAC
Programme: Basic Education Quality Enhancement & Re-engagement	X	X	X	X	0.00	1362500	232100	0.00	332700	√	√	ASDA	GES
Programme: Furniture & Infrastructure Development	X	X	X	X	-	106,210.00	53,783,045.00	4,680,786.00	17,290,386.00	√	√	ASDA	WORKS DEPT/ GES
Programme: Health Development & Accessibility	X	X	X	X	12,800.00	408,220.00	33,468,709.00	2,833,000.00	18,870,040.00	√	√	ASDA	HEALTH / WORKS DEPT
Programme: Integrated Social Services Case Management	X	X	X	X	1,000.00	36,400.00	45,200.00	0.00	78,300.00	√		ASDA	SWCD
Programme: Enhance Inclusion & Quality of Life (PWD)	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	61,952.00	315,000.00	0.00	70,000.00			ASDA	SWCD

PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST					PROGR AME STATUS		IMPLEMENTIN G INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
	20226	2027	2028	202 9	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	N E W	ON GO IN G	LEAD	COLLA BORATI ON
Programme: Environmental Quality and Health Protection	X	X	X	X	0.00	1,322,998 .00	4,433,920.00	0.00	1,010,000. 00	√	√	ASDA	EHSU
Programme: Road, Security, Economic and Water Access Improvement	X	X	X	X	0.00	662000	33,393,970.00	20,312,225 .00	9,034,490. 00	√	√	ASDA	DWD/D WST
Programme: Public Land Demarcation & Preservation	X	X	X	X	9,000.00	743,528.0 0	410,000.00	530,000.00	0.00	√	√	ASDA	CENTRA L ADMIN
Programme: Continuous Professional Development (CPD)	X	X	X	X	0.00	310,474.0 0	646,075.00	205,000.00	50,000.00	√		ASDA	HR/ CENTRA L ADMIN
Programme: Local Governance and Oversight Programme	X	X	X	X	21,023,000.00	9,722,874 .00	4,151,154.00	1,456,807. 00	54,000.00	√	√	ASDA	PPD
Programme: Births and Deaths Registration	X	X	X	X	0.00	88,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		ASDA	BIRTH & DEATH
Programme: Procurement and Financial Management	X	X	X	X	91,000.00	4,449,545 .00	9,764,773.00	960,000.00	71,571.00	√	√	ASDA	PROCUR EMENT/ FINANC E
Programme: Community Engagement and Public Education	X	X	X	X	0.00	138,800.0 0	156,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ASDA	DPU/ISD

PROGRAMME	TIME FRAME				COST					PROGR AME STATUS		IMPLEMENTIN G INSTITUTION/ DEPARTMENT	
	20226	2027	2028	202 9	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	N E W	ON GO IN G	LEAD	COLLA BORATI ON
Programme: Sustainable Reforestation and Waste Management	X	X	X	X	0.00	152,100.00	1,041,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	√	√	ASDA	FOREST RY
Programme: Implementation, Coordination, and M&E	X	X	X	X	0.00	779600	803000	0.00	13000	√		ASDA	DPCU
TOTAL					21,689,466.00	21,563,301.00	142,809,946.00	31,230,318.00	47,234,187.00				

Source: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

The table 5.0 outlines the operational roadmap for seventeen (17) key development programmes (PoA), detailing their implementation timelines, funding sources, and the institutional arrangements required for success. This schedule serves as the execution blueprint for the District's Medium-Term Development Plan.

All seventeen programmes are scheduled for continuous implementation across the four-year period from 2026 to 2029. A significant feature of this plan is the strategic mix of New and Ongoing projects. While capital-intensive programmes like *Furniture & Infrastructure Development* and *Health Development & Accessibility* involve both new initiatives and the completion of existing ones, administrative programmes such as *Births and Deaths Registration* and *Community Engagement*

are classified purely as new interventions. This balance ensures that while the district expands its service reach, it also prioritizes the completion of inherited projects to prevent the waste of public resources.

- The total financial requirement across all funding sources is projected at GHS 264,527,218.00. The allocation strategy reveals a diverse but structured approach to resource mobilization: DACF Centrality: The *District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)* remains the primary funding pillar, contributing GHS 142,809,946.00 (approx. 49% of total funds). It is heavily concentrated in physical infrastructure, roads, and health development.
- Strategic Grant Utilization: The *DACF-RFG* (GHS31.23M) and *Development Partner (DP)* contributions (GHS47.23M) are targeted specifically toward high-priority sectors. Notably, DP funds are a major driver for *Furniture & Infrastructure* and *Health Development*, indicating strong external support for the District's social service goals.
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF): Totaling GHS 21,563,301.00, IGF is primarily used to fund recurrent expenditures, births and deaths registration, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), providing the District with essential operational autonomy.
- GoG Transfers: At GHS 21,689,466.00, these transfers are largely directed toward *Local Governance and Oversight*, supporting the administrative machinery of the Assembly.

The Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA) is designated as the Lead Implementing Institution for all seventeen programmes, underscoring its role as the primary custodian of local development. However, the plan emphasizes a collaborative governance model. Successful delivery is contingent upon partnership with specialized departments and agencies, including the *Ghana Education Service (GES)* for school infrastructure, the *Health Directorate* for clinical accessibility, and the *Ministry of Finance (MOF)* and *Social Welfare & Community Development (SWCD)* for value chain and social protection initiatives.

The primary implication of this table is the need for rigorous Inter-Departmental Coordination. Because many programmes (like *Roads and Security*) rely on a combination of DACF and DACF-RFG funds while being implemented by the Works Department, timely reporting and adherence to the district's performance triggers will be essential to ensure continuous fund releases. Furthermore, the reliance on DP funding for nearly 20% of the total budget implies that the district must maintain high standards of transparency and accountability to satisfy international donor requirements.

5.2: PROGRAMME FINANCING PLAN

An indicative financial plan deals with resource mobilization and its strategies as well as expenditure. It provides an idea of how much the District Medium Term Plan may cost using the cost of the input, how much resource will be mobilized and utilized over the plan period. The table below indicates the resource mobilization plan proposed for the financing of the DMTDP

Table 5.1 Programme Financing

PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME COST (GHC)	EXPECTED REVENUE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING					TOTAL(B) (GHC)	GAP C=(B-A) (GHC)
		GOG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	DACF-RFG (GHC)	DPs (GHC)		
Programme: Agricultural Productivity & Value Chain Enhancement	808,866.00	49,053.00	108,034.00	417,867.00	23,124.00	15,387.00	613,465.00	(195,401.00)
Programme: Youth Skills and Entrepreneurship Empowerment	1,635,100.00	99,161.00	218,414.00	844,792.00	46,750.00	31,108.00	1,240,225.00	(394,875.00)
Programme: Basic Education Quality Enhancement & Re-engagement	1,927,300.00	116,888.00	257,460.00	995,815.00	55,107.00	36,669.00	1,461,939.00	(465,361.00)
Programme: Furniture & Infrastructure Development	75,860,427.00	4,600,828.00	10,133,923.00	39,196,558.00	2,169,121.00	1,443,356.00	57,543,786.00	(18,316,641.00)
Programme: Health Development & Accessibility	55,592,769.00	3,371,643.00	7,426,455.00	28,724,539.00	1,589,584.00	1,057,750.00	42,169,971.00	(13,422,798.00)
Programme: Integrated Social Services Case Management	160,900.00	9,758.00	21,493.00	83,131.00	4,600.00	3,061.00	122,043.00	(38,857.00)
Programme: Enhance Inclusion &	451,952.00	27,410.00	60,374.00	233,518.00	12,923.00	8,599.00	342,824.00	(109,128.00)

PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME COST (GHC)	EXPECTED REVENUE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING					TOTAL(B) (GHC)	GAP C=(B-A) (GHC)
		GOG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	DACF-RFG (GHC)	DPs (GHC)		
Quality of Life (PWD)								
Programme: Environmental Quality and Health Protection	6,766,918.00	410,394.00	903,944.00	3,496,336.00	193,485.00	128,746.00	5,132,905.00	(1,634,013.00)
Programme: Road, Security, Economic and Water Access Improvement	63,402,685.00	3,845,217.00	8,469,572.00	32,758,958.00	1,812,851.00	1,206,285.00	48,092,883.00	(15,309,802.00)
Programme: Public Land Demarcation & Preservation	1,692,528.00	102,649.00	226,089.00	874,484.00	48,393.00	32,201.00	1,283,816.00	(408,712.00)
Programme: Continuous Professional Development (CPD)	1,211,549.00	73,478.00	161,845.00	625,984.00	34,641.00	23,051.00	918,999.00	(292,550.00)
Programme: Local Governance and Oversight Programme	36,407,835.00	2,208,034.00	4,863,472.00	18,811,265.00	1,040,999.00	692,699.00	27,616,469.00	(8,791,366.00)
Programme: Births and Deaths Registration	88,000.00	5,337.00	11,755.00	45,466.00	2,516.00	1,674.00	66,748.00	(21,252.00)
Programme: Procurement and Financial Management	15,336,889.00	930,157.00	2,048,787.00	7,924,359.00	438,527.00	291,798.00	11,633,628.00	(3,703,261.00)

PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME COST (GHC)	EXPECTED REVENUE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING					TOTAL(B) (GHC)	GAP C=(B-A) (GHC)
		GOG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	DACF (GHC)	DACF-RFG (GHC)	DPs (GHC)		
Programme: Community Engagement and Public Education	294,800.00	17,879.00	39,381.00	152,319.00	8,430.00	5,610.00	223,619.00	(71,181.00)
Programme: Sustainable Reforestation and Waste Management	1,293,100.00	78,424.00	172,740.00	668,122.00	36,973.00	24,602.00	980,861.00	(312,239.00)
Programme: Implementation, Coordination, and M&E	1,595,600.00	96,770.00	213,147.00	824,371.00	45,620.00	30,356.00	1,210,264.00	(385,336.00)
TOTAL	264,527,218.00	16,042,421.00	35,310,395.00	136,666,016.00	7,566,598.00	5,034,528.00	200,619,960.00	(63,907,258.00)

Source: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

The current financial outlook for the assembly's development agenda shows a significant ambition that is currently outstripping the guaranteed revenue streams. While the total programmed expenditure is set at GHC 264,527,218, the combined expected revenue from all sources (GOG, IGF, DACF, DACF-RFG, and DPs) amounts to GHC 200,620,557. This leaves a total funding gap of GHC 63,906,661, representing a 24.2% shortfall.

The budget is heavily reliant on the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), which accounts for roughly 68% of the total expected revenue. This underscores the assembly's high dependency on central government transfers for its capital and recurrent

expenditures. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) contribute approximately 17.6%, suggesting a healthy but still developing base for local revenue mobilization.

5.3: Resource Mobilization Strategy

After the piloting of the Integrated Assembly Financing Framework in five selected districts in the country, it has become more prudent to adopt this bottom-up approach of revenue generation at the district level whilst also investigating into new and innovative solutions to fill revenue gaps. Thus, this green financing framework requires a number of strategies to build up individual local revenue sources to ensure sustainability of public funding, efficient fiscal decentralization and successful realization of the objectives of the MTDP.

Table 5.2: Resource Mobilization Strategy

Strategies	Revenue Target Item	2026 (GHC)	2027 (GHC)	2028 (GHC)	2029 (GHC)	Period
Data collection on all properties and integration of street naming.	Property Rate	62,000.00	74,400.00	89,280.00	107,136.00	July – September Three times a week
Intensify public education and awareness on fee and fine payments.	Fees & Fines	99,200.00	119,040.00	142,848.00	171,417.60	Monthly

Strategies	Revenue Target Item	2026 (GHC)	2027 (GHC)	2028 (GHC)	2029 (GHC)	Period
Training for revenue collectors and sensitization of business owners.	Licenses	186,000.00	223,200.00	267,840.00	321,408.00	Quarterly
Create and update revenue database to track land-related activities.	Land	124,000.00	148,800.00	178,560.00	214,272.00	July – September Three times a week
Audit all Assembly-owned stores and markets to ensure updated rentals.	Rent	18,600.00	22,320.00	26,784.00	32,140.80	Monthly
Partner with private sector for market developments (PPP).	Investment	12,400.00	14,880.00	17,856.00	21,427.20	July – September
Allotment of vehicles and logistics to the Revenue Taskforce.	Miscellaneous	12,400.00	14,880.00	17,856.00	21,427.20	Monthly
TOTAL IGF		514,600.00	617,520.00	741,024.00	889,228.80	

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

Table 5.4: ASSETS MAINTENANCE PLAN

TYPE OF ASSETS	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	SCHEDULE (PERIOD)	ESTIMATED COST (GHC)	LOCATION	RESPONSIBILITY
Feeder Road Network	Reshaping, culvert clearing, and spot improvement.	12 Months (Annual)	5,450,000.00	District-wide (Bawjiase, Senya Beraku)	Feeder Roads Unit & Works Dep't
Healthcare Infrastructure	Renovation of CHPS compounds and District Health centers.	24 Months (Biennial)	8,200,000.00	Senya Beraku, Awutu Bontrase	Ghana Health Service & Works Dep't
Educational Facilities	Rehabilitation of classroom blocks and teacher quarters.	12 Months (Annual)	6,750,000.00	Selected communities (Senya, Beraku, Bawjiase Ofaada)	GES & Works Dep't
Water Systems	Repairs of mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems.	6 Months (Bi-annual)	2,100,000.00	Awutu Mankessim, Akotsi	CWSA & Community Water Mgt. Teams
Assembly Operations	Maintenance of heavy-duty equipment and official vehicles.	3 Months (Quarterly)	1,850,000.00	District Assembly Head Office	Transport Officer & Central Admin.
Market Infrastructure	General repairs to sheds, drainage, and market security lighting.	6 Months (Bi-annual)	3,240,000.00	Bawjiase and Senya Markets	Market Management & Works Dep't

Source: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

5.4: Sustainability Test for Local Economic Development Programmes

5.7.1 Introduction

The Awutu Senya District possesses significant natural resource wealth; however, these assets are under increasing pressure from human activities such as mining, logging, unsustainable farming, deforestation, and sand winning. To address the resulting land degradation, the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been adopted as a core analytical tool. The SEA ensures that all Policies, Plans, and Programmes (PPPs) mainstream sustainability, effectively balancing socio-economic growth with the preservation of the natural environment.

For the 2026–2029 MTDP, the SEA serves to integrate environmental considerations into every stage of development. The primary objectives are to:

- **Mainstream Sustainability:** Fully integrate environmental policies and procedures into all projects and programmes.
- **Performance Excellence:** Continually improve environmental outcomes by leveraging technological advances, scientific research, and community needs.
- **Capacity Building:** Train contractors and stakeholders to operate in an environmentally responsible manner.
- **Risk Management:** Develop emergency preparedness plans for significant hazards in collaboration with local authorities.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Ensure all operations strictly adhere to national environmental legislation and standards.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Foster transparent dialogue with the public and contractors to incorporate feedback and innovative ideas.

5.7.3 Scope of the Assessment

The SEA covers the geographical extent of the Awutu Senya District, focusing on critical resources and environmental challenges, including:

- Natural Assets: Water bodies, forest reserves, and agricultural ecosystems.
- Environmental Risks: Deforestation, land degradation, erosion, and air/noise pollution.
- Resource Management: Waste management systems and hazard mitigation.

5.7.4 Methodology

The MTDP Preparation Team evaluated all proposed policies against the four pillars of the SEA:

1. Natural Resources: Impact on biodiversity and ecosystem health.
2. Social and Cultural Conditions: Impact on community heritage and well-being.
3. Economic Impact: Sustainability of local livelihoods and growth.
4. Institutional Issues: Governance and capacity for implementation.

Through this rigorous screening, specific interventions were developed to mitigate potential negative impacts. The summary of this analysis is detailed in Table 5.3.

Table 5.5: Sustainability Test for Local Economic Development Programmes

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Levels and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of 50No. 6-seater at Awutu Beraku, Bonsueku and Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Regulation / Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of 7No. CHPS at Ofadaa, Taiwiakwa, Bonsueku, Awutu Beraku, Obrachire, Akrampa, Jei-Krodua, Mayenda, Kukuado, Oframase, Loye		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Zion A&B, Bawjiase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be gLevel n to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Building of market at Senya, Bawjiase and Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of Nurses Quarters at Awutu Beraku		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be gLevel n to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of Administration Block for District Assembly		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Re-shaping and Grass cutting of Feeder roads		

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Job creation: Priority should be Level n to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: At Level participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of boreholes in selected communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group,	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
especially vulnerable and excluded people		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Regulation / Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Rehabilitate 10 boreholes in the district		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Extension of Water and electricity to Bontrase SHS		

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5






Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of 2 Institutional Latrines for both Boys and Girls		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
<i>Regulation / Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Upgrading of Health Centre to Polyclinic at Senya		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of culverts and foot Bridgets		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be gLevel n to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Renovation of classroom blocks and Staff bungalows		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obruchire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Rehabilitation Classroom blocks in selected schools		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be gLevel n to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: completion of nurses quarters building		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Facelift of markets		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be gLevel n to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 ■

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Reshaping of feeder roads and Town roads and drains at selected communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5




Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Tree planting exercise in selected schools and communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be gLevel n to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Rehabilitation of tourist sites in selected communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of Revenue posts		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be gLevel n to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of CHPS Compounds		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
RLevel rs and water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows / water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed)	1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Health and well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural excursion	Number of people exposed to water borne diseases, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: ActLevel participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to transport: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not be discriminated against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, flood crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should encourage the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries , utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategies	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: the PPP should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights: rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: should be improved	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation / Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Construction of NHIA Office		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE

Description of Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices at Obrachire, Bawjiase, Bontrase		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVE LEVELS	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Level areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of raw materials: All raw materials should be used with	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

5.5: Ensuring Conformity with SEA

Quarterly Site Meetings shall be conducted by the Project Team to assess progress of work done using set indicators. This would be the basis for developing monitoring reports to provide feedback on project implementation and environmental compliance. At the end of each project, a review meeting shall be held to assess the extent of project objectives. An ex-post evaluation meeting shall then be held sometime after project implementation to assess project impact with respect to environmental, social, financial and economic indicators.

5.5.1: Conclusion

The 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan of the Awutu Senya District Assembly has revealed a number of issues after subjecting the various policies to the tools of the Strategic Environmental Assessment. To ensure sustainable development, the Assembly needs to put in measures to address the issues generated. There were also some key findings identified in the assessment which include:

None of the policies conflicted against each other and that they are mutually supportive

All constructional activities will impact negatively on the environment, particularly in the area of natural resources.

Some constructional activities will impact on socio cultural issues specifically on access to land

Efficient energy use in constructional activities will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment that use fossil fuels

The implementation of the policies would not impact negatively on the economy and institutions.

Satisfactory and acceptable compensation packages would be given to project affected persons in the implementation of projects where necessary.

Table 5.6: Sustainability Test Key

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not Relevant	Works Strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour	Not Relevant	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

This section details the yearly implementation schedule for the district's development activities from 2026 to 2029. Derived directly from the broader Programme of Action, these Annual Action Plans (AAPs) break down long-term goals into manageable, year-by-year tasks to ensure the district stays on track toward its final targets.

The execution of these plans is a shared responsibility led by the District Assembly's Departments and Agencies. Success depends on strong partnerships with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society, Faith-Based Organizations, and the private sector. By working together, these groups will combine their resources and expertise to ensure that projects are completed effectively at the community level.

To prevent delays or disruptions to the schedule, the timely release of funds is essential. The Assembly will focus on ensuring that financial resources are available when needed so that projects can proceed without interruption. This disciplined approach to funding and teamwork is what will allow the district to fulfill its promises to the people by the end of the four-year period.

6.2: The Annual Action Plan (AAP): Implementation Framework

This section meticulously details the **Annual Action Plan (AAP)**, providing a comprehensive roadmap of specific interventions to be undertaken by all relevant stakeholders, including public sector entities, private enterprises, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and local communities, during the initial four-year planning period of 2026-2029. Crucially, the implementation of this Annual Action Plan will be rigorously aligned with and constrained by the District Assembly's Annual Budget, ensuring financial feasibility and accountability.

The AAP precisely outlines the commencement and completion dates for each project within a given year, identifies the responsible implementing agencies, specifies the nature and extent of community contributions, and details the individual project costs. The selection of projects for inclusion in the annual plans is guided by a strategic set of parameters designed to maximize impact and efficiency:

- **Responsiveness to Immediate Needs:** Prioritization is given to projects that directly address the most pressing and immediate needs identified by the local populace.
- **Continuation of Ongoing Initiatives:** Seamless integration and continuation of existing projects in progress within the District are ensured to avoid abandonment and maximize prior investments.
- **Public Awareness and Education Imperatives:** Projects requiring immediate public sensitization or behavioural change through dedicated education programmes are prioritized.
- **Short Gestation Periods:** Preference is given to projects that can yield tangible results and benefits within a relatively short timeframe.
- **Fiscal Prudence and Annual Budget Alignment:** Projects whose costs can be fully contained and funded within the first year's development budget are selected to ensure prompt execution.
- **Poverty Reduction Impact:** A strong emphasis is placed on projects that are directly geared towards alleviating poverty and improving livelihoods among the district's residents.

This structured approach to the Annual Action Plan ensures that development efforts are well-coordinated, financially disciplined, and strategically targeted towards achieving the overarching goals of the District's Medium-Term Development Plan.

Table 6.0 Below showed the 2026-2029 Annual Action Plans of the District:

Table 6.1 AAP 2026

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	Ongoing	lead	Collaborating
Objective 1.1: Connect 5,000 farmers to tech-extension & feed-processor database by 2029.															
Programme: Agricultural Productivity & Value Chain Enhancement															
1	Sensitize 1500 farmers on backyard farming	Districtwide		X	X	X	0	250,000.00	0.00	2,500.00	-	√		DoA	ASDA, MoFA
2	Link 150 cassava producers to agro-processing units	Ofadaa, etc	X	X	X	X	0.00	7000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	ASDA, MoFA
3	Stakeholder commodity value chain workshop	9 Op. Areas		X	X	X	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	ASDA, MoFA
4	Educational tour to agro-processing industries	Bontrase	X	X	X	X	0.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	ASDA, MoFA
5	Research Extension on Farmer Linkage Committee	Beraku	X	X	X	X	6666.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	ASDA, MoFA
6	Conduct 2304 farm/home visits by AEAs	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	28000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	ASDA, MoFA
							34,666	263,500	0.00	2,500	0				
Objective 1.2: Support 500 MSMEs to transition to processing via digital links.															
Programme: Youth Skills and Entrepreneurship Empowerment															

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	On-going	lead	Collaborating
7	Organize Farmer Business School	14 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
8	Facilitate IMO technology Pig farmer field days	Bawjiase	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
9	Biosecurity training and vaccination (PPR)	Anomawobi	X	X	X	X	3400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
10	Feed management training (Feed Ghana Program)	Papaase	X	X	X	X	3400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
11	Educate 100 fishers on IUU laws and Sanitation	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Fisheries	D/A
12	Train 70 fish processors on safe handling	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Fisheries	D/A
13	Train 50 youth in fish farming and record keeping	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Fisheries	D/A
14	Train 50 youth in Mushroom farming	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	25000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		BAC	D/A
15	Train 100 women/youth in Poultry processing	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20000.00	√		BAC	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	On-going	lead	Collaborating
16	Strengthen existing poultry innovation platform	Bawjiase	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
17	Multi Round Annual Crops & Livestock Survey	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	6500.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
18	Register poultry farmers for Revitalization (MIS)	Op. Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	4000.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MIS	D/A
19	Undertake Asumiapa Skill Training (MP Support)	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
20	Train 40 youth in Bee Keeping	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		BAC	D/A
21	Training groups in Poultry Farming	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	√		BAC	D/A
22	Match apprentices to Skilled crafts persons	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	√		BAC	D/A
23	Promotion of Culture and Tourism (MP)	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	50000.00	0.00	√		BAC	D/A
							6800.00	90000.00	60500.00	150000.00	40000.00				
Objective 2.1: Achieve 15% increase in BECE pass rates via STEM systems by 2029.															
Programme: Basic Education Quality Enhancement & Re-engagement															

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	On-going	lead	Collaborating
24	Organize My First Day at school	8 Circuits			X		0.00	45000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
25	Organize KG Week celebration	8 Circuits			X		0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
26	Organize Girls Education (Gender) activities	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
27	Organize inter-circuit sports and athletics	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	44000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
28	Guidance, Counseling and SHEP activities	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
29	Science/Maths Quiz and STMIE clinics	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	25000.00	√		GES	D/A
30	Organize standardized Mock examinations	8 Circuits			X		0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
31	Orientation of newly recruited/trained teachers	8 Circuits		X			0.00	41000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
32	Undertake literacy and apprenticeship classes	4 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program me Status		Implementing Institution/Departm ent	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Ne w	On- goi ng	lead	Collabora ting
							0.00	268000.00	0.00	0.00	25000.00				
Objective 2.2: Construct/rehabilitate office/residential/school blocks an with integrated WASH by 2029.															
Programme: Furniture & Infrastructure Development															
33	Complete DCE's residential facility	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1000000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD	D/A
34	Complete 3-storey office building	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1000000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD	D/A
35	Construct 2No. 6 unit classroom blocks	Bosomabe na, Loye	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2600000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD/G ES	D/A
36	Construct 1 No. 2 unit KG block	Loye	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	435000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD/G ES	D/A
37	Complete teacher' bungalow (GETFUND)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	400000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD/G ES	D/A
38	Construct 1 No. 3 unit teachers quarters	Chochoe	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	900000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD/G ES	D/A
39	Complete 6-unit classroom block	Bontrase	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1800000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD/G ES	D/A
40	Complete and furnish 3No. 3 unit blocks teachers quarters	Kofi Ansah	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2700000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD/G ES	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program me Status		Implementing Institution/Departm ent	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Ne w	On- goi ng	lead	Collabora ting
41	Develop and Construct Canopy walk	Mampong	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2000000.00	0.00	100000.00	√		BAC	D/A
42	Construct 24hr Economy Model Market	Aberful,	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	27,600,000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
43	Completion of 3No CHPS Compound	Oklu Nkwanta, Akrampa, Oframase	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2195600.00	0.00	1500000.00	√		Health	D/A
44	Upgrade CHPS to a Health Centre	Obrachire	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	500,000.00	420000.00	√		Health	D/A
45	Procure Delivery beds/Glucometers for 8 facilities	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	50000.00	100,000.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
46	Complete NHIS Office (Phase II)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	66,210.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
							0.00	66,210.00	18,680,600.00	600,000.00	2,020,000.00				
Objective 2.3: Improve clinical care quality and health accessibility.															
Programme: Health Development & Accessibility															
47	Conduct CHO training for 40 Health Nurses	Health Dir	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	180000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	Ongoing	lead	Collaborating
48	Conduct community durbars for 20 facilities	Health Dir	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	12000.00	22000.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
49	Quarterly supportive supervisory exercises	Health Dir	X	X	X		0.00	0.00	7500.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
	Training on NHIS claims compilation	Health Dir	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	4500.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
							0.00	132420.00	24730200.00	1222000.00	3940000.00				
Objective 2.4: Increase social protection outreach by 50% across 120 communities.															
Programme: Integrated Social Services Case Management															
50	Sensitize 6 communities on child domestic work	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
51	Organize sensitization on Child Trafficking	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
52	Organize sensitization on early marriage	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
53	Sensitization on preventing HIV/AIDS	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	Ongoing	lead	Collaborating
54	Handle successful case management issues	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	500.00	1200.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWCD	D/A
55	Teenage pregnancy sensitization in schools	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWCD	D/A
56	Community action plans on adolescent health	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWCD	D/A
57	Create awareness on responsible parenting	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWCD	D/A
58	Prevent child sexual exploitation and abuse	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWCD	D/A
59	Provide safe protective environment for children	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6000.00	√		DSWCD	D/A
60	Sensitisation of boys/girls roles analysis	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5600.00	√		DSWCD	D/A
61	Menstrual hygiene sensitization in school	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9000.00	√		DSWCD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program me Status		Implementing Institution/Departm ent	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Ne w	On- goi ng	lead	Collabora ting
62	Sensitisation on adolescent protection issues	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6700.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
63	Handle child protection cases	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6500.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
64	Sentisation on child development ladder	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6500.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
							0.00	500.00	45200.00	0.00	47300.00				
Objective 2.5: Ensure 100% assistive resource access for PWDs by 2029.															
Programme: Enhance Inclusion & Quality of Life (PWD)															
67	Procure and distribute items/funds to 30 PWDs	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	300000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
68	Conduct skills training for 50 No. PWDs	Beraku/Se nya	X	X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	4500.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
69	Register 150 persons/Renew cards for NHIS	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
70	Monitor PWD beneficiaries (3% DACF)	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
71	Register PWDs and update photo album	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program me Status		Implementing Institution/Departm ent	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Ne w	On- goi ng	lead	Collabora ting
72	Commemorate World Day against Child Labour	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
							0.00	21500.00	315000.00	0.00	17500.00				
Objective: Safeguard environment, prevent pollution, and protect public health.															
Programme: Environmental Quality and Health Protection															
82	Monthly Env/Public Health Education	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	12000.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
83	Organise monthly National Sanitation Day	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	80000.00	180000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
84	Weekly solid waste collection (SIP)	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
85	Clear refuse at 20 unapproved dumpsites	4 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
86	Monthly disinfection and disinfestation	Obrachire	X	X	X	X	0.00	40000.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
87	Community-led total sanitation (5 communities)	8 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	40000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
88	Promote/Construct 2000 Households toilets	4 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program me Status		Implementing Institution/Departm ent	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Ne w	On- goi ng	lead	Collabora ting
89	House to house and institutional visitation	2 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	√		EHU	D/A
90	Sensitize and Screen 5000 Food Vendors	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	24999.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
91	Fumigation	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	366275.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
92	Conduct Prosecution of Sanitary offenders	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	13999.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
93	Undertake desilting of public drains	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	118000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
94	Dislodge institutional toilets	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	75145.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
							0.00	290998.00	1129420.00	0.00	10000.00				
Objective 3.2: Ensure 100% road, water, and security access for growth points by 2029.															
Programme: Road, Security, Economic and Water Access Improvement															
95	Construct 2No. Double Cell Pipe Culverts	Akrampa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200000.00		√	DWD	D/A
96	Construct 1km 0.6m Concrete U drain	Alata, etc	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00		√	DWD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	Ongoing	lead	Collaborating
97	Undertake 2No. clearing of Disposal Site	Bonsuoku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.00	50000.00	0.00		√	DWD	D/A
98	Construct 4No. 12-Seater institution toilets	4 Schools	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1350000.00	0.00	350000.00		√	DWD	D/A
99	Construct 1No. animal pound	Bawjiase	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	85000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
100	Construct 1 slaughter slab	Bawjiase	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
101	Repair/Maintain 10 No. boreholes	10 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD	D/A
102	Construct 1No. Area Council Office	Bawjiase	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD	D/A
103	Construct a District Fire Service Station	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	1615000.00	0.00		√	DWD	D/A
104	Construct District Police Headquarters	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,770,000.00		√	DWD	D/A
105	Rehabilitate 4.5km Feeder Road	Obrachire	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.090,000		√	DWD	D/A
106	Complete Rehabilitation of 3.1km Road	Tawiakwa	X	X			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	464490.00		√	DWD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program me Status		Implementing Institution/Departm ent	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Ne w	On- goi ng	lead	Collabora ting
107	50km reshaping of roads (DRIP)	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD	D/A
108	Drill and Mechanise 10No. Boreholes	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	1806500.00	0.00		√	DWD	D/A
109	Construction of 24-hour economy market	Bawjiase	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	7016225.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
110	Maintain Assembly Residential/Office	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
111	Extend water facilities to 10 communities	10 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	1806500.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
112	Extension of Electricity to 6 communities	9 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Works	D/A
113	Undertake road safety campaign	7 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	20000.00	0.00	√		Works	D/A
							0.00	0.00	150000.00	13344225.00	2234490.00				
Objective 3.3: Secure 100% of public boundaries and land naming by 2029.															
Programme: Public Land Demarcation & Preservation															
114	Prepare Local Plans	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	240000.00	0.00	√		PPD	D/A
115	Street naming and 80 street posts	Senya/Bonsu	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	15000.00	40000.00	0.00	√		PPD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	On-going	lead	Collaborating
116	Acquire and register Assembly lands	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	250000.00	0.00	√		PPD	D/A
117	Education on permit compliance	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	7728.00	25000.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	D/A
							0.00	7728.00	40000.00	530000.00	0.00				
Objective: Establish high-performing, digitally-literate local workforce.															
Programme: Continuous Professional Development (CPD)															
118	LGS Protocols (Code of Conduct) workshop	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	5074.00	20000.00	10000.00	10000.00	√		HR	D/A
119	Performance Management System training	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20000.00	10000.00	10000.00	√		HR	D/A
120	Writing skills (Proposal/Report/Letters)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20000.00	10000.00	10000.00	√		HR	D/A
121	Occupational Health and Safety workshop	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20000.00	10000.00	10000.00	√		HR	D/A
122	Records Management (New Manual) training	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20000.00	10000.00	10000.00	√		HR	D/A
123	Attend Annual conferences and workshops	Nat/Reg	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	270000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DPU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program me Status		Implementing Institution/Departm ent	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Ne w	On- goi ng	lead	Collabora ting
12 4	Environmental Impact Assessment training	Nationwid e	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	√		HR	D/A
12 5	Capacity Building in employable skills	Districtwi de	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	26075.00	0.00	0.00	√		HR	D/A
							0.00	5074.00	546075.00	50000.00	50000.00				
Objective 4.3: Institutionalize data-driven decision-making and participation.															
Programme: Local Governance and Oversight Programme															
12 6	Admin, Statutory and Technical Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	7000.00	244000.00	50000.00	50000.00	√		Admin	D/A
12 7	DISEC Meetings and security management	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	40000.00	60000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
12 8	Conduct Audit Committee meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	17000.00	17000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
12 9	Support DEOC Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	6080.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
13 0	Support for MSMSEs/Organisa tion meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
13 1	NGO/Stakeholder Health support engagement	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	On-going	lead	Collaborating
132	Organize 1 ISSOP Stakeholder's Meeting	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
133	Farmers' Day Celebration	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	44000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Agric	D/A
134	NALAG and subscription	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	89807.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
135	Establishment of a worker's day award	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	200000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
136	Management of Teacher Awards Scheme	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
137	Functional support of substructures	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	50000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
138	Functional support of substructures	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	50000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
139	Assembly Members Allowance	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	550000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
140	Compensation of Employees	Beraku	X	X	X	X	7801032.00		490274.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
141	Support Traditional Authorities/Culture	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	30000.00	85000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
142	Salary Administration activities	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	1000.00	1800.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	Ongoing	lead	Collaborating
143	Price surveys and data collection	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	5074.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Stats	D/A
							0.00	7651074.00	937154.00	1251807.00	50000.00				
Objective: Enhance Public Services.															
Programme: Births and Deaths Registration															
144	Register 3000 infant births in 30 comms	22 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	√		B&D	D/A
145	Sensitize 30 communities on registration	30 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	√		B&D	D/A
							0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Administration management.															
Programme: Procurement and Financial Management															
146	Procure IT Logistics (Laptops/Desktops)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	70000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
147	Procure 500 Hexagonal tables/chairs (KG)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	600000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
148	Procure 1,000 dual desks (Primary)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	910000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	On-going	lead	Collaborating
149	Procure 100 cupboards for schools	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	181145.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
150	Procure 500 Mono Desks for SHS	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	300000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
151	Procure 200 tables/chairs for teachers	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	320000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
152	Procure office furnitures	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
153	Procure 4No. motorbikes	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	35000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
154	Running Cost of Official Vehicles	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	300000.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	√		TU	D/A
155	Procure 12no Skip Containers	Court	X	X	X	X	0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
156	Financial Support (MP)	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
157	Educational Support Activities (MP)	All Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
158	Procure building materials (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	300000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
159	Procure Ag Agricultural inputs/tools (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	Ongoing	lead	Collaborating
160	Acquire sanitation equipment (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
161	Procurement of Sports items (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
162	Acquisition of Drivers/Riders license (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
163	Undertake National Day Celebrations	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	30000.00	30000.00	0.00	30000.00	√		Admin	D/A
164	Procure 200 desks (MPs Support)	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
165	Acquisition of Office Facilities/Supplies	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	135000.00	50000.00	41571.00	√		Admin	D/A
166	Education Endowment/Support to GES	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	19853.00	20000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
167	Educational Scholarships by Hon. MP	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
168	Scholarships to needy brilliant students	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.00	100000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
169	Self Help/Counterpart	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	50000.00	500000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program me Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	On-going	lead	Collaborating	
	Funding of Projects															
170	Procure and maintain 100 street lights	16 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	30000.00	90000.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A	
							70000.00	2744145.00	1134853.00	960000.00	71571.00					
Objective: Enhance Public Relations Management.																
Programme: Community Engagement and Public Education																
171	Organize durbars on Assembly policies	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A	
172	Collate community feedback on projects	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A	
173	Sensitize the public on the RTI ACT 2019	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A	
							0.00	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00					
Objective: Combat climate change/environmental sustainability.																
Programme: Sustainable Reforestation and Waste Management																
174	12 Education on Climate/Flooding/Fire	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	√		NADMO	D/A	

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program me Status		Implementing Institution/Departm ent	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	Ne w	On- goi ng	lead	Collabora ting
175	Tree planting in selected schools/comms	7 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	√		NADMO	D/A
176	Quarterly inspection of Quarry/Gas/Fuel	5 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Agric	D/A
177	Disaster Risk Reduction Day celebration	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	√		NADMO	D/A
178	Disaster relief items and relocation	7 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	√		NADMO	D/A
							0.00	0.00	41000.00	100000.00	0.00				
Objective: Enhance Participatory Planning and Monitoirng.															
Programme: Implementation, Coordination, and M&E															
179	Prepare and implement Digital RIAP	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	58000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Budget	D/A
180	Prepare 2027-2029 Composite Budget/FFR	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	65000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Budget	D/A
181	Review of 2026 AAP and Budget	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Budget	D/A
182	Organize quarterly project monitoring	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DPCU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	Ongoing	lead	Collaborating
183	Monitor development control activities	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	25000.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Works	D/A
184	Monthly development issue management	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	12000.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DPCU	D/A
185	M&E on Cocoalife Project beneficiaries	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	√		DPCU	D/A
186	Disaster monitoring visits (twice/quarter)	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	7000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DPCU	D/A
187	Stakeholders' engagement and fora	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	40000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DPCU	D/A
188	Undertake DCE's Engagement activities	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A
189	DDA/DAO monitoring visits (48 visits)	11 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	27400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
190	District Agric monitoring visits (432)	5 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	22200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
							0.00	292600.00	221000.00	0.00	2000.00				

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2026)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs	New	On-going	lead	Collaborating
	GRAND TOTAL						111,466.00	4,145,175.00	46,810,848.00	16,958,725.00	8,440,361.00				

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

Table 6.2 AAP 2027

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00RFG	DPs	New	On0.00g oing	lead	Collaborating
Objective 1.1: Connect 5,000 farmers to tech0.00extension & feed0.00processor database by Dec 2029.															
Programme: Agricultural Productivity & Value Chain Enhancement															
1	Sensitize/Register 55 maize & 501 poultry farmers for FSRP	8 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Dept. Agric	D/A
2	P.P.R Vaccination	4 Communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		FSRP Officer	D/A
3	Rabies Vaccination	5 Communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	2,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	New	On0.00g oing	lead	Collaborating
4	3 Varietal maize demos (Climate Smart Seeds)	2 Op. Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
5	Farmers field days (Pest/Disease identification)	5 Communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
6	Train 1500.00woman farmers on gari fortification (OFSP)	5 Communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
7	Establish 3 varietal cassava demos (Improved varieties)	3 Op. Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	2500.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
8	Promotion of Livestock Farming (Trainings/Immunization)	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
9	Train 150 women on food safety and hygiene	5 Op. Areas	X	X	X	X	3500.00	3500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
10	Train 200 farmers on safe	9 Communities	X	X	X	X	5000.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		WIAD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	New	On0.00g oing	lead	Collaborating	
	agro0.00chemical handling															
11	Sensitize 500 farmers on HIV/Malaria/TB/Climate Change	4 Op. Areas		X	X	X	0.00	4133.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A	
12	Maint./Insurance/Running Cost (Official Vehicles)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	3000000.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Agric Dept	D/A	
13	Educate 100 fishers on IUU laws and Sanitation	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Fisheries	D/A	
14	Train 70 fish processors on safety procedures	Senya		X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Fisheries	D/A	
15	Train 150 fishers/processors on records and Co0.00ops	Senya		X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Fisheries	D/A	
16	Renovation of 1 Agric quarters	Beraku	X				40000.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A	

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
17							48,500.0 0	3,059,23 3.00	260,000.0 0	0.00	0.00	√			
18	Objective 1.2: Support 500 MSMEs annually to transition to processing via apprenticeship.														
19	Programme: Youth Skills and Entrepreneurship Empowerment														
20	Train 200 farmers in food storage management	5 Communi ties		X	X	X	150,000. 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
21	Train 300 farmers in soil/water mechanization	8 Communi ties		X	X	X	20,000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
22	Train 2 institutions on tractor operation	Districtwi de		X	X	X	0.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
23	Train 5 communities in farm water supply/treatment	Districtwi de	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
24	Facilitate IMO technology demo at Breku zone	Bawjiase		X	X	X	16,000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
25	Link 500 women/youth farmers to digital marketing	17 Communi ties		X	X	X	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	New	On0.00g oing	lead	Collaborating
26	Organize vegetable nursery management demos	2 Communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
27	Train 50 youth in Mushroom farming	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	25000.00	0.00	0.00	√		BAC	D/A
28	Train groups in Poultry processing/farming	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20000.00	√		BAC	D/A
29	Match apprentices to Skilled crafts persons	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20000.00	√		BAC	D/A
30	Diagnostic Assessment on SMEs (Enterprise Growth)	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	2500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00	√		BAC	D/A
31	Facilitate business certificates (BizBox Project)	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		BAC	D/A
							192,000.00	18,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	42,500.00	√			
Objective 2.1: Achieve 15% increase in pass rates and 25% improvement in STEM scores by 2029.															
Programme: Basic Education Quality Enhancement & Re0.00engagement															

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	New	On0.00g oing	lead	Collaborating
32	Conduct Monitoring of schools by management	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	49600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
33	Comprehensive school inspection visits	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	52000.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
34	Organize Annual Educational Review	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	23200.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
35	Train headteachers on School Census (EMIS)	8 Circuits	X				0.00	12000.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
36	Organize My First Day at school	8 Circuits			X		0.00	12000.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
37	Organize ICT/STME training for teachers	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	16000.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
38	Organize Girls Education (Gender) activities	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	44000.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
39	Organize Intra/Inter District	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	25000.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating	
	STEM Quiz/Clinics															
40	Organize Mock examinations (Public/Private)	8 Circuits		X			0.00	45100.0 0	25000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A	
41	Orientation of newly recruited/trained teachers	2 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	8000.00	45100.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A	
42	Organize sports and athletic competitions	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	36000.0 0	8000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A	
43	Guidance and Counselling / SHEP implementation	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	55000.0 0	3000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A	
44	Senior High Remedial Classes	Obrachire			X		0.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CEA	D/A	
45	Dressmakers Literacy/OSD Class (Apprentice)	Beraku			X	X	0.00	0.00	7000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CEA	D/A	
46	Literacy Day Celebration (September)	Kasoa			X		0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	√		CEA	D/A	

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	New	On0.00g oing	lead	Collaborating
							-	377,900.00	185,100.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective 2.2: Construct/rehabilitate office/residential/school blocks an with integrated WASH by 2029.															
Programme: Furniture & Infrastructure Development															
47	Procure school furniture (100 Dual/100 Mono)	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	39600.00	0.00	39600.00	√		GES	D/A
48	Rehab: Bawjiase Catholic JHS & Senya D/A	2 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	165000.00	0.00	165000.00	√		GES	D/A
49	Construct 2No. 60.00unit classroom blocks	2 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1780000.00	1780000.00	0.00	√		DWD/ GES	D/A
50	Construct 2No. 30.00unit classroom blocks	2 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	800000.00	800000.00	0.00	√		DWD/ GES	D/A
51	Construct 2No. 20.00unit KG blocks	2 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	661250.00	700000.00	0.00	√		DWD/ GES	D/A
52	Construct Dankwa D/A & Awutu A.M.E Zion blocks	2 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	800786.00	800786.00	√		DWD/ GES	D/A

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	New	On0.00g oing	lead	Collaborating	
							0.00	0.00	3,445,850.00	4,080,786.00	1,005,386.00					
Objective 2.3: Improve clinical care quality and health accessibility.																
Programme: Health Development & Accessibility																
53	Sub0.00District Health Team reactivation/meetings	Districtwide		X			0.00	14500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health Dir	D/A	
54	Bi0.00annual meetings for traditional/opinion leaders	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health Dir	D/A	
55	Bi0.00annual performance review meetings	Districtwide		X	X	X	0.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	√		Health Dir	D/A	
56	Refresher training (40 workers) on NHIS claims	Districtwide		X			12800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health Dir	D/A	
57	Monthly claims vetting in all sub0.00districts	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	7700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health Dir	D/A	
58	Point Mass Distribution campaign for LLINs	Districtwide		X			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	580000.00	√		NMEP	D/A	

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
59	Monthly DHMT meetings (Units/Sub0.00districts)	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	40000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health Dir	D/A
60	Construct 1No Weighing Center/Community Center	Alata Aponipa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	150000.00	√		DWD	D/A
61	Construct 3No CHPS compounds	3 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2400000.00	0.00	1200000.00	√		Health Dir	D/A
							12,800.00	148,200.00	2,550,000.00	0.00	1,930,040.00	√			
Objective 2.4: Increase social protection outreach by 50% across 120 communities.															
Programme: Integrated Social Services Case Management															
62	Sensitization on WASH in 6 schools	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWCD	D/A
63	Sensitization on Child Development Stages	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6000.00	√		DSWCD	D/A
64	Sensitization on Juvenile Justice	2 Communities				X	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	√		DSWCD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
65	Sensitization on Sexual/Gender Based Violence	6 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
66	Organize 1 ISSOP Stakeholder's Meeting	Beraku	X				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
67	30 No. case management issues handled	Beraku	X	X	X	X	500.00	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
							500.00	13,700.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00				
Objective 2.5: Ensure 100% assistive resource access for PWDs by 2029.															
Programme: Enhance Inclusion & Quality of Life (PWD)															
68	Skills training for 50 No. PWDs	Beraku/S enya			X		5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4500.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
69	Register 150/Renew 150 NHIS cards for PWDs	6 Areas			X	X	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
70	Monitor 30 PWDs (3% DACF beneficiaries)	6 Areas			X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
71	Register PWDs and update photo album	6 Areas			X	X	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
72	Commemorate World Day against Child Labour	Beraku		X			0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
							5,000.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00	17,500.00				
Objective: Safeguard environment, prevent pollution, and protect public health.															
Programme: Environmental Quality and Health Protection															
	Extend and expand water to communities	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1800000.00	0.00	1000000.00	√		DWD	D/A
73	Organize Annual Maintenance at Final Disposal Site	Bonsuoku				X	0.00	30000.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
74	Fumigation	All Councils				X	0.00	0.00	90000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
75	Sensitize/Screen 3000 Food Vendors	Districtwide	X				0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
76	Organize National Sanitation Day	All Councils	X				0.00	0.00	180000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
77	Undertake construction of 1 animal pond	Beraku	X				0.00	10000.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
78	2000 Premises and facility inspections	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
79	Prosecution of 30 Sanitary offenders	District Court	X	X	X	X	0.00	5500.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
80	Monthly Env/Public Health Education	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
81	Organize 12 Monthly clean0.00up exercises	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	37500.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
82	Weekly solid waste collection (SIP)	4 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	68000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
83	Weekly door0.00to0.00door refuse collection	4 Towns				X	0.00	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
84	Clear refuse at 20 unapproved dumpsites	3 Towns		X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
85	12 monthly Disinfection/Disin festation	Capital Towns		X	X	X	0.00	0.00	170000.0 0	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
86	Facilitate trainings, workshops, and meetings	Bawjiase		X			0.00	50000.0 0	150000.0 0	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
87	Provision of fuel for transport	Main Office			X		0.00	1000.00	3000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
88	Promote 2000 Household toilet facilities	2 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.0 0	14500.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
							0.00	282,000. 00	2,680,500 .00	0.00	1,000,00 0.00				
Objective 3.2: Ensure 100% road, water, and security access for growth points by 2029.															
Programme: Road, Security, Economic and Water Access Improvement															
89	Construct institutional toilets	Markets/ Lorry Jei0.00Kr odua				X	0.00	20000.0 0	150000.0 0	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
90	Construct 4No. 120.00seater WC toilets	4 Schools				X	0.00	0.00	1400000. 00	0.00	3400000 .00		√	DWD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
91	Construct 0.9m Double Cell Pipe Culverts	3 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	3300000.00	0.00	1000000.00	√		DWD	D/A
92	Construct 7No. Boreholes	7 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	4200000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
93	Construct 2No. 60.00seater WC toilets	2 Schools				X	0.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD	D/A
94	Construct 1 slaughter slab for the district	Beraku		X			0.00	30000.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00		√	EHU	D/A
95	Construct 6No. Institutional Toilets	6 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2000000.00	0.00	1000000.00	√		DWD	D/A
96	Road Safety Campaign	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
97	50km reshaping of roads (DRIP)	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1200000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
98	Construct 1km 0.6m Concrete U drain	Alata Aponipa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1200000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
99	Construct Market Shed	Krobonshie				X	0.00	120000.00	600000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
100	Extension of Electricity to 4 communities	4 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	140000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
10 1	Procurement of 53no street lights	8 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	92000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
							0.00	402,000. 00	14,650,00 0.00	0.00	5,400,00 0.00				
Objective 3.3: Secure 100% of public land boundaries by Dec 2029.															
Programme: Public Land Demarcation & Preservation															
10 2	Preparation of Senya Beraku & Bonsuoku Local Plan	Local Plan		X	X	X	0.00	15000.0 0	40000.00	0.00	0.00		√	PPD	D/A
10 3	Street naming (80 posts) in Senya/Bonsuoku	Senya/Bo nsu	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	PPD	D/A
10 4	Document site for Senya, Obrachire & Bontrase SHS	3 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	80000.0 0	100000.0 0	0.00	0.00		√	PPD	D/A
10 5	Inspection of Development Applications	Districtwi de	X	X	X	X	9000.00	10000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	PPD	D/A
10 6	Education on permit compliance/Planni ng schemes	Districtwi de	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	PPD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
10 7	Construct police post	2 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	DWD	D/A
							9,000.00	145,000. 00	140,000.0 0	0.00	0.00				
Objective 4.2: Establish high-performing, digitally-literate local workforce.															
Programme: Continuous Professional Development (CPD)															
10 8	Staff training and skill development	Beraku				X	0.00	7000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		HR	D/A
10 9	LGS Protocols sensitization (Code of Conduct)	Beraku		X			0.00	7000.00	0.00	15000.00	0.00	√		HR	D/A
11 0	Performance Management System training	Beraku	X				0.00	7000.00	0.00	15000.00	0.00	√		HR	D/A
11 1	Proposal/Letter/Re port Writing training	Beraku	X				0.00	5000.00	0.00	15000.00	0.00	√		HR	D/A
11 2	Occupational Health and Safety training	Beraku			X		0.00	5000.00	0.00	15000.00	0.00	√		HR	D/A
11 3	National Day Celebrations	Beraku			X		0.00	30000.0 0	30000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
11 4	Records Management	Beraku		X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	15000.00	0.00	√		HR	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Department		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	New	On0.00g oing	lead	Collaborating	
	training (New Manual)															
115	Attend annual conferences	National	X	X	X	X	0.00	130000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A	
							0.00	196,000.00	30,000.00	75,000.00	0.00					
Objective 4.3: Institutionalize data-driven decision-making and participation.																
Programme: Local Governance and Oversight Programme																
116	Admin, Statutory and Technical Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	250000.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A	
117	Organize DISEC Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	50000.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A	
118	Audit Committee meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	√		In. Audit	D/A	
119	Support DEOC Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A	
120	Support for MSMSEs meetings	Beraku		X	X	X	0.00	40000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A	
121	Stakeholder health support meetings (NGOs/Corp)	Beraku		X	X	X	0.00	45000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A	

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
12 2	Organize 1 ISSOP Stakeholder's Meeting	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
12 3	Independence Day Celebration activities	Beraku		X	X	X	0.00	50000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
12 4	Farmers' Day Celebration	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	80000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
12 5	NALAG and subscription	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	95000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
12 6	Establishment of worker's day award	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	220000.0 0	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
12 7	Teacher Awards Scheme Management	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	120000.0 0	0.00	0.00		√	Admin	D/A
12 8	Support operationalization of substructures	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
12 9	Support operationalization of substructures	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
13 0	Assembly Members Allowance	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	600000.0 0	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
13 1	Compensation of Employees	Beraku	X	X	X	X	9000000 .00	510000. 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
13 2	Support Traditional Authorities/Cultur e	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	30000.0 0	85000.00	0.00	0.00		√	Admin	D/A
13 3	Salary Administration activities	Beraku	X	X	X	X	1000.00	1800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health Dir	D/A
13 4	Price surveys/Admin data collection	All Councils	X	X	X	X	6000.00	20000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
							9,007,00 0.00	1,111,80 0.00	1,448,000 .00	0.00	0.00	√			
Objective: Enhance Public Services.															
Programme: Births and Deaths Registration Programme															
13 5	Register 3000 infant births	22 Communi ties	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.0 0	0.00	0.00	-		√	B&D	D/A
13 6	Sensitize 30 communities on registration	33 Communi ties	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.0 0	0.00	0.00	-		√	B&D	D/A
							0.00	20,000.0 0	0.00	0.00	-		√		

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
Objective: Administration management.															
Programme: Procurement and Financial Management															
14 0	Procure IT Logistics (Laptops/Desktops)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	70000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
14 1	Procure 500 Hexagonal tables/chairs (KG)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	700000. 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
14 2	Procure 1,000 dual desks (Primary)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	110000. 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
14 3	Procure 100 cupboards for schools	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	191145. 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
14 4	Procure 500 Mono Desks for SHS	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	350000. 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
14 5	Procure 200 tables/chairs for teachers	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	400000. 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
14 6	Procure office furnitures	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	70000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
14 7	Running Cost of Official Vehicles	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	400000. 00	150000.0 0	0.00	0.00	√		TU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
14 8	Procure 12no Skip Containers	Court	X	X	X	X	0.00	180000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
14 9	Financial Support (MP)	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
15 0	Educational Support Activities (MP)	All Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	130000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
15 1	Procure building materials (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	450000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
15 2	Procure Ag Agricultural inputs/tools (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
15 3	Acquire sanitation equipment (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
15 4	Procurement of Sports items (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
15 5	Acquisition of Drivers/Riders license (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
15 6	Undertake National Day Celebrations	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	60000.00	90000.00	0.00	60000.00	√		Admin	D/A
15 7	Procure 200 desks (MPs Support)	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
15 8	Acquisition of Office Facilities/Supplies	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	135000.0 0	50000.00	41571.0 0	√		Admin	D/A
15 9	Education Endowment/Supp ort to GES	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	40000.0 0	30000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
16 0	Educational Scholarships by Hon. MP	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
16 1	Scholarships to needy brilliant students	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.0 0	100000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
16 2	Self Help/Counterpart Funding of Projects	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	70000.00	500000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
16 3	Procure and maintain 100 street lights	16 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60000.00	90000.00	0.00	√		Procure	D/A
							70000	2,744,14 5.00	514,853.0 0	1,580,000. 00	71,571.0 0				
Objective: Enhance Public Relations Management.															
Programme: Community Engagement and Public Education															

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
16 4	Undertake DCE Engagement with communities	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	50000.0 0	70000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A
16 5	Organize durbars on Assembly policies	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A
16 6	Collate feedback on Assembly policies	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	2200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A
16 7	Sensitize public on RTI Act 2019	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	2200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A
							0.00	69,400.0 0	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	√			
Objective: Combat climate change/environmental sustainability.															
Programme: Sustainable Reforestation and Waste Management															
16 8	12 Education on Climate/Flood/Fir e	7 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	10500.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		NADM O	D/A
16 9	Tree planting in selected schools	7 Towns		X			0.00	6300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Agric	D/A
17 0	Quarterly inspection of Quarry/Sand/Fuel	4 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		NADM O	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
17 1	District Disaster Management meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		NADM O	D/A
17 2	Provide disaster relief/relocation items	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	500000.0 0	0.00	0.00	√		NADM O	D/A
							0.00	40,800.0 0	500,000.0 0	0.00	0.00	√			
Objective: Enhance Participatory Planning and Monitoirng.															
Programme: Implementation, Coordination, and M&E															
17 3	Prep./Implement Revenue Improvement (RIAP)	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	65000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Budget	D/A
17 4	Prep. 20280.002029 Composite Budget and FFR	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	75000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Budget	D/A
17 5	Review 2027 AAP and Composite Budget	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Budget	D/A
17 6	Quarterly monitoring of projects	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	3000.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DPU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (2027)				Cost (approximated)					Programme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF0.00 RFG	DPs	Ne w	On0.00g oing	lead	Collabor ating
17 8	Monitor/supervise development control	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	35000.0 0	15000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DPU	D/A
17 9	Monthly development issue monitoring	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.0 0	15000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DPU	D/A
18 0	M&E on Cocoalife Project beneficiaries	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00	√		Solidari dad	D/A
18 1	Disaster monitoring visits (twice/quarter)	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00		√	BAC	D/A
							0.00	141,000.0 00	165,000.0 0	0.00	4,000.00				
	GRAND TOTAL						9,344,80 0.00	8,409,27 8.00	26,479,20 3.00	5,735,786. 00	9,480,99 7.00				

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

Table 6.3 AAP 2028

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
Objective: Connect 5,000 farmers to tech-extension & feed-processor database by Dec 2029.												
Programme: Agricultural Productivity & Value Chain Enhancement												
1	Sensitize 500 farmers on animal product production quarterly	14 Op. Areas	X	X			9,000.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Train 100 livestock farmers on zoo hygiene quarterly	3 Op. Areas	X	X	X		10,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3	Educate 50 poultry farmers on disease surveillance	5 communities	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	Conduct Livestock Demonstration Centers	3 Op. Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	8,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	
5	Establish and develop (5) pasture demonstration sites	5 Op. Areas		X	X	X	0.00	14,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Awareness of fruit tree crops and improved seeds quarterly	8 Op. Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	13000.00	7500.00	0.00	0.00	
7	432 monitoring visits by District Agric Officers quarterly	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	25200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
8	Facilitate IMO technology demo and field days for 200 pigs	Papaase		X	X	X	16000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9	2304 farm and home visits quarterly by AEAs	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	24000.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
							104,200.00	47,500.00	10,500.00	0.00	0.00	
Objective : Support 500 MSMEs annually to transition to processing via apprenticeship.												
Programme: Youth Skills and Entrepreneurship Empowerment												
10	Train 100 farmers on GAPs for pineapple/cassava	10 Comms		X	X	X	8000.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11	Train 500 farmers on post-harvest management	15 Comms		X	X	X	8000.00	11000.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00	
12	Establish sweet potato and cabbage demonstrations	All areas	X	X	X	X	4000.00	4000.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	
13	Organize educational tours to agro-processing quarterly	8 Op. Areas		X	X	X	2000.00	2000.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	
14	Train 10 tractor operators in ploughing and maintenance	10 Areas			X	X	8000.00	7000.00	5133.00	0.00	0.00	
15	Renovation of 1 Agric quarters	Bosomabena	X				0.00	40000.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
16	Link 500 women/youth farmers to digital marketing monthly	8 Areas			X	X	10000.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17	Organize vegetable nursery management demonstrations	5 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	11000.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	
18	Educate 100 fishers on IUU laws and Sanitation	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	
19	Train 70 fish processors on safe handling for certification	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	
20	Train 50 youth in fish farming and record keeping	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	
21	Train 50 youth in Snail rearing for job creation	Districtwide	X	X	X		30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22	Train Women/youth in tomato processing	Districtwide	X	X	X		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25000.00	
23	Mentoring & Coaching to 30 Women-owned businesses	Districtwide	X	X	X		9000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
							79,000.00	85,000.00	50,133.00	0.00	25,000.00	
Objective : Achieve 15% increase in pass rates and 25% improvement in STEM scores by 2029.												
Programme: Basic Education Quality Enhancement & Re-engagement												

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
24	Comprehensive school monitoring and inspection visits	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	52000.00	0.00	0.00	20000.00	
25	Organize Annual Educational Review	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	23200.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	
26	Organize Annual School Census (EMIS) training	8 Circuits	X				0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	6000.00	
27	Support DEOC Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	-	
28	Organize "My First Day at School"	8 Circuits			X		0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	6000.00	
29	Independence Day celebration school activities	8 Circuits	X				0.00	44000.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	
30	ICT/STME training workshop for teachers	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	8000.00	
31	Gender related activities (Girls Education)	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	44000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	
32	Science/Maths Quiz and STMIE clinics	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	25000.00	
33	Organize standardized Mock examinations	8 Circuits	X	X			0.00	90200.00	0.00	0.00	45100.00	
34	Orientation of newly trained/recruited teachers	2 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	8000.00	
35	Inter-circuit sports and athletic competition	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	36000.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
36	Guidance and Counselling / SHEP implementation	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	55000.00	0.00	0.00	15000.00	
37	Procurement of mono/dual desks (MP Support)	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	79200.00	0.00	0.00	39600.00	
38	Secondary School literacy and apprenticeship classes	4 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	26000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
							0.00	579,600.00	0.00	0.00	224,700.00	
Objective 2.2: Construct/rehabilitate office/residential/school blocks an with integrated WASH by 2029.												
Programme: Furniture & Infrastructure Development												
39	Rehab: Bawjiase Catholic JHS and Senya D/A Primary	2 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	330000.00	0.00	165000.00	
40	Construct 2No. functional 6-unit blocks	3 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1400000.00	0.00	1400000.00	
41	Construct 2No. functional 3-unit blocks	2 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	700000.00	0.00	700000.00	
42	Construct 3No. functional 2-unit KG blocks	3 Locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	760437.00	0.00	0.00	
							0.00	0.00	3,190,437.00	0.00	2,265,000.00	
Objective 2.3: Improve clinical care quality and health accessibility.												
Programme: Health Development & Accessibility												
43	Train 60 health staff in performance appraisal	Health Directorate			X		0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
44	Quarterly infection prevention training for 40 staff	Health Directorate	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
45	Form sub-district Quality Assurance teams	Health Directorate	X				0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
46	Construction of 1 animal pond	Districtwide	X	X	X		0.00	7500.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	
47	Construct 3No. CHPs compound	3 locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2550000.00	0.00	13000000.00	
							0.00	34,500.00	2,565,000.00	0.00	13,000,000.00	
Objective 2.4: Increase social protection outreach by 50% across 120 communities.												
Programme: Integrated Social Services Case Management												
48	Drug Abuse sensitization in 6 schools	6 schools	X	X	X	X	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
49	Child domestic work sensitization in 6 communities	6 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6000.00	
50	Gender Equality sensitization in 6 communities	6 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	3000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
51	Organize 1 ISSOP Stakeholder's Meeting	Beraku	X				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	
52	30 Case management issues handled successfully	Beraku	X	X	X	X	500.00	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
							500.00	10,200.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
Objective 2.5: Ensure 100% assistive resource access for PWDs by 2029.												
Programme: Enhance Inclusion & Quality of Life (PWD)												
53	Skills training for 50 PWDs in 2 areas	2 Towns			X		0.00	4452.00	0.00	0.00	4500.00	
54	NHIS registration and renewal for 150 PWDs	6 Areas			X	X	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
55	Monitor 30 PWD beneficiaries of 3% DACF	6 Areas			X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	
56	Registration of PWDs and updating photo album	6 Areas			X	X	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	
57	Commemoration of World Day against Child Labour	Beraku		X			0.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00	
							0.00	19,952.00	0.00	0.00	17,500.00	
Objective: Safeguard environment, prevent pollution, and protect public health.												
Programme: Environmental Quality and Health Protection												
58	Clear and maintain Final Disposal Site	Bonsuoku	X	X	X	X	0.00	30000.00	65000.00	0.00	0.00	
59	Sensitization and Screening of 3000 Food Vendors	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	32000.00	0.00	0.00	
60	2000 Premises and facility inspections	Court area	X	X	X	X	0.00	4500.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	
61	Prosecution of 30 Sanitary offenders	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	7500.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
62	Monthly Env/Public Health Education for CBOs	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	37500.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	
63	Organize 12 Monthly National Sanitation Days	4 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	70000.00	240000.00	0.00	0.00	
64	Weekly solid waste collection (SIP)	4 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	
65	Weekly Door-to-door refuse collection	2 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	
66	Clearing of refuse at 20 unapproved dumpsites	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	161000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
67	12 Monthly Disinfection/Disinfestation exercises	Main office	X	X	X	X	0.00	25000.00	25000.00	0.00	0.00	
68	Community-led total sanitation in 5 communities	3 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	14500.00	0.00	0.00	
69	Promote construction of 2000 Household toilets	Bontrase	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	14500.00	0.00	0.00	
							0.00	395,500.00	524,000.00	0.00	0.00	
Objective 3.2: Ensure 100% road, water, and security access for growth points by 2029.												
Programme: Road, Security, Economic and Water Access Improvement												
70	Construct 0.9m Double Cell Pipe Culverts	3 roads	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	206816.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
71	Construct 0.9m Single Cell Pipe Culvert	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	156553.00	0.00	0.00	
72	Construct 7No. Boreholes	6 locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	745228.00	0.00	0.00	
73	Construct 5No. Institutional Toilets	5 locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
74	Undertake 100km reshaping of roads	10 locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	129600.00	0.00	0.00	
75	Construct 3No. 1km 0.9m Concrete U-drains	3 locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	3335000.00	0.00	0.00	
76	Construct 4No. 6-seater WC toilets	4 schools	X	X	X		0.00	0.00	1400000.00	0.00	1400000.00	
77	Construct 1No. 12-seater WC toilet	1 school	X	X	X		0.00	0.00	900000.00	0.00	0.00	
							0.00	0.00	6,873,197.00	0.00	1,400,000.00	
Objective 3.3: Secure 100% of public land boundaries by Dec 2029.												
Programme: Public Land Demarcation & Preservation												
78	Preparation of Blue Rose & Loye Local Plan	2 Areas		X	X		0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
79	Street naming and 60 street posts	2 Areas	X	X	X		0.00	210000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
80	Document site for Beraku Clinic & CHPS	3 Areas	X	X	X		0.00	120000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
81	Inspection of Development Applications	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
82	Education on permit compliance/Planning schemes	Districtwide	X	X	X	X	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
							0.00	440,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Objective 4.2: Establish high-performing, digitally-literate local workforce.												
Programme: Continuous Professional Development (CPD)												
83	Staff training and skill development	Beraku		X			0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
84	LGS Protocols sensitization (Code of Conduct)	Beraku		X	X		0.00	8000.00	0.00	16000.00	0.00	
85	Performance Management System training for staff	Beraku	X				0.00	8000.00	0.00	16000.00	0.00	
86	Writing skills (Proposal/Report/Letters) training	Beraku	X				0.00	6000.00	0.00	16000.00	0.00	
87	Occupational Health and Safety workshop	Beraku		X	X		0.00	5000.00	0.00	16000.00	0.00	
88	Training in proper Records Management	Beraku		X			0.00	5000.00	0.00	16000.00	0.00	
							0.00	40,000.00	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	
Objective : Institutionalize data-driven decision-making and participation.												
Programme: Local Governance and Oversight												
89	Admin, Statutory and Technical Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	12000.00	260000.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
90	Organize DISEC Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	40000.00	60000.00	0.00	
91	Conduct Audit Committee meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	25000.00	25000.00	0.00	
92	Support DEOC Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00	
93	Support for MSMSEs/Organisation of meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	45000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
94	Stakeholder engagement for health programmes	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
95	Organize 1 ISSOP Stakeholder's Meeting	Beraku	X	X	X	X	18000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
96	Independence Day Celebration activities	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	55000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
97	Farmers' Day Celebration	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	65000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
98	NALAG and subscription	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00	
99	Establishment of worker's day award	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	225000.00	0.00	0.00	
100	Management of Teacher Awards Scheme	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	130000.00	0.00	0.00	
101	Operationalization of substructures (PPD)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	
102	Operationalization of substructures (Procure)	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
103	Assembly Members Allowance	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	660000.00	0.00	0.00	
104	Compensation of Employees	Beraku	X	X	X	X	10000000.00	520000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
105	Support Traditional Authorities/Culture	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	40000.00	90000.00	0.00	0.00	
106	Salary Administration activities	Beraku	X	X	X	X	15000.00	19000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
107	Price surveys and admin data collection	All Areas	X	X	X	X	7000.00	25000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
							10,052,000.00	1,079,000.00	1,519,000.00	85,000.00	0.00	
Objective: Enhance Public Services												
Programme: Births and Deaths Registration Programme												
108	Register 3000 infant births in 30 communities	22 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
109	Sensitize 30 communities on birth/death registration	40+ Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
							0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Objective: Administration management.												
Programme: Procurement and Financial Management												
110	Procure IT Logistics (Laptops/Large Printer)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	75000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
111	Procurement of 50No. street lights	7 locs	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	98000.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
112	Procure 6No Skip Containers	5 towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
113	Running Cost of Official Vehicles and motorbikes	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	300000.00	170000.00	0.00	0.00	
114	Procure items and funds for 30 PWDs	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	132960.00	0.00	0.00	
115	Procure 500 Hexagonal tables/chairs for KGs	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	760000.00	0.00	0.00	
116	Procure 1,000 dual desks for primary schools	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	960000.00	0.00	0.00	
117	Procure 100 cupboards for schools	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	199000.00	0.00	0.00	
118	Procure 500 Mono Desks for SHS	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	450000.00	0.00	0.00	
120	Procure office furnitures	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
122	Maintenance and Insurance (Official Vehicles)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	220000.00	170000.00	0.00	0.00	
123	Procure 4 desktops, 1 photocopier, 1 printer	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	45000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
124	Prosecution of 30 Sanitary offenders (EHU)	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
125	Procure 2no Skip Containers	Court area	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	120000.00	0.00	0.00	
126	Financial Support (MP)	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	90000.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
127	Educational Support Activities (MP)	All Circs	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	
128	Undertake DCE Engagement activities (ISD)	All Areas	X	X	X	X	10000.00	0.00	90000.00	0.00	0.00	
129	Procurement of building materials (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	470000.00	0.00	0.00	
130	Procurement of Agricultural inputs (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00	
131	Acquisition of sanitation equipment (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	
132	Procurement of Sports items (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	90000.00	0.00	0.00	
133	Acquisition of Drivers/Riders license (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	
							10,000.00	736,000.00	4,179,960.00	0.00	0.00	
Objective: Enhance Public Relations Management.												
Programme: Community Engagement and Public Education												
134	Undertake DCE Engagement with communities	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	50000.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	
135	Organize durbars on Assembly policies	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
136	Collate feedback on Assembly policies	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	2200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
137	Sensitize public on RTI Act 2019	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	2200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
							0.00	69,400.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	
Objective: Combat climate change/environmental sustainability.												
Programme: Sustainable Reforestation and Waste Management												
138	12 Education on Climate/Flood/Fire	7 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	10500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
139	Tree planting in selected schools	7 Towns		X			0.00	6300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
140	Quarterly inspection of Quarry/Sand/Fuel	4 Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
141	District Disaster Management meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
142	Provide disaster relief/relocation items	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	
							0.00	40,800.00	500,000.00	0.00	0.00	
Objective: Enhance Participatory Planning and Monitoirng.												
Programme: Implementation, Coordination, and M&E												
143	Preparation and implementation of Digital RIAP	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	75000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

S/N	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					P S N
			-2028				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
144	Preparation of 2028-2029 Budget and FFR	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	85000.00	0.00	0.00	
145	Review of 2028 AAP and Composite Budget	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
146	Organize quarterly project monitoring	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	4000.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	
147	Monitor and supervise development control	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	45000.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	
148	Monthly development issue monitoring	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	18000.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	
149	M&E on Cocalife Project beneficiaries	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	
150	Monitoring of schools and educational delivery	District	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
151	Quarterly disaster monitoring visits	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
							0.00	172,000.00	188,000.00	-	3,000.00	
	GRAND TOTAL						10,245,700.00	3,773,452.00	19,670,227.00	165,000.00	16,944,200.00	

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

Table 6.4 AAP 2029

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
Objective: Connect 5,000 farmers to tech-extension & feed-processor database by Dec 2029.															
Programme: Agricultural Productivity & Value Chain Enhancement															
1	Train 400 farmers annually on safe handling of agro-chemicals	3 Op. Areas	X	X	X	X	6500.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
2	2 Technical Review & 2 Mid-year review meetings	10 Comms	X	X	X	X	8500.00	3500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
3	1-day District planning sessions for 60 stakeholders	District Level	X	X	X	X	1000.00	6500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
4	Organize two Monitoring visits to operational areas	Ofadaa, etc.	X	X	X	X	0.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
5	576 monitoring visits by	11 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
	District Agric Officers														
6	2880 farm and home visits by 15 AEAs	20 Comms	X	X	X	X	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
							16,000.00	52,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Support 500 MSMEs annually to transition to processing via apprenticeship.															
Programme: Youth Skills and Entrepreneurship Empowerment															
7	Train 20 FBOs in group dynamics and agribusiness	District wide	X	X	X	X	2000.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
8	Facilitate IMO technology demo and field days (200 pigs)	Bawjiase	X	X	X	X	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
9	12 management meetings between DDA and 6 DAOs	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	13000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
10	Train 1000 farmers on HIV/AIDS,	6 Op. Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
	Malaria and Climate														
11	Conduct multi- round annual crop and livestock survey	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
12	Renovation of 1 Agric quarters	Bontrase	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
13	Educate 100 fishers on IUU laws and Sanitation	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Fisheri es	D/A
14	Train 70 fish processors on safe handling for Cert.	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Fisheri es	D/A
15	Train 50 youth in fish farming and records keeping	Senya	X	X	X	X	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Fisheri es	D/A
16	432 monitoring visits by	7 towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	3000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
	District Agric Officers														
17	2304 farm/home visits by AEAs (Agric extension)	10 towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	7000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
18	Payment of utilities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
19	Construction of Market Shed	Bawjiase	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	45000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
21	Train 40 youth in Fish farming	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		BAC	D/A
22	Train Food industry enterprises on Safety practices	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	25000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		BAC	D/A
23	Sensitize Enterprises on business formalization	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	√		BAC	D/A
							2,000.00	149,000.00	45,000.00	0.00	10,000.00				
Objective: Achieve 15% increase in pass rates and 25% improvement in STEM scores by 2029.															

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
Programme: Basic Education Quality Enhancement & Re-engagement															
24	Organize Intra/Inter District STEM Quiz/Clinics	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	28000.00	0.00	0.00	28000.00			GES	D/A
25	Organize Mock examination for schools	8 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	47000.00	47000.00	0.00	47000.00			GES	D/A
26	Orientation of newly recruited/transf erred teachers	2 Circuits	X	X	X	X	0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	8000.00			GES	D/A
27	Literacy classes in Sec. Schools and Literacy Day	5 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			GES	D/A
28	Dressmakers Literacy Class and OSD Artisan training	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			CEA	D/A
							0.00	137,000.0 0	47,000.00	0.00	83,000.00				
Objective 2.2: Construct/rehabilitate office/residential/school blocks an with integrated WASH by 2029.															
Programme: Furniture & Infrastructure Development															

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
29	Construction of 1no functional 2-unit KG	Krobons hie	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	900000.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
30	Construction of 2No. 3 unit Teachers bungalow	Awutu	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1200000.00	0.00	12000000.00	√		GES	D/A
31	Renovation of 1 Agric quarters	Bosoma bena	X				0.00	40000.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
32	Construction of 1no functional 6-unit Block	Akobian o	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2361158.00	0.00	0.00	√		GES	D/A
							0.00	40,000.00	4,466,158.00	0.00	12,000,000.00				
Objective 2.3: Improve clinical care quality and health accessibility.															
Programme: Health Infrastructure Development & Accessibility															
33	Conduct bi-annual client satisfaction survey	Health Dir	X		X		0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
34	Train 25 midwives on lifesaving skills	Health Dir		X			0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
35	Conduct quarterly clinical audit meetings	2 Polyclinics	X	X	X	X	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√	X	Health	D/A
36	Form district Emergency and Outbreak Response Team	Health Dir		X			0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
37	Quarterly meetings for Public Health Emergency Mgt	Health Dir	X	X	X	X	0.00	22500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
38	Train 60 health staff in performance appraisal	Health Dir			X		0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
39	Monthly meetings with all facility heads	Health Dir	X	X	X	X	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
40	Facility meetings with Community Health Committees	Sub-Dists	X	X	X	X	0.00	8600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
41	Quarterly training on infection prevention (40 staff)	Health Dir	X	X	X	X	0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
42	Construction of 3no CHPs Compound	3 locations	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	3623509.00	1,611,000.00	0.00	√		Health	D/A
							0.00	93,100.00	3,623,509.00	1,611,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Increase social protection outreach by 50% across 120 communities.															
Programme: Integrated Social Services Case Management															
43	Sensitization on Breast Cancer in 3 communities	3 Towns			X		0.00	4500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
44	Sensitization on Adolescent Protection Issues	2 Towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
45	Sensitization on Teenage Pregnancy in 4 schools	3 locations	X	X			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
46	Sensitization on early marriage in 2 communities	2 towns			X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
47	Sensitization on Sexual/Gender-Based Violence	2 towns	X			X	0.00	3000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
48	Sensitization on Gender Equality in 2 communities	2 towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	3000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
49	Organize 1 ISSOP Stakeholder's Meeting	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
50	Submit activity/quarterly/annual reports	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
51	30 No. case management issues handled	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
							0.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	12,000.00				
Objective 2.5: Ensure 100% assistive resource access for PWDs by 2029.															
Programme: Enhance Inclusion & Quality of Life (PWD)															

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
52	Skills training for 50 No. PWDs	Beraku/ Senya			X		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4500.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
53	Register/Renew 150 NHIS cards for PWDs	6 Areas			X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		√		DSWC D	D/A
54	Monitor PWD beneficiaries (3% DACF)	6 Areas			X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
55	Register PWDs and update digital photo album	6 Areas			X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
56	Commemoratio n of World Day against Child Labour	Beraku		X			0.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
							0.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	17,500.00				
Objective: Safeguard environment, prevent pollution, and protect public health.															
Programme: Environmental Quality and Health Protection															
57	Maintain Final Disposal Site	Bonsuok u				X	0.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
58	Sensitization and Screening	District wide	X			X	0.00	34000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
	of Food Vendors														
59	Premises and facility inspection	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
60	Prosecution of Sanitary offenders	District Court	X	X	X	X	0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
61	Environmental and Public Health Education	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
62	Monthly clean- up exercises	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
63	Weekly solid waste collection (SIP)	4 towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
64	Door-to-door refuse collection in the district	4 towns				X	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
65	Clearing of refuse at all unapproved dumpsites	3 towns		X	X	X	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
66	Community-led total sanitation in 5 communities	4 towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
67	Promotion of Household toilet facilities	2 towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	14500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
68	Training, workshops and meetings	Main Office			X		0.00	3000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
69	Provision of fuel as means of transport	Main Office	X	X	X	X	0.00	25000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
							0.00	354,500.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective 3.2: Ensure 100% road, water, and security access for growth points by 2029.															
Programme: Road, Security, Economic and Water Access Improvement															
70	Construction of Stabilization pond	Bonsuoku	X	X	X	X	0.00	30000.00	40000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
71	Construct public 3No. 6-seater WC	3 Schools				X	0.00	0.00	1,400,000.00	1,600,000.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
72	Construction of 5no Institutional Toilet	5 Comms		X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1,500,000.00	4,000,000.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
73	Construct 3No 12-seater w/c	3 Schools		X	X	X	0.00	0.00	900,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
74	Construct 2No. 6-seater w/c	2 Schools		X	X	X	0.00	0.00	150,000.00	18000.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
75	Construct No.1 slaughter slab for the district	Beraku		X			0.00	30000.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
76	Construct 0.9m Double Cell Pipe Culvert	District wide		X	X	X	0.00	0.00	223273.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
77	Construct 18no Boreholes	District wide		X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1900000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
78	Undertake 50km reshaping of roads	District wide		X	X	X	0.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
79	Construction of 1km 0.6m Concrete U drain	Bawjiase			X	X	0.00	0.00	3327500.00	1,200,000.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
80	Construct 3no 1km 0.9m Concrete U drain	District wide		X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1000000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
81	Construct Market Shed	Krobons hie				X	0.00	120000.00	600000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
82	Extension of Electricity to 3 communities	3 locs	X	X	X	X	0.00	80000.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ECG	D/A
							0.00	260,000.0 0	11,720,773. 00	6,968,000. 00	0.00				
Objective : Secure 100% of public land boundaries by Dec 2029.															
Programme: Public Land Demarcation & Preservation															
83	Prep of Jeikrodua & Mankomeda Local Plan	2 locs	Q 2- Q 4	X	X	X	0.00	60000.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	D/A
84	Street naming in Jeikrodua & Mankomeda	2 locs	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	D/A
85	Document site for DCE Bungalow & Market	Akramp ah	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	90000.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
86	Inspection of Development Applications	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	D/A
87	Education on permit compliance	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		PPD	D/A
88	Training, Workshops and meetings	Nationw ide	X			X	0.00	30800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		OLGS	D/A
							0.00	150,800.0 0	230,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Enhance Public Relations Management.															
Programme: Community Engagement and Public Education															
89	Undertake DCE Engagement with communities	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	50000.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A
90	Organize durbars on Assembly policies	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	17200.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A
91	Collate feedback on	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	2600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
	Assembly policies														
92	Sensitize public on RTI Act 2019	All Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	2200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A
							0.00	72000.00	75000.00	0.00	0.00	√			
Objective: Institutionalize data-driven decision-making and participation.															
Programme: Local Governance and Oversight															
93	Admin, Statutory and Technical Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	13000.00	270000.00	110,000.0 0	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
94	Organize DISEC Meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	50000.00	40000.00	65,000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
95	Conduct Audit Committee meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	30000.00	30,000.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
96	Support DEOC Meetings	Beraku		X	X	X	0.00	0.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
97	Support for MSMSEs/Orga nisation of meetings	Beraku		X	X	X	0.00	50000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
98	Stakeholder health support meetings (NGOs)	Beraku		X	X	X	0.00	55000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
99	Organize 1 ISSOP Stakeholder's Meeting	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	19000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
100	Independence Day Celebration activities	Beraku		X	X	X	0.00	55000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
101	Farmers' Day Celebration	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	65000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
102	NALAG and subscription	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	110000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
103	Establishment of a worker's day award	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	227000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
104	Sustenance of Teachers Awards Scheme	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	135000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Admin	D/A
105	Support operationalizati	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	75000.00	0.00	0.00	√	√	PPD	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
	on of substructures														
10 6	Support operationalizati on of substructures	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	75000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procur e	D/A
10 7	Assembly Members Allowance	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	700000.00	0.00	0.00	√		NAD MO	D/A
10 8	Compensation	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	520000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
10 9	Support Traditional Authorities/Cul ture	Beraku	X	X	X	X	12000000.0 0	45000.00	95000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A
11 0	Salary Administration activities	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	19000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
11 1	Price surveys and admin data collection	All Areas	X	X	X	X	16000.00	25000.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00	√		DoA	D/A
							12,016,000. 00	936,000.0 0	1,766,000.0 0	205,000.0 0	4,000.00				
Objective: Enhance Public Services.															

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
Programme: Births and Deaths Registration Programme															
11 2	Register 3000 infant births in 30 communities	22 locs	X	X	X	X	0.00	14000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		B&D	D/A
11 3	Sensitize 30 communities on registration	30 locs	X	X	X	X	0.00	14000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		B&D	D/A
							0.00	28,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Administration management.															
Programme: Procurement and Financial Management															
11 4	Procure IT Logistics (Laptops/Large Printer)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	75000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procur e	D/A
11 5	Procurement of 50No. street lights	7 locs	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	98000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procur e	D/A
11 6	Procure 6No Skip Containers	5 towns	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
11 7	Running Cost of Official Vehicles and motorbikes	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	300000.00	170000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DoA	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
11 8	Procure items and funds for 30 PWDs	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	132960.00	0.00	0.00	√		DSWC D	D/A
11 9	Procure 500 Hexagonal tables/chairs for KGs	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	760000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procur e	D/A
12 0	Procure 1,000 dual desks for primary schools	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	960000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procur e	D/A
12 1	Procure 100 cupboards for schools	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	199000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procur e	D/A
12 2	Procure 500 Mono Desks for SHS	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	450000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procur e	D/A
12 3	Procure office furnitures	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procur e	D/A
12 4	Maintenance and Insurance (Official Vehicles)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	220000.00	170000.00	0.00	0.00	√		TU	D/A
12 5	Procure 4 desktops, 1 photocopier, 1 printer	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	45000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		TU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
12 6	Prosecution of 30 Sanitary offenders (EHU)	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
12 7	Procure 2no Skip Containers	Court area	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	120000.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
12 8	Financial Support (MP)	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	90000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
12 9	Educational Support Activities (MP)	All Cires	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
13 0	Undertake DCE Engagement activities (ISD)	All Areas	X	X	X	X	10000.00	0.00	90000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD/D PU	D/A
13 1	Procurement of building materials (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	470000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
13 2	Procurement of Agricultural inputs (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
13 3	Acquisition of sanitation equipment (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
13 4	Procurement of Sports items (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	90000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
13 5	Acquisition of Drivers/Riders license (MP)	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	√		MP	D/A
13 6	Procure MIS Logistics (A4 Paper, Toshiba Laptops)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	11000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		MIS	D/A
13 7	Procurement of 2 communal refuse containers	Main Office			X		0.00	25000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		EHU	D/A
13 8	Procure 4no Skip Containers	4 Towns		X	X	X	0.00	0.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DWD	D/A
13 9	Procurement of 49no street light	7 locs	X	X	X	X	0.00	98000.00	120000.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procur e	D/A
14 0	Procurement of 1 Large format Scanner	Beraku	X			X	0.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Procur e	D/A
14 1	Procure office equipment (swivel	Beraku	X				1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		HR	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment		
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4										
	chairs/mini- fridge)															
							11,000.00	900,000.0 0	4,379,960.0 0	0.00	0.00					
Objective 4.2: Establish high-performing, digitally-literate local workforce.																
Programme: Continuous Professional Development (CPD)																
14 2	Undertake DCE Engagement with communities	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	50000.00	70000.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A	
14 3	Organize durbars on Assembly policies	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A	
14 4	Collate feedback from communities on projects	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	2200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A	
14 5	Sensitize public on RTI ACT 2019	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	2200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		ISD	D/A	
							0.00	69,400.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00					
Objective: Combat climate change/environmental sustainability.																

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
Programme: Sustainable Reforestation & Waste Management															
14 6	12 Public education on Climate/Flood/ Fire	7 locs	X	X	X	X	0.00	12500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		NAD MO	D/A
14 7	Organize tree planting exercise	7 locs		X			0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		Agric	D/A
14 8	Quarterly inspection of Quarry/Sand/Fu el	4 locs	X	X	X	X	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		NAD MO	D/A
14 9	Quarterly District Disaster Management meetings	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	14000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		NAD MO	D/A
15 0	Training for staff on report writing	Beraku			X		0.00	7000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		NAD MO	D/A
15 1	Disaster Risk Reduction Day celebration	Beraku				X	0.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		NAD MO	D/A
15 2	Monitoring to identify disaster issues	7 locs	X	X	X	X	0.00	8000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		NAD MO	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
15 3	Relief items for disaster victims	-		X	X	X	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		NAD MO	D/A
							0.00	70,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Enhance Participatory Planning and Monitoirng.															
Programme: Implementation, Coordination, and M&E															
15 4	Prep and implementation of Digital RIAP	-	X	X	X	X	0.00	85000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			Budget	D/A
15 5	Prep 2029 Composite Budget and FFR	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	95000.00	0.00	0.00			Budget	D/A
15 6	Review of 2027 AAP and Composite Budget	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			Budget	D/A
15 7	Organize quarterly project monitoring	Beraku	X	X	X	X	0.00	6000.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DPU	D/A
15 8	Monitor/superv ise development control	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	55000.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00			DPU	D/A

S/ N	Broad Activities	Locatio n	Time Frame				Cost (approximated)					Progra mme Status		Implementing Institution/Depart ment	
			-2029				GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	DPs	Ne w	On - goi ng	lead	Collabor ating
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4									
15 9	Monthly development issue monitoring	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	20000.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	√		DPU	D/A
16 0	M&E on beneficiaries of Cocoalife Project	Selected	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00	√		Solidar idad	D/A
16 1	Disaster monitoring visits (twice/quarter)	All Areas	X	X	X	X	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	√		BAC	D/A
							0.00	190,000.0 0	213,000.00	0.00	4,000.00				
	GRAND TOTAL						12,045,000.0 0	3,517,300.0 0	26,736,400.0 0	8,784,000.0 0	12,130,500.0 0				

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

7.1. Introduction

This chapter outlines the institutional framework and strategic mechanisms established by the Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA) to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a management tool designed to provide stakeholders with continuous feedback on the progress of planned interventions, ensuring that resources are utilized efficiently to achieve the desired developmental outcomes.

The M&E arrangement is critical for measuring the tangible impact of the plan on the livelihoods of the people within the district. By institutionalizing this framework, the Assembly fosters a culture of transparency and accountability in the execution of physical infrastructure (works), the procurement of goods, and the delivery of essential services.

Central to this chapter is the Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework, which details specific performance indicators, baseline data, annual targets, and monitoring frequencies. This matrix serves as the primary yardstick for evaluating whether the district's strategies in industrialization, social services, and environmental management are meeting their intended goals. Furthermore, the chapter defines the Reporting Framework, ensuring that data gathered from the field is systematically analyzed and communicated to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the general public.

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

The successful implementation of the DMTDP depends on the active collaboration and commitment of a diverse range of stakeholders. The Assembly recognizes that development is a shared responsibility; therefore, a comprehensive stakeholder

analysis has been conducted to identify key actors with a vested interest in the district’s growth.

This analysis categorizes stakeholders based on their influence and specific roles within the project life cycle. By engaging with traditional authorities, civil society organizations, development partners, and the private sector, ASDA ensures that its monitoring processes are participatory and inclusive. Table 7.1 provides a detailed mapping of these stakeholders, outlining their respective responsibilities and the mechanisms through which they will contribute to the successful realization of the 2026–2029 developmental agenda.

Table 7.0 Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholder	Interest/Involvement in M&E	Roles and Responsibilities
DPCU (District Planning Co-ordinating Unit)	High: Lead technical body for the M&E process.	* Lead quarterly field monitoring and data analysis.
		* Consolidate departmental reports into the Annual Progress Report (APR).
MLGDRD	High: Policy direction and institutional oversight.	* Provide the broad framework for decentralized governance.
		* Evaluate the Assembly's administrative efficiency and performance.
NDPC	High: National planning compliance.	* Issue mandatory M&E guidelines and templates.
		* Review District APRs to ensure alignment with national goals.
RCC (Central Region)	High: Regional harmonization.	* Provide technical backstopping to the DPCU.
		* Monitor projects to ensure they meet regional developmental standards.
Decentralized & Non-Decentralized Depts.	High: Sector-specific technical monitoring.	* Monitor field projects related to their specific mandates (e.g., Agriculture, Health, Works).
		* Provide sector-specific data for the Monitoring Matrix.

Stakeholder	Interest/Involvement in M&E	Roles and Responsibilities
Office of the Administrator of DACF	High: Fiscal accountability and project funding.	* Monitor the utilization of Common Fund allocations.
		* Ensure funds are applied strictly to approved projects in the DMTDP.
Hon. Assembly Members	High: Grassroots oversight.	* Serve as the primary link between the Assembly and the electorate.
		* Monitor project timelines and quality at the electoral area level.
Unit Committee Members	High: Localized community monitoring.	* Provide daily "on-the-ground" oversight of physical projects.
		* Assist in mobilizing community labor and gathering local data.
Traditional Authorities	Medium-High: Social accountability.	* Provide land for infrastructure and safeguard project sites.
		* Ensure development interventions respect local cultural values.
Area Councils	Medium: Sub-district administration.	* Monitor sub-district revenue collection and local governance projects.
		* Facilitate community engagement forums for M&E feedback.
Development Partners	High: Sector-specific impact and funding.	* Provide funding and technical expertise for specialized projects.
		* Conduct independent evaluations to ensure value-for-money.
Political Parties	Medium: Policy advocacy and accountability.	* Offer constructive criticism on project selection and implementation.
		* Participate in public hearings to represent diverse community interests.

Stakeholder	Interest/Involvement in M&E	Roles and Responsibilities
Media	Medium-High: Information dissemination.	* Create public awareness on the progress of development projects.
		* Act as an independent whistle-blower for project delays or inefficiencies.
General Public	High: Primary beneficiaries.	* Provide direct feedback on service quality through Town Hall meetings.
		* Assess the final impact of projects on their standard of living.
Consultants	Secondary	Provision of specialized technical assistance and expert advice.

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

7.3. Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting

Project monitoring formally commences with the initiation of actual implementation activities. Its primary objective is to ensure that progress adheres to established schedules, maintains prescribed quality standards, and confirms the accurate and timely delivery of all necessary inputs, including labor, materials, and services, according to specified quality and quantity.

To facilitate comprehensive reporting, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) shall compile and maintain a meticulously updated register of all ongoing programmes and projects within the District. This register will encompass all initiatives undertaken under the auspices of the District Assembly, its various Departments and Agencies, as well as those implemented by Development Partners and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The Project Register will be regularly updated with granular details for each activity, including, but not limited to, project start dates, allocated costs, specific geographical locations, sources of funding, expected completion dates, and current project status.

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

7.4. Monitoring Matrix

The detailed monitoring matrix, presented overleaf, serves as the primary tool for systematically tracking the progress of all projects earmarked for implementation during the 2026-2029 plan period. This matrix aligns directly with the established indicators, baselines, and targets outlined in the results framework.

Table 7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Type	Baseline (2025)	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation	Frequency	Responsibility
GOAL 1: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL GROWTH										
Objective 1: Connect 5,000 farmers to tech-extension & feed-processor database by Dec 2029.										
Programme 1: Agricultural Productivity & Value Chain Enhancement										
Average yield of Cassava (MT/Ha)	Total metric tonnes of Cassava harvested per total hectares cultivated	Outcome	18.5MT /Ha	19.85MT /Ha	21.5MT /Ha	22.55MT /Ha	24.5MT /Ha	Area Council	Annual	Dept. of Agric
Average yield of Maize (MT/Ha)	Total metric tonnes of maize harvested per total hectares cultivated	Outcome	1.85MT / Ha	2.25MT/ Ha	2.55MT / Ha	2.85MT/ Ha	3.25MT / Ha	Area Council	Annual	Dept. of Agric
Average yield of Coconut (MT/Ha)	Total metric tonnes of coconut harvested per total hectares cultivated	Outcome	12.45MT/ Ha	13.55MT / Ha	14.85MT / Ha	16.25MT / Ha	18.5MT/ Ha	Area Council	Annual	Dept. of Agric
Total AEA Farm/Home Visits	Agricultural Extension Ratio	Output	0	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,880	Zone/Sex	Monthly	Dept. of Agric

Poultry Growth Rate	Percentage of annual increase in commercial bird population	Outcome	5.00%	8.00%	10.00%	12.00%	15.00%	Scale (Small/Med)	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
Livestock Vaccination Coverage	Number of livestock (sheep/goats) immunized	Output	0	5,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	Community	Monthly	Dept. of Agric
Small Ruminant Off-take	Rate of sheep/goat production for market	Outcome	12.00%	13.50%	15.00%	17.00%	20.00%	Area Council	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
Pig Population Density	Average headcount per specialized piggery unit	Outcome	15	18	22	25	30	Zone	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
Cattle Productivity	% increase in weight gain/milk per animal	Outcome	2.00%	3.50%	4.00%	4.50%	5.00%	Zone	Annual	Dept. of Agric
Aquaculture Output	Metric Tonnes of fish produced (Youth farms)	Outcome	2.5	5	10	15	20	Sex/Age	Annual	Fisheries Dept
Livestock Immunized	No. of PPR/Rabies vaccinations	Output	0	5 Com.	9 Com.	12 Com.	15 Com.	Community	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric

FSRP Registration	No. of farmers on tech-database	Output	0	450	556	650	800	Crop/Sex	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
Poultry Population	Total headcount of birds	Output	71,870	75,000	80,000	85,000	90,000	Area Council	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
Arable Land Use (%)	% of arable land cultivated	Outcome	65.20%	66.80%	67.42%	68.32%	69.87%	Area Council	Quarterly	Dept. of Agric
GOAL 2: YOUTH SKILLS & ENTREPRENEURSHIP										
Objective 2: Support 500 MSMEs annually to transition to processing via apprenticeship.										
Programme 2: Youth Skills and Entrepreneurship Empowerment										
Agro-Processing Units Established	Number of new functional processing factories	Output	0	1	2	3	4	Location	Annually	DPCU / Agric
Total Employment Generated	Number of sustainable jobs created via MSMEs	Outcome	1,023	1,250	1,500	1,800	2,200	Sex/Youth	Annually	BAC / NBSSI
Digital Marketing	No. farmers linked to e-markets	Output	0	200	500	750	1,000	Sex/Youth	Quarterly	BSC/Dept. of Agric
MSME Apprenticeship Rate	Number of youth matched to master crafts	Output	0	100	300	400	500	Sector/Sex	BAC	
Women's Credit Access	Percentage women with micro-credit	Outcome	75.30%	77.10%	78.80%	80.60%	82.30%	Area Council	Quarterly	BAC
GOAL 3: QUALITY & INCLUSIVE EDUCATION										

Objective 3: Achieve 15% increase in pass rates and 25% improvement in STEM scores by 2029.										
Programme 3: Education and Youth Development										
Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) % of age-appropriate children Outcome										
• Kindergarten	Percentage of age-appropriate children in Kindergarten	Outcome	96.8	100	100	100	100	Area Council	Annual	GES Director
• Primary	Percentage of age-appropriate children in Primary	Outcome	105.1	100	100	100	100	Area Council	Annual	GES Director
• Junior High (JHS)	Percentage of age-appropriate children in JHS	Outcome	111.1	100	100	100	100	Area Council	Annual	GES Director
• Senior High (SHS)	Percentage of age-appropriate children in SHS	Outcome	6.6	10.15	15.5	20	25	Area Council	Annual	GES Director
BECE Pass Rate	Percentage of candidates achieving Aggregate 6-30	Outcome	78.90%	85.00%	90.00%	95.00%	100%	Sex/Circuit	Annual	GES Director
Gender Parity Index	Ratio of girls to boys	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1	Area Council	Annual	GES Director

Completion Rate	Percentage of pupils completing tier	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Area Council	Annual	GES Director
Classrooms Infrastructure	Total number of newly constructed and fully furnished school blocks (KG, Primary, and JHS) handed over and ready for use within the district	Output	0	2	6	4	3	Area Council	Quarterly	DWD / GES
School Furniture	No. of dual/mono desks supplied	Output	0	200	400	1,000	1,500	Circuit	Quarterly	GES / Procure
Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Average number of pupils per trained teacher	Outcome	31:01:00	31:01:00	31:01:00	31:01:00	31:01:00	Area Council	Annual	GES Director
GOAL 4: UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)										
Objective 4.1: Achieve 100% automated NHIS claims and reduce maternal deaths by 2029.										
Prog 4: Health Access & Equity										
Maternal Mortality	Number of maternal deaths per	Outcome	0.0003	0	0	0	0	Facility/Ag e	Annual	GHS Director

	100,000 births									
Functional CHPS	Percentage of CHPS zones fully staffed and equipped	Outcome	1.20%	15%	30%	45%	60%	CHPS Zone	Quarterly	GHS Director
Doctor-to-Pop Ratio	Number of doctors per 1,000 residents	Outcome	1:3,960	1:3,500	1:3,000	1:2,500	1:2,000	District	Annual	GHS Director
OPD Attendance	Annual visits per person (capita)	Outcome	1.2	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.2	CHPS Zone	Annual	GHS Director
Child Immunization	Percentage of children covered (Penta 3)	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CHPS Zone	Annual	GHS Director
NHIS Automation	No. workers trained on claims	Output	0	20	40	60	80	Sub-district	Bi-annual	Health Dir.
CHPS Infrastructure	No. compounds constructed	Output	0	3	3	3	3	Location	Quarterly	DWD / GHS
GOAL 5: VITAL REGISTRATION & GOVERNANCE										
Objective 5.Ensure 100% registration of all births and deaths by Dec 2029.										
Prog 5: Good Governance & Strengthening										
Birth Registration	Annual count registered	Output	3,613	3,800	4,000	4,200	4,500	Sex/Area	Monthly	Births/Deaths

Death Registration	Annual count registered	Output	107	150	200	250	300	Sex/Age	Monthly	Births/Deaths
Project Cost Overrun	Percentage reduction in excess spending	Outcome	1.8	1.3	1	0.08	0.05	District	Annual	DCD
GOAL 6: SOCIAL EQUITY & INCLUSION										
Objective 6: Increase social protection outreach by 50% across 120 communities.										
Prog 6: Social Protection and Inclusivity										
Valid NHIS Cards	Percentage of population with valid cards	Outcome	26.17%	25.00%	27.00%	29.00%	31.00%	Sex/Age	Quarterly	NHIA / GHS
LEAP Coverage	Number of households supported	Output	450	500	600	750	900	Area Council	Quarterly	Social Welfare
PWD Support	Number of PWDs empowered/aided	Output	120	150	200	250	300	Sex/Type	Quarterly	Social Welfare
Case Management	Number of Social issues resolved	Output	0	30	30	30	30	Issue Type	Quarterly	DSWCD
GOAL 7: UNIVERSAL SANITATION & RESILIENCE										
Objective 7.1: Attain 100% ODF status and 80% total waste coverage by Dec 2029.										
Prog 7: Integrated Solid Waste & Public Sanitation										
ODF Community Status	The number of communities officially	Outcome	16%	18%	20%	22%	24%	Area Council	Quarterly	DEHO

	verified and declared Open Defecation Free (ODF), expressed as a percentage of the total number of communities within the district.									
Potable Water Access	The percentage of the district population with access to an improved water source (pipe-borne, borehole, or protected well) within a 500-meter radius of their household.	Outcome	62.00%	70.00%	73.00%	76.00%	78.00%	Urban/Rural	Quarterly	WASH Eng.
Institutional Toilets	No. of WC blocks completed	Output	0	6	6	5	5	Facility Type	Quarterly	DWD / EHU

Road Network Quality	The total length (in kilometers) of the district's maintainable road network classified as being in "Good" condition based on surface and drainage integrity, expressed as a percentage of the total network.	Outcome	28%	49%	50%	51%	52%	Feeder/Trunk	Annual	Works Dept.
Improved Sanitation	Percentage of population with safe latrines	Outcome	12%	20%	24%	27%	28%	Area Council	Monthly	DEHO
Electricity Coverage	Percentage of communities connected to the national grid	Outcome	1.30%	6.00%	10.00%	12.00%	14.00%	Area Council	Annual	Works Dept.
GOAL 8: FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY										
Objective 8.1: Increase IGF by 40% via Digital RIAP by 2029.										
Programme 8: Revenue Mobilization & Digitalization										

Annual Percentage Growth in IGF	The difference of the current and previous year's IGF expressed as a percentage of the previous year's IGF	Outcome	114%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Stream	Quarterly	Finance / DCD
Property Valuation	Percentage of ratable properties valued	Outcome	0%	10%	15%	20%	30%	Area Council	Quarterly	Physical Plan.
Project Monitoring	No. of DPCU field visits	Output	4	4	4	4	4	District	Quarterly	DPU
No. of local plans prepared	Count of communities or settlements with planning schemes or layouts	Output	1	5	10	15	20	By community	Quarterly	PPD /Works
No. of management meetings organized	Frequency of management meeting	Output	3	4	4	4	4	By Administrative	Quarterly	HRM
DPCU Review Compliance	Number of statutory DPCU	Output	2	4	4	4	4	By Administrative	Quarterly	DPCU

	meetings organized									
Functional Sub-structures	Number of Area Councils operationalized	Output	0	8	8	8	8	By Sub-structure	Quarterly	Central Adm
No. of General Assembly Meetings organized	No. of General Assembly Meetings organized	Output	3	3	3	3	3	By Administrative	Quarterly	Central Adm
No. of Sub Committee meetings organized	No. of Sub Committee meetings organized	Output	3	3	3	3	3	By Administrative	Quarterly	Central Adm

Source: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

7.5 Evaluation Arrangements

Evaluation serves as a critical diagnostic tool for the Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA), providing the empirical evidence required to refine decision-making and enhance the design of future interventions. In compliance with national planning guidelines, the Assembly will institutionalize a systematic assessment framework to determine the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact of the 2026–2029 DMTDP on beneficiary communities.

To ensure holistic oversight, the following evaluation tranches will be conducted:

1. Ex-ante Evaluation (Pre-Project): Conducted during the conceptualization phase to assess feasibility and ensure that project designs are aligned with the true needs of the community.

2. Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE): To be conducted at the end of the year to assess progress, identify implementation bottlenecks, and recommend mid-course corrections.

3. Terminal Evaluation (Post-Project): Conducted at the end of the plan period to ascertain the extent to which the strategic goals were achieved.

4. Ex-post Evaluation: A long-term impact assessment to determine the lasting changes produced by the plan's interventions.

The Strategic Objectives of these evaluations include:

- Performance Optimization: Identifying achievements, constraints, and systemic failures to facilitate iterative improvements in project design.
- Social Responsiveness: Validating that interventions remain dynamic and responsive to the evolving socio-economic needs of targeted beneficiaries.
- Policy Alignment: Ensuring that every Cedi spent is consistent with the Assembly's industrialization and social equity goals.

At the District level, the activities of evaluation will be the responsibility of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) under the leadership of the District Development Planning Officer, who holds the primary responsibility for coordinating these evaluations. Furthermore, a mandatory Concept Note will be developed for every high-impact project prior to execution to verify its developmental relevance and explore alternative, cost-effective implementation strategies.

7.6: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

The Awutu Senya District Assembly is committed to the principles of transparency, social accountability, and grassroots participation. Recognizing that citizens are the

primary stakeholders of development, the Assembly will integrate Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) mechanisms into the 2026–2029 M&E framework. This approach moves beyond traditional top-down monitoring, empowering community members to act as co-evaluators of project quality and service delivery.

To operationalize PM&E, the Assembly has adopted the following strategic mechanisms:

- **Community Scorecards (CSC):** This tool will be deployed for high-visibility infrastructure projects, such as school blocks and road construction, allowing beneficiaries to grade the performance of contractors and the utility of the facility.
- **Project Monitoring Committees (PMCs):** Ad-hoc committees consisting of traditional authorities, Assembly members, and local interest groups will be established at the project site level to provide "on-the-ground" daily oversight.
- **Digital Feedback Ecosystem:** The Assembly will institutionalize a responsive communication loop using WhatsApp, SMS, and Social Media (Facebook). These platforms will serve as real-time grievance redress mechanisms, allowing the DPCU to respond promptly to citizen concerns.
- **Citizen Report Cards (CRC):** An annual survey will be conducted across all Area Councils to gather quantitative data on citizen satisfaction regarding the implementation of the DMTDP and the quality of public service delivery.

Table 7.2 Features for Participatory, Monitoring and Evaluation of Plans

Type of Evaluation	Period	Actors	Participatory Evaluation Techniques
Quarterly	Third Month of 2026-2029	Internal Evaluators (Expanded District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) members, Traditional Authorities and Community Leaders, Elected Political Leadership, Opinion Leaders, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and Security Agencies)	Focus Group Discussions, Impact Assessment Surveys and Beneficiary Feedback Mechanisms, Joint Field Inspections, Participatory Surveys

Mid-Term	Sixth Month of 2026-2029	Internal Evaluators (Expanded District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) members, Traditional Authorities and Community Leaders, Elected Political Leadership, Opinion Leaders, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and Security Agencies)	Structured Group Discussions, Comprehensive Impact Assessment Surveys, Participatory Field Visits, Thematic Workshops
Terminal	Ninth Month of 2026-2029	External Evaluators (Development Partners, Relevant Departments, and Agencies,), as well as all actors listed under the Mid-Term Evaluation. , as well as all actors listed under the Mid-Term Evaluation.	Participatory and Knowledge Sharing Forums, Stakeholder Consultative Meetings, Comprehensive Final Report Validation
Terminal	Twelfth Month of 2026-2029	External Evaluators (Development Partners, Relevant Departments, and Agencies,), as well as all actors listed under the Mid-Term Evaluation. (Note: This likely represents the final review or a consolidated report if the "Ninth Month" is for initial findings.)	Participatory and Knowledge Sharing Forums, Stakeholder Consultative Meetings, Comprehensive Final Report Validation

SOURCE: DPCU, 2025

7.7. Reporting Arrangements

The effective implementation of projects and programmes within the Medium Term Plan is rigorously supported by a robust reporting framework. This framework is designed to ensure timely, accurate, and comprehensive dissemination of activity progress and performance. The key reporting activities comprise:

- **Annual Progress Review Meetings:** These are formal sessions held in January each year, dedicated to a comprehensive review of the plan's overall progress and performance over the preceding year.
- **Compilation of Annual Progress Reports:** Following the annual review meetings, detailed Annual Progress Reports are compiled by the end of January each year. These reports systematically document achievements, identified challenges, and crucial lessons learned.

- **Information Dissemination Sessions:** A dedicated three-day period in May annually is allocated for widespread dissemination of the findings, lessons, and recommendations derived from the progress review reports to all relevant stakeholders.
- **Quarterly Review Meetings:** Strategic review meetings with development partners and departmental heads are organized in the first month of each quarter. These sessions are critical for assessing the quarterly performance of ongoing plans and programmes and ensuring alignment.
- **Quarterly Field Verification Visits:** Field visits are undertaken in the last month of each quarter. These visits serve to physically verify reported progress, assess ground-level issues, and directly monitor the performance and impact of implemented plans.

Table 7.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the work plan and budget for 2026-2029

Activities	2026	2027	2028	2029	Actors	Budget (GH¢)
	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4		
IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING						
Quarterly monitoring	X	X	X	X	DPCU / DPU	300,000
Mid-year review	X	X	X	X	DPCU / Budget	60,000
Monitory of PWDs activities	X	X	X	X	DSWCD	52,000
Project inspection	X	X	X	X	Works Dept / DPU	250,000
LEAP beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	DSWCD	45,000
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT						
Data collection	X	X	X	X	DPCU / All Depts	120,000
Preparation of APR	X	X	X	X	DPCU	80,000
DPCU Meeting	X	X	X	X	Central Admin	160,000
Quarterly Progress Reports	X	X	X	X	DPU	40,000
DMTDP EVALUATION						
Mid-year review and evaluation		X			DPCU / Stakeholders	50,000
Terminal evaluation				X	DPCU / Consultants	150,000
GRAND TOTAL						1,307,000

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

2026-2029 DMTDP, ASDA, 2025

CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

8.1 Introduction

This 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) builds directly upon the successes and lessons learned from the 2022-2025 MTDP. Its core vision is to achieve sustainable development through a set of pragmatic strategies, programs, and projects. These interventions, particularly in critical sectors like water, roads, drainage, health, and education, are designed to rehabilitate deficient infrastructure and ensure community ownership. This ownership is crucial, as the plan's initiatives are a direct result of active stakeholder participation and consultation.

The success of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) depends on an effective communication strategy that ensures transparency, fosters public ownership, and facilitates continuous feedback between the Assembly and the citizenry. This strategy is designed to bridge the gap between administrative planning and community reality by leveraging both traditional and digital platforms.

8.2 Goals and Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The primary goal of this strategy is to promote local governance through the dissemination of accurate, timely, and accessible information regarding the District’s development progress. The specific objectives include:

- **Enhancing Social Accountability:** Providing a platform for citizens to track the implementation of the **GH¢ 114.7M** total work plan and ensure value for money.
- **Boosting Revenue Mobilization:** Educating the public on the Digital Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) to increase IGF by 40%.

- **Promoting Inclusion:** Ensuring that vulnerable groups, including PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries, are informed of available social protection resources and assistive technologies.
- **Supporting Behavior Change:** Utilizing communication to achieve the 50% ODF status and 95% vaccination targets through intensive community sensitization.

8.3 Target Audiences

The Assembly recognizes a diverse range of stakeholders requiring tailored messaging:

- **Internal Stakeholders:** Assembly Members, staff, and departments to ensure coordinated implementation of the Annual Action Plans.
- **Traditional Authorities:** Engaging chiefs and elders as key development partners in land acquisition and community mobilization.
- **The General Public:** Residents across all **160 communities**, with a focus on youth and women-owned businesses.
- **Development Partners (DPs):** Providing rigorous reporting to maintain the projected GH¢ 18.1M in donor funding for health and education.

8.5 Communication Channels and Tools

To achieve maximum reach, the district will utilize a multi-modal communication framework:

- **Traditional Media and Public Fora:** Organizing Town Hall meetings, community durbars, and utilizing local FM radio stations for policy dissemination.
- **Digital and Social Platforms:** Leveraging WhatsApp, Facebook, and SMS alerts to provide real-time updates and receive instant feedback on project performance.
- **Institutional Reporting:** Publishing Annual Progress Reports (APRs) and quarterly bulletins to communicate technical milestones and financial performance.
- **Direct Outreach:** Implementing door-to-door education for disaster risk management and public health initiatives.

8.6 Feedback Mechanisms and PM&E Integration

This strategy is intrinsically linked to the District’s Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) framework. The Assembly will utilize Community Scorecards and Project Monitoring Committees to transform one-way information sharing into a two-way dialogue. This ensures that findings from the field directly inform administrative adjustments, aiming to keep at least 65% of development decisions aligned with documented community needs.

8.7 Monitoring and Budgeting for Communication

The communication strategy is supported by specific allocations within the Governance and Administration budget. Activities such as the DCE’s community engagements (GH¢ 50,000) and RTI Act sensitization are prioritized to ensure the District remains an open and responsive institution throughout the planning cycle.

8.8 Core Strategic Messaging

To ensure the **2026–2029 DMTDP** resonates with all stakeholders, the Assembly has identified four high-level thematic messages. These pillars are designed to transform technical objectives into accessible, public-facing narratives that foster community trust and buy-in.

- **Visionary Leadership and Developmental Priorities:** Articulating the District’s overarching roadmap for 2029, with a specific focus on achieving industrial modernization and infrastructure parity.
- **Impact Narratives and Success Stories:** Highlighting the tangible socio-economic outcomes of District interventions, such as the successful stabilization of health fatalities and the 94.9% project implementation velocity.
- **Pathways for Citizen Empowerment and Participation:** Promoting the various mechanisms—including **Community Scorecards** and public hearings—that allow residents to actively shape and monitor local governance.

- **Transparency through Progress Reporting:** Providing consistent, evidence-based updates on the status of the **135.7M total work plan**, ensuring accountability for every project from inception to commissioning.

8.9 Strategy Implementation and Operational Plan

The operationalization of the Communication Strategy will follow a structured implementation plan to ensure that the District’s messaging remains consistent, proactive, and result-oriented throughout the planning cycle.

- **Establishment of a Dedicated Communication Taskforce:** The Assembly will formalize a multi-disciplinary team to oversee the execution of the plan, ensuring that all departmental milestones are accurately reflected in public communications.
- **Strategic Content and Engagement Calendar:** A centralized calendar will be developed to manage the frequency and timing of updates, ensuring a steady flow of information across digital and traditional platforms.
- **Institutionalization of Media and Community Partnerships:** The District will strengthen collaborative ties with local media houses and traditional leadership to amplify its reach and ensure that information reaches even the most remote communities.
- **Rigorous Monitoring and Effectiveness Evaluation:** Consistent with the District’s commitment to M&E, the communication plan itself will be subjected to periodic reviews to assess its impact on citizen engagement levels and revenue mobilization targets.

Table 8.1 Dissemination and Communication Strategy for the Implementation of ASDA-2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan

S/N	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1	DPCU meeting	To brief members on the new guidelines for the preparation 2026-2029 MTDP	DPCU members and non-decentralized agencies	Presentation	30-06-25	Planning Officer/Chairman (DPCU)
2	Meeting with political parties (leadership)	To get their inputs and to abreast with document as well as appreciate the plan	DCE, Presiding Member, MP, Sub-district level structures	Presentation	03-05-25	Planning Officer
3	Data collection at both area councils and communities	To get inputs/data	Area council members/community leadership/CSOs	Questionnaires and discussions	03/03/25–05/03/25	Field Officers
4	Public hearing at Areas councils	To validate information and corrections	Area council members/community leadership	Presentation	03/03/2025-07/03/2025, 05/05/2025-08/05/2025	Planning Officer/Team
5	Final public hearing on the drafted plan	Final inputs and corrections	All Town/Area council members	Presentation	15/09/2025—17/09/2025	Planning Officer
6	Submission of the draft plan to RCC/NDPC	Technical backstopping and comment	RCC/NDPC	Draft document	25-09-25	Planning Officer
6	Submission of corrected draft plan to CRCC/NDPC	Technical advice and comment	RCC/NDPC	Draft document	22-09-25	Planning Officer

S/N	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
7	Approval of the plan by Ordinally General Assembly	Approval of the plan	Assembly members	Presentation	16/12/2025-18/12/2025	Planning Officer
	Distribution of the document	For stakeholders to abreast with the implementation process	Stakeholder	Hard copies/soft copies	Quarterly&Annually	Planning Officer/Team
8	Advertising the plan to public	Advertised the plan on the electronic media platforms and the Assembly's website	General public	Soft copies	Bi-annually	MIS Officer/ISD
9	Reporting on progress of activities	Ensure the compilation of Quarterly and Annual Progress Report to various stakeholders and agencies to measure the progress of implementation	General public	Reports	Quarterly & Annually	DPCU/Planning Unit
10	Review meetings	To ensure whether the implementation is on course and to also make changes when necessary	DPCU members, Stakeholders and public	DPCU review meeting	Mid-year Reviews	DCD/Planning Officer

Table 8.2 Communication Strategy outcome (DMTDP 20262029)

Indicator	Description	Target	Data Source
Website Engagement	Monitoring the volume of traffic to the official district portal	100 visitors per quarter	Website analytics
Social Media Engagement	Quantifying interaction levels, including followers, likes, shares, and comments	200 new followers per month	Social media analytics
Media Coverage	Tracking the extent of district activities broadcasted or published by external outlets	Coverage by 5 media stations per quarter	Media monitoring
Citizen Feedback	Evaluating the volume of public input received via surveys and suggestion boxes	100 feedback submissions per month	Surveys and suggestion box records
Information Dissemination	Measuring the reach of physical information materials, such as flyers and brochures	90 materials distributed per quarter	Distribution records
Stakeholder Engagement	Recording attendance at formal meetings, workshops, and high-level events	100 stakeholders per event	Attendance registers
Message Recall	Assessing the percentage of the population capable of identifying key MTDP objectives	60% of citizens	Public surveys
Participation	Quantifying direct citizen involvement in local decision-making processes	100 citizens per quarter	Attendance registers

SOURCE: DPCU ASDA, 2025

Table 8.3 Members of Plan Preparation Team

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Timothy Yao Gadagbui	District Development Planning Officer
2	Kojo Laryea	District budget analyst
3	Emmanuel Ofori	District Statistician
4	Richmond Obri	Physical Planning Officer
5	Bernice Kwablah	Assistant Development Planning Officer
6	Prince Agyabeng	Assistant Development Planning Officer
7	Daniel Appiah	Assistant Development Planning Officer
8	Ebenezer Eugene Gyebi	Head of works
9	Eugene Sapathy	Finance officer

8.10: Conclusion

The Awutu Senya District Assembly Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for 2026–2029 constitutes a strategic blueprint and a collective social contract aimed at catalyzing sustainable transformation and enhancing the quality of life for every citizen. Developed through a robust, participatory, and inclusive framework, this document represents the distilled priorities of our communities and provides a structured response to the district’s most pressing developmental bottlenecks.

By centering our interventions on Sustainable Agricultural Growth, Youth Empowerment, Resilient Infrastructure, and Accountable Governance, the plan provides a clear pathway toward a more prosperous and equitable society. Our unwavering commitment to industrialization—specifically through the processing of cassava and coconut—serves as the engine for local economic revitalization and job creation.

The success of this DMTDP hinges on our institutional dedication to transparency, fiscal discipline, and active citizen engagement. We recognize that the Assembly cannot achieve these ambitious targets in isolation. Therefore, we call upon our Traditional Authorities, Development Partners, Private Sector Investors, and Civil Society Organizations to collaborate with us in this implementation phase.

As the District Assembly embarks on the execution of this plan, we do so with the firm conviction that our coordinated efforts will yield measurable improvements in education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Together, we will build a resilient Awutu Senya District that leaves no community behind and secures a dignified future for all our citizens.

ANNEX 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY

National Policy Frameworks and Guidelines

- **Government of Ghana (GoG).** (1992). *Constitution of the Republic of Ghana*. Accra: Ghana Publishing Corporation.
- **National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).** (2025). *National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF): 2026–2029*. Accra: NDPC.
- **National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).** (2025). *Guidelines for the Preparation of District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDP) under the 2026–2029 Policy Framework*. Accra: NDPC.
- **Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD).** (2013). *National Local Economic Development (LED) Policy*. Accra: MLGRD.
- **Local Government Service (LGS).** (2016). *Framework for Participatory Planning and Budgeting*. Accra: LGS.

Legal and Regulatory Instruments

- **Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).** Parliament of the Republic of Ghana.
- **Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2232:** *Local Government (Awutu Senya District Assembly) (Establishment) Instrument*.
- **Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1961 (2009):** *Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) (Commencement) Instrument*.
- **Inter-Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee (IMCC) Secretariat.** (2013). *Basic Laws in Local Governance (Compiled) Items*.

District-Specific Documents (Awutu Senya District Assembly)

- **Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA).** (2022). *District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP): 2022–2025*.
- **Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA).** (2021). *District Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (DESAP): 2021–2025*.
- **Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA).** (2021–2025). *Annual Progress Reports (APR).*

- **Awutu Senya District Assembly (ASDA).** (2022-2024). *Annual Action Plan (AAP)*.

Statistical Data and Research

- **Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).** (2021). *2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC): General Report*. Accra: GSS.
- **Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).** (2014). *2010 Population and Housing Census: District Analytical Report – Awutu Senya District*.
- **GoG-UNDP Collaboration.** (2015). *Greening Ghana's Economy: Training Manual for Sub-national Structures*.

ANNEX 2: KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX AND COMPETENCY

MAPPING MATRIX FOR LEARNING

2.1: Knowledge Management and Learning

Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) within the framework of the 2026–2029 MTDP is defined as the systematic architecture for creating, capturing, sharing, and effectively utilizing institutional intelligence. This process is vital for enhancing administrative decision-making, optimizing performance, and fostering innovation across all District development projects.

In modern development paradigms, KML has become an essential pillar for ensuring continuous institutional improvement, long-term sustainability, and the mitigation of recurring operational failures. By leveraging existing expertise and formalizing lessons learned—such as those derived from the 94.9% implementation velocity achieved in the previous cycle—the Assembly can harness best practices to secure superior outcomes in project execution.

The following table details the Knowledge Mapping Matrix, which identifies critical knowledge areas, current holders of information, and the strategic gaps the district must bridge during this planning cycle.

Table: 2.1 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project Management	Project Management Team / DPCU	Project Plans, Monitoring Reports, Lessons Learned	Limited proficiency in specialized project management methodologies.
Financial Management	Finance Officer, Accountants, Budget Unit	Financial Reports, Composite Budgets, accounting software (GIFMIS)	Insufficient expertise in advanced financial forecasting and multi-year modeling.
Community Engagement	Community Development Officers, Social Workers	Community Feedback, Focus Groups, Participatory Surveys	Gaps in understanding evolving community expectations and nuanced local needs.
Infrastructure Development	Engineers, Technicians, Contractors,	Technical Specifications, Construction Manuals, Site Audits	Lack of specialized knowledge regarding sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure practices.

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	M&E Researchers	Officers,	Evaluation Reports, Data Analytics, Strategic Research Studies	Limited advanced expertise in complex data analysis and evidence-based reporting.
--	-----------------	-----------	--	---

SOURCE:DPCU, ASDA, 2025

2.2: Competency Matrix for Learning

The competency matrix serves as a strategic instrument for the identification, assessment, and systematic development of human capital across the Assembly’s decentralized departments. By aligning individual and departmental skill sets with the technical requirements of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan, the matrix ensures that stakeholders possess the necessary expertise to execute high-impact interventions.

The following matrix outlines the training architecture designed to enhance institutional performance and ensure the successful delivery of the district’s strategic objectives.

Table 2.1 Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency Area	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Project Management	Project Planning, Risk Management, and Agile Methodologies	Demonstrated ability to develop comprehensive project plans, mitigate implementation risks, and adapt to temporal shifts.	Master the design of technical project plans while proactively identifying and mitigating potential implementation bottlenecks.
Financial Management	Advanced Budgeting, Financial Reporting, and Multi-Year Fiscal Analysis	Proficiency in preparing accurate budgets, financial statements, and interpreting high-level financial data.	Generate precise composite budgets and financial reports to facilitate evidence-based fiscal decision-making.
Leadership and Communication	Effective Communication, Team Building, and Strategic Conflict Resolution	Ability to lead high-performing teams, communicate effectively with stakeholders, and resolve internal/external conflicts constructively.	Build institutional cohesion and foster constructive relationships with traditional authorities and community partners.

Competency Area	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Data Analysis and Interpretation	Digital Data Collection, Statistical Analysis, and Impact Visualization	Competence in utilizing digital tools to collect, analyze, and interpret complex development data.	Transform raw data into actionable insights, identify emerging trends, and present findings through clear visualization for M&E reporting.
Community Engagement	Strategic Needs Assessment, Participatory Stakeholder Engagement, and Public Hearing Facilitation	Ability to conduct nuanced community assessments and effectively manage diverse stakeholder interests.	Accurately assess grassroots needs, engage stakeholders in Participatory M&E, and promote sustainable community development.

SOURCE: DPCU, ASDA, 2025

ANNEX 3: PUBLIC HEARING REPORTS

SUMMARY REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING: PREPARATION OF THE 2026–2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP) OF AWUTU SENYA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, SEPTEMBER, 2025

1. Introduction and Opening Remarks

The public hearing sessions for the various Urban and Area Councils were officially called to order by the District Planning Officer, Pln. Timothy Yao Gadagbui. In his opening remarks, he stated that the primary purpose of these engagements was to gather direct input from community stakeholders to ensure the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is inclusive, participatory, and representative of local needs. He emphasized that the Assembly's guidelines for the new plan require rigorous community-level data collection and validation.

2. Presentation of the Draft Plan

The Planning Unit delivered technical presentations across the Area Councils (Bawjiase, Bontrase, Jei Krodua, Obrachire, and Senya Urban). The presentations highlighted:

- **Performance Review:** A summary of the previous cycle's 94.9% implementation velocity.
- **Infrastructure Gaps:** Technical data on the classroom deficit and the current 28.76% status of the road network.
- **Strategic Objectives:** Plans for digital revenue mobilization (RIAP), Agribusiness modernization, and expanded social protection coverage for LEAP and PWD beneficiaries.

3. Questions and Answers (Stakeholder Consultations)

During the interactive sessions, stakeholders raised critical concerns regarding localized development. Key themes included:

- **Security:** Residents in American City and Sabu Zongo questioned the timeline for establishing new police posts to combat petty theft.
- **Health:** Stakeholders in Bontrase and Aberful inquired about the criteria for siting new CHPS compounds to improve emergency care access.
- **Sanitation:** In Senya, participants raised concerns about coastal erosion and the lack of skip containers for waste management.
- **Education:** Community members in Jei Krodua and Papaase highlighted high teacher absenteeism and the poor state of existing classroom blocks.

4. Suggestions and Recommendations

Community members and traditional authorities proposed the following strategic adjustments:

- **Participatory Oversight:** Suggestion to establish localized Project Monitoring Committees to ensure contractors meet technical specifications for classroom and road projects.
- **Economic Empowerment:** Recommendations to provide women and youth with microcredit access and vocational training in agro-processing.
- **Environmental Action:** A call for stricter enforcement of by-laws against illegal sand winning and indiscriminate waste disposal.
- **Service Delivery:** Suggestions to upgrade the Bawjiase Health Centre to a Polyclinic to better serve the growing commercial hub.

5. Validated Prioritized Needs by Area Council

6. Closing Remarks

In his closing statements, the District Chief Executive, Hon. Eghan Kalala Nyamekye, thanked the participants for their active involvement, noting that the feedback provided would inform the final development decisions.


Key attendees included:

- **District Chief Executive:** Hon. Eghan Kalala Nyamekye
- **District Planning Officer:** Pln. Timothy Yao Gadagbui
- **District Budget Analyst:** Mr. Kojo Laryea
- **Assembly Representation:** Staff from the District Assembly and representatives from various Area Councils.
-

Report Compiled by: Planning Unit, Awutu Senya District Assembly




.....
PLN. TIMOTHY Y. GADAGBUI
 (DPO SECRETARY)



.....
HON. EGHAN KALALA NYAMEKYE
 (DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)



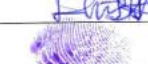



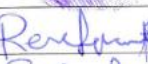




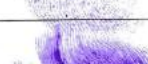
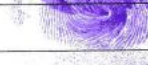





HON. PRESIDING MEMBER, YAO FRANCIS

SIGN: 

ANNEX 4: ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL: SENYA BEBAKU DATE: 2/5/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Obed Akuffu	Anumansah	
2	Gideon Jackson	Simpapebisu	
3	Justice Antwi	Alata - Egyaa	
4	Gifty Bosomtwe	Obodan - Nkwanta	
5	Felicia Aidoo	Alata - Egyaa	
6	Afrakuma Amuah	Obodan - Nkwanta	
7	Anabel Mumuni	Obodan - Nkwanta	
8	Edwin Amponiah	Ndabita - Anochie	
9	Alex Rockson Aidoo	Edomse - Nkwanta	
10	Elisha Kofi Opartey	Simpapebisu	
11	Angel Anaba	Simpapebisu	
12	Joseph Ampofo	Simpapebisu	
13	Assibon Okene David	Alata - Egyaa	
14	Auntuba Hammond	Simpapebisu	
15	Nenyi Kwaku Obo	Simpapebisu	
16	Philomine Anaba	Alata - Egyaa	
17	Kwamena Yartey	Alata - Egyaa	
18	Ayisha Klahab	Simpapebisu	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

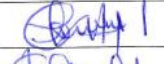

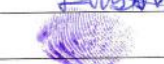


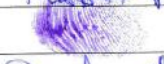
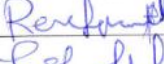




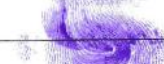

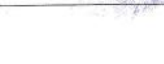




URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....

DATE: 8/5/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Kakra Adu - Attah	Anomanch	
2	Bawa Musa Mohammed	Krobonshie-Bonsuoku	
3	Esther Opstuba	Simpapebisso	
4	Michael Okim - Arhin	Krobonshie-Bonsuoku	
5	Festus Apreku	Krobonshie-Bonsuoku	
6	Sirah Attah - Korsah	Kyengkya - Korlebu	
7	Isaac Annan	Odumase - Nkwanta	
8	Grace Jorubell Egyan	Anomanch	
9	Johnston Ebo Alfred	Odumase - Nkwanta	
10	Stephen Gyantson	Kyengkya - Korlebu	
11	Obed Bentum	Adra - Ekyan	
12	Abeiku Aidoo Okim	Odumase - Nkwanta	
13	Kobina Domotah	Simpapebisso	
14	Abdullah Kojo	Ndadito - Anochie	
15	Ishmael Jackson	Kyengkya - Korlebu	
16	Grace Appiah	Krobonshie - Bonsuoku	
17	Alhaji Fusuani	Ndadito - Anochie	
18	Ellis Ononah Batchway	Obodan - Obankwae	

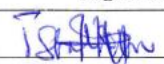




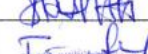


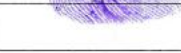
ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL: SENYA BEBAKU DATE: 2/5/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Obed Akuffu	Anomansah	
2	Gideon Jackson	Simpapebisso	
3	Justice Antwi	Alata - Ekyaa	
4	Gifty Bosomtwe	Obodan - Nkwanta	
5	Felicia Aidoo	Alata - Ekyaa	
6	Afrakuma Amuah	Obodan - Nkwanta	
7	Anabel Mumuni	Obodan - Nkwanta	
8	Edwin Amponsah	Ndabita - Anochie	
9	Alex Rockson Aidoo	Edomte - Nkwanta	
10	Elisha Kofi Opartey	Simpapebisso	
11	Angel Anaba	Simpapebisso	
12	Joseph Ampofo	Simpapebisso	
13	Assian Okine David	Alata - Ekyaa	
14	Awnkuba Hammond	Simpapebisso	
15	Nenyi Kwaku Obo	Simpapebisso	
16	Philomine Anaba	Alata - Ekyaa	
17	Kwanene Yartey	Alata - Ekyaa	
18	Ayisha Klahab	Simpapebisso	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....DATE:.....

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Abdulkari Iddrisu	Krobanshie - Borovoku	
2	Ernest Okine	Krobanshie - Bonsuoku	
3	Agnes Opactseba	Krobanshie - Bonsuoku	
4	Benjamin Okine	Nkadito - Anochie	
5	George Tetteh	Nkadito - Anochie	
6	Sabina Okine	Anomansah	
7	Flurence Opene	Anomansah	
8	Dennis Appiah	Nkadito - Anochie	
9	Angel Anaba	Simperebo	
10			
11			
12			

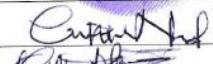
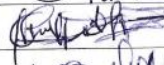


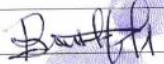
ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....

OBRACTIRE

DATE:.....

03/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Eric Nana Sey	Kukurabi	
2	Ali Dickson	Betimfo	
3	Janet Tetley	Auntu-Akropong	
4	Ebenezer Ope	Kukurabi	
5	Daniel K. Gyasi	Betimfo	
6	Kojo Poky	Obrahme	
7	Emmanuel Dabzi	Kukurabi	
8	Joseph Amegandah	Kukurabi	
9	Comfort Asemami	Auntu-Akropong	
10	E.K. Obeng	Obrahme	
11	Francis Agyah	Kukurabi	
12	Charles Otoo	Auntu-Akropong	
13	Christopher Komson	Auntu-Akropong	
14	E.K. Obeng	Obrahme	
15	Augustine Asante	Kukurabi	
16	Godson Essel	Akromisi	
17	Jonathan Abbeygyaye	Bebianka	
18	Glenn Eden Bright	Bebianka	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....

DATE: 3/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Nicholas Agful	Rebanihu	
2	Sarah Ambar	Obachine	
3	Tijani Yumrah	Akronin	
4	Rebecca Mensah	Akronin	
5	Paul Essel	Rebanihu	
6	Eunice Ouyee	Kububi	
7	Seth Kobina Akaboo	Bepinfa	
8	E.T. Mensah	Obachine	
9	Jonas Dompok	Akronin	
10	Mustapha Abdul Karim	Akropang	
11	Kofi Gyaglo	Akronin	
12	Patience Atissah	Akropang	
13	Sankofi Cynthia	Betinfa	
14	Joseph Tetey	Obachine	
15	Joshua Ocran	Obachine	
16	Stephen Akokwe	Betinfa	
17	Mary Adzi	Akronin	
18	Asare Phirikas	Kububi	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT


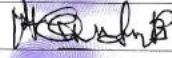

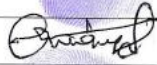
URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:

DATE: 3/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Elizabeth Robie	Obrachme	
2	George Amoch	Betinifa	
3	Vincent Hammond	Akronisi	
4	Faustina Larkie	Betinifa	
5	Charles Tenin	Obrachme	
6	Samuel Obeng Parks	Akronisi	
7	Samuel Abley	Akronisi	
8	Mary Osady	Akronisi	
9	Opong Adzo	Bebianha	
10	Okyere Daniel	Obrachme	
11	Solomon Appul	Obrachme	
12	Paulina Muniraty Abu	Obrachme	
13	Bernard Nana Obeng	Akropang	
14	Janett Jackson	Otupinnu	
15	Judice Annah	Otupinnu	
16	Vida Akong	Betinifa	
17	Linda Amoguah	Obrachme	
18	Aziz Mustafa	Obrachme	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....DATE: 2/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Rahuel Agbul	Akronia	
2	Edward Ajiyie	Akronia	
3	Koji Pobie	Akronia	
4	Maxis Appanibea Owaye	Obrayeko	
5	Manis Nyanko	Babianin	
6	Bernice Abbey	Obrayeko	
7	Boahema Ajeji Pobie	Obrachina	
8	Desmond Afari	Obrayeko	
9	Paul Ogya Abbey	Akropom	
10	Emmanuel Padi	Akropom	
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Alkuffal Aba Acquaye	Akpeteshie	
2	Emmanuel Essel	Nkwanta	
3	Isaac Akom	Opembo	
4	Josephine Aidoo	✓	
5	Mavis Appiah Aidoo	✓	Ama...
6	Vida Yanson Adiny	✓	
7	Emmanuel Essel	Nkwanta	
8	Patience Baffoe	Opembo	J...
9	Prince Bonney Aidoo	✓	
10	Comfort Tetteh	Bawjase - Bremen	F...
11	Golo Awoye	✓	
12	Monica Bijjah	Opembo	M...
13	Nelson Akoto	Bremen	C...
14	Selina Attah	✓	
15	Isaac Ewu	✓	
16	Evelyn Quaye	✓	
17	Abera Sah	Opembo	
18	Amy Konadu	✓	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....









DATE: 7/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Nana Ekow Lartey	Akpeteshie-Nkwanta	
2	Nicholas Larbie	✓	Signature
3	Helen Akpah	✓	
4	Isaac Kettey	✓	
5	Arhin Godwin	✓	
6	James Tetteh	✓	
7	Kwame Kwanan	✓	
8	Ayiver Mark	✓	
9	Joseph Nyan	Banjiase	
10	Mununi Alhaji Salifu	Nyartokuna	Signature
11	Charles Domotey	✓	
12	Emmanuel Abbey Quaye	✓	
13	William Abbey	Banjiase	Signature
14	Abbey Mathew	✓✓	Signature
15	Domotey Eric	✓	
16	Comfort Kettey	✓	
17	Mary Quaye	✓	
18	Dan Lartey	Opemba	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:

DATE: 7/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Robert Amuzu	Central Bawjiase	
2	Ernest Tetteh	Opembo	
3	Patience Adjei Gyagari	Central Bawjiase	
4	Grace Amosquandoh	✓	
5	Christian Lumor	✓	
6	Joseph Tetteh	✓	
7	Leticia Abbey Kwame	Opembo	
8	Nani Kwaa Kwashie	✓	
9	David Bonney	Opembo - Bawjiase	
10	Helen Akpach	Akpeteshie - Nkwanta	
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			

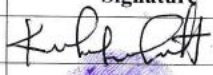



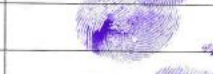
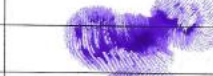
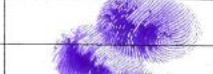











ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:

BONTASE

DATE:

3/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Isaac Kuesi Botwey	Amadua	
2	Kwasi Aegwah	Amadua	
3	Prince Kurabie	Aberful	
4	Hon. Ashimabe Emmanuel	Aberful	
5	Solomon Mensah	Kokobeng	
6	John Arhan	Bantama	
7	Mr. Kofi Nyankpong	Bantama	
8	Nai Kofi Gyam	Amadua	
9	Nai Samuel Annan	Bantama	
10	Isaiah Quaye	Aberful	
11	Isimq Pobie	Aberful	
12	Samuel Abbeyquaye	Bantama	
13	Vados Quaye	Aberful	
14	Nai Kwaku Anuah	Kokobeng	
15	Isaac Kuesi Botwey	Amadua	
16	Amona Astallay	Aberful	
17	Mohamed Salisu	Akubnife Dabali	
18	Sarah Opeii	Zone 1 Bantama	

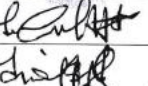
ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:

BONTBASE

DATE:


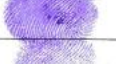








3/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Kojo Eguar	Bontbase Zone 4	
2	Nai Kwaku Fio	Bontbase Zone 4/5	
3	Hayford Kpoge	Bontbase	Kopumal
4	Kofi Akyen	Odotom	
5	Francis Aidoo	Bontbase Zone 3	Abul
6	Odikro Jajo Acquah	Bontbase Zone 1	John
7	Charlotte Ntsri	Bontbase H/c	Charlotte
8	Nai Emmanuel Arhinful	Bontbase Zone 5	
9	Christopher Tetteh	Odotom	Thur
10	Reuben Tetteh	Bontbase Zone 4	Reuben
11	Charles Kpogo Kato	Bontbase Zone 4	
12	Amah Eric	Kokobienu	
13	Richard Abbiw	Bontbase Linguist	
14	Nai Kofi Yesu	Bontbase Zone 4	
15	Nai Kojo Bonney Gyau	mbrantia hena Bontbase	
16	Nai Paa Kwesi	Bontbase Zone 3	
17	Nai Kwehpie Tettey	Akubifa Bobali	
18	Jengor Aidoo	Amadug	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....



















DATE: 3/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Isaac Aidoo	Sansombo	
2	Peter Quaye	Aberful	
3	Naomii Akarful	Bantama	
4	Stephen Ashisbie	Aberful	Stephen Ashisbie
5	Enock Abbey	Sansombo	
6	Daniel Hozai Agberitor	Sansombo Niz	
7	Glikpo Daniel	Sansombo Niz	
8	Adrews Akwah	Bantama	
9	Richard Asamah	Aberful	Richard Asamah
10	Akush Dorah	Bantama	
11	John Abbeypraye	Bantama	
12	Kwaku Abeke	Bantama	
13	Joseph Arhin	Kokobey	Joseph Arhin
14	Daniel Oranyah	Bantama	
15	Charles Sel	Kokobey	Charles Sel
16	Kwao Gyam	Bombase	
17	Solomon Lankie	Akubrafo	
18	Etse Odoo	Nkwadum	Etse Odoo

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....

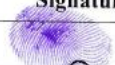

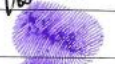


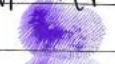
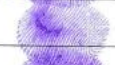


DATE: 3/3/25/

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Paul Abbeu	Kokobeng	
2	Andy Kromson	Kokobeng	
3	Tettey Hannah	Zone 1 Baniase	
4	Nai Atwando	Ododom	
5	Sharon Amukuba	Kokobeng	
6	Mariam Ansa	Akubinga Sabali	
7	Abeiku Pobie	Zone 1 Baniase	
8	Abe Odai Nkye	Ododom	
9	Ogya Pobie Odai	Ododom	
10	Nchankey Abbey	Ododom	
11	Beatrice Tettey	Lingwert - Baniase	
12	Jones Ande Ajei	Akuloni Sabali	
13	Judith Larbia	Kokobeng	
14	Isaac Abetah	Kokobeng	
15	Justice Korach	Kokobeng	
16	Kajo Tetteh	Bankim	
17	Daniel Arhon	Bantama	
18	Francis Sekye	Baniase Zone 5	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT


URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:

DATE: 3/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Emmanuel Togbin Kotsekpor	Amity Odotom	
2	Samuel Quaye	Kwei	
3	Issa Tetteh	Akubiga	
4	Daniel Quaye	Kwei	
5	Nicholas Awoye	Rentim	
6	Benjamin Mensah	Bontrape	
7	Kenneth Ocloo	Nburgum	
8	William Mensah	Bontrape Zone 3	
9	Emmanuel Tetteh	Odotan	
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT



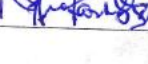
URBAN/AREA COUNCIL: JEI-KRODUA DATE: 7/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Felicia Bonney	Papacate	
2	Sowah Edinaw	JeI-krodun	
3	Asiangl Christopher	Papacate	
4	Abelrah Samuel	Papacate	
5	Peter Obeng-Darko	Papacate No1	
6	Mensah Sarah	Mankonedu	
7	James Arhin	Papacate No 1	
8	Wisdom Ajuor	Larbie	
9	Kwasi Quaye	Juinica	
10	Elliot Ashigbie	Papacate No1	
11	Hetty Michael	Larbie	
12	Enock Kwabie	Papacate No1	
13	Pyasi Francis	Mangoase	
14	Kwarteng Elisha	Larbie	
15	David Amaka	Larbie	
16	Joana Quaye	Papacate No. 1	
17	Musah Basoq	Mankonedu	
18	Chanty Okine	Kwaabondzi	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:



















DATE: 7/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Martha Quaye	Mangrove	
2	Asubua Enoch	Papaase	
3	Christian Kwaw	Jei-krodua	
4	Mensah Kojo Baah	Papaase	
5	Angela Abbey	Jei-krodua	
6	Joseph Quaye	Papaase	
7	Trace Odoo	Papaase	
8	Charity Kpog	Jei-krodua	
9	Seth Annye	Jei-krodua	
10	Issah Musah	Papaase	
11	Gyan Peter	Mangrove	
12	Nicholas Nstir	Jei-krodua	
13	John Aidoo	Jei-krodua	
14	Nai Kwashie Quaye	Jei-krodua	
15	Kwesi Akye	Jei-krodua	
16	David Tetteh	Jei-krodua	
17	Bethice Htoo	Papaase	
18	Richmond Abbiere	Jei-krodua	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:

DATE: 7/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Solanon Tetteh	Papuae	
2	Kingsley Larbie	Jei - Kodua	
3	John Obo	Jei - Kodua	
4	William Awnye	Papuae	
5	Emmanuel Mensah	Jei - Kodua	
6	Nai Kwahie Aidoo	Papuae	
7	Kwame Acquah	Jei - Kodua	
8	Charles Ntow	✓	
9	Awoah Eric	Papuae	
10	Kojo Kwei	Jei - Kodua	
11	Oko Larley	Jei - Kodua	
12	Agnes Attah	Jei - Kodua	
13	Kwame Igyir	Jei - Kodua	
14	Kpoge Law	Mangvase	
15	Robert Tetteh	Papuae	
16	Kwame Acquah	Jei - Kodua	
17	Charles Ntow	Jei - Kodua	
18	Tetty Eric	Papuae	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

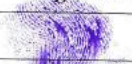

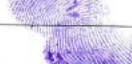

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL: Awutu BERAKU DATE: 7/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Bismark Asamoah	Awutu Beraku	
2	Golo David	Awutu Beraku	
3	James Amegnonobh	Awutu Beraku	
4	Issah Mohammed	Awutu Beraku	
5	Christian James	Awutu Beraku	
6	Comfort Kletley	Awutu Beraku	
7	Erns Tetteh	Kemov	
8	Richmond Odoi	Kwashiamba	
9	Nai Kwashie Abbey	Kwashiamba	
10	Tetteh Mike	Kwashiamba	
11	Mantha Quaye	Chocho	
12	Patricia Bonmah	Arhintra	
13	Vincentia Arhin	Kwashiamba	
14	Isaac Abbey	Kwashiamba	
15	George Opei Larbie	Kwashiamba	
16	Hammond Odinkor Essel	Dzinpintin	
17	Habib Isifa Wahab	Dzinpintin	
18	Enock Matey Mensah	Dzinpintin	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....

DATE: 7/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Larbie Amos Quaye	chocho	
2	Charles Kettey	chocho	
3	Naomi Abbeyquaye	Winton	
4	William Tettey	chocho	
5	Jackson Quaye	chocho	
6	Kwesi Kwanan	Awutu Beraku	
7	Eric Boh	A. Beraku	
8	Isaac Benny	A. Beraku	
9	Dorothy Sowah	A. Beraku	
10	Stephen Aidoo	Winton	
11	Joseph Achrabie	Winton	
12	Akua Arhin	Abonah	
13	Nai Nantey Quaye	Abonah	
14	Judith Abbeyquaye	Akrampa	
15	Annobil Grace	Arhinba	
16	Danda Abbey	chocho	
17	Ruben Affum	Small London	
18	Nana Ekow Agye Norfey	Awutu Beraku	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....

DATE: 7/3/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Afua Anye	Dzinpintin	
2	Opei Hammond	Dzinpintin	
3	Johnson Inkoom	Akrampa	
4	Daniel Aido	Akrampa	
5	Elizabeth Abbey	Akrampa	
6	Kojo Quaye	Awutu Beraku	
7	Michael Arhin	Awutu Beraku	
8	Godwin Ayivor	Awutu Beraku	
9	Isaac Amosko	Awutu Beraku	
10	Mary Quaye	Awutu Beraku	
11	Gifty Quaye	Awutu Beraku	
12	Patience Nketia Anye	Wintan	
13	Theresa Robertson	Wintan	
14	Nancy Bonney	Akrampa	
15	Elizabeth Abbey	Akrampa	
16	Johnson Inkoom	Akrampa	
17	Opei Hammond		
18			

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL: JEI - KRODUA


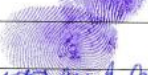








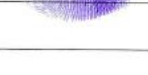
DATE: 7/5/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Robert Ietteh	Papaate	
2	Kpoge Law	Mangoate	
3	Richard Abbin	JeI - Krodua	
4	Kwame Egyir	✓	
5	Agnes Attah	✓	
6	Oko Lawey	✓	
7	Joseph Kokroko	✓	
8	William Annye	Papaate	
9	Solomon Ietteh	Papaate	
10	Gyan Peter	Mangoate	
11	Seth Annye	JeI - Krodua	
12	Knock Aribu	Papaate	
13	Issah Ansuah	Mangoate	
14	Mensah Kojoo Raah	Papaate	
15	John Aidoo	JeI - Krodua	
16	Nai Kwame Quame	✓	
17	Kwesi Akyer	✓	
18	Beatrice Ntoso	Papaate	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT










URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....

DATE: 7/5/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Peter Obeng Danko	Papaale	
2	Kingsley Karbie	Jei-krodna	
3	Emmanuel Mensah	Jei-krodna	
4	Joseph Quaye	Papaale	
5	Mardur Quaye	Mangoale	
6	Angela Abbey	✓	
7	David Tetteh	Jei-krodna	
8	Amouk Eric	Papaale	
9	Nai kwashie Aidoo	✓	
10	Charles Abos	Jei-krodna	
11	Kwame Acquah	✓	
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			

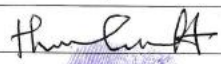
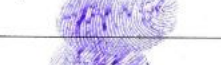

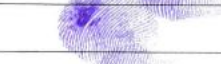

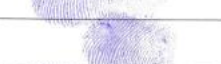


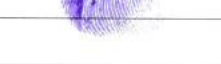


ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL: BONTRASE DATE:

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Prince Kurabie	Aberful	
2	John Arhin	Bantama	
3	Kwasi Acquah	Ama dua	
4	Isaac Abekah	Koko beng	
5	Audrey Koomson	Kokobeng	
6	Samuel K. Abbeyquaye Jr.	Bantama	
7	Amona Asalley	Aberful	
8	Nai Kofi Bonny Gyan	Bontrese (Mantehene)	
9	Richard Abbew	Bontrese linguist	
10	Nai Kwashie Jeffrey	Akubiga Sabali	
11	Nai Emmemul Ashigal	Bontrese Zone 1	
12	Nai Kofi Yean	Bontrese Zone 4	
13	Nai Pa Kwesi	Bontrese Zone 3	
14	Isaac Kwasi Botchway	Ama dua	
15	Isaac Pobie	Aberful	
16	Justice Ashiabie	Aberful	
17	Beatrice Jeffrey	linguist	
18	Kofi Akyan	Odotom	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....DATE:.....

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Christopher Tetteh	Odotom	
2	Arnah Eric	Kokobeng	
3	Hon. Ashra die Emmanuel	Aberfo	
4	Nai Samuel Aman	Bantama	
5	Nai Kwaku Awah	Koko Beng	
6	Solanun Mensah	Kokobeng	
7	Mr. Kofi Nyankopong	Bantama	
8	Samuel Abbeyquaye	Bantama	
9	Jonas Aidoo	Ama dua	
10	Isaiah Quaye	Aberfo	
11	Nai Kofi Gyau	Ama dua	
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			

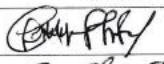
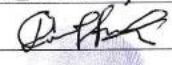


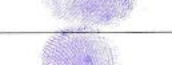

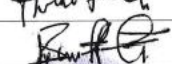











ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....

OBRAHE

DATE:.....

05/05/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Faustina Larbie	Betmija	
2	Vida Akwang	Betmija	
3	Vincent Amona	Akronia	
4	Justice Awuah	Otapros	
5	Eric Nana Sey	Kukumbi	
6	Bernard Nana Obeng	Akwang	
7	Opong Aido	Bekaniha	
8	Augustine Asante	Kukumbi	
9	Samuel Obeng Darko	Akronia	
10	Muniratu Abu	Obachine	
11	Solomon Appul	Obachine	
12	Mary Osadu	Akronia	
13	Janet Jackson	Akronia	
14	George Amagah	Betmija	
15	Okyere Daniel	Obachine	
16	Linda Amagah	Obachine	
17	Elizabeth Fobé	Obachine	
18	Charles Eenin	Obachine	





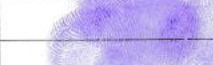





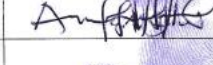







ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL:.....DATE: 05/05/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Paul Essel	Belianin	
2	E. K. Obeng	Obachine	
3	Jahna Ocran	Obachine	
4	Francis Agyah	Kurabi	
5	Sarah Dankor	Obachine	
6	Sankofa Cynthia	Bebinga	
7	Comfort Asemah	Ambu Akropong	
8	Emmanuel Anzai	Belianin	
9	Charles Otso	Ambu Akropong	
10	Seth Kobina Akropong	Bebinga	
11	Godson Essel	Akropong	
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL: BAWJIASE DATE: 09/05/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Mumuni Alhaji Salifu	Nyankokwaa	
2	Don Lawley	Opemba Bawjiase	
3	Nelson Akoto	Bremen Bawjiase	
4	Ernestus Donkor	Nyankokwaa	
5	Joseph Nyan	Central Bawjiase	
6	Prince Aidoo	Nyankokwaa	
7	Isaac Akom	Opemba - Bawjiase	
8	Maris Appiah Aidoo	✓	
9	Gideon Lawrie	Bawjiase	
10	Frederick Tetley	✓	
11	Josephine Aidoo	Opemba - Bawjiase	
12	Solomon Abbeyquaye	✓	
13	Grace Amosquandoh	Central Bawjiase	
14	Robert Amuzu	✓	
15	Em Isaac	Bremen	
16	Attah Selina	✓	
17	Ann Konadu	Opemba	
18	Isaac Tetley	AK pedesheie-Nkanda	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

URBAN/AREA COUNCIL: BAWJIASE

DATE: 07/07/25

S/N	Name	Community	Signature
1	Edna Durko	Bawjiase	
2	Rosa Tettey Abbey	✓	
3	Helen Akpah	Akpetsechie-Nkwanta	
4	Nana Ekow Larley	✓	
5	Ashin Godwin	✓	
6	James Tetteh	✓	
7	Ayiam Mank	✓	
8	Gloria Pobie	Bawjiase	<i>Gloria Pobie</i>
9	Vida Yawson Abbey	Opembo-Bawjiase	
10	Abbey Mathew	✓	<i>Abbey Mathew</i>
11	Damofey Eric	Bawjiase	
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			

ANNEX 5: PICTURES OF PUBLIC HEARING AT THE URBAN AND AREA COUNCILS

PUBLIC HEARING AT AWUTU BERAKU AREA COUNCIL



PUBLIC HEARING AT BONTRASE AREA COUNCIL



PUBLIC HEARING AT OBRACHIRE AREA COUNCIL



PUBLIC HEARING AT SENYA URBAN COUNCIL



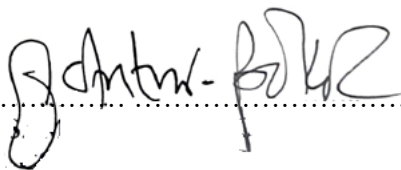
COMPILED BY:

PLN. TIMOTHY YAO GADAGBUI, DIST. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER, ASDA.

SIGN:.....

APPROVED BY:

SAMUEL ANTWI-BOASIKO, DIST. CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR, ASDA

SIGN:.....

HON. PRESIDING MEMBER, YAO FRANCIS

SIGN:.....