OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

RESETTING - GHANA:

CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY, AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2026 - 2029)

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

In case of reply quote the
number and date of this letter
Our Ref:.**OkDA01/20/05/ 09**
Email:info@okda.gov.gh

Your Ref::...................

Office of the District Administration
P. O. Box RD 93
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27th April, 2026

SUBMISSION OF FINAL DRAFT 2026- 2029 DMTDP OF OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

We submit here with the final Draft of the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development Plan of Okere District for your attention and necessary action, please.

Counting on your usual co-operation.

CANDID KAPE PWAVRA
(DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)
for: **DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

THE CHAIRPERSON
THE NAT. DEV'T PLANNING COMMISSION (NDPC)
P.O.BOX CT- 633
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THRU;

THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER
EASTERN REGIONAL CO-ORD. COUNCIL
KOFORIDUA

FORWARD

The Okere District Assembly (OkDA) with Adukrom-Akuapem as its capital was carved out of the Akwapem-North Municipal Assembly and created by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2342 in 2017.

The District Assembly's main aim is to provide quality service to improve upon the living conditions of its citizenry through effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of resources in a sustainable environment.

The 2026 –2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) of Okere District Assembly hinges on the National Developmental Policy with the Theme: ***"Resetting Ghana: Creating Jobs, ensuring accountability and promoting shared prosperity";*** this is intended to sustain and improve on the gains made in the past years and also serve as a guide for the implementation of the *Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Development Policies 2017 – 2024* over the next four years (2026 - 2029).

The Plan also takes into consideration the Long-Term National Development Framework (2018- 2057) and also aligns itself with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union (AU) Agenda as well as the ECOWAS protocols.

It is therefore the ambition of the Government and the Key Players of OkDA of which I am the head of this Local Development Authority, to commit ourselves and provide a sustainable resources and impetus through transparent and accountable governance towards the overall achievement of the programmes (broad activities and projects in the plan).

To ensure participation, ownership, accountability and successful implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan, I entreat all stakeholders to actively embrace and be involved in its implementation processes. We must improve our capacities to be more effective, efficient and coherent in supporting the Plan's implementation, address all challenges and optimize the opportunities this plan provides with the ultimate aim of seeking the holistic Wellbeing of citizens of Okere District and beyond.

ERIC WILLIAMS AYETTEY

HON. DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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ACKNOWLEGMENT

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) expresses its deepest appreciation to all individuals, institutions and organizations that supported the process of preparing the District Medium Term Development Plan. The overwhelming support received from all stakeholders such as Traditional Authorities, Hon. Member of Parliament, Hon. Assembly Members, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), all the Political Parties, the Departments of the Assembly, the Media as well as the general public has been inspirational. The DPCU is very appreciative to the District Chief Executive and the District Co-Coordinating Director who supervised and provided the needed financial, human and material support for the preparation of the Medium-Term Plan.

Also, DPCU wishes to thank the citizens of Okere District, especially all those who made contributions and suggestions to the Development Planning Unit through submission of soft and hard copies of data, face to face discussion, public hearings and interviews. Your input was very useful. The DPCU further thank the Regional Economic Planning Unit (REPU) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for providing the much-needed technical support and guidance without which the plan preparation would not have been possible and successful.

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AfCFTA	-	African Continental Free Trade Agreement
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	-	African Union
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	-	Community-Based Organizations
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DCD	-	District Coordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GPSNP	-	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
ICME	-	Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation
IGF	-	Internally Generated Revenue
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LTNDP	-	Long-Term National Development Plan
MAG	-	Modernising Agriculture in Ghana

M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NDPF	-	National Development Planning Framework
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPA	-	National Petroleum Authority
OKDEF	-	Okere District Empowerment Fund
OHLGS	-	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
PA	-	Planning Authority
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PoA	-	Programme of Action
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
PPTT	-	Plan Preparation Technical Team
PRCC	-	Public Relations and Complaints Committee
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RIAP	-	Revenue Improvement Action Plan
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goals

SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMART	-	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time- bound
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children’s Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Okere District Assembly is one of the thirty-three (33) Municipal and District Assemblies (MDAs) in the Eastern Region, Adukrom-Akuapem is the capital. The District was carved out of the Akwapem-North Municipal Assembly and created by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2342 in 2017 in pursuance to the Government's Decentralization Policy and Local Government Reform Policy.

The District Assembly was inaugurated on the 15th March, 2018 and commenced official business on Tuesday, 3rd April, 2018.

This 2026 – 2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) of Okere District Assembly is to provide a co-ordinated and comprehensive blueprint for an inclusive development of the district.

The Plan has the aspirations of the vision of the current government, under its *Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies* (CPESDP) 2025– 2029, which is to: "***Reset the economy for the Ghana We Want:*** **by creating Jobs, ensuring accountability and promoting shared prosperity".** This will be achieved through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which shared trust and economic prospects exist for all.".

This is based on its policy of "***Resetting the economy for the Ghana We Want***". The National Medium-Term Development Policy also contains the aspirations of the Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP, 2018-2057) which states, , ***" a just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development",***

The Medium-Term Plan was mainly based on the five national development dimensions namely;

1. Governance and Institutional Development,

2. Social Development,

3. Economic Development,

4. Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlements, and

5. Ghana's Role in International Affairs.

The Plan outlines strategic priorities and interventions to drive sustainable growth at the local level.

The 2026-2029 DMTDP is being prepared with the following district goals, based on the vision and mission statements, mandate and functions of Okere District Assembly as aligned to the National goals. These goals have identified as being central to poverty reduction and improving the living conditions of people in the district. These goals include, to:

i. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development
ii. Promote Local Economic Development (LED) through trade, service and industry
iii. Improve support for agricultural development by creating an enabling agribusiness environment and Promoting food transformation (processing and value-addition)
iv. Promote job creation and decent work
v. Strengthen fiscal decentralization
vi. Promote job creation and decent work through agric. and its value chain businesses
vii. Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable
viii. Improve on access to universal basic health care, thus strengthening healthcare and health service delivery management system
ix. Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services
x. Improve and make universal basic education accessible to all
xi. Develop and implement a comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness plan etc.

This plan when implemented to the latter, is anticipated that, final output (the document) solves the development needs and aspirations of the citizens in the District within the following national goals;

i. Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
ii. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
iii. Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and
iv. Build a prosperous society.

The Planning Process

The planning process commenced with the orientation of the District Planning Coordinating Unit and the formation of a Nine-member Plan Preparation Technical Team (PPTT). The team comprised key technical officers including the District Development Planning Officer, Budget Analyst, Deputy Director, District

Statistician, Social Welfare and Community Development Officer, Director of Health, and Director of Agriculture.

The processes outlined in the planning guidelines were meticulously followed in preparing the eight-chapter Medium-Term Development Plan. First was a comprehensive review of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Plan to assess its outcome (possibly not the impacts), challenges, and lessons learned? The planning team then conducted a detailed situational analysis of the district to identify key development issues and gaps, thus relying on data and understandings from the relevant decentralized departments.

To enhance community engagement or participation, all the seven (7) Area / Town Councils in the District provided their problems and needs through well attended community needs assessment fora organized by the DPCU, during which Assembly Members, Zonal Council Members, Traditional Authorities, Unit Committee Members, and other local stakeholders were actively consulted. These results were then collated and incorporated into the plan.

The identified development issues were harmonized with community aspirations and aligned with the NDPF 2026–2029. These issues were further prioritized using the decision matrix or pair wise ranking to ensure inclusivity. The objective tree analysis was also deployed, based on which the development goals, objectives, and strategies were formulated.

The Plan also outlines a Programme of Action and detailed Action Plans that address cross-cutting issues such as Local Economic Development, Climate Change, and the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA). A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework is incorporated in the Plan. A communication strategy has also been developed to facilitate stakeholder engagement throughout the Plan implementation period.

To promote community participation and ownership, the draft plan was presented at public hearing at the district level to solicit feedback and validate the plan, residents and other stakeholders such as Chiefs, Civil Society Organizations and Assembly members had further opportunity to make various contributions to the content of the draft Plan.

The General Assembly formally adopted the plan, and comments from the public have been incorporated.

The estimated financial cost and projected revenue for the 2026 -2029 DMTDP was based on the 2025 revised Composite budget, indicative costs of new Projects and broad activities and revenue receipts.

Total cost of the 2026- 2029 DMTDP is **(GH¢138,247,654.08)** One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Million, Two Hundred and forty-Seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-Four Ghana Cedis and eight pesewas) Whiles an overall revenue estimate is **(GH¢ 135,486,771.21)** (One Hundred and Thirty-five Million, Four Hundred and Eighty-Six Thousand, Seven Hundred and seventy-One Ghana Cedis and twenty-one Pesewas), this is made up of Internally Generated Revenue (IGF), funds from Central Government and donor sources are the expected financial inflows to fund the medium term 2026 – 2029 plan of the Assembly.

Indicative Financial Strategy

The following are the mechanism the District Assembly had proffered to help fill the gap of deficit financing.

1. Development and promotion of tourism.

2. Creation of land banks for economic and industrial investments.

3. OKDEF Initiative to improve on employable skill development of the youth.

4. Creation of enabling environment for Public Private Partnership (PPP) for both Local and foreign investors.

5. Support from Donor Partners

6. Increase IGF mobilization through data processing, sensitization, rewards and prosecution of rate payers.

7. Form All-Inclusive Revenue Taskforce to improve on and increase revenue mobilization

8. Mobilize and upgrade all Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) and Artisans to engaged in Agro-business etc.

Alternative courses of action to be taken.

1. Ensure effective implementation of Revenue Improvemnet Action Plan (RIAP).

2. Ensure implementation of stringent fiscal measures including proper budget controls.

3. Implement prioritized and urgent projects.

The broad activities and projects will be executed through a well developed strategic Iimplementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation (ICME) Plan.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0: Introduction

The implementation of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan ends on 31st December 2025. As required by the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the 2026 to 2029 Revised Planning Guidelines issued by National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the National Development Planning (Systems) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232), this successive plan was prepared based on the 2026-2029 National Medium-Term Policy Framework, guided by the theme, "***Resetting Ghana: Creating Jobs, ensuring accountability and promoting shared prosperity"***

Chapter one covers the overview of Okere District Assembly, thus, talking about the vision, mission, core functions or mandate, core values, organogram (organizational structure) and locational map of the district. The chapter also provides a structure of the various chapters of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan.

The Okere District Assembly was carved out of the Akwapem North Municipal Assembly and created by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2342 in 2017 by Sections 1(3) and Section 2 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and in pursuance of the government's decentralisation policy and local government reform policy. Adukrom-Akuapem is the administrative capital. The Assembly was inaugurated on the 15th March, 2018, and commenced official business on Tuesday, 3rd April, 2018. Administratively, it has 7 Town/Area Councils and is made up of 31 Assembly Members (21 elected members and 10 government appointees).

1.1 Vision Statement

To create a Prosperous District whose communities, live in Peace and Unity.

1.2: Mission Statement

The Okere District Assembly exists to provide quality service to improve upon the living conditions of its citizens through effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of resources in a sustainable manner.

1.3 Functions and mandate of the District Assembly

Local Governance Act (2016); Act 936, mandates a District Assembly to exercise Political, administrative and other statutory functions as enshrined in Section 12 and 13 of the Act and other statutory documents.

The Okere District Assembly, as the highest administrative and political authority of the district has its functions and core values closely entrenched to the principles and practices expected to be performed by all District Assemblies as provided in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

The Okere District Assembly also performs other functions under other enactments, including the Auction Sales Act, 1989 (P.N.D.C.L. 230); the Liquor Licensing Act, 1970 (Act 331); and the Control and Prevention of Bushfires Act, 1990 (P.N.D.C.L. 229). Other functions that are also stipulated under Section 13 of Act 936 include dealing with stray animals, throwing of rubbish at unauthorized areas, and liquor licensing.

1.4: Core values of the District Assembly

The District Assembly adopts the following Core Values of Local Government Service (LGS): creativity, excellence, accountability, client-oriented, diligence, discipline, equity, transparency, integrity, innovativeness, timeliness, proactiveness, and politeness.

Objectives of the District

The objectives of the Okere District Assembly are;

1. Provide adequate and quality socio-economic services to all citizens.
2. Nurture, maintain, and promote internal justice and security.
3. Facilitate Public-Private-Partnership in social, employment, and tourism, etc.
4. Partner with sister district(s) to implement joint development planning areas with common interest.
5. Partner with key stakeholders to promote adolescent sexual and reproductive health

1.5: Organogram (Organizational Structure) of Okere District.

1.5.1: Sub-Structures of the District

The essence of decentralization is to ensure active participation in decision-making that affects the citizens at the local level and brings development to their doorsteps. Sub-district structures (SDSs) are established to mobilize the local people to play active roles in development efforts.

There are Seven (7) Town/ Area Councils in the District, namely;

- Adukrom Town Council
- Apirede Area Council
- Abiriw / Dawu / Awukugua Area Council
- Aseseeso / Abonse Area Council
- Asenema / Krutiase Area Council
- Asamang / Onyamebekyere Area Council and
- Amanfro / Okrakwadwo Area Council

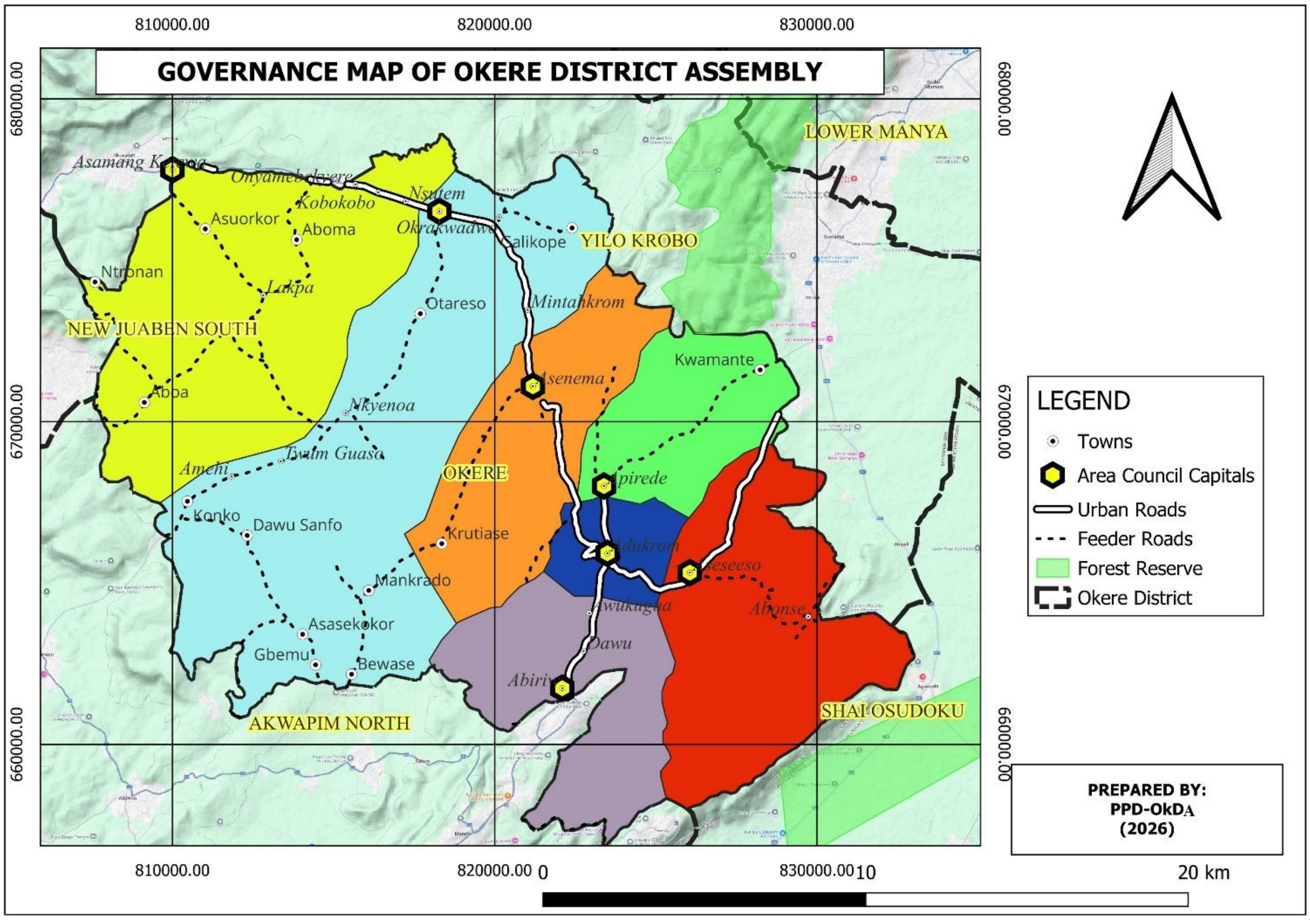
The district has one Constituency (Okere Constituency). The total membership of the General Assembly is thirty-three (33), made up of 21 elected Assembly Members, 10 Government Appointees, 1 Member of Parliament, and the District Chief Executive.

Table 1: Electoral Areas in the various Sub-Structures of Okere District.

S/N	Town/ Area Council	S/N	Electoral Area
1	Adukrom Town Council	1 2 3 4	Akoawi Methodist Mission Aninkode AbondePresby Mission
2	Apirede Area Council	1 2	Adedakui / Abonde Nyawra-Monu
3	Abiriw / Dawu / Awukugua Area Council	1 2 3 4 5	Abiriw DawuAhenbronmu DawuBronmu AwukuguaAlanso Awukugua
4	Aseseeso / Abonse Area Council	1 2	Aseseeso Abonse
5	Asenema / Krutiase Area Council	1 2 3	Asenema Krutiase AsiNkwanta
6	Asamang / Onyamebekyere Area Council	1 2	Asamang/Onyamebekyere Akyeremanteng
7	Amanfro / Okrakwadwo Area Council	1 2 3 4	Amanfro Okrakwadwo Nkyenoa Twumguaso

OkDA Central Admi. 2021.

Figure 1: Okere District Sub-Structure /Governance Map.

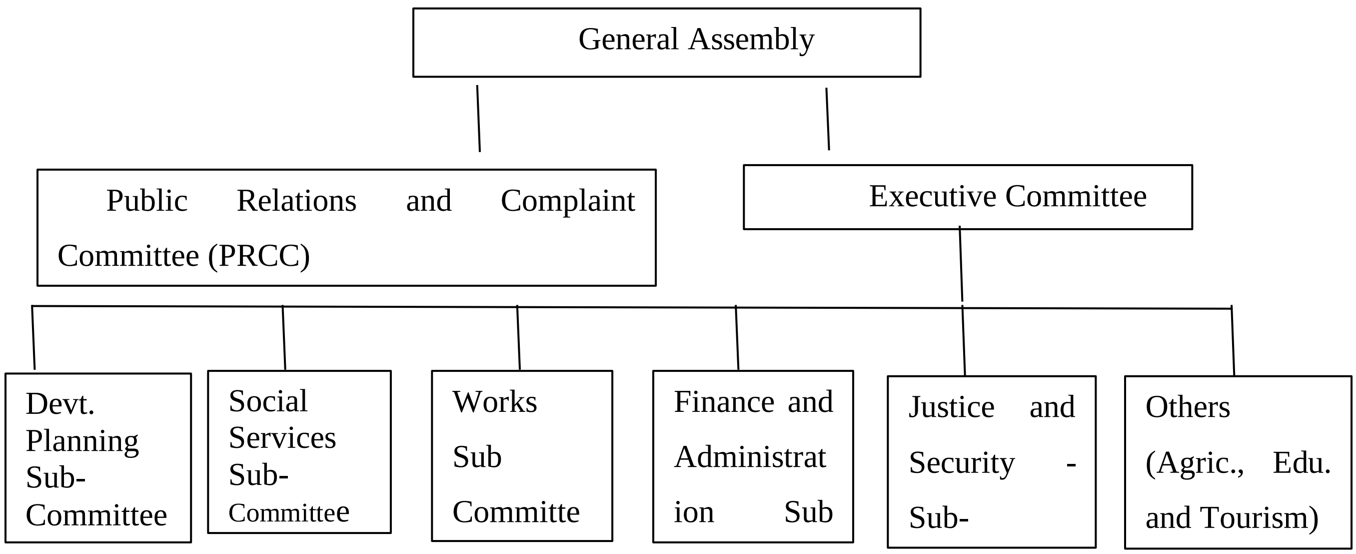


Source: OkDA- PPD, 2026.

1.5.2: Political Structure of the District Assembly.

The District Assembly is the highest decision-making and planning authority in the district. It performs executive, deliberative, and legislative functions. The political structure of the District Assembly is hierarchical, as shown in Figure 2 the General Assembly is the highest organ of the Assembly and has two committees. First, the Executive Committee, which works through its statutory committees thus; Development Planning, Social Services, Finance and Administration, Works and Justice and Security. Besides, the Assembly has three ad-hoc committees, thus Tourism, Agriculture, and Education. The District Chief Executive is the chair of the Executive Committee. Each Sub-committee consists of members of the Assembly determined by the General Assembly. The sub-committees are responsible for deliberating on matters crucial to the development of the district and making recommendations to the Executive Committee. The second committee of the Assembly is the Public Relations and Complaints Committee (PRCC). The Presiding Member is the chair of the PRCC. The committee reports directly on matters it considers to the General Assembly for deliberations and decision-making. The District Coordinating Director serves as secretary to the Assembly.

Figure 2: Political structure of the District Assembly



1.5.3: Departments of the District Assembly

By Section 78 of Act 936 and the Local Government (Departments of the District Assemblies) (Commencement) Instrument, 2009 (L.I. 1961), the Okere District Assembly had a total of 11 departments. However, to safeguard quality and timely service delivery to clients and build a strong database to inform sustainable development, the Office of the Head of the Local Government Service (OHLGS) additionally established the Human Resource Department, Statistics Department, and the Birth and Death Registry, making the total number of departments in the Assembly 14.

Table 2: Core Departments that make up DPCU.

No.	Alphabets	Department
1	A	Central Administration Department
2	B	Finance Department
3	C	Education, Youth and Sports Directorate
4	D	Health Directorate

No.	Alphabets	Department
5	E	Agriculture Department
6	F	Physical Planning Department
7	G	Social Welfare and Community Development Department
8	H	Works Department
9	I	Business Advisory Centre (BAC) (under Trade and Industry)
10	J	Game and Wildlife Department (Under Forestry Commission)
11	K	National Disaster and Management Organization (NADMO)
12	L	Birth and Deaths Registry
13	M	Statistics Department
14	N	Culture Department
15	O	Information Services Department
16	P	National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)

Source: OkDA- DPCU, 2025.

Other Departments or institutions that are members of DPCU are;

1. Ghana Water Limited - Area Branch
2. Electricity Company of Ghana Ltd. - Area Branch
3. Rep. from Traditional Authority
4. Rep. from Local Youth org.
5. NGO/ CSO/CBO
6. The Chair of Devt. Planning Sub-Committee of the Assembly.
7. National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)
8. National Identification Authority (NIA)

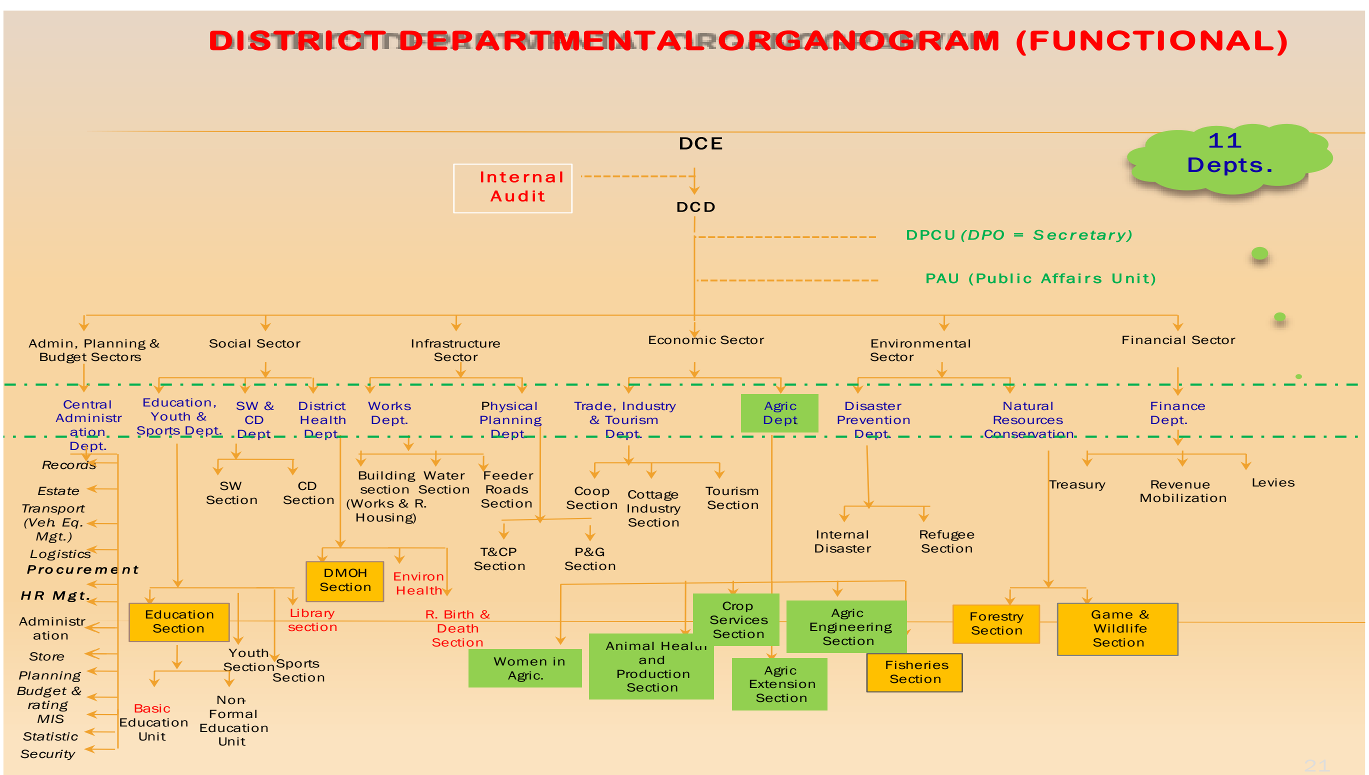
The Central Administration Department, located on the main Assembly building serves as the Secretariat of the Okere District Assembly. The Department is responsible for support services, effective and efficient general administration, and the organisation of the District Assembly. The department has the following units: Administration, Development Planning, Budget, Procurement, Environmental Health, Records Management, Management of Information Systems, and Client Service. The Department is responsible for the coordination and management of the following functions:

- General administrative functions
- Development planning and management functions
- Budgeting functions
- Rating functions, and
- Information services

1.5.4: Administrative Structure of the District Assembly

The District Chief Executive is the number one representative of the President of the Republic of Ghana in the District. He is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the Executive functions of the Assembly. The next in the hierarchy after the Chief Executive is the District Coordinating Director (DCD), a Public Servant and the Secretary to the District Assembly. The DCD is responsible for the administrative functions of the departments of the Assembly. The staff of the Departments of the Assembly are largely officers of the Local Government Service (LGS) with few being internal staff paid by the District Assembly with its Internally Generated Fund (IGF). The staff are subject to the Scheme of Service (SoS), Conditions of Service (CoS), and other Protocols and Regulations issued by the Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS). The departments' functions are channelled through the District Coordinating Director (DCD) to the District Chief Executive (DCE). For purposes of budgetary expenditure, the Hon. DCE is the authorizing officer while the DCD is the spending officer.

Figure 3: Organogram of the District Assembly



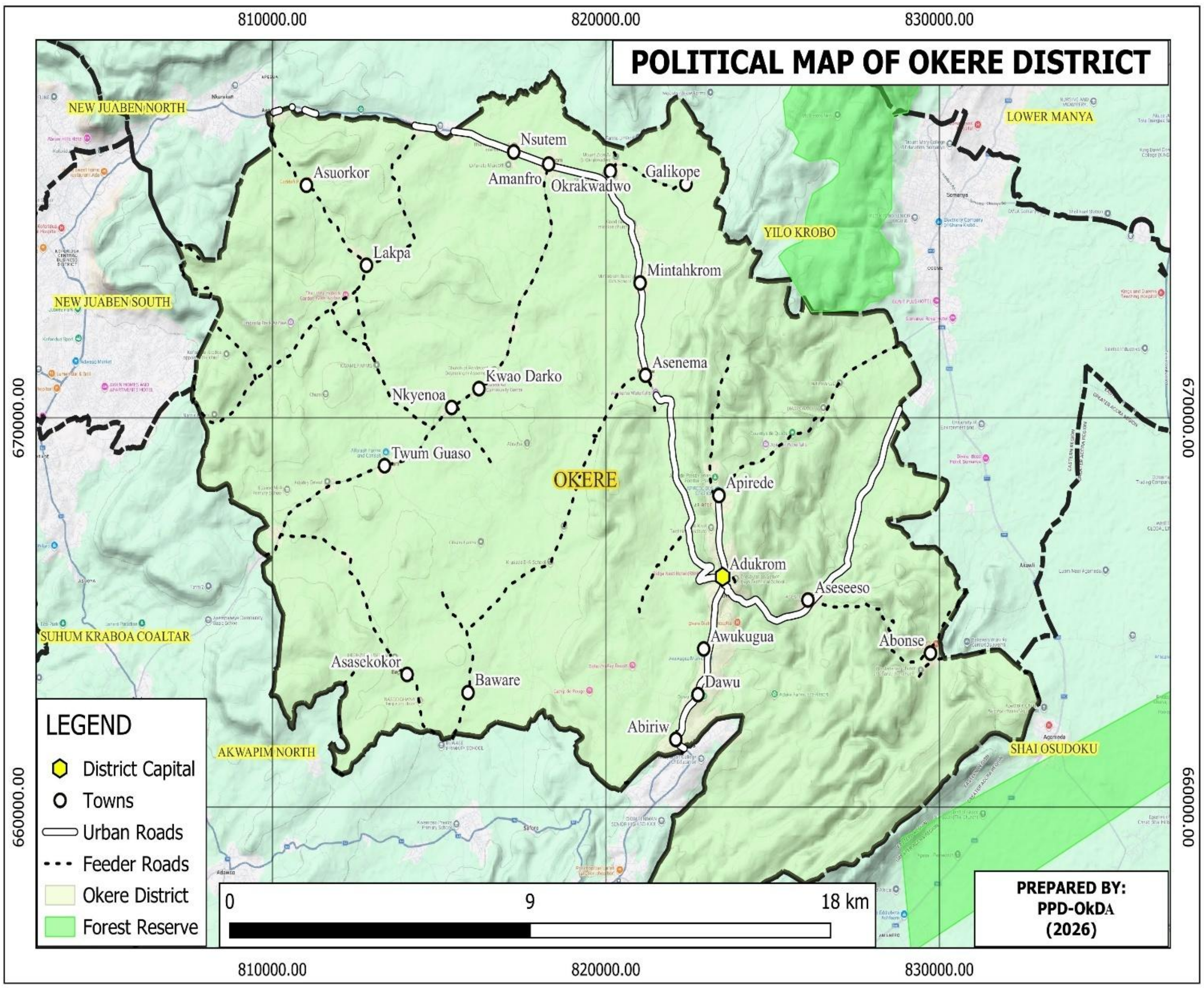
Source: LGS, 2026

1.6: The locational map of Okere District.

The district, with its capital town Adukrom-Akuapem, is located at the South Eastern part of the Eastern Region of the Republic of Ghana.

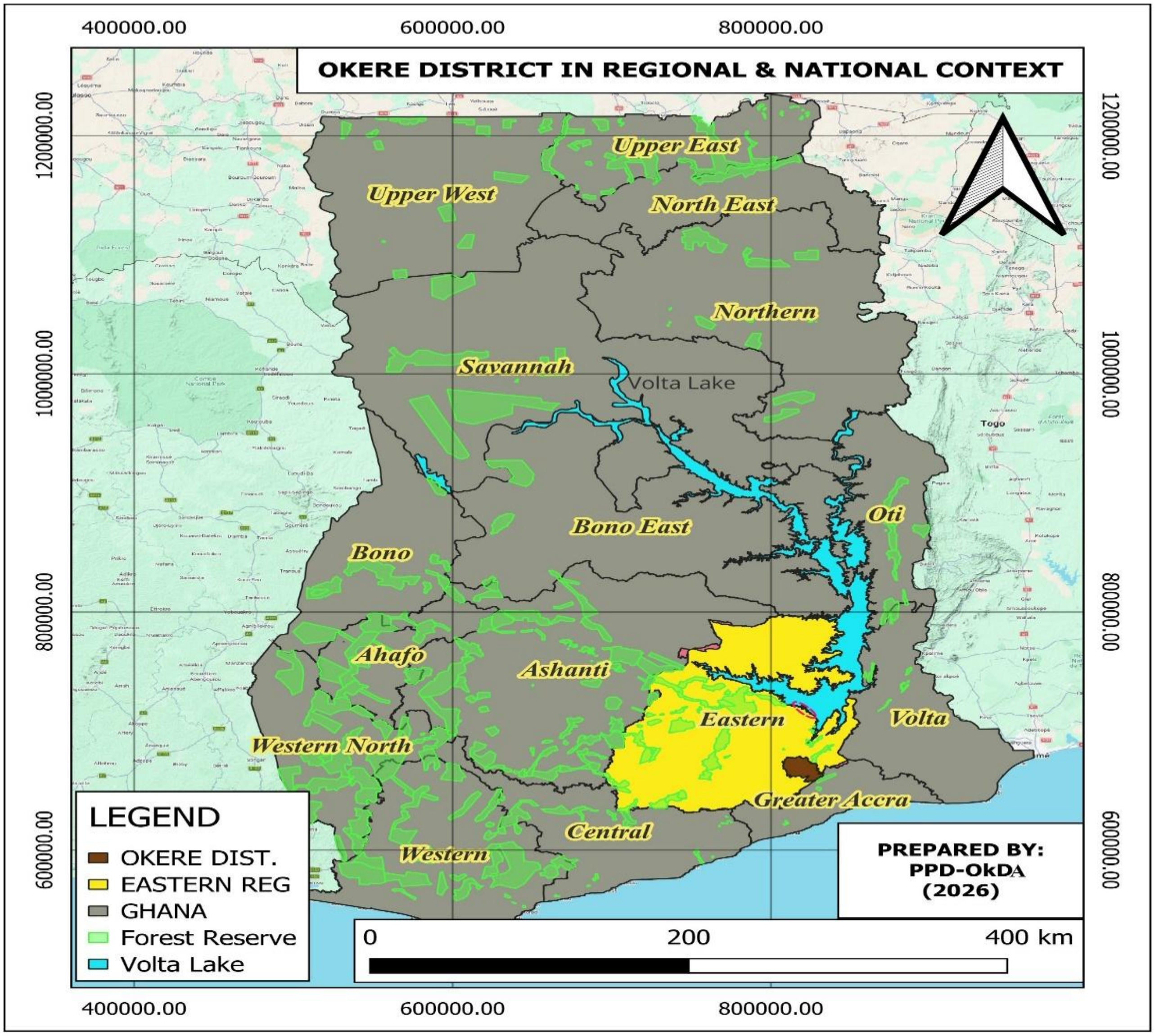
Its location in terms of longitude and latitude are -0.0658º west and 6.5522º north respectively. Its Capital town of Adukrom is about 60km from Accra, the nation's capital and about 38.5km to Koforidua the regional capital respectively.

Figure 4: Political Map of Okere District.



Source: OkDA Physical Planning Department, 2021.

Figure 5: Political Map of Okere in Regional and National Context



Source: OkDA -PPD, 2026

1.7: Structure of the Plan

The Plan contains the executive summary which gives the general background of the District Assembly and the development of the plan based on the 2026-2029 National Development Policy Framework contained in the Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP, 2018-2057) for the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan and this included the planning process and participation of identifiable groups and key stakeholders in the district and beyond.

Chapter one talks about the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, organogram (organizational structure) and locational map of the district. The chapter also provides a structure of the various chapters of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan.

Chapter two deals with the performance on development outcomes of major programmes and the analysis of financial performance of the implementation of these programmes in the district's 2022-2025 DMTDP. This Chapter also reports on the analysis of existing conditions with adequate spatial expressions depicted in maps and figures or graphs. Lists of development issues as subjected to SWOT analysis also features. The chapter ends with the estimated future development needs of the plan.

Chapter three spells out the prioritized development issues of the district and also provides a brief narrative on how prioritization was undertaken.

Chapter four is on the statement of district's development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes as linked to the National objectives. The assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix. This chapter expresses an indication of development proposals integrated with spatial plans, through the relevant maps and desired future situation, accompanied with a brief narrative.

Chapter five deals with the assumptions and methodologies used for the costing of the plan. Shows the Matrix on Composite Development Programme for the plan period, with the indicative costs, programme status and implementing institutions. Programme financing is also revealed in the Programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures. The strategic environment assessment of formulated programmes is also conducted.

Chapter six has the Annual Action Plans (for the four-year planning period 2026- 2029).

Chapter seven has a brief narrative accompanied with a table on stakeholder analysis, the indicators selected for tracking implementation of MTDP presented in the monitoring matrix. This chapter continues with a brief narrative on intended evaluation(s) to be conducted over the plan period. It also has a knowledge management and learning framework.

Chapter eight talks about the Communication Strategy which defines communication channels for specific targeted audiences and communication messages for MTDP dissemination.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF OKERE DISTRICT

2.0: Introduction

Chapter two deals with the performance on development outcomes of major programmes and the analysis of financial performance of the implementation of these programmes in the district's 2022-2025 DMTDP. This Chapter also reports on the analysis of existing conditions with adequate spatial expressions depicted in maps and figures or graph. Lists of development issues as subjected to SWOT analysis also features. The chapter ends with the estimated future development needs of the plan.

2.1: Performance review and analysis of financial performance

2.1.1: Performance Review (2022-2025 DMTDP).

The implementation of programmes (Projects and broad activities) in the 2022 -2025 MTDP recorded major achievements across the various development dimensions. There were also identified key factors that worked for and against achieving expected outcomes from these programmes as implemented. Useful lessons were learnt and these lessons have useful implications on the ongoing 2026-2029 MTDP preparation. The status of implementation of the District Assembly's DMTDP (2022-2025) is **94.76%** as at the end of 2025.

The following are the year-on-year implementation status of the 2022–2025 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Yearly proportion of the 2022-2025 DMTDP Implemented as at end of 2025.

Indicators	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024	Actual 2025
1. Proportion of the annual action plans implemented by the end of the year	96	95	97.31	96.53	90.22
a. Percentage of activities completed	26.8	78.16	92.15	89.32	74.92
b. Percentage of ongoing activities	69.2	16.95	5.16	3.75	15.34
c. Percentage of activities abandoned	1.1	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
d. Percentage of activities yet to start	2.86	4.9	2.69	3.46	9.73
2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented		23.75%	24.32%	24.13	22.56

The performance review of these programmes was mainly under four of the six development dimensions namely;

- **i.** Economic Development
- **ii.** Social Development
- **iii.** Environment, infrastructure and human settlement Development and
- **iv.** Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Development.

The following are summary of performance review of some programmes implemented by various Departments or Units.

Economic Development Dimension

1. Department of Agriculture

2. Business Advisory Centre

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022-2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
1	Facilitated the implementation of PERD in the district	Increased cropped area/ production of tree crops in the district	1. Effective receivable and distribution of the seedlings and effective education, monitoring and supervision that ensured successful cultivation of the tree crop seedlings	Late supply (out of season) of some seedlings and poor attitude of some beneficiary farmers hindered the full implementation target.	The district wasn't given the opportunity to raise or produce and distribute its own seedlings to reduce uncertainties, there were no or little needed inputs for farmers for maximum achievement	To further improve the local content of the PERD programme, the district should be allowed to raise its own seedlings, intensify best agricultural practices and provide the requisite inputs for planting and nurturing
2	Conducted direct extension services in the district	improved socio-economic livelihood of	The district adequately resourced AEAs to effectively execute their	Inadequate Agric. Extension Officers was one main	It was identified that, farmers needed constant training and	The Assembly should ensure that farmers are adequately given the

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022-2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
		farmers due to higher yields and application of SMART agricultural technologies	duties, for example, building their capacity, provision of motor bike or vehicle, fuel etc. for Extension or Agric. Officers	challenge towards programme implementation.	information from weather issues, production to marketing.	required education and information related to their profession, e.g. emerging weather issues.
3	Facilitated the implementation of Planting for food and jobs (PFJ)	improved socio-economic livelihood of farmers due to higher yields and application of SMART agricultural technologies	Through direct Agric. extension services on both technical and non-technical supports. Provision of some level of subsidy to farmers.	Inadequate funds, agric. inputs and Extension Officers were some challenges towards programme implementation	It was realized that, subsidy on agric. inputs were low	The Government, the district and other partners should increase subsidy on agric. inputs for farmers to help reduce cost and increase production
4	Trained women in the agricultural households on alternative livelihood enterprises	Improved skills and knowledge of women in soap making, mushroom production, gari fortification, soyabean kibab preparation	The implementation of interventions like PJF, PERD, providing direct extension services to farmer. implementation of Youstart, GEA /MCF business in the box projects etc.	inadequate funds, logistics, staff strength and late supply of seedlings	The need for consistent and frequent trainings of farmers, FBOs and Agric extension officers.	The Assembly should release funds timely and provision of adequate Agric. Officers.
5	Co-ordinated the implementation of Mastercard Foundation/ GEA	Reduced rate of unemployment and increased promotion of Local Economic	The business management training, Provision of start-up grants to beneficiaries, mentoring and coaching	inadequate logistics (vehicles, safety equipment etc.) for carrying out training activity,	The challenges have reduced the effectiveness of training programs and negatively impacted	Challenges should be minimized in order to promote intended benefits of the project.

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022-2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
	Young Africa Works Project	Development (LED)	of beneficiaries by Business Advisory Centre and master card foundation, Youstart Ghana Jobs and Skills Project	inadequate and delay released of funds, and limited staff strength	the morale of beneficiaries.	

Social Development dimension

1. Environmental Health Unit
2. Education Directorate
3. Health Directorate
4. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
5. Department of Births and Deaths

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
1	Promoted clean environmental sanitation across the district	improved environmental sanitation in the district	1. Frequent organization of communal labor, especially during festivals. 2. The provision of landfill site for final disposal of refuse	1. Frequent breakdown of the Skip truck 2. Inadequate skip Containers 3. Low Participation during communal Labor	1. People are ignorant about the consequences of waste in the environment 2. Loss of interest towards sanitation issues. 3. Household refuse collection is ineffective	1. Assembly should endeavor to Gazette its bye-law 2. The skip truck should be well maintained to

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
			3. The effective monitoring and sanctioning of offenders by the sanitation officers	4. Unavailability of district sanitation bye-law to prosecute sanitation offenders.	thereby increasing the pressure on communal dumping site. 4. The monopoly of Zoomlion as the only service provider.	avoid frequent breakdown. 3. Adequate containers should be provided to increase waste collection.
2	Promote Disease prevention and Control	Reduced spread of communicable diseases in the district	1. Organized public health education on sanitation and disease outbreak. 2. Medical screening of food/drink seller/vendors 3. Public education of NTDs	1. Inadequate finance to organize effective health education and disease outbreak programs in the rural areas. 2. During the medical screening, the communities down the ridge complain about the fee charged.	1. Lack of education about the mode and spread of diseases by food vendors 2. The finance constraints of some of vendors down the ridge.	1. More community sensitization and education on disease and its mode of transmission. 2. The poor and needy vendors should be considered during medical screening.
3	Prevention of open Defecation in the district.	Decreased numbers in open defecation in communities in the district	1. Promoted the construction of household latrines. 2. Construction of latrines in selected schools.	1. There is high dependency on public toilets. 2. High cost of constructing household latrine	1. Interventions can be adopted in a form of subsidy to encourage the construction of household latrine.	1. The Assembly should encourage and subsidize the construction of household latrine.
4	Improvement on enrolment, completion and pass rate	Increased numbers of secondary and tertiary graduates in the district	1. Provision of adequate school infrastructure for both learners and instructors. 2. Effective pedagogical capacity building workshop for facilitators.	1. Truancy on the part of some candidates and teachers irregularity and lateness. 2. Poor attitude and commitment from	1. absenteeism led to loss of contact hours 2.learners and guardians underestimate the value of education 3. Most learners (at JHS/ SHS) though may be	1. Specific reward and punitive measures should be deployed on both learners' and facilitators to reduce absenteeism. 2. Deliberate targeting measures should be

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
			3. Implementation of measures such as "Compulsory Prepping for BECE candidates" etc. 4. Effective monitoring of the teaching and learning process.	learners and guardians towards education. 3. Learners crave for quick financial attainment as against education. 4. Parental neglect.	living with the guardians, ends up fending for themselves.	employed to identify and support both learners and their poor parents to help improve the learners' educational level.
5	Engaged Stakeholders on career guidance and examination malpractice	Increased BECE Pass rate and improved school selection and placement	1. Willingness of some parents to support in organizing extra classes for students. 2. Writing of mock examinations. 3 organized workshops for teachers to be abreast with the current methods of teaching various subjects	1. inadequate financial and logistical support for programme implementation 2. low commitment from some students, parents and teachers 3. truancy and misconduct exhibited by some final year students	1. Some parents are not willing to support education of their wards 2. Some Final year students play truancy and also misconduct themselves after BECE registration 3. some students are negatively influenced by their peers	1. Constant monitoring in the various schools. 2. appropriate punishment meted out to teachers and student alike for misconduct 3. The District Assembly financially support such activities.
6	Implemented activities to Screen and identify school children with some form of disabilities	Increased opportunity in inclusive education for Children with special needs.	With effective collaboration with the Regional Office, assessment was conducted on the various senses of the learners	Inadequate knowledge of parents, resistance from parents to come into terms about their children's condition financial constraints to seek further professional remedials.	1. Parents/ guardians need further education to enable them understand their children's disabilities 2. Teachers must be trained on how to handle disability issues.	1. There should be a community engagement with parents/ guardians, teachers and other stakeholders 2. Thorough data collection on disability

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
7	Conducted regular inspection and monitoring of teaching and learning in schools	Increased access to universal basic education	punctuality of learners on the part of teachers and leaners, regular inspection and monitoring checked teachers output of work and learning outcome	1. Teachers' absenteeism, 2. Learner's truancy 3. Inadequate logistics such as vehicles for field officers.	1. Poor parental care. 2. Teachers staying far away from the school locality 3. Poor Road network in reaching some of the communities.	1. Bungalows should be provided for all the schools 2. Regular meeting with the PTA to encourage learners to attend school 3. Field officers should be provided with means of transports
8	Strengthened family planning outreach and services	Improved state of individual and family health	Regular sensitization and door to door delivery or outreach by the directorate, especially through the CHPS and the Health Promotion Unit	socio-cultural resistance to family planning and also frequent stock out of family planning commodities are factors that worked against goal	Community acceptance improves with sustained engagement and also Data tracking helps tailor intervention.	The Directorate should intensify education and sensitization to behavioral change to improve acceptor rate of family planning
9	Implemented the Safe Motherhood programme	Increased skilled birth attendance and reduced maternal and neonatal risks	as Health promotion activities through antenatal sessions, improved midwife staffing, availability of basic delivery equipment, Community education campaigns, improved CHPS outreach, integration with NHIS benefits, routine screening at ANC, provision of iron-folic acid supplements	inadequate transport in emergencies, cultural preference for home delivery in some communities, Late initiation of ANC, problems visit due to household duties or financial issues Non-adherence to supplements, limited access to diverse diets in rural areas	Expand community sensitization, improve emergency transport systems., strengthen community peer support for ANC, promote male involvement to reduce household barriers.as well as explore food supplementation options.	1. Upscale community outreaches 2. improve health emergency transport services 3. Strengthen peer support activities on Safe Motherhood

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
			and health talks on nutrition			
	Executed the expanded Program on Immunization	Improved child immunity against preventable diseases (Penta 3)	Through campaign-based outreach with community engagement, the integration with child welfare clinics. Consistent vaccine supply, routine health education and CHPS home visits, joint campaigns improve uptake, tracking systems.	Inadequate means of transport or mobility for health staff or caregivers	1. Inadequate door to door or Home-based immunization outreaches 2. Low commitment from community-based volunteers towards immunization exercise 3. Some remote communities were not covered. 4. Non-reliable cold chain infrastructure.	Home-based care can close service gaps, improves follow-through and immunization coverage reinforce community-based volunteers for exercise Expand outreach in remote communities and maintain cold chain infrastructure.
	Provided livelihood empowerment support for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs).	Enhanced equal economic empowerment for the marginalized	the interventions from DACF-PWD funds to support PWDs financially. Purposive skills training of PWDs for job opportunities.	the untimely release of the PWD fund, inadequate funds to cater for the needs of PWDs and political interference on who benefits from the funds	some PWDs receives more funds whiles others are yet to receive any and also a smaller number of PWDs supported due to inadequate funds.	The District Assembly should depend on the recently conducted GNHR data for decision making.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement dimension

1. Physical Planning Department

2. Works Department

3. National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
1	Undertook physical development control exercises	Increased compliance on approved land use frameworks to safeguard the efficient and responsible use of land	1. availability of land for different uses 2. Steady improvement of building regulations and safety for users, vetting of architectural and structural designs to ensure compliance with building standards, Supervised the construction of buildings to ensure compliance with building standards and Inspection of project sites and granting of permits	Inadequate logistics (vehicle, safety wear, Personal Protective Equipment's PPEs etc.) Apathy on the part of clients in adhering to building regulations, economic constraint leading to compromised on the use of inferior materials.	Ignorance and apathy on the part of clients in adhering to building regulations, economic constraint leading to compromised on the use of inferior materials.	an extensive education program should be implemented to educate citizens on building regulations and the importance of compliance
2	Provided technical back-stopping for assembly on project implementations	enhanced quality assurance, cost control and resilient infrastructural development projects	Competitive and transparent procurement of works Effective contract management practice, and Stakeholder's consultation and community participation Regular and effect project supervision and monitoring	Inadequate logistics insufficient vehicle, PPEs, modern tools and technology hinders effective implementation of projects and also Limitations/interference in the discharge of professional work	Removal or limitation of interference by e.g., Political actors will maximize professionalism of work	The Works department should adequately be supported with the necessary logistics for effective and efficient operation.
3	Promoted resilient land use	Increased request for development permit applications	enforcement of Act 925 and LI 2384, land use education and sensitization of citizens development embarked on development control and conducting random site inspections	inadequate funding and logistics, land litigations, low motivation of developers to adhere to land use plans low commitments from management of spatially related issues that would have a negative impact on the environment due to political, traditional and legal influence	1. Most individual or civilian developers are not aware of their responsibility with regards to building regulations and the regulatory and supervisory role of the District Assembly as far as physical development is concerned.	community sensitization on the importance of planning schemes, adhering to building regulations and enhancing development control activities

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability development dimension

1. Central Administration Department
2. Finance Department
3. Information Services Department
4. Human Resource Department
5. Statistics Department
6. Culture Department
7. National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
1	Undertook physical development control exercises	Improved building regulations and safety of users.	1. availability of land for different uses 2. Steady improvement of building regulations and safety for users, vetting of architectural and structural designs to ensure compliance with building standards, Supervised the construction of buildings to ensure compliance	Inadequate logistics (vehicle, safety wear, Personal Protective Equipment's PPEs etc.) Apathy on the part of clients in adhering to building regulations, economic constraint leading to compromised	Ignorance and apathy on the part of clients in adhering to building regulations, economic constraint leading to compromised on the use of inferior materials.	an extensive education program should be implemented to educate citizens on building regulations and the importance of compliance

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
			with building standards and Inspection of project sites and granting of permits	on the use of inferior materials.		
2	Provided technical back-stopping for assembly on project implementations	enhanced quality assurance, cost control and resilient infrastructural development projects	Competitive and transparent procurement of works Effective contract management practice, and Stakeholder's consultation and community participation Regular and effect project supervision and monitoring	Inadequate logistics insufficient vehicle, PPEs, modern tools and technology hinders effective implementation of projects and also Limitations/interference in the discharge of professional work	Removal or limitation of interference by e.g., Political actors will maximize professionalism of work	The Works department should adequately be supported with the necessary logistics for effective and efficient operation.
3	Promoted resilient land use	Improved building regulations and safety of users.	enforcement of Act 925 and LI 2384, land use education and sensitization of citizens development embarked on development control and conducting random site inspections	inadequate funding and logistics, land litigations, low motivation of developers to adhere to land use plans low commitments from management of spatially related issues that would have a negative impact on the environment due to political, traditional and legal influence	1. Most individual or civilian developers are not aware of their responsibility with regards to building regulations and the regulatory and supervisory role of the District Assembly as far as physical development is concerned.	community sensitization on the importance of planning schemes, adhering to building regulations and enhancing development control activities
4	District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), developed and successfully implemented the 2022- 2025	Increased steady and equitable access to basic socio-economic	The conduct of quarterly, emergency or work session DPCU meetings, the provision of technical backstopping to departments or units towards plan preparation, adequate	delayed submission of draft plans by some departments and units, delayed responses by DPCU members due to inadequate resource for efficient delivery	It delayed in the overall DMTDP or composite plan preparation.	some Heads of Departments or Units should be given back stopping to keep standard of plan preparation also there should be a dedicated

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
	Medium Term Development Plan.	services in the district	support from Okere District Assembly management.			funds to resource DPCU activities
5	DPCU conducted quarterly and annual monitoring and evaluation exercises on projects and programmes in the Composite plans (2022-2025)	Enhanced relevant decisions made on peculiar district and regional issues at the national level.	Staff capacity building from workshops and other trainings by ERCC, NDPC etc. 2. Adequate participation of Stakeholder's in monitoring and evaluation. 3. Critically working on issues in NDPCs review feedbacks on reports submitted	inadequate logistics (vehicles, safety equipment etc.) for effective monitoring, inadequate and untimely released of funds.as well as non-commitment of some stakeholders during M&E exercise	1. Inadequate and delayed released of funds hindered effective and efficient monitoring 2. Some stakeholders do not have in-depth knowledge about the importance of M&E exercises	A dedicated, adequate and timely released of funds for M&E exercises and there should be periodic sensitization and involvements of stakeholders on M&E exercises.
6	The Budget Unit coordinated the Development and review of composite Budget	Enhanced established financial control, coordinating activities and facilitated informed decision making	Quarterly Financial and Administration (F&A) sub-committee and budget committee meetings provided technical backstopping to departments/ units towards budget preparation	the delayed submission of departmental activities by some departments and units frustrated the smooth development and implementation of budgets	Department and units are able to prepare good Annual and revised composite budget and overall budget preparation delays due to inadequate resourcing to the budget unit	There should be timely release of funds to resource budget activities
7	The District Assembly (led by the Central Administration) organized most statutory meeting, stakeholders' engagement etc.	Improved transparency and accountability in the assembly's operation	1. Conducted most of the statutory meetings, coupled with Stakeholder's involvements and pragmatic feedbacks 2. Sometimes, the use of grassroot party executives for the community mobilization 3. Use of the Community Information Centers for announcement	inadequate and untimely released of funds hindered effective organization of the stakeholders	Stakeholder engagements could be enhanced if adequate funds was made available.	Management should adequately and timely release funds for frequent sensitization and involvements of stakeholders.

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
8	Initiated payments through warrants preparation and GIFMIS	enhanced financial management at the assembly level	1. Availability of qualified Staffs to implement the GIFMIS	1. Inconsistent or bad network issues 2. funds to purchase data and inconsistent internet connectivity	Payments through the GIFMIS encourages transparency and less human contacts	Funds must be released on times and improve upon the internet connectivity.
9	Implemented activities to widen the decentralized governance systems	improved citizens' access to local governance services	Resources were allocated to the Sub-structures to enable them carry out day-to-day administrative services for citizens	Inadequate and untimely release of funds, the inability to mobilize ceded revenue (IGF) for sub-structures operations and absence of permanent office accommodation for the sub-structures. delays in the release of funds to the sub-structures affects the decentralized governance system	The absence of office space negatively affects service delivery and undermines the presence of sub-structures in their operational area in the district	The Assembly ensures timely disbursement of funds and provides adequate town/Area Council offices for all sub-structures.
	Promoted effective management and organization of the District Assembly	Improved transparency and accountability in the assembly's operation	1. Organizing most statutory meetings and stakeholder engagement, 2. Implemented the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan and 3. Carried out inter-agency and institutional collaboration activities	short notice of meetings low attendance at meetings and Poor coordination among agencies occasionally hinders progress	1. Provision of logistics and capacity-building Programmes for Assembly Members and staff will significantly enhance the Assembly's effectiveness.	1. Prompt provision of logistics for statutory meetings, trainings and capacity-building Programmes for Assembly Members and staff.

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
	Implemented activities to deepen citizen awareness and participation	improved citizen's knowledge in local governance and active participation in the programmes of the Assembly	1. by engaging the local media to sensitize the citizenry on topical issues 2. conducted town hall meetings and DCE's engagements within the communities, 3. Sensitized the general public on the Assembly's projects and programmes and 4. Actively engaged visitors who sought the services of the Assembly or lodged complaints	1. limited coverage and non-patronage of local media, 2. bureaucratic delays in handling complaints, 3. Inadequate involvement and political apathy among sections of the citizenry 4. Insufficient and untimely release of resources for community engagements	1. media houses in the district were unable to reach the entire targeted audience 2. Complaint channels at the Assembly were slow, 3. Resources for citizen engagement were inadequate, and 5. some individuals politicized Assembly programs	1. The Assembly resolved to utilize community radio platforms more effectively for sensitization on topical issues, 2. Reduce waiting times for complaints to be addressed 3. Intensify sensitization of the public on the apolitical nature of Assembly programs
	Implemented activities to enhance peace and security across the district	Enhanced peace and security within the district	1. Regular District Security Council (DISEC) meetings and surveillance were maintained 2. Collaboration was established with traditional authorities to resolve land and boundary disputes. 3. Assembly also supported communities in forming and operating Community Watch Committees, while 4. education and sensitization activities were carried out to strengthen security awareness	inadequate security (especially, Police) personnel and logistics 2. non-functionality of some sub-structures 3. the rising activities and influence of revelers during special events, and 4. Rivalry among some major communities. 5. some sub-structures were malfunctioning and unable to initiate community watch committees, and community rivalries posed additional security threats.	security agencies could not perform their duties effectively due to lack of adequate personnel and logistics as well as some political and traditional interference	1. The need for adequate provision of security personnel and logistics, strengthening and resourcing sub-structures to ensure functionality, and implementing education and sensitization measures to address the negative influence of revelers.

SN	Programmes implemented for the period (2022- 2025)	Development outcome(s) achieved	Factors contributing to the attainment of the outcomes	Factors that worked against the development efforts	Lessons learnt	Usefulness of lessons for future development planning
	Carried out activities to promote national interests and patriotism	Enhanced patriotism and citizen interests in national endeavor	1. organized and celebrated national / statutory holidays and events such as the Independence anniversary at the district level 2. Hoist the national flag at public institutions 3. Implemented and government flagship Programmes in the district	1. Inadequate funds for the extensive celebration of national events, 2. Some citizens had apathy towards national celebrations 3. untimely release of funds make the organization of national events difficult	Scaling up national celebrations at the sub-structure levels will enhance participation and also patriotism	Increase education and sensitization on patriotism and scale up national celebrations at the sub-structure levels to enhance participation and also nationalism.
	Developed data base for the district	enhanced availability, accessibility and use of data by key stakeholders	1. Capacity building sessions were organized for staff on data collection techniques 2. Relevant data from institutions within the district was collected and collated	1. Inadequate funds or logistics on the part of management and 2. Difficulties in coordinating data collection from departments or units within and outside the district 3. Delays in the release of funds to undertake activities	Data is not consolidated for easy access and use	innovative techniques in data collection and management are required, alongside more training for staff on new statistical methods.
	Collaborated with relevance institutions in conducting surveys and censuses in the district	Enhanced relevant decisions made on peculiar district and regional issues at the national level.	1. Capacity building of staff to enhance their skills in survey administration 2. Statistic Department provided supervisory or oversight role during censuses and surveys	1. Difficulty in recruiting qualified personnel to collect credible and reliable data 2. Delays in the release of reports from censuses and surveys which affected timely decision making	The district heavily relies on data from the 2021 PHC census reports for decision making.	1. The selection of (enumerators) should be based on qualification and relevant work experience 2. Report from censuses and surveys must be released promptly to aid planning and decision-making processes

Table 4: Performance Review (2022 – 2025) DMTDP.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)		2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
					(Year)	(Data)	
Economic Development	Reduced rate of unemployment and increased promotion of Local Economic Development (LED)	N/A		Develop or promote at least five LED projects	2022-2025	3 Project successfully implemented	Tourism and Labour-Intensive Publics Works (LIPW) Sub-Projects implemented successfully
	Improved financial and social wellbeing of targeted poor citizens. (LIPW beneficiaries)	N/A		LIPW and aspect of Productive Inclusion (PI) components to be implemented	2022-2025	LIPW & PI Sub-project on-going	Project still ongoing.
	Increased cropped area/ production of tree crops in the district	60 acres		300 acres	2022-225	322 acres	Seedlings supplied to the farmers to increased cash crop plantations establishment in the district
	improved socio-economic livelihood of farmers due to higher yields and application of SMART agricultural technologies	16,775		17,000 each year	2022-2025	59,151	Increased Agric. extension coverage has impacted knowledge on good agronomic practices leading to its positive effects.
	Reduced post-harvest loses and improved income of farmers	Maize	23,860.76 mt/ha	15%	2022-2025	102,627.96 mt/ha (23.332%)	On the accumulative achievement, crop

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)		2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
					(Year)	(Data)	
	leading to improved livelihood in the district (MT/YR)	Cassava	213,902.12	20%	2022-2025	927,877.02 mt/ha (37.30%)	yields yearly has been fluctuating in the district due to number of reasons like weather, coast of inputs etc.
		Plantain	19,180.8	20%	2022-2025	63,285.90 mt/ha (31%)	
	Improved skills and knowledge of women in soap making, mushroom production, gari fortification, soyabean kibab preparation	174 beneficiaries		200	2022 - 2025	229	More budgetary allocation needed for women empowerment activities in order to achieve more in this regard
Social Development	Improved environmental sanitation in the district	54% improvement in environmental Sanitation in the district		100%	2022-2025	95%	Meticulous measures were deployed by the district authorities.
	Reduced spread of communicable diseases in the district	68% of Food and drinks vendors have been medically Screened		100%	2022-2025	84%	Pragmatic interventions were employed to screen vendors and punish defaulters
	Decreased numbers in open defecation in communities in the district	District Assembly has constructed 20 Household at Kobokobo 13 of the 20 major communities declared ODF		80% of total Communities to be declared ODF	2022-2025	66% of total communities are ODF	Pragmatic standards were engaged
	Increased registration of births and deaths	Births = 1,020 Deaths = 450		Births = 2,500 Deaths = 900	2022 – 2025	Births = 2,648 Deaths = 1,038	Citizens are registering more births than deaths, hence, the need for intensive education

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				(Year)	(Data)	
	Reduced incidence of child abuse cases in the district	Not available	4 annual case report produced and submitted	2022 – 2025	3 annual case report produced and submitted	2025 case proceedings ongoing
	Improved socio-economic wellbeing of LEAP beneficiaries	6 out of 6 LEAP payment conducted for 578 beneficiary's households	To graduate about 20% of LEAP beneficiaries from the programme	2022 – 2025	547 beneficiary households received LEAP grants	Assembly team for the payment require adequate logistics
	Enhanced equal economic empowerment for the marginalized	PWDs registered	To register and empower xxx of PWDs	2022 - 2025		The PWD funds to be increased to cover enough potential beneficiaries
	Reduced rate of youth unemployment	27 NaBCo personnel	Engage 450 Youths in various employable sectors	2022 - 2025	A total of 349 youth (40 Males and 309 Females) benefit from OkDEF	Interested Youth trained and set up in their vocation of interest
	Increased BECE Pass rate and improved school selection and placement	70%	80%	2022-225	92%	The effective measures put in place enable us to achieve 12% increase on our target
	Improved access to pre-school education	44 KGs	100% of all primary schools should have a Kindergarten (KG)	2022-2025	99% of primary schools have a Kindergarten (KG)	The district has been deliberate in promoting pre-school education
	Increased opportunity in inclusive education	75%	90%	2022 - 2025	85%	The district has been deliberate in promoting

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				(Year)	(Data)	
	for Children with special needs.					inclusive education
	Increased skilled birth attendance and reduced maternal and neonatal risks	31.9% of skilled delivery	65% of skilled delivery	2022 - 2025	% 70 of skilled delivery	zero maternal deaths over the years due to improved skilled delivery and prompt referrals
	Improved ANC attendance and early identification of high-risk pregnancies	60.8% of Antenatal coverage	85% of Pregnant women to be registered for ANC	2022 - 2025	60.5% of Pregnant women registered for ANC	Implementation target achieved.
	Reduced complications during pregnancy through improved anaemia screening and treatment	28.9% of pregnant women anaemic at 36 weeks	35.5% of Pregnant women anaemic at 36 weeks	2022 - 2025	21% of pregnant women anaemic at 36 weeks	Implementation target achieved.
	Improved child immunity against preventable diseases (Penta 3)	95% of children vaccinated with Penta 3	96.6% of children under five vaccinated with Penta 3	2022 - 2025	87.8% of children under five vaccinated with Penta vaccine	Implementation target achieved.
	Improved quality and consistency of health service delivery	4 supervisory visits done yearly	4 supervisory visits done	2022 - 2025	4 supervisory visits done	Implementation target achieved.
	Improved family health through family planning services	22.1% of women protected from unwanted pregnancy using family planning	40% of women to prevent unwanted pregnancy using family planning	2022 - 2025	32% of women prevent unwanted	Implementation target achieved.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement (Year)	(Data)	Remarks
					pregnancy using family planning	
	Improved child health through Vitamin A Supplementation	99.3% of children under years dosed with vitamin A	100% of children under five years to be dosed with vitamin A	2022 - 2025	94.7% of children under five years dosed with vitamin A	Implementation target achieved.
	Increased improving healthy population through clinical care	OPD Per capita of 0.8	OPD per capita of 1	2022 - 2025	OPD per capita of 0.81	Implementation target achieved.
	Enhanced increasing immunization coverage	101.8% of children under five years vaccinated with measles/rubella vaccine	95% of children under five vaccinated with measles/rubella vaccine	2022 - 2025	71.3% of children vaccinated with measles rubella vaccine	Implementation target achieved.
	Improved family health through family planning services	22.1% of women protected from unwanted pregnancy using family planning	40% of women to prevent unwanted pregnancy using family planning	2022 - 2025	45% of women prevent unwanted pregnancy using family planning	Implementation target achieved.
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Increased compliance on approved land use frameworks to safeguard the efficient and responsible use of land	Compliance of spatial planning and its related matters	30% of land use plan education activities done	2022-2025	7 local plans approved and 60% of enforcement target achieved	Regular STC and SPC meetings has enhanced compliance
	Increased request for development permit applications	293 applications were received from 2018- 2021, 107 has been dispatched	applications covering from 2022- 2025, 176 permit processed has been dispatched	2022 - 2025	85% percent of the approved permit has been dispatched for	Regular meetings to work on applications and intensive

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement (Year)	(Data)	Remarks
					developers to know that status of their permit	inspections on developments in communities
	Improved building regulations and safety of users.	294 building applications	350 building applications	2022 - 2025	237 building applications	Target not fully achieved since the year, 2025 has not ended.
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Increased steady and equitable access to basic socio-economic services in the district	96.1% of 2018- 2021 DMTDP implemented	100% of 2022- 2025 DMTDP to be implemented	2022 - 2025	94.76% of 2022-2025 DMTDP has been implemented	Appreciable target achieved
	Enhanced relevant decisions made on peculiar district and regional issues at the national level.	4 Annual Progress Reports produced	4 APR to be produced and submitted	2022 - 2025	4 APRs produced and submitted	target achieved
	Enhanced established financial control, coordinating activities and facilitated informed decision making	72% of 2018- 2021 activities in the composite budget implemented	100% of 2022- 2025 activities in the composite budget to be implemented	2022 - 2025	78% of 2022-2025 activities in the composite budget has been implemented	target achieved
	Improved transparency and accountability in the assembly's operation	8 Stakeholders Reports produced	8 Stakeholders report to be produced and submitted	2022 - 2025	8 stakeholders engagements conducted, report produced and submitted	target achieved

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				(Year)	(Data)	
	Improved financial management at the assembly level	86% of memos submitted were duly processed	100% of memos submitted to be appropriately processed	2022 - 2025	100% of memos submitted have been processed	Warrant preparation still ongoing.
	Enhanced availability, access and use of data by key actors	Availability of departmental data	Developed comprehensive district database	2022 - 2025	District database developed	Indicator successfully achieved
	Improved reliable and credible data for decision making in the district	Availability of locality, district, regional and national data	Developed comprehensive district database	2022 - 2025	census and survey conducted	Indicator still on going
	Increased number of citizens who are well-informed and participate in Assembly programmes	2 town hall meetings and DCEs' engagements in 20% of the communities	Organize 2 town hall meetings and DCEs' engagements in 30% of the communities	2022 - 2025	Carried out 3 town hall meetings and DCE engagements in 70% of the communities	Participatory approaches were implemented
	Enhanced peace and security within the district	3 number recurring conflicts among the 7 major towns, land and chieftaincy disputes, theft, and high rates of drug abuse	Resolve all communal conflicts, chieftaincy disputes, 70% reduction in theft cases, and 70% reduction in drug abuse cases	2022 - 2025	All inter-community conflicts and chieftaincy disputes have been resolved. The number of reported thefts reduced by 40%. The incidence of drug abuse surged	Implemented regular DISEC meetings, Police patrol exercises, and regular engagements with the Traditional Council.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				(Year)	(Data)	
	Improved access to local governance services at the community level	2 out of 7 functional Town/Area Council rendering services to the citizens	Ensure 100% functionality of Town/Area Councils (7) and Unit Committees (21)	2022 - 2025	5 functional Town/Area Councils and 12 functional Unit Committees	Supported the sub-structures. There is still an urgent need to provide permanent office accommodation and recruit revenue Collectors for the Sub-structures.
	Enhanced citizenry patriotism and interest in national events	Organise the national Independence Day Anniversary celebration with a march past by pupils at the district level	Organise all national celebrations as well as quarterly civic education to boost patriotism	2022 - 2025	All national celebrations, religious festivals, were organized and participated in by the general public. Bi-monthly civic educations were carried out	Apolitical approaches to national events facilitated the attainment of outcomes
	Improved functionality of the Assembly to respond to the needs of clients	Implement 50% of the decisions taken at statutory meetings	Implement all the decisions taken to enhance service delivery	2022 - 2025	70% of statutory meetings organized, and 80% of the decisions taken at meetings implemented.	Logistics should be made available for all statutory meetings and the implementation of decisions
	Improved financial and social wellbeing of targeted poor citizens. (beneficiaries)	2 LIPW-CCMI Sub-Projects on going	9 LIPW and PI components to be implemented	2022 - 2025	2 LIPW -CCMI Sub-projects completed. 7 LIPW (2 CCMI and 5 Feeder Road) Sub-Projects on going	GPSNP2 stalled since July 2025

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				(Year)	(Data)	
	Enhanced steady and equitable access to basic socio-economic services in the district	96.1% of 2018- 2021 DMTDP implemented	100% of 2022- 2025 DMTDP to be implemented	2022 - 2025	94.76% of 2022-2025 DMTDP has been implemented	Substantial target achieved.
	Enhanced relevant decisions made on peculiar district and regional issues at the national level.	4 Annual Progress Reports produced	4 APR to be produced and submitted	2022 - 2025	3 APRs produced and submitted	target achieved.
	Improved established financial control, coordinating activities and facilitated informed decision making	72% of 2018- 2021 activities in the composite budget implemented	100% of 2022- 2025 activities in the composite budget to be implemented	2022 - 2025	78% of 2022-2025 activities in the composite budget has been implemented	Substantial target achieved.
Financial Management	Improved revenue collection	82.69%	100%	2022 - 2025	118.80%	target has been exceeded.
	Enhanced transparency and accountability effective leading to decision making	16 quarterly and 4 annual account reports produced	16 quarterly and 4 annual account reports produced and submitted	2022 - 2025	12 quarterly and 3 annual account reports produced and submitted	Substantial target achieved.
	reduced audit infractions due to preparation of accurate Payment vouchers (PVs)	60%	100%	2022 - 2025	80%	Improved of network, early preparation of warrants, Pos and SRAs has led to relative increase in percentage.
	Improved performance and staff's ability to consistently apply	40% of staff were working to the required work ethics.	At least 65% staff performance should improve and apply	2022 - 2025	75% of staff performance improved.	Frequent organization of training programs will be instituted.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				(Year)	(Data)	
	standardized work ethics.		standardized work ethics consistently.			
	Increased level of staff motivation, diligence and responsibly.	20% of staff were feeling motivated to carry out their duties.	All staff Should be motivated.	2022 - 2025	55% of staff felt motivated	Management is encouraged to adopt all-inclusive approach in handling staff welfare issues.
	Reduced systemic weaknesses in procurement oversight and transparency. Enhanced Mandatory use of GHANEPS	Increase local content in public procurement by at least 30% to support domestic industries.	75%	2022-2025	Improved transparency through partial adoption of GHANEPS Strengthened alignment with medium-term development targets	Substantial target achieved and the use of GHANEPS is compulsory
	Enhanced relative peace within the district.	Quarterly efforts at disseminating patriotic, peaceful messages/mobile van cinema shows were aired.	Bi monthly outside broadcast of patriotic, peaceful messages/mobile van cinema campaigns to be implemented.	2022-2025	12 outside broadcast campaigns have been achieved.	Substantial target achieved.
	Improved IGF/ revenues mobilization in the district	Bi monthly community engagement on Tax education implemented.	Monthly community engagement on Tax implemented.	2022-2025	24 community engagement on Tax implemented.	Substantial target achieved.
	Improved behavioural changes	Monthly public education on duties of a Citizen for National cohesion implemented.	Bi weekly public education on duties of a Citizen for National cohesion applied.	2022-2025	48 public educations on duties of a Citizen for	Community and public education still ongoing as

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				(Year)	(Data)	
					National cohesion executed.	the year is still running.
	Improved IGF/ revenues mobilization in the district	82.69%	100%	2022-2025	118.80%	Substantial target achieved.
	Enhanced preparation of Quarterly and Annual Account report and submission for effective decision making	16 quarterly and 4 annual account reports produced	16 quarterly and 4 annual account reports produced and submitted	2022-2025	12 quarterly and 3 annual account reports produced and submitted	Substantial target achieved.
	Reduced audit infractions as due processes are followed for payments	60%	100%	2022-2024	80%	Improvements in mobile network, early preparation of warrants, POS and SRAs

Source: OkDA- DPCU, 2025.

2.1.2 Financial Performance for 2022-2025 DMTDP

Total estimated cost of the plan was GHs 56,442,529.45 only. This comprised funds from fourteen (14) different sources ranging from Internally Generated Funds, Central Government Transfers and funds from Donor Partners. By the end of June 2025, the District had collected and received a cumulative amount of GH¢32,376,709.71 only. This translates into **57.4** percent of the estimate.

Variance analysis indicate that the district was unable to achieve its target for the medium term as 42.6 percent of the estimated funds were not realized. This affected the implementation of projects and programmes across the various development dimensions including health and education.

Receipts for the 2022-2025 medium term showed a 102.91 percent increase over the previous medium term from 2018-2021 (GH¢ 15,955,835.73). This is largely attributed to higher receipts from fund sources such as DACF-RFG, GPSNP, MAG and NPA & UNICEF which are new fund sources for the current medium term.

Table 5: Financial Performance (2022- June 2025)

SOURCE OF FUND	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PLAN (A)	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED (A)	VARIANCE (C) = (A-B)
IGF	3,635,506.00	3,168,352.61	467,153.39
Compensation Transfer	21,350,234.83	17,914,974.60	3,435,260.23
Goods and Services Transfer	334,182.00	48,242.23	285,939.77
Asset Transfer	50,360.00	-	50,360.00
DACF Assembly	10,160,269.03	4,377,468.62	5,782,800.41
DACF -PWD Transfer	410,536.61	305,346.60	105,190.01
DACF - HIV/AIDS Transfer	47,452.74	24,170.03	23,282.71
DACF-RFG	7,505,588.96	2,979,865.80	4,525,723.16
DACF MP	4,850,000.00	1,969,649.21	2,880,350.79
MAG-Agric	286,187.33	182,687.33	103,500.00
GPSNP	5,299,269.95	663,452.68	4,635,817.27
DACF-DRIP	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	1,500,000.00
NPA	412,942.00	180,000.00	232,942.00
UNICEF	100,000.00	62,500.00	37,500.00
Total	56,442,529.45	32,376,709.71	24,065,819.74

Source: OkDA-Budget Unit, 2025.

2.1.3 Lessons Learned which have Implications for the MTDP

The assessment of the 2022–2025 MTDP has revealed several important lessons to enhance future planning, implementation, and service delivery within the Okere District Assembly. These lessons highlight the need for more deliberate, comprehensive, and responsible development approaches.

1. Improved Stakeholder Engagement and Communication

Wider dissemination of the MTDP among departments and stakeholders is necessary to foster ownership and coordination and scrutiny of project or programme implementations. Improved communication ensures that all actors understand their roles in achieving the plan's goals, leading to better collaboration and reduced duplication of efforts.

2. Political Commitment and Leadership

Effective and efficient political leadership and will was revealed to be vital for the successful implementation of planned development projects. Strong leadership supports strategic prioritization, timely decision-making, and resource mobilization, all of which are essential for smooth and impactful implementation of development interventions.

3. Diversification and Innovative Revenue Mobilization

The Assembly's heavy reliance on external funding emphasizes the urgent need to strengthen Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Exploring alternative financing mechanisms such as Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), joint ventures, and enhanced revenue collection systems is critical to achieving financial sustainability and funding priority projects.

4. Evidence-Based Planning and Project Selection

The review or assessment highlighted the need for project selection to be based on thorough needs assessments and clear objective prioritization criteria. Moving away from politically influenced decisions toward evidence-based planning will ensure that development efforts are responsive to the real needs of communities and yield measurable outcomes.

5. Strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

Strong and effective monitoring and evaluation systems are key to tracking progress, identifying bottlenecks, and informing timely adjustments. The Assembly's M&E unit requires adequate logistics, skills, and tools to effectively perform its role. Additionally, all departments must align their activities with the MTDP and produce regular (quarterly) progress reports to promote accountability and transparency.

Implications for Development

These lessons call for a more strategic and collaborative development approach—secured in a strong leadership, sustainable financing, evidence-based planning, and effective M&E systems. Integrating these revelations into future development planning will significantly improve the delivery of public services, ensure optimal use of resources, and quicken progress toward the district's development goals and objectives.

2.2 Analysis of existing conditions of Okere District.

2.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

2.2.1.1 Population size and growth rate

The population of Okere District, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC), is 51,675 representing 1.8 percent of the Eastern region's total population of 2,925,653. Females constitute 52.4 percent and males represent 47.6 percent. More than two thirds (79.48%) of the population in the district reside in rural localities. The district has a sex ratio of 90.7. The population of the district is youthful (40.1%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (26.5%). The Okere district adopts the regional growth rate of 1%.

2.2.1.2 Population density

The population density of the district is 156.8 persons per sq. km.

2.2.1.3 Household characteristics

The district has a household population of 49,711 with a total number of 15,024 households. The average household size in the district is 3.3 persons. Children of the head of household constitute the largest proportion (38.0%) of household members with heads of households forming about one quarter (24.8%) of household members. Single person households constitute the highest (20.4%) of the households in the district.

2.2.1.4 Religious compositions

Christians constitute the majority (88.0%) of the population in the district, followed by Islam (1.7%) then, traditionalist 1.3%. Persons who reported as having no religious affiliation constitute 9%. The majority

(33.5%) of Christians in the District are Protestants (41.1%), followed by Pentecostal/Charismatic (33.5%) and other Christians (11.2%). Catholics recorded the lowest proportion of Christians in the District (3.1%).

2.2.1.5 Age and sex composition

The male population is 24582 constituting more than half (48%) and the female population is 27,093(thus 52%) of the total population of the district. In the projected population of 2024, the male population increased by 2% whereas the female population reduced by 2%.

Table 6: Population by Sex Distribution

Sex	District wide base line 2021		2024 actual	
	Population	Percentage	Population	percentage
Male	24,582	47.6	26,275	49.12
Female	27,093	52.4	27,221	50.88
Total	51675	100	53,496	100

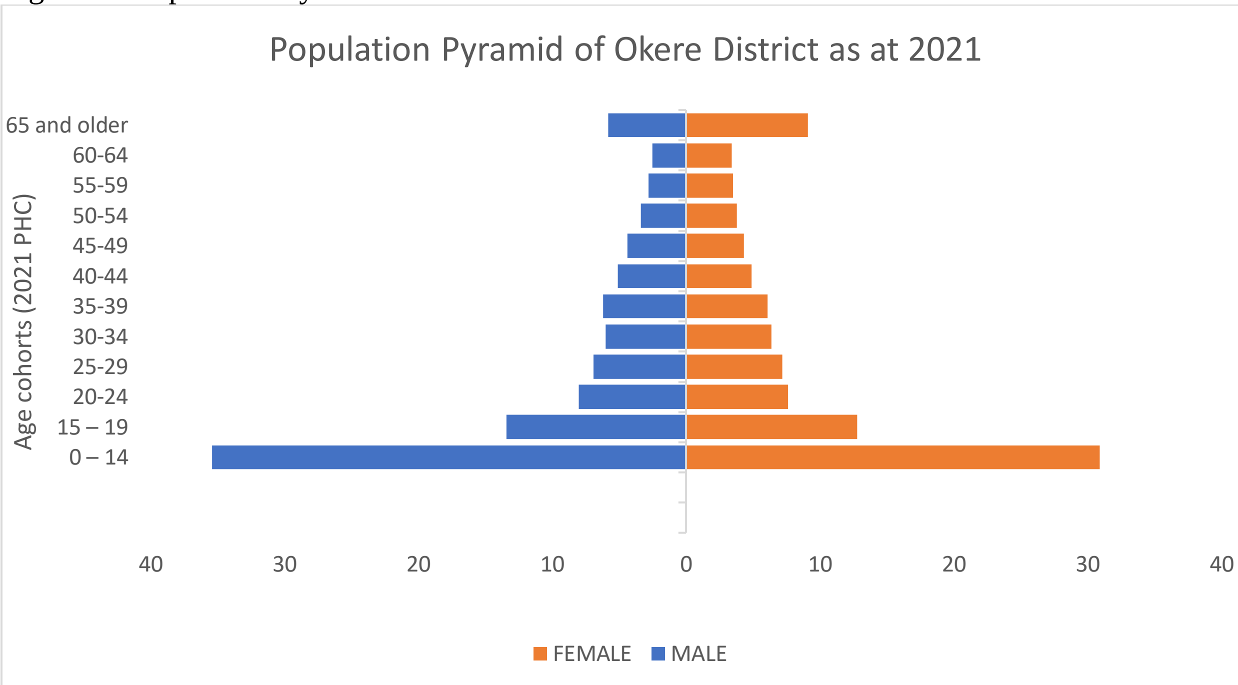
Source: E/R, GSS, Koforidua, 2024.

Table 7: The population cohort of Okere District as per the 2021 PHC.

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
Age Group	Population	Percentage (%)	Population	Percentage (%)	Population	Percentage (%)
0 – 14	17068	33	8691	35.4	8377	30.9
15 – 19	6742	13	3283	13.4	3459	12.8
20-24	4021	7.8	1974	8.0	2047	7.6
25-29	3646	7.1	1699	6.9	1947	7.2
30-34	3225	6.2	1493	6.0	1732	6.4
35-39	3181	6.2	1523	6.2	1658	6.1
40-44	2579	5.0	1261	5.1	1318	4.9
45-49	2244	4.3	1079	4.4	1165	4.3
50-54	1880	3.6	839	3.4	1041	3.8
55-59	1640	3.2	683	2.8	957	3.5
60-64	1533	3.0	618	2.5	915	3.4
65 and older	3916	7.6	1439	5.8	2477	9.1
TOTAL	51,675	100	24,582	100	27,093	100

Source: Ghana 2021 PHC General Report vol.3A.

Figure 6: Population Pyramid of Okere District.



Source: GSS- OkDA Statistics Dep't, 2025.

2.2.1.6 Occupation distribution

In terms of occupation of the employed population, the majority (38.79%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The second commonest (25.0%) occupation of the employed is service and sales followed by craft and related work (14.4%). The major industry engaging the majority of the workers in the district is also agriculture, forestry and fishing (40%). This is followed by wholesale and retail trade (17.3%) and Transport and Storage (6.7%).

2.2.1.7 Economic Activity Status and Employment

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC 2021) the total population (15years and older) who are actively in any form of employment is 18,071. Two thirds (66.1%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the district are economically active. Of the economically active population, about 92 percent (91.9%) are employed. A higher proportion of males (67.7%) than females (64.7%) are economically active. Among the economically active population, slightly more males (92.1%) than females (91.7%) are employed. The majority (41.3%) of the economically not active population are persons in full time education.

2.2.1.8 Employment Status and Sector

Majority (68.2%) of the employed population in the district are self-employed without employees with 4.4 percent being employees. Males (13.8%) are more likely to be employees than females (6.8%). The reverse is the case for persons who are employed without employees, where females have a higher percentage (37.2%) than males (31.3%).

The majority (83.7%) of the working population are in the private informal sector. The next important sector is the public (government) sector which employs 7.3 percent of the workers. Only 8.6 percent of the employed population work in the private formal sector.

2.2.1.9 Rural-Urban split

The rural-urban split of the district as shown in table 8, is such that, the majority of the population is in the rural side thus communities downhill. Again, the population of the rural is 4 times that of the urban.

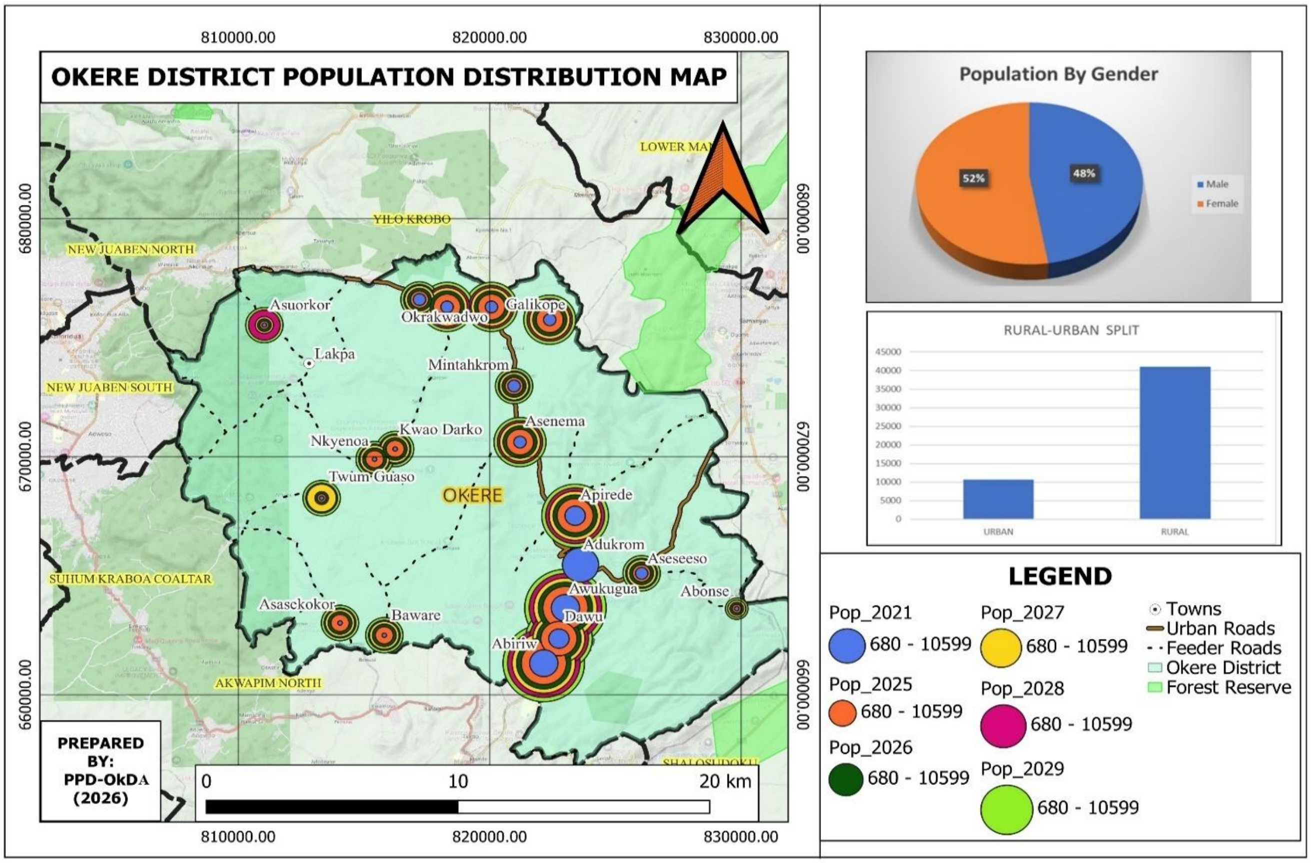
Table 8: Population distribution of Rural Urban Split

Location	Population	Male Pop.	Female Pop.
URBAN	10599	4777	5822
RURAL	41076	19805	21271
OKERE	51675		

2.2.1.10 Dependency Ratio

The total age dependency ratio (population less than 15 years and 65 years and older to the population aged 15-64 years) for the district is 68.37%.

Figure 7: Population Distribution Map of Okere District.



Source: OkDA-PPD, 2026.

2.2.1.11 Ethnic Diversity

The Kyerepong /Okere people are the largest ethnic group in the district, representing 44.6% of the population, followed by Akans 28.4% Ewes 18.7%, Krobos which constitutes 5.6% whiles only 2.7% constitutes the other ethnic groups such as Mole-Dagbani and some people from the North.

2.2.2: Physical Characteristics

2.2.2.1 Geographical location

The district, with its capital town Adukrom-Akuapem, is located at the South Eastern part of the Eastern Region of the Republic of Ghana. Part of the district is positioned on the Akuapem-Togo Range with an average height of 304 meters above sea level. The minimum height is 108 metres, while the maximum height is 513 meters, and also has downhill communities where the land surface area is about twice the communities on the ridge.

Its location in terms of longitude and latitude are -0.0658º west and 6.5522º north respectively. Its Capital town of Adukrom is about 60km from Accra, the nation's capital and about 38.5km to Koforidua the regional capital respectively.

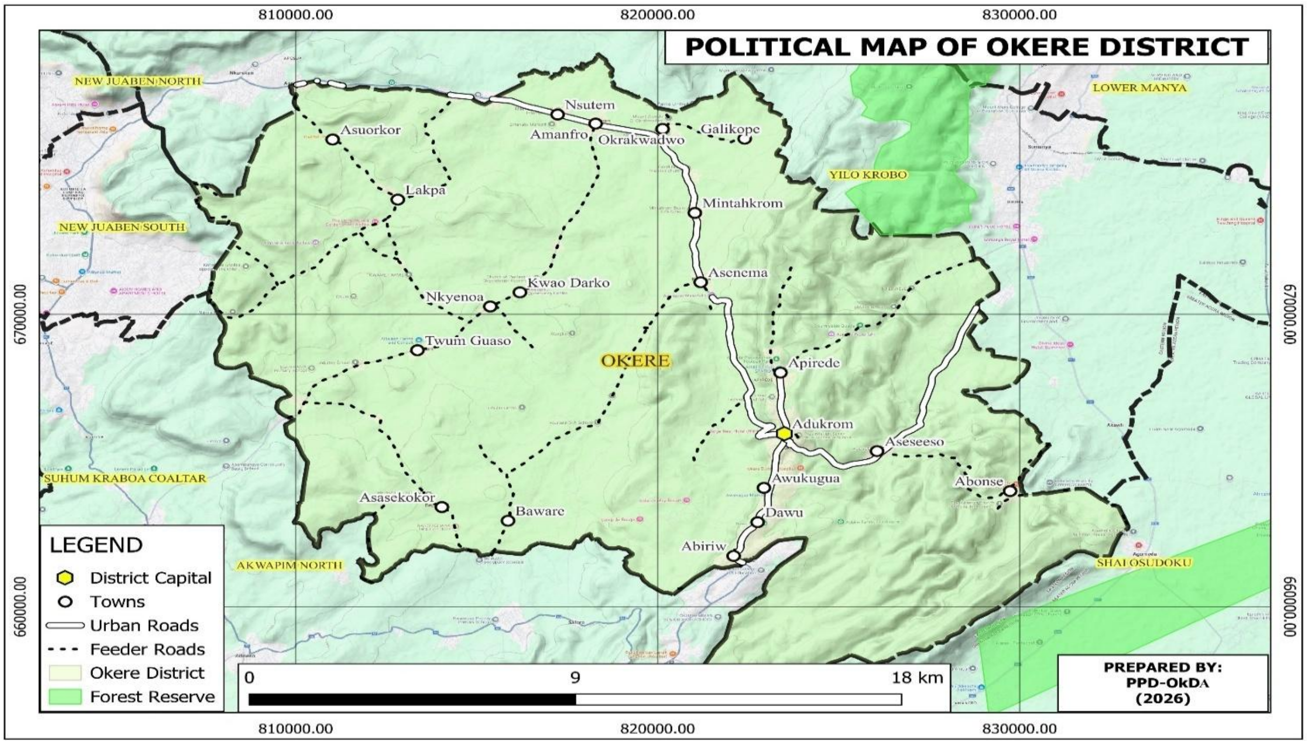
It shares boundaries with other Assemblies as indicated below

- To the South and Southwest is Akuapem North Municipal Assembly
- To the North and Northeast is Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly
- To the Northwest is Upper Manya Krobo
- To the West is New Juaben South Municipal Assembly.
- To the South-East is Shai Osudoku Municipal Assembly.

The district has a land size of about **330** square kilometres (sq. km) (**81,544.78 acres)**. Per the 2021 PHC, the district has 46 localities (constituting towns and village settlements).

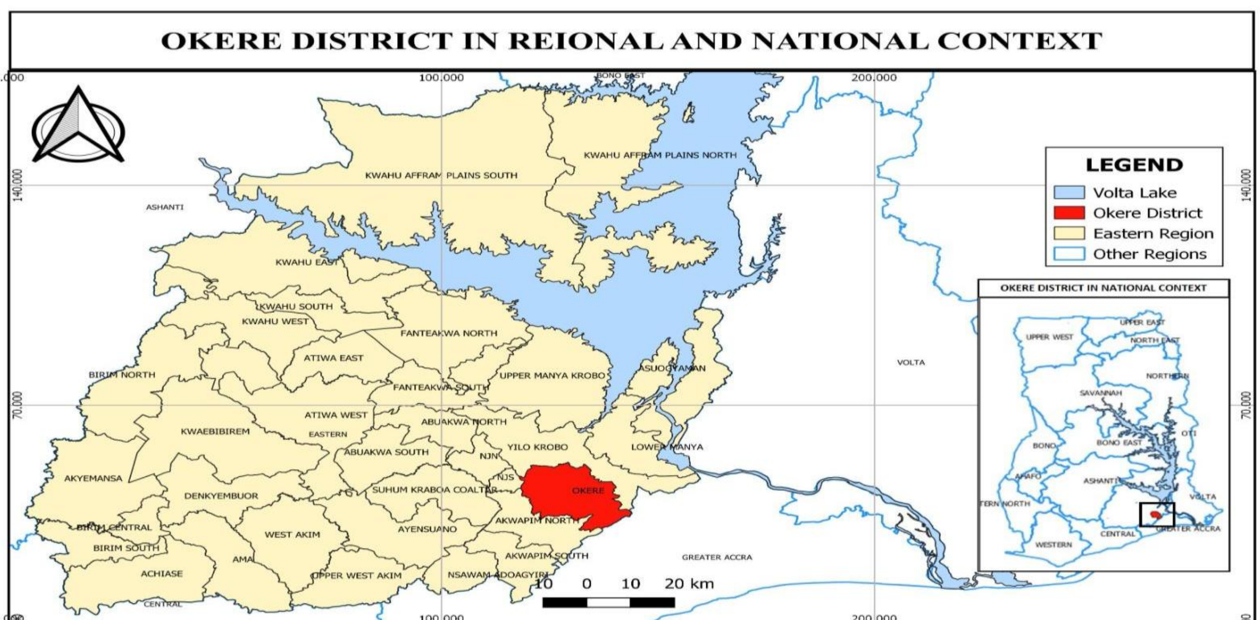
The district is strategically located with added advantage of its proximity to both the National and the Regional capitals, i.e. Accra and Koforidua respectively, which promotes socio-economic interaction between the District and the two capitals in terms of trade, movement, access to goods and services and people. This interaction impacts positively on the development of the economy of the district in terms of trade, tourism and employment generation. In this regard, it also has adverse impact on social development, especially inter-district crimes and social vices like drug abuse, armed robbery and internet fraud popularly etc.

Figure 8: Political Map of Okere District.



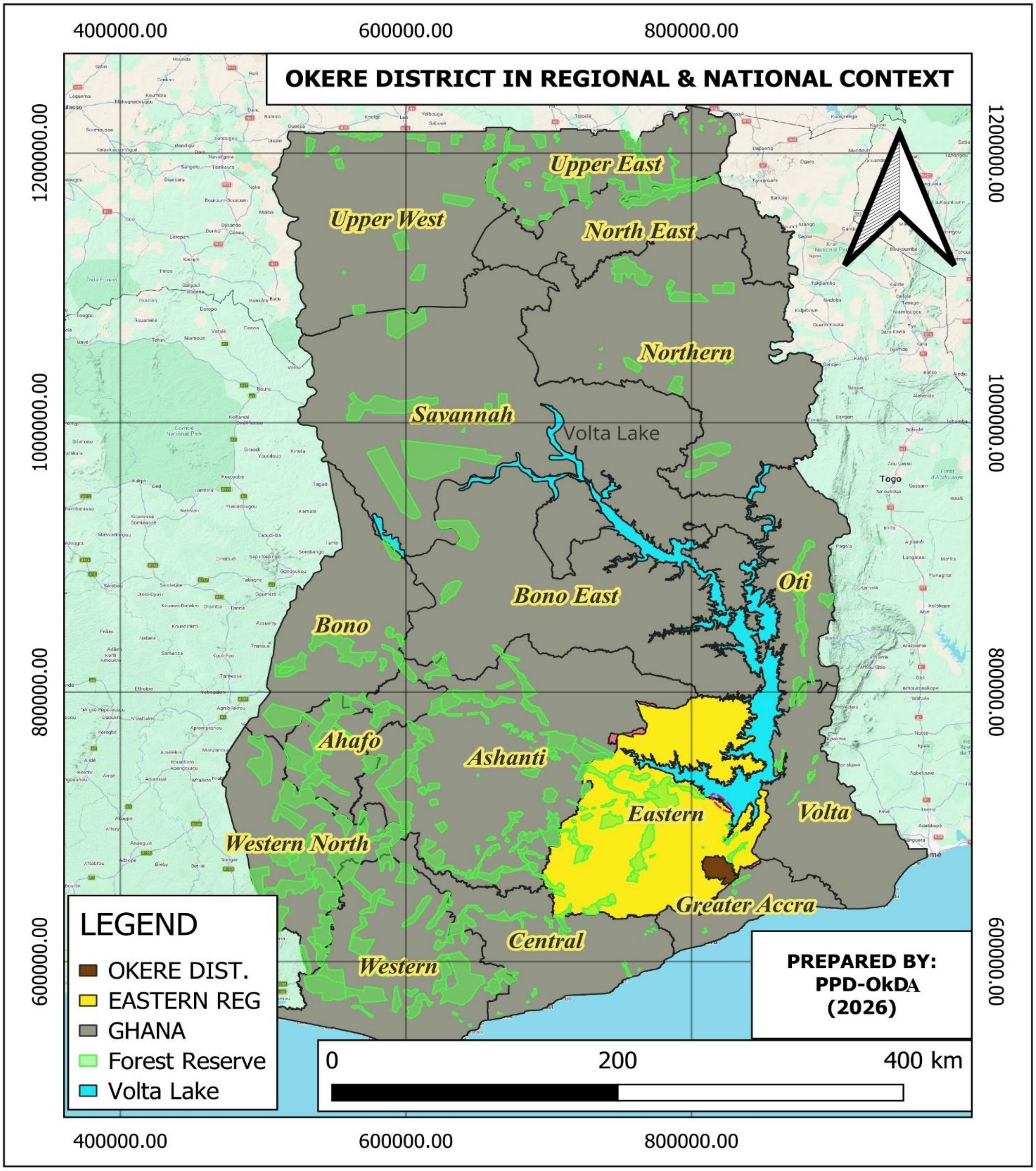
Source: OkDA-PPD, 2026.

Figure 9: Okere District in Regional and National context.



Source: OkDA & Deep Bond Enterprise.

Figure 10: Okere District in National context.



Source: OkDA-PPD, 2026.

2.2.2.2 Topography

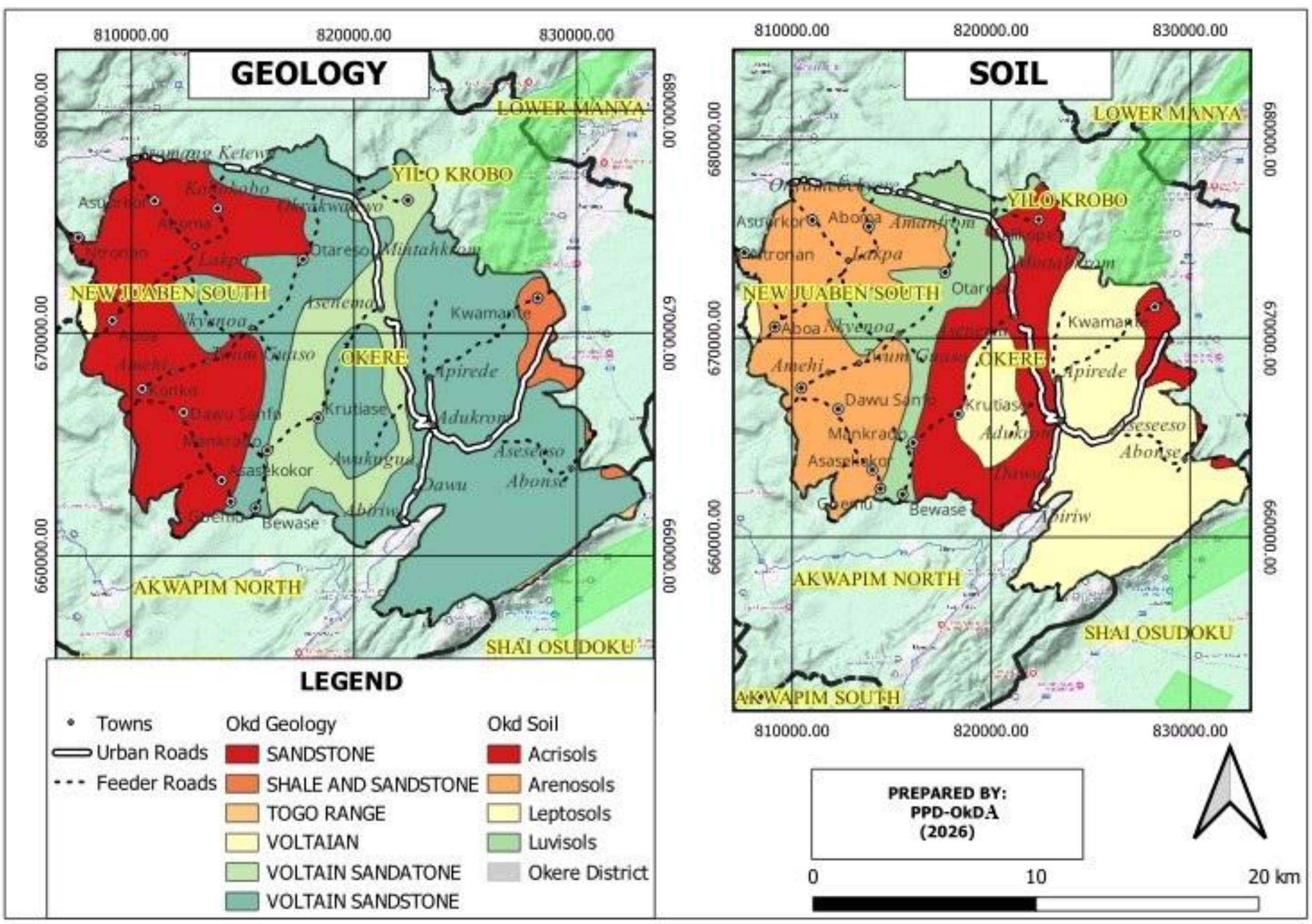
The topography of the district is partly characterized by a plateau region (part of the stretch of Akuapem-Togo Ranges or mountain) with heights ranging between 381 meters and 488 meters and the downhill communities, where the land surface area is about twice the communities on the ridge or plateau.

2.2.2.3 Geology and Soil

There are two (2) main types of rocks of pre-cambrian age found in the district. These are the Togo sandy shales series and the Birimian series. The Birimian series found also comprise gneisses and schist with granite and pegmatites, which are metamorphic rocks.

The area stretching from the north-west slope of the Akuapem Range to the Nyensi and the Nsaki Valleys are covered by the sand series.

Figure 11: Geology and Soil Map of Okere District.

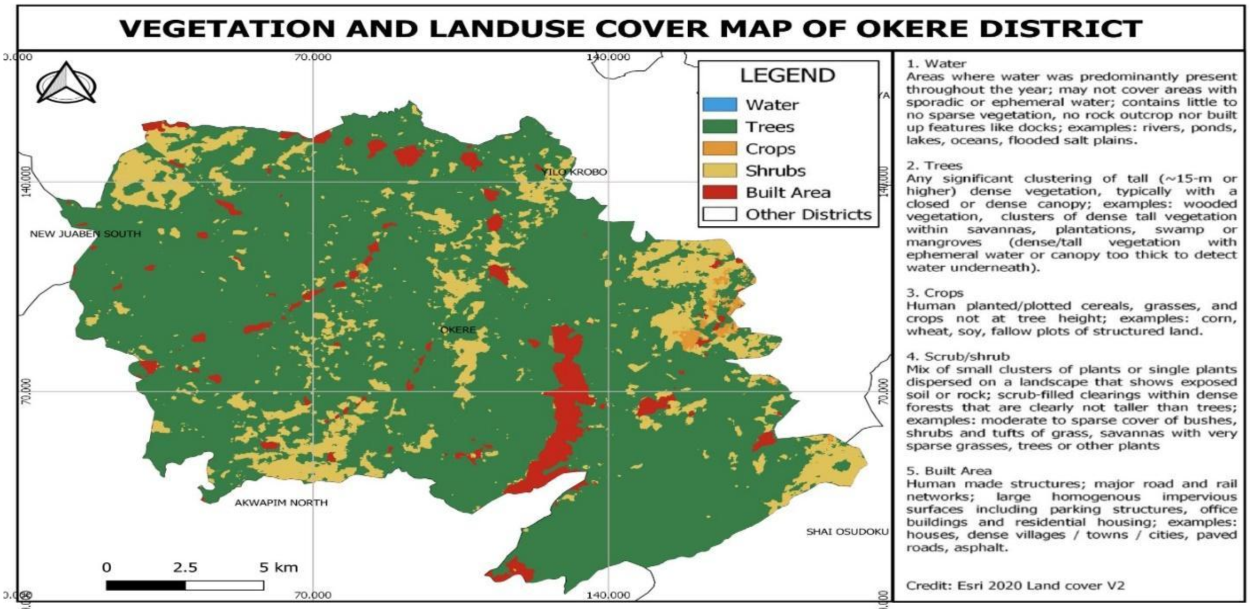


Source: OkDA-PPD, 2026.

2.2.2.4 Vegetation

The district lies within the semi-deciduous forest zone covering an area of about 65% of the district. The area has broken forest on most hill tops, secondary forest on slopes and valleys, shrubs and bushes along the motor roads and main footpaths, thickets on the slopes facing the Accra Plain and forest reserves. There are two major forest reserves which are Abiriw-Bosompra and Apirede forest reserves. Patches and sacred groves are scattered all over.

Figure 12: Vegetation and Land Use Cover map of Okere District.



Source: OkDA & Deep Bond Enterprise, 2021.

2.2.2.5 Weather

The district falls within the semi-equatorial climatic zone which experiences substantial amounts of precipitation or rainfall; and it also falls within the semi-deciduous rainforest which is characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth endowed with economic trees. The annual rainfall is between 180cm and 240cm reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of May to June and September-October. The relative humidity is about 56 percent in the dry season and 70 percent in the rainy season. The temperature ranges from 21.5˚C to 26.4˚C. The district has varied species of fauna and flora in the forest areas that provide basic necessities of life to the inhabitants. The mountain and these biodiversity resources cool down temperature and serve as a barricade protecting some part of the district from natural disasters like floods and bush fires etc.

2.2.2.6 Water resources

Okere is endowed with several natural water resources, though not large rivers or lakes. The area's elevated terrain and humid forest zones allow for the presence of streams and tributaries, springs, waterfalls and underground water (Boreholes), and seasonal rivers. Okere has small waterfalls and cascades formed by the elevation. These are especially active during the rainy season (April to October). These streams serve as headwaters for larger rivers downstream. The water resources play vital roles in domestic water use and supply, agriculture irrigation, local wildlife and other purposes, and sacred springs for ritual and cultural practices. The following are notable rivers found in the district; River Yensi- traverses Okrakwadwo, Otareso, Krutiase, Atwetwede, Asenema and Baware, river Dantekor - from Doboro through Galikope to Okrakwadwo into Yensi River, river Lamnor - flows from Adukrom through Asseseso, Abonse and Gyankwakye, Sanfo- flows from Abiriw through Dawu Sanfo, river Awene - From Awukugua through Dominase, Bepoase, Asenema, Minta Krom into the Yensi etc.

2.2.2.7 Plant and animal life

Okere in terms of plant life is known for its rich biodiversity, consisting of a mixture of tropical forest vegetation and savanna woodland, due to its elevation and transitional ecological zone. Tropical Evergreen and Semi-Deciduous Forest Species in the district include Mahogany, Odum, Wawa, Ofram and Ceiba. Savanna and Secondary Forest Plants in addition, consist of Grasses (Elephant grass, Guinea grass), Shrubs and herbs, Oil Palm, Mango and Cocoa farms. Medicinal Plants and Indigenous Herbs: Prekese, Nkontomire (Cocoyam leaves) and Neem tree.

Animal Life on the other hand in Okere is now diminishing due to deforestation and farming, however, the area still supports a variety of animal species, especially smaller mammals such as bush rodents (grasscutters /cane rats), Squirrels, fruit bats. Birds include Turacos (Green and Violet Turaco), Hornbills, Weaver birds, Sunbirds and other forest songbirds. Reptiles and amphibians such as agama lizards, monitor lizards, frogs and toads, and Insect’s species including butterflies and moths, bees and wasps, termites. Farming, especially cocoa, plantain, and cassava cultivation, has reduced parts of the original forest cover as well as bushfires and illegal hunting (poaching of bushmeat) affect wildlife populations and Sacred groves and community forest patches help conserve some species are some of the human impacts on plant and animal life in the Okere District.

2.2.3: Economy

2.2.3.1 Internal Generated Fund (IGF)

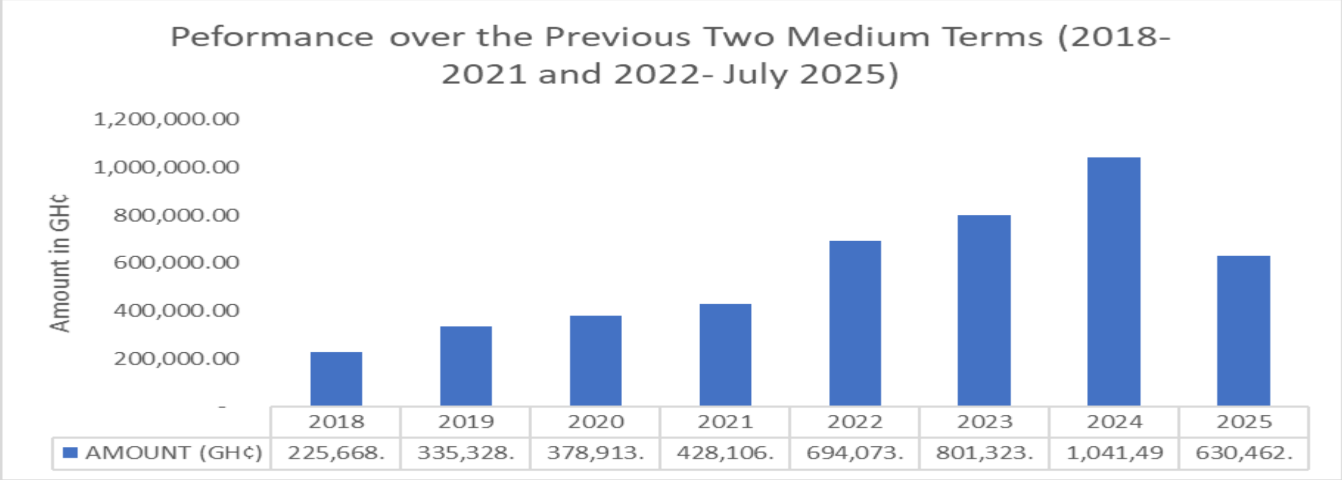
As sown in table 9, the district has collected GH¢ 4,535,376.27 in IGF over the two previous medium terms. Financial performance review of the cumulative IGF shows that 69.84 percent of the entire IGF generated was done between 2022-2025 mid-year. Analysis of the IGF growth over the two terms showed a 131.53 percent increase in IGF for 2022 – 2025 (GH¢3,167,359.61) over the previous medium-term frame 2018-2021 (GH¢ 1,368,016.66). Over the period, collections for the year 2024 indicated the highest IGF performance accounting for about 23 percent of the total collections since 2018.

Table 9: Composition of IGF generated since the establishment of Okere District.

YEAR	AMOUNT (GH¢)	PERCENTAGE
2018	225,668.20	4.98
2019	335,328.66	7.39
2020	378,913.46	8.35
2021	428,106.34	9.44
2022	694,073.91	15.30
2023	801,323.39	17.67
2024	1,041,499.48	22.96
2025	630,462.83	13.90
TOTAL	4,535,376.27	100.00

OkDA- Budget Unit, 2025.

Figure 13: IGF Performance over the two mediums terms of the district



OkDA- Budget Unit, 2025

2.2.3.2 Local Economic Development (LED).

The local economy of Okere District is primarily agrarian with crop farming and livestock rearing being the main economic backbone, supported by small-scale trade, craftsmanship, and a growing eco-tourism potential. The district's position on the Akuapem Ridge influences its economic activities, blending rural livelihoods with emerging service sectors. Additional activities are the Artisanal Trades & Handicrafts, Petty Trading & Local Markets. Another emerging activity or sector is the Eco-Tourism & Cultural Tourism, including the natural beauty of the Akuapem Ridge and Festivals.

The associated economic challenges are; limited access to modern farming equipment and inputs, youth unemployment and rural-urban migration. Economic opportunities that can increase development are expansion of value-added agro-processing e.g., cassava into gari, palm fruits into oil, Development of eco-tourism infrastructure and promotion of small-scale irrigation farming.

2.2.3.3 Agriculture

Okere is an Agriarian district, where crops and animals of different species are produced. Crop production is mainly rain fed. Few farmers cultivate vegetables under irrigation during the dry season along or close to water bodies. Mechanized farming is not prominent in the district; however, crops and animals' production ranges from small scale to large-scale farming.

The district agricultural sector is made up of the following:

a) Food and Cash crops

b) Poultry and livestock

c) Fisheries.

d) Marketing and processing

e) Agricultural services sector.

Food and Cash Crops

Maize, cassava and plantain are the major food crops grown in the district and the level of production is quite high and contributes significantly to the district's economy. Other minor ones are cowpea, cocoyam, yam, Vegetables etc.

Vegetables of all kinds are cultivated in the district. These include okra, garden egg, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, chili pepper, sweet pepper etc.

Oil palm, mango and citrus are the major cash crops cultivated in the district, cocoa, coconut and rubber cultivation are gradually gaining ground in the district.

Table 10: Major Crop Performance

Productivity (Mt/Ha)			Area of production (Ha)		Production (Mt)	
Crops	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Maize	2.81	2.45	8,521.70	8,590	23,860.76	26,629.00
Cassava	28.9	26.5	7,761.33	8,551	213,902.12	247,123.90
Plantain	9.1	8.7	1,951.00	2,340	19,18.8	21,294.00

Source: Dept. of Agric. 2025.

Table 11: Selected crops and their areas of production

S/N	Type of Crops	Major producing areas	S/N	Type of Crops	Major producing areas
1	Maize	District wide	5	Mango	Asesseeso, Abonse, Akuni,Gyankwkye
2	Cassava	District wide	6	Cocoa	Okrakwadwo, Amanfro, Akyeremanteng
3	Plantain	District wide	7	Rubber	Otareso, Abenawia, Asaasekorkor, Bepoasae
4	Oil palm	District wide	8	Vegetables	Aseseeso, Otareso, Okrakwadwo

Source: Dep't. of Agric. 2025.

2.2.3.4 Poultry and Livestock sector

The Poultry and Livestock sector of the district is growing steadily. Scale of operation ranges from small scale (few Hundreds of birds) to large holders (Tens of Thousands of birds) of poultry farms.

The poultry sector is mainly layers, broilers and the local fowls, while the livestock sector is mainly sheep, goat, piggery and cattle.

2.2.3.5 Marketing sector

Sustainable market for agriculture. inputs and outputs are one important factor in agricultural production (thus, growing of plants and animals). The district has over 40 agro inputs shops across the length and breadth of the district. These retail outlets offer farmers a variety of basic agricultural inputs needed for their work.

The main traditional market is in Asenema, this market facilitates the trading of both agricultural produce and non-agricultural goods.

2.2.3.6 Processing Sector of agric. in the district.

Cassava is the most dominant agro raw material processed in the district. Processing of fresh cassava into various forms of products such as Gari, cassava dough, and chips. Cassava processing is a major rural and informal food industry in the district, particularly for a number of rural women and teenagers above 15 years who serve as family labour and engage cassava value chain activity as household enterprise. The District through the Agricultural Department has a project (Development of District Satellite Market) to facilitate production of quality Gari and marketing.

Though Cassava Processing Areas are done District wide, the major communities are; Asenema, Mile 14, Nyensi Camp and Otareso.

2.2.3.7 Veterinary services

The Agricultural Department also offers Veterinary services where animals are treated for various pest and disease problems. Veterinary officers also provide direct extension services to farmers (in a form of advice) aside treating their animals. Hygiene and other animal health and husbandry tips are given to farmers to reduce the spread of parasites or pests and diseases. This has improved animal health, reduced animal mortality hence increased farmers stock and increased their income from animal production.

Mangoes and oil palm production are favourable in the northern and southern part of the district respectively

2.2.3.8 **Agricultural Investment Potentials in Okere District**

a) Availability of land fertile for small- and large-scale farming.

b) Suitability of climatic condition local and exotic vegetable production

c) Proximity of the District to Madina (a major market centre and the Major towns: Accra, Tema and Koforidua.

d) A stable cassava industry (All year availability): to serve as raw material for processing into starch, gari, cassava dough etc.

e) The district also holds a huge prospect for large scale poultry and livestock production.

2.2.3.9 Employment

The district’s employment is predominantly informal, agrarian, and self-employed. A significant portion of the population engages in subsistence farming, petty trading, artisanship, and small-scale service provision. Formal sector employment exists but is limited to public services like education, health, and local government.

The informal sector dominates the working population with over 70-80% of employment being self -employed. Examples of informal sector occupation include, small holder farmer, petty traders like market women, street vendors; Artisans such as carpenters, masons, tailors, hairdressers; and Small-scale agro-processors are mostly gari producers and palm oil processors.

Farming is the largest employer in the district. Both men and women, predominantly subsistence farming, but some engage in commercial-scale production of cassava, plantain, cocoyam, maize, oil palm processing, and cocoa farming at a small scale. Employment in agriculture is mostly family-based labor with little mechanization.

Petty Trading & Micro-Enterprises: A significant number of women engage in retail trading of farm produce, groceries, clothing, and household goods in local markets, others run small eateries (“chop bars”), kiosks, and roadside vending. Trading is often done on a small capital, day-to-day basis.

High levels of youth unemployment and underemployment is an alarming youth employment situation. Many youths engage in temporary or casual labour on farms, in construction, or migrate to urban centres i.e., Accra, Koforidua for jobs.

2.2.3.10 Business / Private Sector Development

The Local Economic Development (LED) of the district revolves around harnessing its natural resources, human capital, and cultural heritage to create sustainable livelihoods and improve living standards. Though largely rural, Okere has potential for diversified economic growth through agriculture modernization, tourism development, infrastructure improvement, and entrepreneurship support.

The Okere District has actively been transformed into a tourism hub. Major potential tourism sites like Asenema and Akaah waterfalls, Okomfo Anokye shrine, Abiriw Bosompra forest reserve, historical landmarks and Abonse Slave route have been identified. Private sectors participation such as Safari Valley Resort are involved to develop them with infrastructure upgrades and eco-tourism initiatives. At Asenema Waterfall, for example, they've planted over 500 rosewood, prekese, and mahogany trees to support the ecology, beautify the area and create jobs. Other private sectors are encouraged to invest through Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs). Notable institutions in the hospitality business are Safari Valley Resort, Ridge Nest Hotel and Lord & Larbi Hotel.

Local chiefs have pledged to collaborate with the District Assembly to drive modernization in agriculture, establish market centres, improve revenue mobilization, and enhance sanitation during the community needs assessment and other stakeholder engagements. The Assembly has prioritized revenue generation opportunities, particularly through tourism, agriculture, and local market development.

Led by the Business Advisory Centre (BAC), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) interventions support artisans, traders, and small manufacturers with training in business development, product packaging, and market access. The district has improved feeder roads and transportation links which has facilitated trade and movement of goods, people and services. Expanding rural electrification and access to clean water.

To maximize human capital development, the District Assembly has initiated "the Okere District Empowerment Fund (OkDEF)" which has sponsored 245 (210 females and 35 males) youths apprentices to learn and acquire employable skills such as dress making, makeup and hair beauticians / dressers, aluminon and metal fabricators etc. Rural women's economic empowerment has been enhanced through VSLA (Village Savings and Loans Associations groups).

The Okere District Assembly (OkDA) played a key role in facilitating local development policies, by-laws, and partnerships and collaboration with NGOs, development partners, and the private sector to mobilize resources for community projects.

2.2.3.11 **Land bank initiative**

The district is endowed with vast land with an area of about **332** square kilometres (sq. km) (**82,038 acres)**. The land supports agricultural activities, hospitality and real estate development which are emerging sources of local economic development and enhancing income to the citizens. Though the District has vast land which are mostly undulating in nature and therefore characterized by hills and valleys, about two-third of the total land surface are down-hill communities that have gentle undulating land surfaces. These lands are suitable for farming activities, real estate development, establishment of light and medium industrial parks such as business incubators and other industries, etc.

The Okere District has revived a 40-year-old abandoned state farm at Okrakwadwo, a legacy initiative from Ghana's first President, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah by establishing a total of 50-acre oil palm plantation and 32-acre coconut plantation respectively which currently should give employment to over 200 beneficiaries. The aim is to reclaim and rehabilitate the full 300-acre state farm to further expand agricultural productivity and generate revenue for the District Assembly. This is part of the broader land bank approach, focused on creating jobs, boosting the local economy, and combating climate change impacts. This strategy is intended to engage landowners in releasing legitimate, litigation free and underutilized land for agricultural use, which the government will acquire, prepare, and allocate to investors particularly targeting women and youth. This is aimed at improving food production, closing land-access gaps, and supporting economic inclusion.

For example, Green Gold Farms is a typical success story of the Land Bank project. Green Gold currently cultivates over 30 acres of Maize on the over 50 acres of land secured under the District Land Bank initiative.

2.2.3.12 **Financial institutions**

There is one Financial Institution in the District which is Akuapem Rural Bank at Adukrom. The category of customers ranges from salary workers, farmers, local artisans, transport owners, traders, and corporate institutions.

The Financial Services provided by this Institution are Current Account, Savings, Deposits, and Domestic savings and loans. The citizens also have access to GCB Bank PLC at Akropong

2.2.3.13 **Tourism development**

The district is endowed with a lot of tourist attractions and could be described as *"a mine of ecotourism attractions and potentials in the Eastern Region"*.

The district has several Cultural Heritage and eco-tourism sites, forest reserves, scenic viewpoints, and nature trails on the Akuapem Ridge. For instance, promoting cultural tourism through festivals like Ohum and Odwira, showcasing local culture and crafts.

The District Assembly is therefore willing and ready to enter into Public-Private Partnerships with investors interested in the sector to harness the potentials to create more jobs, especially for the youth as well as generate more revenue for development. The District Assembly seeks to develop and promote the industry by advertising on the website, social media platforms and preparing brochures and flyers on them.

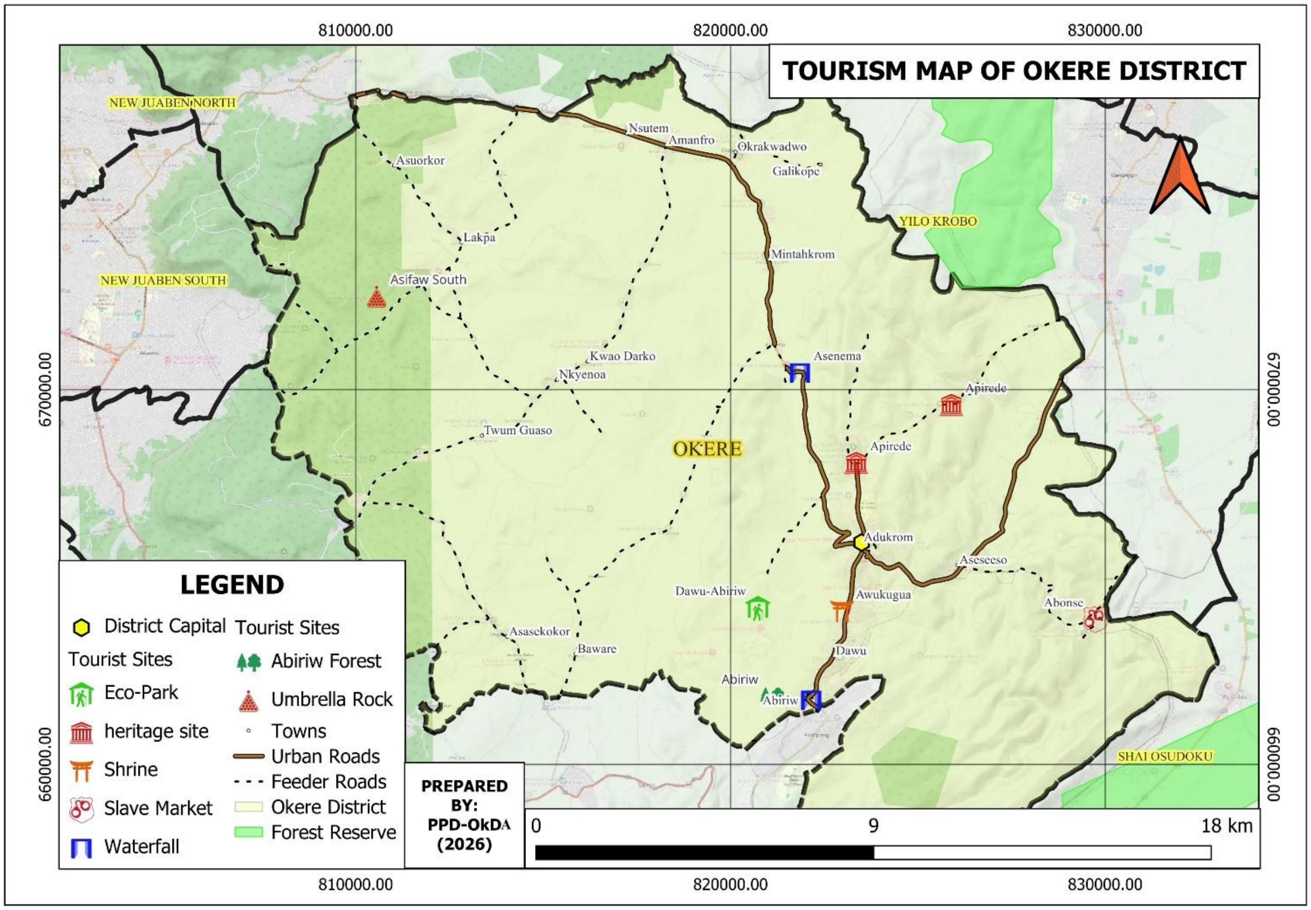
The Assembly has established the Okere MountainFest, a tourism festival celebrated annually to promote its tourism attractions. With respect to the hospitality industry, the district currently hosts the largest Eco-Resort in the country; Safari Valley Resort. There is also the establishment of a Counter Terrorism Training School by the Ghana Police Service and this has also helped beef up security in the district and also to promote excursion and tourism since the facility on specific days are opened to private individuals to patronize related activities at the Centre etc. Table 12 shows some of the tourist sites in the district.

Table 12: Tourist sites in Okere District.

S/N	Name of Tourist Attraction	Location
1	Akaa Waterfall	Akyeremateng
2	Abiriw Waterfall	Abiriw
3	Asenema Waterfall	Asenema
4	Nsuta waterfall	Nsuta
5	Abiriw Forest reserve	Abiriw
6	Abonse Slave market and route	Abonse
7	Mysterious Fertility Rock	Akyeremateng
8	The Shrine of Legendary OkomfoAnokye (The famous traditional priest and co-founder of the Asante Kingdom)	Awukugua
9	Okomfo Anokye Mystic-meditation site	Apirede
10	Mystical Okum-Akwamu stone	Apirede
11	Safari Valley Resort	Dawu-Abiriw
12	The Ohum festival (Celebrated every year in each of the major towns in the District)	Towns on the Ridge in the District
13	Asifaw Umbrella rock	Asifaw South

Source: OkDA- DPCU, 2021.

Figure 13: Tourism Map of Okere District.



Source: OkDA-PPD, 2026

2.2.3.14 Economic infrastructure

Public entities / infrastructure in the district.

The following are public entities adequately equipped and presently functioning to improve on service delivery and promotion of socio-economic livelihood in the district.

Table 13: Public Institutions or Entities in Okere district.

SN	Category of Public entity	Name of Public entity	Total No. in the district	Location / Community
1	Administration	District Assembly Office Complex	1	Adukrom
		NADMO Office	1	Dawu
		Agric. Office	1	Aseseeso

SN	Category of Public entity	Name of Public entity	Total No. in the district	Location / Community
		NCCE Office	1	Dawu
		Area Council Offices	7	Abiriw/ Dawu/ Awukugua, Adukrom, Asenema, Asaman
		Epi-Centers	3	Baware, Asenema, Akoni
2	Education	District Education Directorate	1	Apirede
		Senior High Schools	2	Adukrom, Apirede,
		Technical and Vocational Schools	2	Adukrom/ Apirede and Abiriw
		Junior High Schools	37	
		Primary Schools	50	
		Kindergarten	50	
		Teachers' bungalows	19	
3	Health	District Health Directorate	1	Dawu
		District Hospital	1	Adukrom
		health centres	3	Adukrom, Abiriw and Okrakwadwo
		Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compound	11	
		Ambulance Service Unit	1	Adukrom
		Health workers accommodation	10	
4	Finance	Rural Bank	1	Adukrom
		Savings and Loans	0	
5	Road	Lorry Terminals	2	Adukrom and Abiriw
		Major Highways	1	
		Major Feeder Roads		
6	Markets	Main Market	1	Asenema
		Satellite / Community markets	6	Abiriw, Dawu, Awukugua, Adukrom, Apirede, Aseseeso
7	Justice system	Magistrate Court	1	Adukrom
		Magistrate bungalow	1	Adukrom
8	Security	Police station	3	Adukrom, Okrakwadwo and Amanfro
		Police Post	0	Apirede, Aseseeso

SN	Category of Public entity	Name of Public entity	Total No. in the district	Location / Community
9	Communication / Network / Telco Mast	Communication Mast	7	Abiriw, Awukugua, Adukrom and Asenema

Source: OkDA DPCU – 2025

2.2.4: Social characteristics

Education, health, social and child protection, nutrition, water and sanitation, housing, gender, migration, aged care, family life, youth, etc.

2.2.4.1 Education

The Education Directorate is located at Apirede. In terms of level, the district has a total of 66 Public schools and these are made up of 50 Kindergartens, 51 Primary schools, 41 Junior High Schools, 2 Senior High and 2 Vocational schools. Presently, 36 out of the 51 Primary Schools are beneficiaries of the Ghana School Feeding Programme.

Table 14: Number of Public Schools in the District.

Level of school	Number of schools in years		
	2022	2023	2024
KG	50	50	50
PRIMARY	51	51	51
JHS	38	40	41
SHS	2	2	2
TVET	2	2	2
TOTAL	143	145	146

Source: Okere Edu. Directorate, 2024.

As at the end of 2024, the education directorate has a total number of 16,601 learners or students in all levels of public schools in the district, comprising 8,394 boys and 8,207 girls.

Table 15: School Enrolment of learners / students in Public Schools.

LEVEL	ENROLMENT								
	2022			2023			2024		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
KG	1504	1385	2889	1360	1166	2526	991	1043	2034
PRIMARY	3700	3535	7235	3850	3583	7433	3439	3239	6678
JHS	1448	1348	2696	1509	1350	2859	1651	1412	3063
SHS	2180	2359	4539	2400	2256	4656	2313	2513	4826
TOTAL	8832	8627	17359	9119	8355	17474	8394	8207	16601

Source: Okere Edu. Directorate, 2024.

The human resource within the directorate comprises Trained and Untrained Teachers helping to deliver effective teaching and learning. This comprises Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine (889) trained teachers (435 males and 454 females) and Twenty-One (21) Untrained Teachers (9 males and 12 females).

Table 16: Number of Teachers in Public Schools.

STAFFING

	2022							2023							2024						
	TRAINED			UNTRAINED				TRAINED			UNTRAINED				TRAINED			UNTRAINED			
LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	SUB-TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	SUB-TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	SUB-TOTAL	MAEL	FEMALE	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
KG	1	65	66	2	17	19	85	1	98	99	2	14	16	115	1	95	96	1	8	9	105
PRIMARY	125	145	270	8	6	14	284	137	168	305	5	3	8	313	135	157	292	1	2	3	295
JHS	143	92	235	8	5	13	248	166	109	275	6	2	8	283	164	103	267	2	1	3	270
SHS	118	75	193	8	4	12	205	125	85	210	8	2	10	220	135	99	234	5	1	6	240
TOTAL	387	377	764	26	32	58	822	429	460	889	21	21	42	931	435	454	889	9	12	21	910

Source: Okere Edu. Directorate, 2024.

The district is also benefiting from The Ghana School Feeding Programm (GSFP) with 36 schools representing 81.8% of all primary schools. Table 17: shows the lists of the beneficiary schools.

Table 17: shows the lists of the beneficiary schools on GSFP

SN	NAME OF SCHOOL	SCH. CODE
1	ABIRIW PRESBY PRIMARY 'B'	1055110024
2	ABIRIW PRESBY PRIMARY 'A'/KG	1055110020
3	ABIRIW S.D.A BASIC SCHOOL	1055110049
4	AKYEREMATENG M/A BASIC SCHOOL	1055110013
5	ADUKROM SPECIAL NEEDS SCHOOL	1055110060
6	DAWU-AWUKUGUA PRESBY PRIMARY/KG	1055110018
7	NANA AWUKU BRAM I METHODIST BASIC	1055110047
8	AMAHI M/A PRIMARY & KG	1055110004
9	APIREDE METHODIST BASIC SCHOOL	1055110001
10	APIREDE PRESBY BASIC SCHOOL	1055110005
11	ABONSE PRESBY BASIC SCHOOL	1055110038
12	ADUKROM PRESBY PRIMARY A&B/KG	1055110032
13	APIREDE-NSUTA D/A KG/PRIMARY	1055110059
14	ASAMAN PRESBY KG/PRIMARY	1055110025
15	ASASEKOKOR M/A PRIMARY & KG	1055110031
16	ASENEMA M/A PRIMARY & KG	1055110037
17	ASESEESO PRESBY PRIMARY/KG	1055110023
18	ASIFAW M/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	1055110019
19	AMANFRO SALVATION ARMY KG/PRIMARY	1055110041
20	ASUOKOR D/A PRIMARY & KG	1055110011
21	AWUKUGUA METHODIST PRIMARY	1055110030
22	AWUKUGUA S.D.A KG/PRIMARY	1055110017

SN	NAME OF SCHOOL	SCH. CODE
23	BAWARE M/A PRIMARY & KG	1055110015
24	BEPOASE METHODIST PRIMARY & KG	1055110045
25	DAWU SANFO D/A PRIMARY & KG	1055110052
26	KOBOKOBO R/C BASIC SCHOOL	1055110042
27	KRUTIASE M/A PRIMARY & KG	1055110062
28	KYEKYEKU D/A PRIMARY	1055110069
29	KWASI DIAKA M/A PRIMARY	1055110014
30	LAKPA PRESBY PRIMARY & KG	1055110016
31	NKYENOA M/A PRIMARY & KG	1055110003
32	NSUTAM M/A BASIC SCHOOL	1055110036
33	OKRAKWADWO PRESBY PRIMARY 'A'&'B'	1055110040
34	ONYAMEBEKYERE D/A PRIMARY/KG	1055110022
35	SANFO SALVATION ARMY PRIMARY & KG	1055110058
36	TWUMGUASO D/A PRIMARY & KG	1055110021

Source: Okere Edu. Directorate 2024,

With the quest of promoting quality basic education through the reduction of teacher's absenteeism and increasing teaching and learning contact hours, the district Assembly and Member of Parliament have constructed a total of 18 Teacher's Quarters across selected schools and are in use.

Table 18: List of Teacher's quarters and their locations.

S/N	NAME OF TEACHER'S QUARTERS	LOCATIONS
1	TWUMGUASO M/A BASIC	TWUMGUASO
2	NANABANING PRESBY PRIMARY & KG	NANABANING
3	AKYEREMATENG D/A BASIC SCHOOL	AKYEREMATENG
4	LAKPA D/A JHS	LAKPA
5	NKYENOA D/A PRIMARY	NKYENOA

S/N	NAME OF TEACHER'S QUARTERS	LOCATIONS
6	BAWARE M/A BASIC	BAWARE
7	APIREDE METHODIST BASIC	APIREDE
8	DAWU PRESBY JHS	DAWU
9	APIREDE PRESBY BASIC	APIREDE
10	ASESEESO PRESBY PRIMARY SCHOOL	ASESEESO
11	AWUKUGUA METHODIST PRIMARY	AWUKUGUA
12	AWUKUGUA SDA BASIC SCHOOL	AWUKUGUA
13	AKODE D/A BASIC SCHOOL	AKODE
14	NANA AWUKU BRAM I METHODIST BASIC.	DAWU
15	OKRAKWADWO BASIC SCHOOL	OKRAKWADWO
16	KRUTIASE DA BASIC SCHOOL	KRUTIASE
17	AMANFRO DA BASIC SCHOOL	AMANFRO
18	ADUKROM PRESBY PRIM A&B	ADUKROM
19	NIFA D/A PRIMARY & KG	ADUKROM

Source: Okere Edu. Directorate, 2024

There are 4 of ICT Centres in the District which is promoting the learning of ICT at the basic school level.

Table 19: List of ICT Centers and their location.

S/N	NAME OF ICT CENTER	LOCATIONS
1	AMANFRO ICT CENTER	AMANFRO
2	ADUKROM ICT CENTER	ADUKROM
3	APIREDE ICT CENTER	APIREDE

Source: Okere Edu. Directorate, 2024.

The district has one library situated at Adukrom and five (5) Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Centres.

Table 20: List of exams centers and their location.

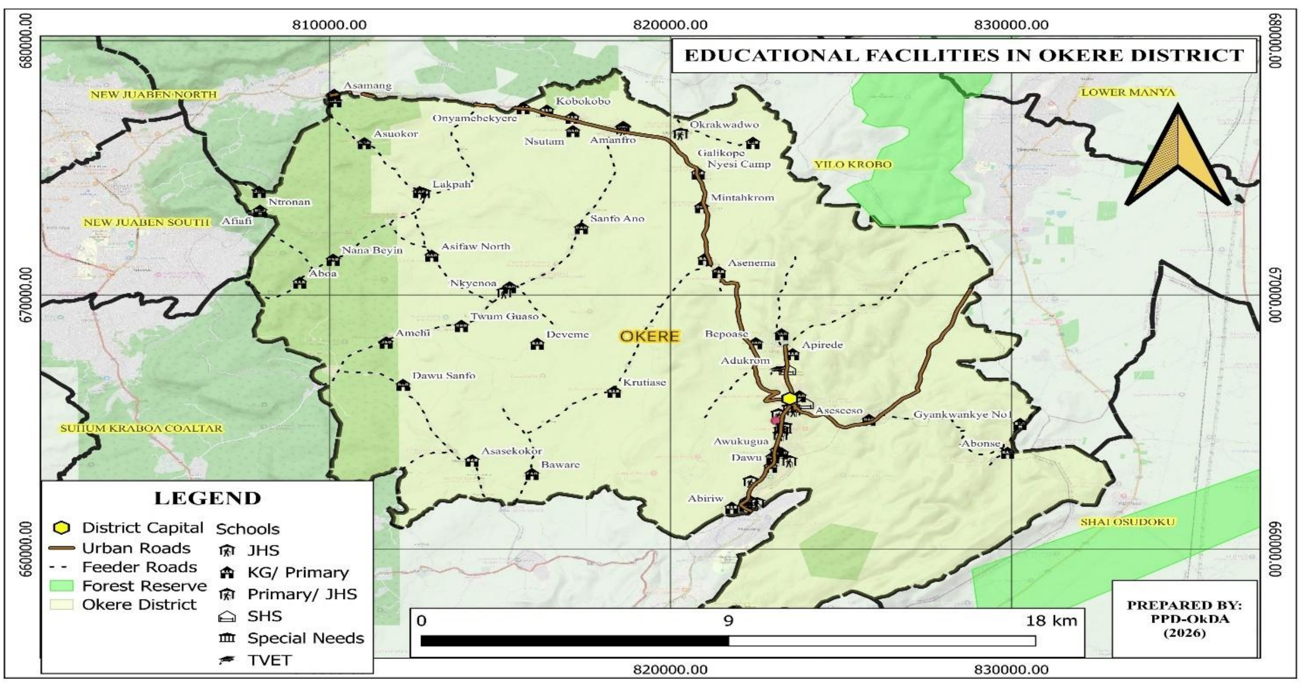
S/N	NAME OF EXAMS CENTER	LOCATIONS
1	AMANFRO SALV. ARMY PRIM/AMANFRO D/A JHS	AMANFROM
2	NKYENOA D/A PRIM/ NKYENOA D/A JHS	NKYEANOA
3	NIFA SHS	ADUKROM
4	ABIRIW PREBY PRIM ‘A’	ABIRIW
5	ASENEMA D/A BASIC SCHOOL	ASENEMA

Source: Okere Edu. Directorate, 2024.

There are a total of 45 basic schools that are connected to the electricity power and this is an impetus for the Night prepping policy the directorate with the support of the District Assembly is planning to rollout with the main aim of improving the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate of students.

Apirede-Nsuta KG and Primary is one of the 3 schools that operates under Shed within the district.

Figure 14: Education Facilities Map of Okere District.



Source: OkDA-PPD, 2026

2.2.4.2 Health

The Directorate plays a key role in the coordination, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of health interventions. It provides technical direction and leadership in both preventive and curative services and serves as the primary health advisor to the District Assembly on all health-related matters.

The district is made up of three (3) health administrative subdistricts: Adukrom, Okrakwadjo, and Abiriw. Each subdistrict has a Health Centre, which serves as the subdistrict-level health facility and serves as the first-level referral points for primary health care from the community level. The Health Centres provide both public health and clinic services including Basic Emergency Obstetrics and New-born Care (BEmONC).

The Okere District Hospital, located in Adukrom, was commissioned in 2024 and operationalized in 2025. The hospital serves as the district's primary-level referral hospital, providing a broader range of clinical, diagnostic, and emergency services including Comprehensive Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care (CEmONC). It receives referrals from the health centres and other facilities and supports the overall functioning of the district health system. Prior to the commissioning of the Okere district Hospital, the Tetteh Quashie Memorial Hospital in Mampong at Akuapem North Municipal, Yilo Krobo Municipal Hospital and the Eastern Regional hospitals served as the referral points depending on the proximity of the referring facility.

All three subdistricts have operational Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones. Currently, there are 21 functional CHPS zones across the district. These CHPS Zones have enhanced access to care and also supported the district's efforts toward achieving universal health coverage.

2.2.4.2.1 Health Infrastructure

Although the district has 21 demarcated and functional CHPS zones, 7 have complete CHPS compounds that include both staff offices and accommodation units, 11 (52%) currently have physical facilities for operation. The remaining 3 zones operate from their mother health centres, which poses significant challenges to health service delivery due to limited resources for commuting between communities.

With the commissioning of the new Okere District Hospital in 2024, the district now has a total of fifteen (15) health facilities distributed across its three health sub-districts and serves a population of nearly 55,000. These facilities include one (1) hospital, three (3) health centres, and eleven (11) CHPS facilities.

A detailed list of facility locations and their types is presented in Table 21, while Table 22 provides a situational analysis of the CHPS zones in the district, highlighting infrastructure availability, staffing levels, equipment, and community engagement.

Table 21: Types and Number of Public Health Facilities in the district.

Type of Facility	No.	Locations
District Hospital	1	Adukrom
Health Centers	3	Abiriw/ Adukrom /Okrakwadjo
CHPs	11	Akuni, Abonse, Apiredi, Asenema, Amanfro, Twumguaso, Nanabanin, Akyeremanteng, Baware.
Total	15	

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

Table 22: CHPS situational analysis

Description	No.
Population covered by CHPS	45,274
No. of health communities served by CHPS Zones	216
Demarcated CHPS zones	21
No. of functional CHPS zones	21
No. of CHPS zones with facilities	11
No. of CHPS zone with Complete CHPS compounds (including staff Accommodation)	7
No. of CHPS zones with temporary compounds	1 (Awukugua CHPS)
No Of CHPS zones with some basic equipment	11
No of CHPS zones with Active CHMCs	21
No. of trained CHOs	45
No. of staff working in CHPS zones	69
No. of Active Community Health Volunteer (CHVs)	30
No. of CHPS zones connected to national Grid	11
No. of CHPS zones with portable water	10

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024

2.2.4.2.2 Staff Quarters

Staff accommodation exists at several health facilities in the form of single rooms, chamber and halls, and self-contained units. Three (3) CHPS zones lack staff accommodation, limiting service availability, particularly, at night for critical services such as deliveries.

Table 22: summarizes the availability and condition of staff quarters across facilities.

Table 23: Health Staff Quarters

S/N	Facility	No. Quarters	No. of rooms	Condition
1.	Adukrom	12 (includes 2 bungalows	32	Needs major renovation
2.	Okrakwadjo	9 (includes 1 bungalow)	16	Needs major renovation
3.	Abiriw	5	6	Minor renovation
4.	Aseseeso	1	5	Good
5.	Baware	1	3	Good
6.	Asenema	1	2	Needs renovation
7.	Nanabaynin	1	3	Needs major renovation
8.	Twumguaso	1	2	Needs renovation
9.	Akuni	1	3	Needs renovation
10.	Akyremateng	1	2	Needs renovation
11.	Apirede	0	0	Under construction
12.	Amanfro	0	0	No accommodation
13.	Abonse	0	0	No accommodation

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

2.2.4.2.3 Human Resource

The Okere District Health Directorate has a total staff strength of **190**, with nurses forming the largest proportion (approximately **67%** of the workforce). Staffing spans across clinical, public health, administrative, and support roles.

The district's current **staff-to-population ratios** (based on an estimated population of 55,000) are as follows:

- Doctor-to-population ratio-1:55,000
- Nurse-to-population ratio-1:454

- Physician Assistant-to-population ratio- 1:11,000
- Midwife-to-population ratio-1:2,037

The district has a fair distribution of nurses and midwives across health facilities; however, a limited number of doctors and physician assistants continues to place pressure on referral and emergency care systems.

A summary of category of health staff by numbers is provided in Table 24.

Table 24: Category of health staff

SN	Category of health staff	Total Number
1	DDHS	1
2	Medical Superintendent	1
3	Administrative Manager	2
4	Health Service Administrator	1
5	Human Resource Manager	1
6	Pharmacist	1
7	Accountant	5
8	Finance Officer	1
9	Public Health Nursing Officer	6
10	Public Health Officer	2
11	Technical Officer (All Categories)	6
12	Field Technician	3
13	Dispensing Assistant	1
14	Midwives	27
15	Physician Assistant	5
16	Registered Nurses (All Categories)	25
17	Community Health Nurse	56
18	Enrolled Nurse	40
19	Auditor	1
20	Driver	2
21	Hospital Orderly	1

SN	Category of health staff	Total Number
22	Labourer	1
23	Supply Manager	1
	Total	90

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

2.2.4.2.4 Health Services Provision

The following are types of health services rendered at the various health facilities in the district as summarized in table 25.

Table 25: Types of health services rendered in Health Centre and CHPs compounds.

S/N	Health Services provided	S/N	Health Services provided
1	Curative (OPD) service	8	Mental health services
2	Inpatient Services	9	Health promotion services
3	ANC Services	10	Surveillance, disease control & Preventive services
4	Delivery services	11	Nutritional Counseling & Rehabilitation services
5	Post Natal Service	12	Adolescent Health services
6	Child welfare clinics	13	HIV/AIDS
7	Family Planning services	12	

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

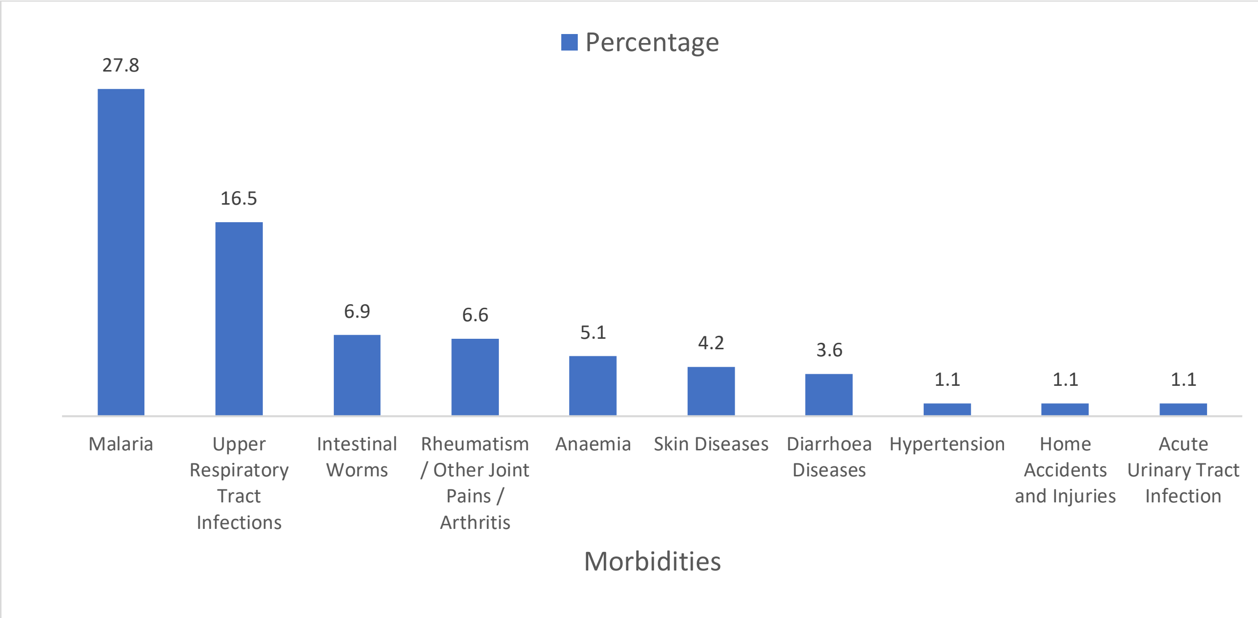
2.2.4.2.5 Morbidity / Disease Profile

With the top Ten causes of morbidity or morbidity cases in Okere District for 2024. Malaria remains the leading cause, accounting for approximately 28% of all Outpatient Department (OPD) attendance. This is followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTIs), contributing 16.5%. While hypertension, acute urinary tract infections, and home accidents each contributed around 1.1%, their overall burden is lower compared to the more frequently reported illnesses.

Other significant conditions include skin diseases, musculoskeletal disorders, and digestive system diseases, which together represent a considerable share of the OPD burden.

The trend reflects a persistent burden of communicable diseases, with a gradual rise in non-communicable and chronic conditions.

Figure 15: Top Ten morbidity cases in Okere District for 2024.



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Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

2.2.4.2.6 Key out Patient Indicators

The total OPD attendance increased by 18.9% over the period, with OPD per capita rising from 0.73 to 0.86, indicating improved access and service utilization. However, NHIS coverage declined gradually; from 89.6% in 2023 to 85.7% in 2024, pointing to possible challenges in membership renewals or outreach. Table 26 summarizes outpatient service utilization trends in Okere District from 2022 to 2024.

Table 26: Trends in OPD Attendance, OPD Per Capita, and NHIS Coverage (2023–2024)

Indicator	2022 as baseline	2023	2024
Total OPD attendance	38695	44009	46082
OPD per Capita	0.73	0.82	0.86
NHIS Insured	89.6	87.1	85.7

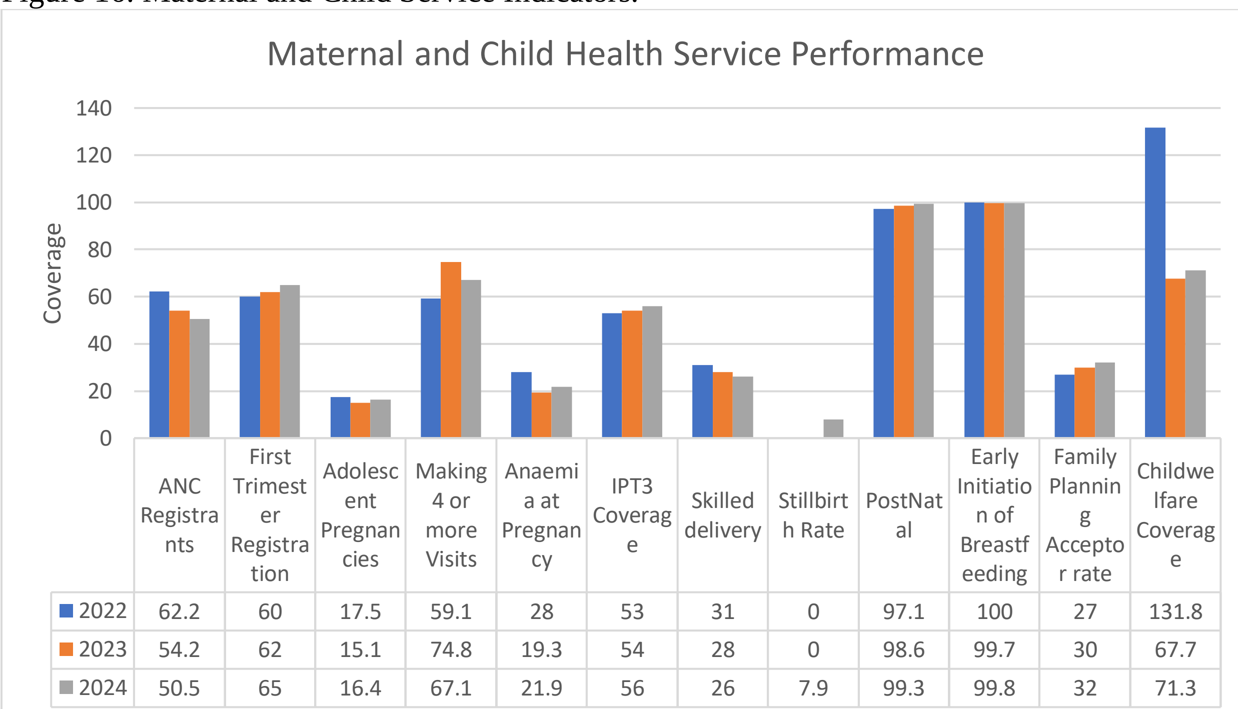
Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

2.2.4.2.7 Access to Maternal and Child Health Services

Between 2022 and 2024, the district experienced a decline in ANC registration from 62.2% to 50.5%, and skilled delivery coverage dropped to 26%. Despite these challenges, over 60% of pregnant women-initiated ANC in the first trimester, and adolescents consistently made up 16 -17% of ANC registrants.

Notably, anaemia in pregnancy reduced significantly, and postnatal care within 48 hours improved from 97.1% to 99.3% over the same period. Family planning acceptor rates recorded a modest increase, while early initiation of breast feeding remained high at 99.8% in 2024.

Figure 16: Maternal and Child Service Indicators.



	ANC Registrants	First Trimester Registration	Adolescent Pregnancies	Making 4 or more Visits	Anaemia at Pregnancy	IPT3 Coverage	Skilled delivery	Stillbirth Rate	PostNatal	Early Initiation of Breastfeeding	Family Planning Acceptor rate	Childwelfare Coverage
2022	62.2	60	17.5	59.1	28	53	31	0	97.1	100	27	131.8
2023	54.2	62	15.1	74.8	19.3	54	28	0	98.6	99.7	30	67.7
2024	50.5	65	16.4	67.1	21.9	56	26	7.9	99.3	99.8	32	71.3

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

The National Health Insurance Scheme has enabled most citizens, especially the vulnerable such as expectant mothers and the aged to access basic or primary healthcare. The table below shows Number of people using NHIS to assess healthcare services in facilities within the district.

OPD insurance status of clients

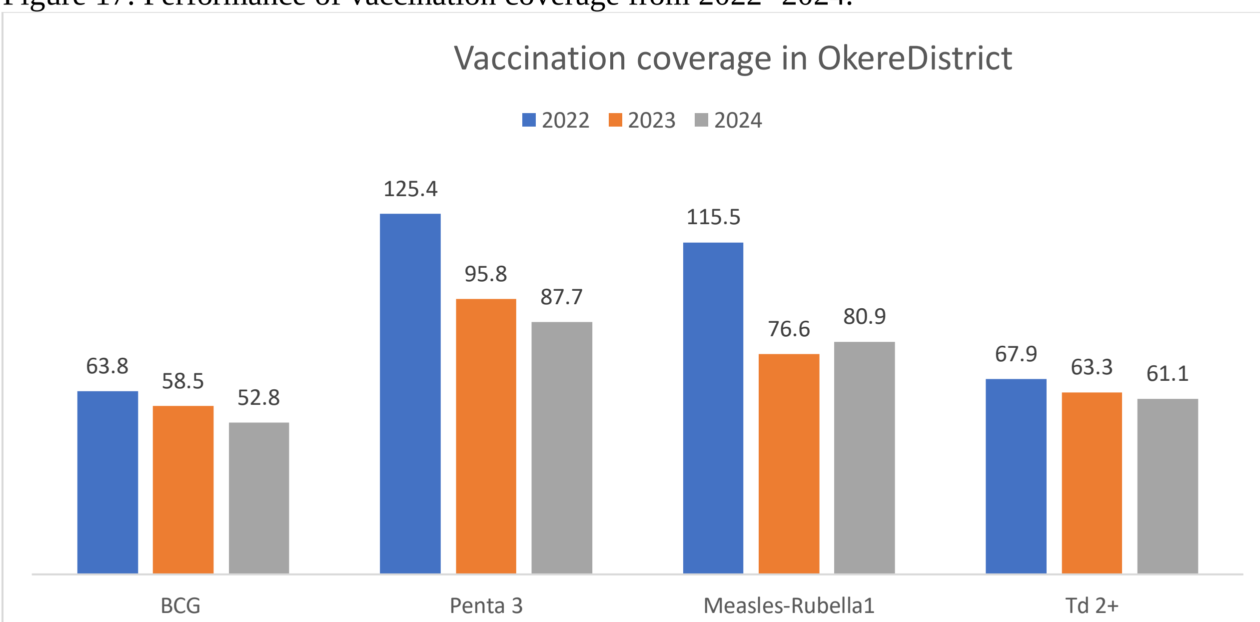
Indicator	2022	2023	2024
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Total OPD Attendance - New Insured	15,163 (39.2%)	15,759 (35.8%)	15,681(34.1%)
Total OPD Attendance - New Non-Insured	3,015 (7.8)	3,977(9.0%)	4,348 (9.4%)
Total OPD Attendance - Old Insured	19,486 (50.4%)	22,559 (51.3%)	23,788 (51.6%)
Total OPD Attendance - Old Non-Insured	1,031(2.7%)	1,714 (3.9%)	2,265 (4.9)
Total OPD attendance	38,695	44,009	46,082

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

2.2.4.2 8 Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

The EPI aims to reduce illness and death from vaccine-preventable diseases by targeting children under five and women of reproductive age. From 2022 to 2024, coverage for key antigens declined. BCG coverage dropped from 63.8% to 52.8%, mainly due to the referral of maternal and child cases outside the district before the new hospital became operational. Penta 3 and Measles-Rubella coverage also declined from 125.4% to 87.7% and 115.5% to 80.9%, respectively, due to vaccine shortages and data corrections. TD2+ coverage declined slightly from 63.3% to 61.1%.

Figure 17: Performance of vaccination coverage from 2022 -2024.



Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

2.2.4.2.9 Emergency Health Delivery

There is a functional National Ambulance service with a fully equipped ambulance vehicle and adequate paramedics in the district, situated at Adukrom. This emergency health system has efficiently improved on health delivery and saved lives.

2.2.4.2.10 Major Achievements

- Successful commissioning and operationalization of the Okere District Hospital in 2025, enhancing referral services across the district.
- Designation of Adukrom and Okrakwadjo Health Centres as Model Health Centres under the National Network of Practice Strategy.
- Significant improvement in postnatal care coverage, increasing from 97.1% in 2022 to 99.3% in 2024.
- Notable reduction in anemia among pregnant women by 9% between 2023 and 2024.
- Sustained top-tier district performance: ranked **3rd out of 33 districts** in the Eastern Regional Health Performance Review in both **2023 and 2024**, maintaining this position after moving up from **26th in 2022** - the only district to retain its high ranking consecutively.
- Recognized for excellence in EPI implementation and community health outreach during regional health sector reviews.

2.2.4.2.11 Summary of key challenges and recommendations in health delivery

SN	Challenge	Recommendation
1	Dilapidated staff quarters and inadequate CHPS infrastructure	Renovate existing staff quarters through district budget allocations and stakeholder support; ensure all new CHPS compounds include staff accommodation.
2	Inadequate staffing, especially doctors, midwives, and physician assistants	Advocate for additional staff postings; provide incentives such as housing and allowances to improve retention in rural areas.
3	Limited transport for outreach and supervision	Procure more 4x4 vehicles and motorbikes to improve access to remote communities and facilitate effective service delivery.
4	Low ANC registration and skilled delivery coverage	Strengthen health education, engage community structures, and ensure early tracking of pregnant women through CHVs and CHOs.

SN	Challenge	Recommendation
5	Declining immunization coverage (e.g., BCG, Penta, Measles-Rubella)	Improve vaccine forecasting and distribution; conduct regular data validation and strengthen cold chain maintenance.
6	Decline in NHIS coverage	Intensify NHIS education and organize periodic community-based renewal/ enrollment drives.
7	Poor data quality and inconsistent documentation	Build capacity of frontline staff in data management; institutionalize regular data audits and feedback sessions.
8	Weak referral support from lower-level facilities	Equip CHPS zones with basic emergency supplies and ensure reliable access to ambulance and community transport systems.

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

2.2.4.2.12 Health Service delivery Partners

The Okere District Health Directorate collaborates with various partners and stakeholders to enhance health service delivery. The table below shows a summary of key partners and their areas of support.

Table 27: Summary of key partners and their areas of support

SN	Partner	Area of Support
1	Regional Health Directorate	Provision of logistics, technical and financial support
2	Okere District Assembly	Vehicle support for transporting EPI logistics; provision of venue for meetings among others
3	Communities/ Chiefs/ Health Committees	Philanthropical activities such as renovation of facilities, donation of medical equipment and logistics, community mobilization for health
4	District Directorate, Ghana Education Service	Collaboration for school health services and other in-school activities
5	Senior High/ Technical/ Vocational Schools	Vehicle support for vaccination campaigns
6	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)	Vehicle support for vaccination campaigns
7	Abiriw Presbyterian	Vehicle support for vaccination campaigns
8	Religious Leaders	Social mobilization for vaccination campaigns
9	WATER	Provision of water and sanitation facilities; community sensitization on skin NTDs
10	Rural Watch	Capacity building for health staff on NTDs; motivation of community surveillance volunteers
11	Radio Mountains	Airtime for public health education

SN	Partner	Area of Support
12	Hunger Project Ghana	Construction of EPI centre; donation of computers; social mobilization support

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

2.2.4.2.13 Adolescent Pregnancies

Adolescent pregnancy coverage fluctuated from 17.5% to 16.4% between 2022 and 2024, with improvements in health, education, and contraceptive awareness reducing rates. Stockouts of family planning commodities in 2024 may have increased coverage.

Table 28: Proportion of Adolescents among ANC registrants

Period	2022		2023		2024	
Facility	Number	Cov (%)	Number	Cov (%)	Number	Cov (%)
Abiriw	63	14.9	49	12.5	53	14.6
Adukrom	58	16	56	16.5	43	15.9
Okrakwadjo	109	20.6	71	16.2	81	17.8
Okere	230	17.5	176	15.1	177	16.4

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

2.2.4.2.14 Community Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Units

The Community Based Health Planning and Services strategy is a breakthrough in enhancing community involvement and ownership of primary health care interventions towards achieving universal health coverage. The primary focus of CHPS is to bring health services close to communities.

Table 28: District CHPS Status

YEAR	2022	2023	2024
Population Covered by CHPS	43,061	42,116	43,224
Number of Communities Served by CHP Zones	100	100	100
Demarcated CHP Zones	21	21	21
No. of Functional CHP Zones	21	21	21
No of Permanent Compounds	10	10	10
No. of Temporary Compounds	0	1	1
No. of CHPS Compound Under Construction	1	1	2
No. CHPS zones without compounds	10	9	8
No. of CHPS Compounds Without Accommodation	3	4	4

YEAR	2022	2023	2024
No of CHP Zones With (Basic) Equipment	10	11	11
Number of Trained Community Health Officers (CHOs)	6	29	43
Staff Working in CHPS Zones	41	69	67
No. of Active Community Health Volunteer (CHV)	44	30	30

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

2.2.4.2.15 Capacity building for CHPS

The district health directorate organized Community Health officers (CHOs) training for forty- three (43) health staff of all cadres in June 2023 and February 2025 to equip participants with the requisite tools, knowledge and skills to provide efficient and effective health service delivery to the populace.

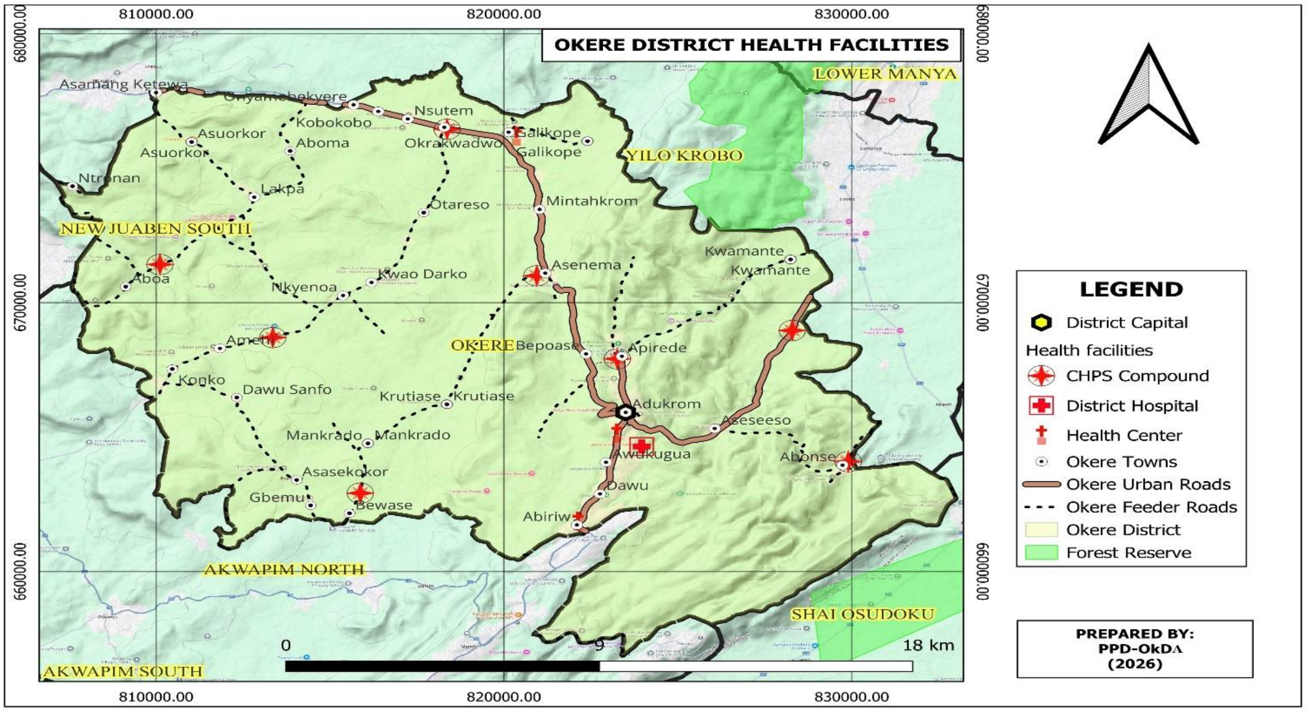
Table 29 shows the priority diseases recorded in the district for the period of 2024, indicating the district's activities in disease surveillance and reporting.

Table 29: Disease Surveillance in the District for 2024.

Sub-districts	AFP	Measles	Yellow Fever	COVID-19 Cases	AEFIs	Maternal death
Abiriw	0	0	1	0	8	0
Adukrom	0	1	0	0	26	0
Okrakwadjo	1	2	2	0	7	0
TOTAL	1	3	3	0	41	0

Source: Okere District Health Directorate, 2024.

Figure 18: Health Facilities Map of Okere District.



Source: OkDA-PPD, 2026.

2.2.5 Social and children protection

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development closely working with key stakeholders has achieved a couple of successes which continue to promote the integration of the marginalized or disadvantaged, the socially vulnerable and excluded into mainstream socio-economic development of the district. The following are some of the successes chalked.

2.2.5.1 Registration of the vulnerable on National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

For the period of 2022 to 2024, a total of 7,738 PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries have benefited from the free registration and renewal onto the NHIS. Details of breakdown as found in Table 30.

Table 30: Registration and renewal NHIS for the vulnerable

SN	YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL NUMBER
1	2022	151	299	450
2	2023	940	916	1,856
3	2024	2,231	3,201	5,432
	TOTAL	3,322	4,416	7,738

Source: OkDA - DSW&CD, 2025.

2.2.5.2 Social and Child Protection

From the year 2022 to 2024, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development (DSW&CD) with support from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) undertook a series of social and child protection activities in schools and communities throughout the district. A total of 5,513 people from 40 communities have benefited from the UNICEF sensitization interventions on topical issues such as menstrual hygiene, adolescent protection and adolescent sexual reproductive health, Child rights and responsibilities, online safety using child protection flashcards among others.

It has also helped to marginally reduce issues of multi-dimensional poverty and vulnerability with strong focus on promoting linkages between health, child protection, sexual and gender-based violence and social protection services. Table 31 gives number of beneficiaries from 2022 to 2024.

Table 31: Beneficiaries of UNICEF programme.

Year	Boys	Girls	Adult Males	Adult Females	Total No.	Communities reached
2022	43	32	70	95	240	4
2023	451	545	223	382	1,601	15
2024	893	1,035	765	979	3,672	21
Total	1,387	1,612	1,058	1,456	5,513	40

Source: OkDA - DSW&CD, 2025.

2.2.5.3 Aged Care

Persons 60 years and above constitute 12.4% (5,449) of the population. To enable the elderly access basic universal healthcare, the DSW&CD facilitated the registration and renewal of the NHIS cards for some aged in the district. The Department, in collaboration with Soft Heart Elderly Care Foundation, a Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), provided assistive devices and other personal wares such as wheel chairs, clutches and adult diapers towards the care and support of 125 elderly in the district. Despite some vulnerable aged soliciting for various kinds of support or interventions from the District Assembly to improve their wellbeing, especially, in the area of health, provision of assistive devices etc. there is not any deliberate and comprehensive plan for the ages being executed by the District Assembly.

2.2.5.4 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Payment.

Twenty-eight (28) communities are on the LEAP Programme with a total of 556 beneficiaries' households. All cycle of payment for the period was successful and the funds helped to improve their domestic care, up keep and livelihood.

2.2.5.5 Persons With Disabilities (PWD)

Presently, there are 490 registered PWDs (210 male, 280 Female). Interventions for these registered PWDs are in the area of Health, Education and improving the economic livelihood (enhancing their businesses). The district in the year 2022, 2023 and 2024 have supported 1,104 PWDs (422 males and 682 females). Table 31 shows items distributed to beneficiaries to support and improve their livelihood.

Table 32: Items distributed to beneficiaries to support and improve their livelihood

SN	Items distributed to PWDs	2022	2023	2024	Total
1	Freezer	7	10	8	25
2	Cash support	2	14	20	36
3	Sewing Machine	5	-	3	8
4	Container	-	-	3	3
5	Wheelchair	-	20	-	20
6	Health support	-	2	4	6
7	Educational support	-	3	3	6
8	Wilding machine and air compressor	-	2	-	2
9	Hair dryer	3	-	4	7
10	Fufu machine	-	-	1	1
	TOTAL	17	51	46	114

Source: OkDA - DSW&CD, 2025.

Table 33: Number of beneficiaries of Capacity building training.

Year	Training	Total No.	Male	Female
2022	Mushroom Production	422	189	233
2023	Bead making	240	86	154
2024	Soap making and Snail farming	328	98	230
	Total =	990	373	617

Source: OkDA - DSW&CD, 2025.

2.2.5.6 Okere District Empowerment Fund (OKDEF) Programme

The Okere District Assembly in its efforts to reduce growing Youth unemployment, created OKDEF to equip citizens, especially the youth with the acquisition of the right employable skills aimed at job creation, reduce Youth unemployment and boost local economic development with the ultimate aim of economic growth and productivity. Presently, a total of 349 youth (40 Males and 309 Females) has undergone various apprenticeship training programmes, graduated and have been set up by the District Assembly to render services in their area of skill set or trade.

It is estimated that 30.9% (17,068) of the population of the district are within the 0-14 age group and 12.4% (5,449) being 60 years and older. This means about 43% of the entire population relatively depends on the rest of 56.7% of the economically active population. Some of these children are vulnerable because of the high birth rate and inadequate parental control and responsiveness. Cases of children abandonment and abuse, defilement, paternity, juveniles in conflict with the law, teenage pregnancy and child delinquency are the issues most often reported. The Department organizes programmes such as community sensitization on social welfare issues, home visits, provision of educational and medical support to orphans and vulnerable children, enrich rural life through literacy and adult education classes; supervision of juveniles to serve their sentences among others to address these problems.

It is also estimated that about 45% of the economically active population in the district are not gainfully employed. This population is considered to be vulnerable because of their inability to live a decent life. The District Assembly is therefore putting up strategies for jobs creation in the areas of agriculture, agri-businesses, industrialization (both large- and small-scale industries), aqua-culture, tourism, and the provision of skills training under the "Okere District Empowerment Fund" (OkDEF) among others to bridge the unemployment gap, in effect creating a self-sustaining resilient local economy.

2.2.6 Nutrition

The district undertook the following programmes to promote good nutrition for its citizens, especially the vulnerable.

To enhance the nutritional status of farmers and their families, the Department of Agriculture undertook a series of training on food Nutrition Enhancement and Fortification where a total of 258 (79 males and 179 females) benefited.

A total of 71% (70.58%) of all primary schools in the district are benefiting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme, the District Education Directorate in collaboration with the District Assembly and Health Directorate conducted adequate supervision and monitoring of the programme to ensure its objective of providing at least one hot meal a day to help improve the nutritional status of leaners especially in poor communities, improve on their attendance and retention in school, boosting the production of locally grown or domestic food among others.

The District Health Directorate implemented programmes such as promotion of antenatal and post-natal care for women and children, exclusive breastfeeding, administration of key Vitamins supplements to targeted population (such as under five children, expectant mothers etc.) comprehensive nutrition education in health facilities and communities.

In 2024, the District Health Directorate recorded, the exclusive breastfeeding rates in months three remained high at 100%. Vitamin A supplementation coverage stood at 94.4% as at end of 2024.

The percentage of mothers initiating breastfeeding within 30 minutes post-delivery slightly increased from 99.7% in 2023 to 99.8% in 2024

The percentage of mothers initiating breastfeeding within 30 minutes post-delivery slightly increased from 99.7% in 2023 to 99.8% in 2024.

The district intensified administering of iron and folate supplementation in health facilities, Communities and in schools, nutrition education, malaria prevention to improve Antenatal care among pregnant women's health and exclusive breastfeeding education and monitoring among baby mothers. With an average of 97% coverage between 2022-2024, all Ante-Nata Care (ANC) registrants were screened for Anaemia during their visits to health facilities. Timely introduction of complementary feeding recorded 99.9% whiles anaemia in pregnant women at 36 weeks and vitamin A recorded 21.3% and 94.4% respectively. There was intensive screening for malnutrition during school health and home visits by health workers and this has enhanced the nutritional status of school children.

To prevent anaemia among adolescent girls, “The Girls’ Iron Folate Supplementation (GIFTS)” Programme was successfully implemented through schools, health facilities and other channels as IFA tablets were distributed to both in school and out of school adolescent girls.

Girls' Iron Folate Supplementation (GIFTS)

YEAR	2022	2023	2024
Total number of adolescent girls registered for GIFTS (old + new)	10292	8093	4564
New registrant	1195	508	126 (2.8%)
Number of girls screened for anaemia	1123	508	126 (100%)
Number of adolescent girls anaemic	0	5	0
Total Number of adolescent girls given IFA	5338	889	118 (2.5%)
Number of adolescent girls exited	616	694	439 (9.6%)

OkDA- GHS, 2025.

2.2.7 Water and sanitation

2.2.7.1 Sanitation

2.2.7.1.1 Waste management

To ensure a clean and healthy environment to prevent the spread of communicable diseases in the district, the assembly has put in the following pragmatic steps to achieve its objectives.

It is estimated that each household generates about 15kg solid and liquid wastes per day. Though the average household refuse generation is moderate, not all of these are collected and transported to the final disposal sites. Zoomlion Ghana limited is the only Waste Management Company operating in the district. Currently, Okere District assembly is managing its own land-fill site at Amanfro.

With regards to sanitation management, majority of households dump their waste in either skip container bins or communal dump site. The district has 12 communal dumping skip containers most of which are located on the uphill communities namely Abiriw, Dawu, Awukugua, Quarters, Adutec however, some of the containers are also found in downhill communities such as Asenema, Asesseeso, Apirede, Asenema, Mile 14 and Amanfro.

Nine open communal dumping sites are found in some of the downhill communities, these sites are constantly monitored by the District Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit to ensure its proper management. Aimed at promoting Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), the District Assembly has instituted household refuse collection programme in its main towns of Abiriw, Dawu, Awukugua, Adukrom and Apirede, though not all households are on the project. Presently, a total of nnn bins are collected and emptied every five days form beneficiary households by Zoomlion Company Limited for a fee of GHs85.00 per month. Though this project is faced with challenges such as delayed emptying of waste and inability to pay the fees by some clients, the project has immensely improved domestic solid waste management in these major towns.

The district, through its special sanitation initiative dubbed, "Clean Okere Project" has sponsored 13 qualified citizens from various communities who have undergone training from the Ho School of Hygiene and are currently serving in various communities to improve sanitation in the district.

The district, in the quest of making the communities open defecation free, ensures that any new development application (especially domestic building) has a toilet facility as a compulsory component of the building plan. Also, the District has committed itself in the following activities: construction of 20 Number household's toilet facilities at Kobokobo, educated, sensitized and encouraged households to construct toilet facilities, constructed institutional latrines, and in collaboration with an NGO called WATER, built 15 household toilet facilities for Meta community. The District effectively collaborated with other Development Partners such as Plan International- Ghana to undertake the RWASH in six selected communities (Asuokor, Nsutam, Baware, Twumguaso, Okrakwadwo and Otareso) and WASH Project by The Hunger Project (THP) Ghana in Otareso, Baware, Mankrado, Abenawia, Asaasekorkor and Atwetwede communities.

Presently, about 70% of our major communities are Open Defecation Free (ODF).

Table 34: Types of household toilet facilities in the district.

DISTRICT	2024 HOUSEHOLD TOILET FACILITY DATA FOR OKERE DISTRICT						
	No. of W/C	No. of KVIP	No. of VIP	No. of Bio-fill	No. of Pour Flush	No. of ENVIRO-LOO	No. of Pit Latrine	Total No. of Household Latrines
HOUSEHOLD	3780	1345	2454	2567	1028	0	897	12,071
POPULATION 53,496								

2.2.7.2 Water security

Settlement in the District is basically made up of up-hill and down-hill communities. On the up-hill communities, pipe-borne water is the major source of potable water used in most of the communities, supplied by Ghana Water Company with their Office at Amanokrom-Akuapem followed by Mechanized bore-holes, manual and few of the populace depends on streams. With the down-hill communities, mechanized and manual bore-holes serve as the major source of potable water, however, few communities (hamlets) depend on hand-dug wells, ponds and streams.

According to the Ghana Statistical Services (2021 PHC), about 13, 277 households have access to improved sources of drinking water, whereas 1,740 households (11.6%) have access to unimproved sources of drinking water.

Some challenges of accessing water in the district,

1. Due to the undulating nature on the ridge, it sometimes leads to low pressure, hence, citizens are unable to receive regular supply of potable water from Ghana Water limited.
2. Most of the main distribution lines are outmoded; therefore, leads to related problems such as frequent pipe burst and water contamination etc.
3. With mechanized and manual bore-holes, some of the challenges are broken down parts, high iron content in the water, and non-functioning of some WATSAN Committee in the district.
4. With natural water bodies, longer distance covered before accessing water, contamination of these water bodies, seasonal or intermittent dryness of the water bodies.

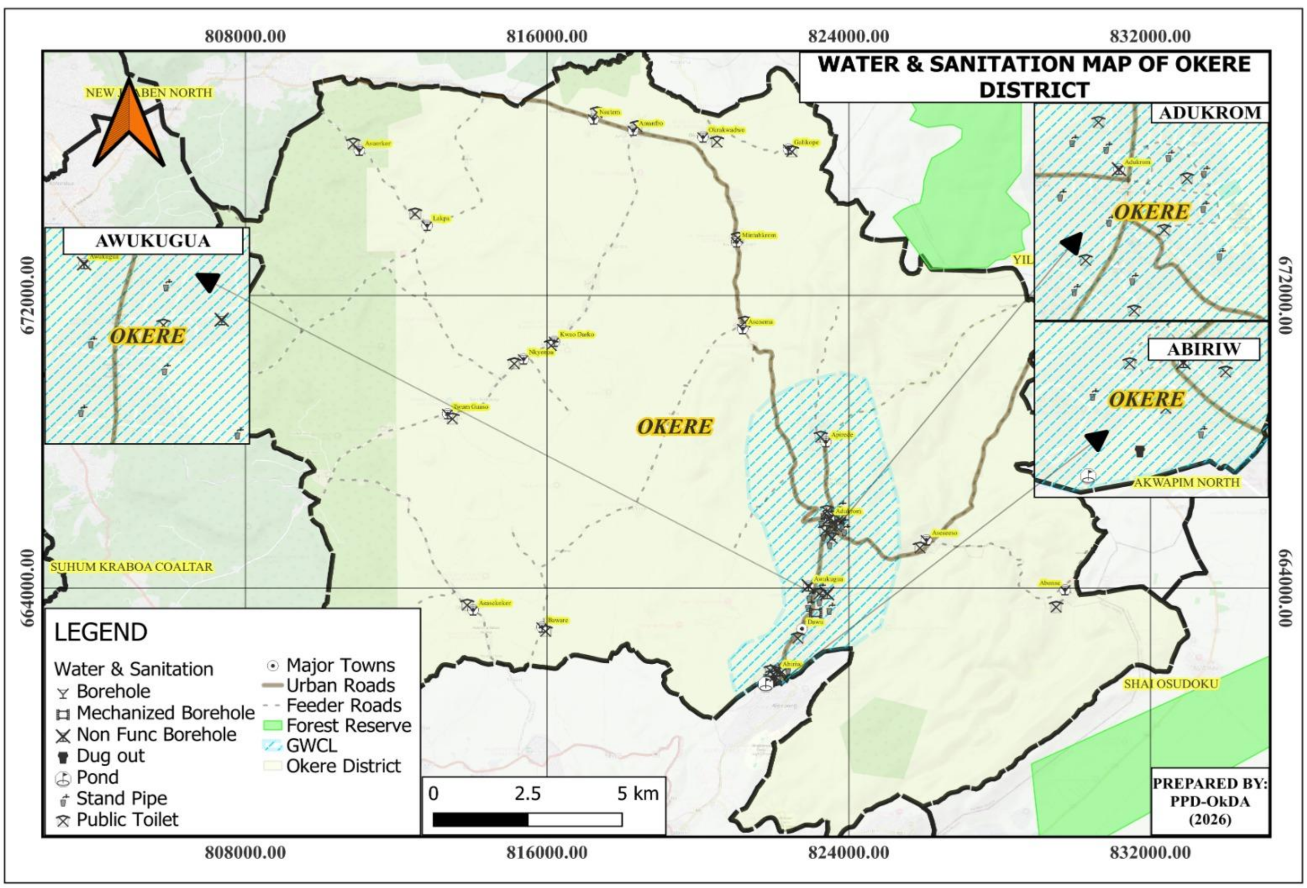
Table 35: Main sources of drinking water of households in occupied dwelling units

Main source of drinking water	No. of households in occupied dwelling units
Total	15017
Improved water sources	13277
Public tap/Stand pipe	2364
Borehole/Tube well	2786
Protected spring	0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	1533
Rain water	267
Protected well	146
Bottled water	100
Sachet water	4251
Pipe-borne outside dwelling but in neighbour’s house/ compound	1219
Pipe-borne outside dwelling but on compound	611

Main source of drinking water	No. of households in occupied dwelling units
Unimproved water sources	1740
River/Stream	1607
Unprotected well	25
Unprotected spring	13
Tanker supplied/Vendor provided	33
Other	3
Dugout /Pond/ Lake/ Dam/ Canal	59

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC – OkDA

Figure 19: Water and Sanitation Map of Okere District



Source: OkDA-PPD, 2026

2.2.8 Gender Dynamics

The gender composition in Okere District is nearly balanced, with women slightly outnumbering men. The population is predominantly of working age, indicating a strong potential labour force. However, political and traditional leadership structures remain largely male-dominated, resulting in limited representation of women in decision-making roles.

Encouragingly, the district is witnessing gradual progress through development initiatives and policy interventions aimed at promoting gender equity and empowering women. Despite their critical contributions to agriculture, household management, and community development, women in Okere continue to face systemic challenges. These include restricted access to resources, limited influence in governance, and fewer opportunities for education and formal employment.

2.2.9 Migration

2.2.9.1 Migration (Emigration and Immigration).

The Okere district has a total of 39,142 migrants, out of this number (1, 7.32) were born in other localities in the Eastern Region and 82.68 percent were born in another region in Ghana. The largest number of migrants from other regions to the district is from Greater Accra Region (1835) followed by Volta Region (1086), Ashanti Region (660). The proximity of Greater Accra and Volta regions to the district may explain why larger numbers of people moved from those regions to the district. The lowest number of migrants (52) moved from the Upper West Region. In the District, there are settler farmers who come from other parts of the region as well as outside the region. The Krobo form the majority of these immigrants, followed by the Ewes and Ga-Adangbes. The cattle herdsmen most of whom are the Fulani tribe migrate seasonally into the district with their herds. The presence of the Fulani cattle herdsmen and their herds has security implications in the district. The animals drastically destroy farms and pollute water bodies which lead to conflicts between the parties.

2.2.10: Environment

2.2.10.1 Human settlement (built environment)

In the uphill communities and along the major roads, most of the settlements are linear. However, in the downhill communities, the settlements are nucleated in nature. Per the 2021 PHC, the district has 46 localities (constituting towns and village settlements). and seven (7) Town and Area Councils, namely (Adukrom, Aseseeso, Apirede, Onyamebekyere, Okrakwadwo, Asenema, and Abiriw) are evenly distributed across the district to serve as service centres to these communities.

2.2.10.1.1 Hierarchy of settlements

Table 36 describes the population of the top 20 settlements in the district based on the population size, the number and level of services available.

Table 36: Population of the First 20 Settlements in the District as Projected for plan the period.

SN	LOCALITY	(BASE YEAR) Per 2021 PHC	Population as projected from 2025 to 2029				
			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1.	Adukrom	10599	13669	13804	13954	14105	14257
2.	Abiriw	4394	5667	5723	5785	5847	5910
3.	Awukugua	3851	4967	5015	5070	5125	5180
4.	Apirede	3235	4172	4213	4259	4305	4351
5.	Dawu	3003	3873	3911	3954	3996	4039
6.	OkraKwadwo	1886	2432	2456	2483	2510	2537
7.	Asenema	1703	2196	2218	2242	2266	2291
8.	Amanfrom	1575	2031	2051	2074	2096	2119
9.	Galikope	1533	1977	1997	2018	2040	2062
10.	Aseseeso	1309	1688	1705	1723	1742	1761
11	Mile14 (Mintakrom)	1217	1570	1585	1602	1620	1637
12	Nsutam	1211	1562	1577	1594	1612	1629
13	Asasekokor	994	1282	1295	1309	1323	1337
14	Kwao Darko	918	1184	1196	1209	1222	1235
15	Nyenoa (Nkyendua)	876	1130	1141	1153	1166	1178
16	Bawari	775	1000	1009	1020	1031	1042
17	Twum Guaso	763	984	994	1005	1015	1026
18	Asuorkor(Asukawkaw)	751	969	978	989	999	1010
19	Abonse	684	882	891	901	910	920
20	Lakpa	680	877	886	895	905	915

Source- OkDA Statistic Dept. 2025

2.2.10.1.2 Projected Population for planned period 2026- 2029.

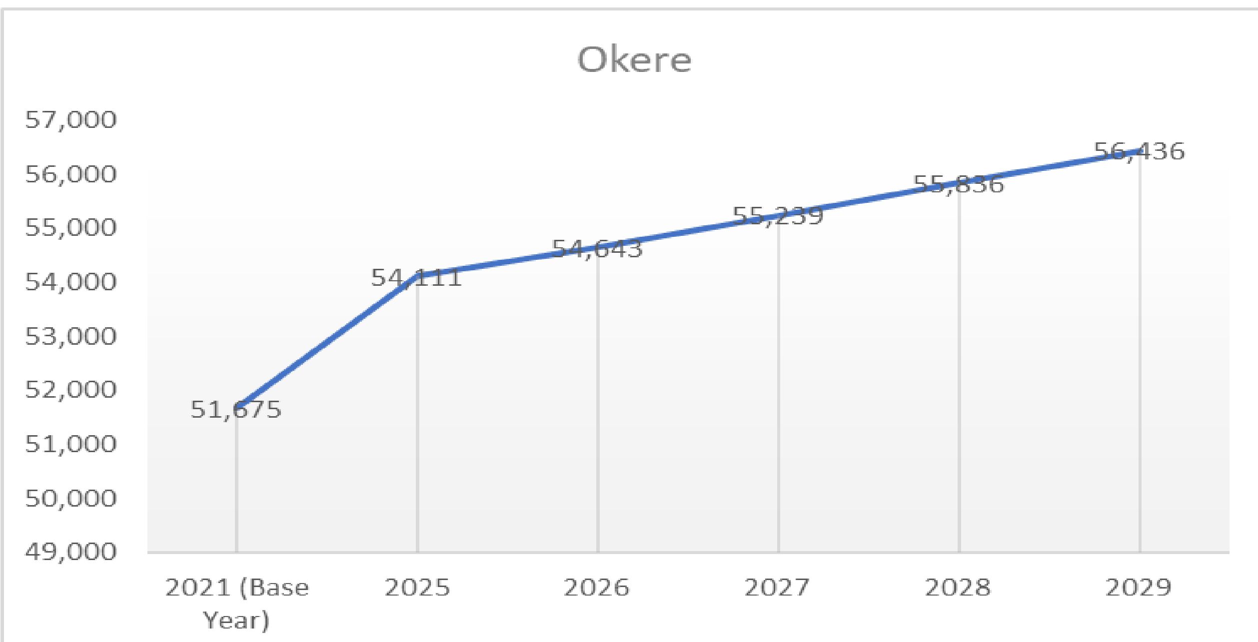
From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, it was established that the population of the district was growing at a rate of 1.0%. Based on this, projections were made for the 2025- 2029 plan period with 2025 as the base year. Table 37: shows the projected population for the district from 2024 – 2029.

Table 37: Projected District Population for the planned period (from 2024–2029).

District	**(Base Year)**	**Years**					
Okere	**2021**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
	51,675	53,496	54,111	54,643	55,239	55,836	56,436

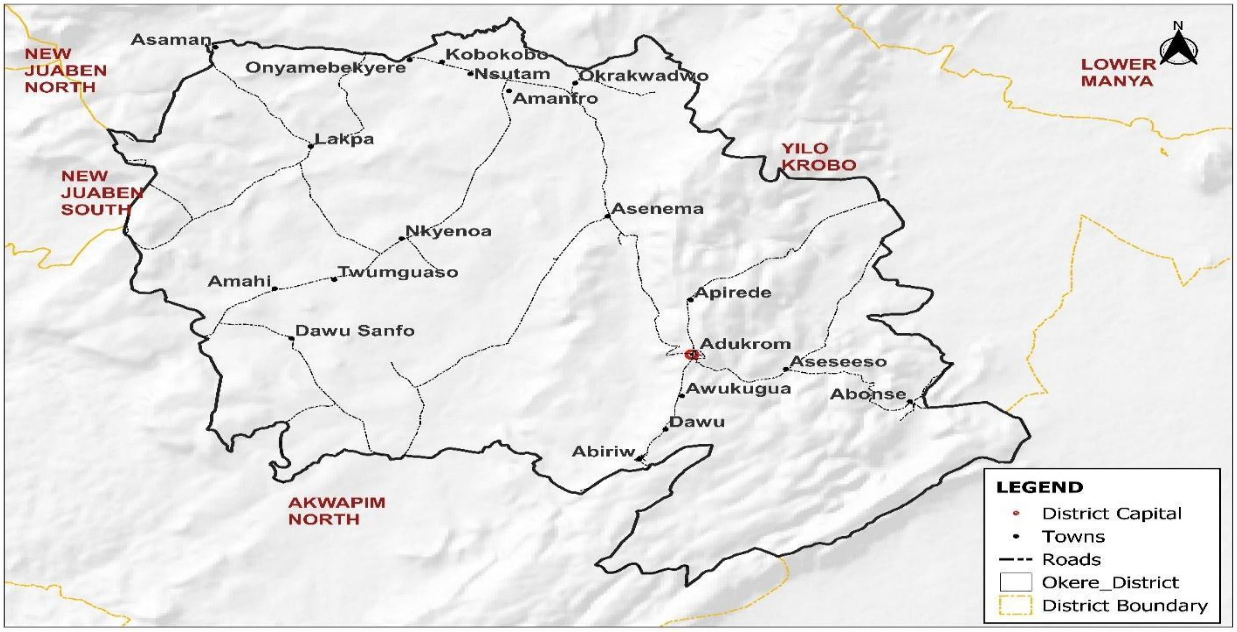
Source: OkDA Statistic Dept. 2025

Figure 20: Projected Population (2025 -2029) of Okere District



Source- OkDA Statistic Dept. 2025

Figure 21: First twenty (20) major communities in Okere District



Source: OkDA-PPD, 2026.

2.2.10.1.3 Spatial Distribution and Access to Essential Services

The district is made up of both Peri-urban and rural settlements that are linked by roads such as highways, urban roads, linkroads and feeder roads. The Peri-urban areas are Abiriw, Dawu, Awukugua, Adukrom, Apirede, Aseseeso and Abonse. Some rural areas are fast developing into Peri-urban settlements. Some are however sparsely populated and have inadequate access to socio-economic facilities and services to enhance their basic conditions of living.

2.2.10.1.4 Roads

The road infrastructure in the district is very good and well networked with its major roads tarred. The district has 36.10 km of trunk roads, 220.73 km of urban roads and 25 km Feeder roads respectively. The trunk roads are from Nkurakan through Adukrom to Trom junction, Aseseeso-Abonse to Agomeda. The urban roads run from Amanfro to Tinkong road, Abiriw through Adukrom to Apirede, Asenema through Krutiase to Bewase road, Asaman through Lakpa-Akyikyisu to Agavenya road, Konko to Kwamoso road, Adukrom through Apirede to Somanya, Okrakwadwo to Akwateng road etc.

2.2.10.1.5 Market centers

The district has one main market located at Asenema which is patronized twice in a week i.e. Wednesdays and Saturdays which helps to promote trading activities and the local economy. There are five (5) other satelitte / Community markets located at Abiriw, Awukugua, Apirede, Aseseeso and Adukrom.

The Abiriw market presently has 1 No. 6 lockable stores which is been operated by traders, the market potential to grow into a vibrant one if the right infrastructure and management is put in place.

2.2.10.1.6 Post and Telecommunication

The district has two (2) post offices located at Abiriw and Adukrom. There are also telecommunication network facilities such as MTN, Vodafone and Airtel-Tigo mast and vendors providing communication and mobile money services.

2.2.10.1.7 Community Information Centers

There are more than thirteen (13) Community Information Centres (CIC) in the district, notable among them are at Abiriw, Adukrom and Amanfro, Apirede, Abonse etc, though majority of these Centres are privately owned and are not duly registered to operate as a business, they serve a significant purpose of effective rural communication.

Table 38: Scalogram of Okere District

SN	Community	Population Estimate As at 2021	Primary Sch.	Borehole Facility	JHS	Feeder Road	Toilet Facility	Main Market	Satelite Market	Agric Extension Service	Electricity	Community Clinic	Forestry Service	pipe borne water	Police Station	Filling Station	Lorry Park	Rural Bank	Telecom connectivity	Town/Area Coun.	2nd Class Road	CHPS	Recreational Center	Agric. Office	SHS	Post Office	Credit Union	Postal Agency	Guest House	1st Class Road	Tech. /Voc. Sch.	Fire Station	Hotel	Library	District Admin.	Hospital	Total No. of Functions	Functions as % of expected total	Total Centrality	Rank
1	ADUKROM	9,984	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	22	64.7	712.5	1
2	ABIRIW	5,419	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	17	50.0	261.2	2
3	APIREDE	3,456	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	17	50.0	234.4	4
4	DAWU	3,397	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	38.2	128.3	7
5	AWUKUGUA	3,276	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	35.3	114.0	9
6	OKRA KWADWO	2,188	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	32.4	105.9	10
7	ASENEMA	2,054	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	38.2	202.9	5
8	NSUTAM	1,576	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	26.5	52.5	14
9	AMANFRO	1,558	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	38.2	122.9	8
10	ASESSEESO	1,556	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	47.1	245.5	3
11	LARKPAH	1,111	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	26.5	146.6	6
12	KOBOKOBO	237	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	23.5	41.4	17
13	ASAMANG	486	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	26.5	55.7	13
14	TWUM GUASO	811	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	26.5	52.5	15
15	AMAHI	795	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	23.5	41.4	17
16	ABONSE	734	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	29.4	94.3	11
17	ONYAMEBEKYERE	509	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	20.6	36.1	20
18	AKYEREMANTENG	495	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	29.4	63.6	12
19	NKYENOA	558	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	23.5	41.4	17
20	DAWU SANFO	528	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	23.5	46.6	16
		Total of service	20	19	19	1	20	1	6	9	20	3	0	6	5	4	3	1	20	7	17	9	20	1	1	1	0	0	7	0	2	0	3	3	1	0				
		Central Index	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**				
		Weight General Score	**5**	**5.26**	**5.263**	**100**	**5**	**100**	**16.67**	**11.11**	**5**	**33.3**	**#DIV/0!**	**16.7**	**20**	**25**	**33.3**	**100**	**5**	**14.29**	**5.88**	**11.11**	**5**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**#DIV/0!**	**#DIV/0!**	**14.29**	**#####**	**50**	**#DIV/0!**	**33.333**	**33.333**	**100**	**#DIV/0!**				

*Construct a table listing of centres according to population, a corresponding list of population data and the presence (1) or absence (0) of every function in each of the centres listed;

*Total each row and column

*Using the assumption that the total number of functional attributes in the entire system has a combined centrality value of 100, determine the weight or "location coefficient" of the functional attribute

Source- OkDA – Devt. Planning Unit, 2025.

2.2.10.2 Climate Change

The Okere district is increasingly affected by climate change in multiple ways with implications for agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, and biodiversity. Okere is highly agrarian. The once predictable weather patterns have become erratic, making it harder for farmers to plan their seasons and threatening the crops they rely on, especially staples like cassava and maize which are vital to local livelihoods creating Agricultural vulnerability. Food and cash crops are impacted by temperature rise, decreased rainfall, and rain cycle variability and change as well as land loss from erosion, and degradation threatening infrastructure and farmland and putting pressure on water sources. The rural settlements are more likely to experience flooding because of their large non-porous paved areas and road surfaces, altered, underdeveloped or narrowed natural drainage systems, insufficient or clogged manmade drainage systems.

Beyond agriculture, the changing climate is also affecting the district's forests and wildlife. Local ecosystems are under stress, and the risk of losing biodiversity is growing. This will require collaboration between local leaders, national agencies, and residents to build resilience and protect livelihoods.

2.2.11 Infrastructure

2.2.11.1 Transportation Network infrastructure

The district has a well-developed and interconnected road network, with all major roads fully tarred. It comprises approximately 36.10 km of trunk roads, 220.73 km of urban roads, and 25 km of feeder roads. Key trunk routes include the stretch from Nkurakan through Adukrom to Trom Junction, and the Aseseeso–Abonse–Agomeda corridor. Urban roads span several important links such as Amanfro to Tinkong, Abiriw through Adukrom to Apirede, Asenema through Krutiase to Bewase, Asaman through Lakpa-Akyikyisu to Agavenya, Konko to Kwamoso, Adukrom through Apirede to Somanya, and Okrakwadwo to Akwateng, among others. Although major roads are being improved, many rural roads are still bad, especially in bad weather which severally affects mobility. There are a number of road improvement projects ongoing that will help improve connectivity and travel time.

2.2.11.2 Energy Infrastructure

Okere District is connected to Ghana's National electricity grid as their main source of lighting with about 92% (percent) of its communities in the district connected. The urban communities are about 100% covered whilst that of the rural communities is about 87% covered. Due to the rural nature of the district, there is limited extension of electricity to some areas. The assembly in partnership with ECG have mapped poles and transformers to bring those communities onto the grid.

2.2.12 Governance

2.2.12.1 Peace and Security

2.2.12.1.1 Security.

The district has a District Security Committee (DiSEC), with the District Chief Executive as the Chairman. It draws its membership from the various Security Agencies in the District thus the Police, BNI, Immigration and Fire Service and NADMO. Apart from the Ghana Police Service, other security agencies operate from Akuapem North Municipal.

The District Police Command is located at Adukrom. There are two Police stations at Amanfro and Okrakwadwo. Presently, the Command has a total of 30 personnel making the police population ratio in the district as 1:2,215. There are also Community Police Assistants (CPAs) Community Watch Committees in certain communities that support the Police in the management of security issues in the district.

There is also the establishment of a Counter Terrorism Training School by the Ghana Police Service and this has also helped beef up security in the district.

Among the challenges confronting maintenance of security in the district are

1. Inadequate Police Personnel in the district.
2. Inadequate logistics for operations.

2.2.12.2 Community Action Planning

Though no required action planning guidelines were adopted, led by the Central Administration and collaborated by the Development Planning Unit, Annual Sub-Structure Action Plans were developed using the current MMDAs Composite Annual Action Plan template.

2.2.12.3 Popular Participation

Interaction with Traditional Authorities

Corruption, Social Accountability, and

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation, etc.

2.2.13: Emergency preparedness and response.

Disasters identified in the district include domestic and bush fires, rainstorms and floods and road accidents. A number of disasters occurred during the planned period, notable among them were fire outbreaks (at homes and on farms), due to rainstorms, frequent road accidents, severe droughts spell during the minor rainy season of 2023 and 2024 respectively, etc.

The Organization has been involved in the education and sensitization of the populace on disaster management and prevention of domestic and institutional disasters in various communities, schools and market centres. Disaster Volunteer Groups and Disaster Volunteer Clubs have been formed at various zones and schools (both Basic and Senior High Schools) to support disaster prevention. The Organization have identified some accident and flood prone areas in the district. The occurrence of flooding is common in areas such as Okrakwadwo, Nsutam, Aseeseso, Aboma junction, Mile 14, SanfoAno, Lakpa and Abonse. Areas prone to landslide are Asenema and Krutiase Residents of these areas are given intensive disaster management sensitization and also encouraged them to keep drains and culverts clean to facilitate easy flow of water. The Organization is however faced with challenges such as transport to facilitate their operations.

Undertook series of media engagements, simulation exercises on road accidents, public education and sensitization for both private and commercial drivers and Okada riders on road safety to reduce vehicular and pedestrian accidents on disaster prevention and mitigation. The in consultation with the Regional Branch of Ghana Highways Authority, Apirede to Somanya road was also blocked to prevent further accidents and deaths on that road.

2.3: Key Development Issues

A number of development gaps were identified through the performance review of the 2022- 2025 Medium-Term Development Plan and an analysis of the district's current situation. These gaps have been categorized under the various development dimensions, as in Table 39.

Table 39: Key Development Issues

SN	Development Dimension	Development Issues
1	Economic Development	
		Poor tourism infrastructures and services
		Deteriorated and substandard markets and lorry stations
		Inappropriate mechanism and delayed distribution of farmer inputs
		Low adoption and application of agricultural technology among smallholder farmers
		Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
		Erratic weather condition affecting farming
		Increasing barriers for the youth, women and PWDs in agric. sector
		Unsustainable employment and career development for citizens, especially rising youth population
		Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
		Limited access to land and productive resources especially for the Youth, women and PWDs
		Restricted access to credit and financial services for farming and other businesses
		Reducing interest among present generation about engaging in agriculture as a profession
2	Social Development	Increasing rate of drug (substance) abuse, especially among the youth
		inadequate targeted intervention to improve the wellbeing of most vulnerable or marginalized groups
		Increasing rate of Child abuse and neglect
		inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services and low acceptor rate
		High prevalence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs, especially among Youth
		Increasing rate of teenage pregnancy
		low patronage of family planning services and products
		Declining level of education and poor BECE performance
		Inadequate teaching and learning materials at all levels of basic education
		No permanent office for GES, inadequate and dilapidated education facilities
		Inadequate access to potable water supply, especially for citizens in the down-hill communities
		Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
		Inappropriate engineered landfill sites
3	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements development	Poor nature of feeder roads and inadequate alternative routes

		Rise in road accidents and weak enforcement of road traffic regulations
		Poor drainage system
		Increasing rate of half-hazard physical development
		Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
		Inadequate human and logistical capacities for preparation and execution of land use planning scheme
		Inadequate extension of electricity power to unreached communities
		Inadequate Street lights and security threats in rural communities
4	Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability development	Ineffective or non-functioning sub-district structures
		Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
		Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
		Lack of emergency preparedness plan for the district
		Rising incidence of crime and communal violence
5	Emergency Planning and (Including Response Recurrent incidence of disaster and poor early warning system	Recurrent incidence of disaster and poor early warning system
6	Coordination, Implementation monitoring and Evaluation	Poor Coordination of Plan Implementation and Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation

2.4: Identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT).

To enhance the formulation of appropriate strategies for effective and efficient implementation of programmes in the plan, the identified prioritized issues were further analysed to identify strengths and opportunities to address the issues as well as identifying weaknesses and threats that can derail the development issues and corrective measures formulated through the SWOT analysis This is very critical in order to determine the appropriate strategies and opportunities which can help in solving the problems and how to neutralize the weaknesses and threats identified.

Table 40: SWOT analysis of key identified Issues

Economic Development Dimension

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.).	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1. Poor tourism infrastructure and services	• Existence of tourism sites • Development of some tourism sites • Fast growing hospitality industries • Good roads and road networks	• Topography makes infrastructure development expensive • Limited local content labor force and investors	• Presence of private tourism developers • Presence of Ghana tourist Authority • Strategic location of district to Accra and Koforidua • Presence of untapped human resources	• Low patronage from natives • Stiff competition from siter districts • High cost of tourism facilities and services
Conclusion: The presence of ecotourism, heritage and cultural tourism features are huge opportunities. With continuous commitment from local authorizes and encouraging Public, Private partnership, publication and application of appropriate strategies most challenges of tourism development will be solved and local economy enhanced. .				
2. Deteriorated and substandard markets and other income generating infrastructures	• Existing satellite markets • Production of Agro-products e.g. cassava • Increasing demand due to increasing population	• Low per capital income of citizens • Most of goods and services traded are imported into the district	• To enhance trade due to the district's strategic location and proximity to Accra and Koforidua • Serve the increasing immigration	• Demand for non-local goods and services • Low patronage of market • Possible lock up investment either from the district assembly or private investor
• **Conclusion:** Comparative and Costs and effects analysis should be conducted before investing in market renovation and expansion				
3. Over politicization and delay of inputs distributed to qualified farmers	• District is agrarian, employing the largest economically active population	• Most farmers still depend on rain for irrigation and manual labor for farming	• Individual, out growers and commercial farming is possible and can be expanded	• Less or no farm harvest during drought spell • Increasing decline of the youth into agric.

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.).	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	• Adequate availability of arable land. • Two rainy seasons	• Glut of farm produce during harvest period	• Fertile lands available for cultivation • Available market (within and outside the district	• Low income from farm produce or post-harvest loss during bumper harvest.
Conclusion: Political influence should be minimized and timely distribution of inputs to the right farmers or beneficiaries, the district should encourage and possibly support farmers to venture into artificial irrigation or off-season farming. Required education, sensitization and training given to farmers to promote quantity and quality of yields				
4. Low application of technology among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	• Existence of Agricultural Department • Existence of agricultural technology • Presence of small- and large-scale farmers	• Uneducated farmer populace (majority) • Inadequate Agricultural Extension Agents	• Funding from Development partners Agricultural technology • Government interventions on agricultural Research	• Untimely release of donor funding • Lack of Government commitment
Conclusion: Agricultural technology will be successful if the number of people involved in farmer have some level of formal education and government is committed to it and support farmers with farm inputs and irrigation facilities, and educate farmer on modern techniques of farming.				
5. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	• Existence of Agriculture Department • Existence of Commercial and subsistence farmers • Adequate land for infrastructure development	• Inadequate Agricultural staff • Low investor patronage of agricultural infrastructure	• Government commitment • Donor funding • Strategic location of the District	• Competition from sister districts • Untimely release of donor funding • Competing investment opportunities
Conclusion: Both Local and Central Government must commit and highly subsidize all the process of farming with some funding, technical and other supports to facilitate the development of agricultural sector such as infrastructure.				
6. Unsustainable jobs or employment and career development for citizens, especially rising youth population	• Availability of economically active population • Increasing number of SHS and Tertiary graduates • The strategic location of the district to Koforidua and Accra	• Most unemployed youth are not skilled nor possess the requisite qualification for available jobs • Unwillingness of the Youth to engage in agric. and its related industry. • Rural district with comparative disadvantage to neighboring urban districts in terms of investment	• To export goods and services from the district • Government interventions e.g. You Start • Growing investors into the district in the area of Tourism and hospitality, agriculture or farming, real estate development etc.	• Over dependent of populace on politicians for non-existing jobs • Potential increase in social vices or crime • Affect or reduce revenue mobilization • Continuous economic deficit as the district imports more than exports

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.).	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Conclusion: Both local and Central Governments should partner with the private sector to create, attract and retain the unemployed in sustainable jobs especially in the area of agric. value chain businesses				
7.Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	• Presence of BAC • Presence of Agricultural Department • Fertile soil for farming	• Lack of commitment in Agricultural activities by the Youth in the District • Inadequate human resource to help develop economic opportunities	• Government interventions • Donor sponsorships for BAC programs	• Inadequate funds for BAC and Agricultural Department
• **Conclusion:** adequate funding and human resource will help exploit all the economic opportunities in the district				
8. Limited access to land and productive resources and Restricted access to credit and financial services	• Existence of Agriculture Department • Existence of Commercial and subsistence farmers • Adequate land for infrastructure development	• Inadequate Agricultural staff • Low investor patronage of agricultural infrastructure	• Government commitment • Donor funding • Strategic location of the district	• Competition from sister districts • Untimely release of donor funding • Competing investment opportunities
• **Conclusion:** Both District Administrative Authorities, Traditional Authorities and Land Owners must commit and highly subsidize all the process of acquiring land for farming with some funding, technical and other supports to facilitate the development of agricultural through the provision of productive resources.				
9. Negative perceptions among present generation about engaging in agriculture as a profession and societal barriers	• Availability of economically active population • Increasing number of SHS and Tertiary graduates • The strategic location of the district to Koforidua and Accra	• Most unemployed youth are not skilled nor possess the requisite qualification for available jobs • Unwillingness of the Youth to engage in agric. and its related industry. • Rural district with comparative disadvantage to neighboring urban districts in terms of investment	• To export goods and services from the district • Government interventions e.g. You Start • Growing investors into the district in the area of Tourism and hospitality, agriculture or farming, real estate development etc.	• Over dependent of populace on politicians for non-existing jobs • Potential increase in social vices or crime • Affect or reduce revenue mobilization • Continuous economic deficit as the district imports more than exports
Conclusion: Both local and Central Governments should partner with the private sector to create, attract and retain the unemployed in sustainable jobs especially in the area of agric. value chain businesses				
10.Limited use of technology	• Existence of Agricultural Department • Existence of agricultural technology	• Uneducated farmer populace (majority) • Inadequate Agricultural Extension Agents •	• Funding from Development partners Agricultural technology • Government interventions on agricultural Research	• Untimely release of donor funding • Lack of Government commitment •

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.).	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	• Presence of small- and large-scale farmers			
Conclusion: Agricultural technology will be successful if the number of people involved in farmer have some level of formal education and government is committed to it and support farmers with farm inputs and irrigation facilities, and educate farmer on modern techniques of farming.				

Social Development Dimension

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1. Increasing rate of drug (substance) abuse, especially among the youth	• Availability of appropriate institution e.g. DSW&CD, GES, GHS, NCCE, Police Service etc. • Adequate Human Resources to help tackle the menace • Youthful and productive population	• Disintegrated family and communal cultural values • or system • Less regulation, restriction and sanctions on the sale and use unprescribed drugs • Inadequate or lack of empathy on the dangers of drug abuse	• Easy access to appropriate facilities and professional for intervention • Youthful energy into productive ventures if the drug users are effectively managed • Appropriate use of the media (electronic and print) to reduce rate of drug abuse.	• Easy access to unprescribed drugs • Increasing use of social media • Destruction of the life (health) of the users • Reduces personal and societal development
• **Conclusion:** The District Assembly in collaboration with other stake holders must employ both national and district's own measures to reduce and possibly prevent drug abuse, especially among the youth and other vulnerable in society.				
2. No or little targeted intervention to improve the wellbeing of most vulnerable or marginalized groups	• Presence of social welfare Department, NGOs, CBOs, etc. • Religious Bodies • Traditional Council etc.	• Low commitment to improve the lives of the marginalized • No dedicated funds to implement interventions to improve the lives of the vulnerable	• Benefits from the UNICEF programmes for target group • Interventions from some NGOs on the some vulnerable • To implement some national and international policies and programmes to improve and protect the interest of the marginalized	• Larger funds to be expended to meet the interest of the marginalized in future
Conclusion: the district should be deliberate to implement policies and programmes to cater for the interests of the marginalized or the vulnerable.				
3. Increasing rate of Child neglect	• Presence of social welfare Department, NGOs, CBOs, etc.	• Young inexperienced parents • Unemployed parents • Irresponsible parents	• Donor support • Government interventions • Religious Bodies interventions	• Inadequate funding for Social Welfare to work

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	• Religious Bodies • Traditional Council			• Inadequate commitment by traditional/ Religious and parents • Teenage pregnancy
Conclusion: child neglect can be resolved if adolescents are educated and sensitized on the dangers of teenage pregnancy and also engage them in productive activities/ ventures.				
4.Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	• Existence of district hospital and other health facilities • Presence of community health workers • Availability of family planning services and products	• Inadequate acceptance of family planning services due to illiteracy and misconception. • Inadequate funding for reproductive health and family planning activities • Inadequate vehicles and motorcycles for community sensitization and services	• Youthful population • Large number of females in reproductive age brackets. • Donor and Government interventions available • Easy access to other higher health facilities in neighboring districts	• Lack of interest by community members in reproductive health and family planning services • Opposing religious and traditional beliefs • Leads to unplanned family, increased population and its related issues.
Conclusion: Need for effective collaboration among key actors, adequate support to responsible local institutions and the targeted population (People in reproductive brackets) for implementation family planning policies and programmes will help solve the menace of unplanned family life.				
5. High incidence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth	• Existence of district hospital and other health facilities • Existence of Social Welfare Department • Presence of Community Health Worker • Presence of National AIDS Commission	• Lack of interest by young persons in HIV and AIDS programs • Inadequate funding for reproductive health and family planning activities • Inadequate vehicles and motorcycles for community sensitization and services	• Funding from Government and Donors • Implementation of National HIV and AIDS programmes and others towards the reduction or prevention of STIS and STDS	• Lack of interest by community members to heed to advice on sex and their sexuality • Opposing religious and traditional beliefs • Leads to unplanned family, increased population and its related issues.
Conclusion: Need for effective collaboration among key actors, adequate support to responsible local institutions and the targeted population (People in reproductive brackets) for implementation of interventions on prevention of HIV& AIDS, STDs and STIs.				
Increase teenage pregnancy and low patronage of family planning services and products	• Existence of district hospital and other health facilities • Existence of Social Welfare Department • Presence of Community Health Worker	• Lack of interest by young persons in HIV and AIDS programs • Inadequate funding for reproductive health and family planning activities	• Funding from Government and Donors • Implementation of National HIV and AIDS programmes and others towards the	• Lack of interest by community members to heed to advice on sex and their sexuality • Opposing religious and traditional beliefs

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	• Presence of National AIDS Commission	• Inadequate vehicles and motorcycles for community sensitization and services	reduction or prevention of STIS and STDS •	• Leads to unplanned family, increased population and its related issues. •
6. Inadequate funds, logistics and vehicles to operate the health sector	• Existence of health facilities • NHIS coverage expansion. • Increased staffing at some facilities.	• Lack of interest of private people in health sector financing	• Government budget for the health sector • Increased outpatient attendance • Assembly's support to the Health Directorate	• Inadequate and untimely release of funds • Inadequate logistical support.
Conclusion: increased logistical support and timely release of funds from the government coupled with private sector participation will improve on the situation in the health sector.				
7. No permanent office for GES and inadequate facilities supporting education and growing number of dilapidated facilities	• Adequate primary and JHS classroom blocks • Adequate teacher's quarters • Existence of both teaching and non-teaching staff • Availability of right professionals	• Unsustainable nature of renting for GES Office • Less importance attached to basic education by learners	• More learners to be enrolled and attain basic education • To enhance human capacity building Transform the socio-cultural fabric of communities	• Possible high semi-literate rate of population • High attrition of staff • Poor performance of both educational staff and candidates
Conclusion: Permanent Education Complex and other facilities such as Teacher's quarters, ICT Centres, Libraries etc. should be constructed to propel educational performance				
8. Inadequate funding source for education	• Existence of Education Directorate • Government's partnership with foreign funding sources	• Donor funding sources • Private Public Partnership	• Limited funds release	• Untimely release of funds from government and donors
Conclusion: inadequate funding will reduce performance at all levels of education. Regular release of funds to the education ministry will help solve the problem.				
9. Poor quality and performance of learners, especially BECE Candidates	• Existence of schools at all levels in the district • More than 70% of primary schools on School Feeding programme • Availability of right and adequate professionals	• Inadequate teachers in rural communities • Lack of interest in education by learners / school going children • Little or no parental responsibility •	• Free Basic Education • Free Senior High Education • Availability of enough Secondary schools for continuous education • Financial support from DA&MP Common Funds for tertiary students	• Inadequate funding for monitoring of teacher's performance • Poor parental control • Inadequate teaching and learning materials

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	• Availability of Government Flagship interventions on education			
Conclusion: Strict implementation of special or specific bye-laws to regulate learners' behavior, regular monitoring of schools and teachers together with parental control will solve the problem of poor-quality education.				
10. Inadequate access to potable water supply, especially for citizens in the down hill communities	• District Assembly has basic data on communities without potable water • Citizens have deep understanding of water sources, needs, and traditional practices • Once established WATSAN Committees	• Inadequate infrastructure for collection, treatment, and distribution of water • Limited Community Involvement • Insufficient funding for maintenance, repairs, and expansion of water systems • Poor Water Quality	• Technological Advancements in water treatment, storage, and distribution • Collab. between governments, NGOs, private sector entities, and local communities • Take advantage of Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG) • Adopt Community-Based Models approach	• Climate Change can reduce water availability and impact water quality • Increasing Population and Urbanization • Environmental Pollution can impact potable water supply
Conclusion: The District Assembly must take advantage of community knowledge, exiting networks, develop water infrastructure, involve affected communities and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation process aimed at providing sustainable potable water.				
11. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	• Resourced Environmental Health Unit. • Operation of Zoom Lion Company • Implementation of a special sanitation initiative, dubbed "Clean Okere Project"	• Low acceptance level of public on waste disposal • Frequent breakdown of the Skip truck • Inadequate skip Containers • Low Participation during communal Labor • Unavailability of district sanitation bye-law to prosecute sanitation offenders.	• Promoting tourism through clean environment • Funding from Government and donors to support waste management • Willingness and support from Traditional Authorities • Effective collaboration with NGOs e.g. THP-Ghana.	• Outbreak of environmental related epidemics • Possible rise in conflict among citizens due to improper waste disposal • Will reduce investment by businesses such as tourism development
Conclusion: With adequate funding, gazette and implement bye-laws, drastic behavioral change, provision of engineered disposal sites and constant education on improper disposal of solid and liquid waste would help solve waste menace in society.				
12. Increasing environmental pollution	• Existence of Environmental Health Unit and Staff • Existence of local FM Station • Rich biodiversity serving as natural buffers against pollution	• Limited Waste Management Infrastructure • Low Awareness of causes of Environmental pollution	• Educate and sensitize citizens on sustainable domestic, commercial and agric. activities	• Possible avenue for individual, family and communal conflict • Rising Climate Change issues

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	• Low industrial activities		• Promote eco-tourism and renewable energy adoption	• Increasing population and related Pressure
Conclusion: the Environmental Health Unit and Staff and other collaborators should be adequately resourced and empowered to intensify education, sensitization and defaulters of environmental pollution laws, rules and regulations				
13. Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	• Existence of Environmental Health Unit • Existence of co-shared refuse dam sites at Komoso in Akuapem North • Availability of land for proposed engineered land fill site	• Political interference in the management of land fill sites and meting out appropriate sanctions to offenders. • Unavailability of district sanitation bye-law to prosecute sanitation offenders	• To privately own and manage engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Commitment of the district to venture into PPP in waste management. • Generate revenue as the district manage wastes from other sister districts	• Outbreak of environmental related epidemics • Possible rise in conflict among citizens due to improper waste disposal • Will reduce investment by businesses such as tourism development
Conclusion: The District should procure a land construct and manage its own engineered land fill site and environmental sanitation by-laws to improve on waste management.				

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development Dimension

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1. Poor quality and inadequate feeder roads and related facilities such as by-passes, drainage, culvert, Lorry station etc.	• Existence of Physical Planning and Works Departments • Presence of list of engineered roads • Listed feeder roads under construction – GPSNP2	• Topography of the district makes the construction of roads and related facilities difficult and expensive • Inability to maintenance roads and facilities • Inability to toll or generate revenues from roads and lorry stations	• Governments' DRIP initiative • Government and donor funding allocation for roads and related facilities • Increasing scheming of communities etc. • Newly developing areas	• Difficulty in the movement of people, goods and services • Poor roads leading to avoidable accidents and deaths • Over politicization of some project priorities • Inadequate and late release of funds for roads and related constructions
Conclusion: Realistic prioritization of needs, effective use of DRIP, constant and early release of funds for roads construction and positive maintenance culture will solve all the road network problems.				
2. Rise in road accidents and weak enforcement	• Presence of District Police Command	• Inadequate speed checks or regulators on highways	• Presence of selected good roads	• Resistance of road users by obey road traffic regulations

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
of road traffic regulations	• Routine presence and monitoring by Road Safety Commission and MTTD on High Ways	• Inadequate vehicles and logistics by regulatory institutions to undertake road regulations	• Education, sensitization and simulations on road accidents by NADMO, ISD, NCCE etc.	• Increasing rate of accidents and fatalities on our roads • Residents taking the laws into their hands to control traffic
Conclusion: Intensive education and sensitization of residents, provision of adequate vehicles and logistics to regulatory institutions such as NADMO, Police and the National Roads Safety Commission will help regulate traffic properly in the district.				
3. Poor drainage system	• Existence of Physical Planning and Works Departments • Presence of old drainage system	• Topography of the district makes the construction of drains and related facilities difficult and expensive • Inability to maintenance drains and facilities	• Governments' DRIP initiative • Government and donor funding allocation for roads and related facilities • Increasing scheming of communities etc. Newly developing areas	• Over politicization of some project priorities • Inadequate and late release of funds for drains and related constructions
Conclusion: Poor drainage system can be solved with funding and commitment from the Assembly and land owners.				
4. Increasing rate of half-hazard private development and without permit	• Existing Infrastructure • Availability of Local Resources • Desire to own one's building and community value	• Lack the appropriate structural integrity • Poor Design & Maintenance of buildings • Issue of Accessibility & Connectivity in the community • Limited Resources of developers compromises building integrity	• To reuse land and building • Integrate sustainable practices • Collaborate with other interest groups for funding, expertise and resources.	• External pressures to sell land or develop inappropriately • Bureaucracy & Regulation on building/ permit deters developers • Increased risks from natural disasters like floods etc.
Conclusion: Leveraging on existing conditions and opportunities, the DA must continue to sensitize, encourage developers and also sanction defaulters so they obey building regulations.				
5. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	• Existence of Physical Planning Department • Existence of Works Department	• Interference from Traditional and Political rulers • Resistance of land owners and private developers to follow building regulations • Inadequate funding for monitoring and execution of culprits	• Street naming and property addressing project on-going • Political Commitment • Commitment of DA to develop schemes	• Developing non-resilient settlement • High cost of access to utility services and other human essentials • Rise in conflict among developers

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
				• Possible collapse of buildings and human fatalities
Conclusion: Planning and building regulations will be enforced if political and Traditional authorities stop interfering in the works of the Physical Planning and Works Departments also these Departments well resourced to execute their mandate.				
6. Inadequate human and logistical capacities for preparation and execution of land use planning scheme	• Existence of Physical Planning Department • Existence of Works Department	• Interference from Traditional and Political rulers • Resistance of land owners and private developers to follow building regulations • Inadequate funding for monitoring and execution of culprits	• Street naming and property addressing project on-going • Political Commitment • Commitment of DA to develop schemes	• Developing non-resilient settlement • High cost of access to utility services and other human essentials • Rise in conflict among developers
Conclusion: Adequate human resource with institutional capacity will help solve all land use planning problems. Schemes will be drawn for every community.				
7. Ineffective sub-district structures	• Existence of 7 area councils • Existence of Unit community Member • Existence of dilapidated Offices for some Area Councils	• Inadequate financial support to Area Council • Inadequate institutional capacity provided by Central Administration	• Support from District Central Administration • Financial support from District in the form of ceded revenue	• Lack of interest by community members in activities of the Sub-District Structures • Slow local development
Conclusion: DA should fund the running of well-established sub-District structure will enhance the decentralization policy in the Local Government System				
8. Inadequate extension of electricity power to rural communities	• Larger part of the District on the National Electricity Grid • Untapped Market or revenue Potential for both ECG and DA • Benefit from Govt. Intervention-Rural electrification project • Job creation through rural industry stimulation	• High Infrastructure Costs for ECG • Low Revenue Potential for the investor • Limited Local Capacity for extension and sustainability	• Benefit from alternate sources of power • Boost local economic development • Agricultural productivity • Climate funding	• High domestic cost on the pocket of the rural consumer • High risk of revenue loses e.g. illegal connections • High risk of electric related fires
Conclusion: The DA should monitor physical development and collaborate with Ministry of Energy and ECG to further extend electricity power to rural communities				
9. Inadequate Street lights and security	• Most of the major communities have adequate street lights (improved public safety)	• Limited Funding • Maintenance Challenges • Vandalism & Theft	• Promoting night life and economy	• Political Neglect due to de-prioritization

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
threats in rural communities	• Presence of ECG in sister district • Support for emergency services	• Power Supply Issues affecting sustainability •	• Prevent and reduce the occurrence of crimes • Benefiting from Govt. and NGOs interventions	• Easy damage of equipment due to environmental factors
Conclusion: Led by the Works and Physical Planning Dept., and in collaboration with Ministry of Energy and ECG street lighting should be done, especially to rural communities				

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Development Dimension

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	• Existence of the Development planning Unit • Existence District Planning and Coordination Unit (DPCU)	• Inadequate funding from the district to fund Development Planning Activities • Inadequate funds and logistics to conduct monitoring and evaluation	• Funds from Central Government and Donors for implementation and coordination of development plans • Presence of competent Human Resource	• Non-implementation of development plans • Negative socio-economic effects on citizens • Impedes total development
Conclusion: DPCU must be adequately resourced to improve on monitoring and evaluation towards enhancing the development in the district				
2. Partial implementation of Development plan	• Existence of the Development planning Unit • Existence District Planning and Coordination Unit (DPCU) • Young, Dynamic Populations • Rich Natural Resources and Potential	• ineffective or weak institutional frameworks • Widespread corruption diverts resources and undermines public trust • Limited Human and Financial Resources • authoritarian rule	• Requisite staff adopt new technologies like e-governance and green energy • Strengthened Civil Society Engagement • shift towards a green economy	• External Interference • Poor Governance and Corruption • Continued Legacy of Colonialism • Climate Change
Conclusion: Strategies to overcome this weakness involve strengthening governance, fostering public engagement, promoting sustainable resource management, and adapting to new technologies to leverage opportunities and mitigate threats				
3. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of	• Presence of Planning Unit • Existence District Planning and Coordination Unit (DPCU)	• Inadequate commitment from Powers that be, funds and logistic support for M&E activities	• Presence of RCC, NDPC, MoF, OHLGS etc. • Government interventions on monitoring and evaluation	• Affects the production and reliability on accurate data • Encourages corruption and bad governance

Identified needs	Strengths (From Baseline situation etc.)	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
development policies and plans			• Allocation of funds in DACF for M&E activities	
Conclusion: DA should commit to effective and efficient M&E towards perfect execution of programmes and projects by all players.				
4. Lack of emergency preparedness plan for the district	• Existence District Planning and Coordination Unit (DPCU) • High Community Resilience and readiness • Citizen's unique knowledge of local risks • Existing Partnerships among local and national key actors	• Weak Response Capacity • Unable to respond to disaster due to lack of coordination between disaster management institutions • Scarce Resources, a major weakness • top-down hierarchical governance	• build capacity at the local level through training and knowledge transfer. • Use incentive-based approaches to boost community engagement and participation • Learn from Past Crises	• Funding Inconsistency • Climate Change - posing significant new risks • Rapid unplanned Urbanization • poor governance
Conclusion: Addressing these requires sustained funding, strong governance, improved disaster response systems, robust community engagement, and collaboration between local and national entities.				

Source: OkDA Devt. Planning Unit – 2025.

2.5: Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projection

2.5.1 Community Needs Assessment and Action Planning

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) conducted a community needs assessment on sub-structure basis, covering all the seven sub-structures through a participatory process involving active input from residents. (Which encompasses 21 electoral areas within the district). Based on the identified priorities, Community Action Plans (but on Sub-structure basis) is being developed. The following outlines the common aspirations shared across all the sub-structures within the district.

1. Construction /rehabilitation of school blocks
2. Improved access to potable water
3. Rehabilitation and development of market infrastructure
4. Improved access to sanitation
5. Provision of improved sanitation
6. Improved access to health facilities and services
7. Improved nature of roads
8. Improved agricultural productivity
9. Extension of electricity to newly developed areas
10. Improved access to extension services
11. Improved environmental conditions
12. Reduces rate of substance abuse
13. Improved access to sustainable employment
14. Improved access to tourism and recreational facilities and services
15. Improved access to communal security

2.5.2 Projections

2.5.2.1 Population Projection

Population projections were made using the Exponential Growth Method, which is preferred due to the projection period (2021–2029) and the dynamic nature of key population variables (thus birth rate, death rate, and migration rate). This method was selected based on the following assumptions:

- Changes in fertility in the district will be insignificant during the plan period

• The regional growth rate will remain the same (1%) during the planning period

• The population growth rate (2.1) is held constant

• The change in migration shall remain minimal, and

• The sex composition remains unchanged over the planning period

Year	**2021 (Base Year)**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
Okere	51,675	53,496	54,111	54,643	55,239	55,836	56,436

Source: OkDA- Dept. of Statistics, 2025.

2.5.2.2 Estimation of Needs for the Medium Term

The approximation of the district's development needs for the medium term (2026–2029) was based on the projected population figures and the service standards provided by the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA). The analysis also took into account the current condition and spatial distribution of existing facilities. A set of key assumptions formed the foundation of this estimation, ensuring that the projections were realistic and aligned with planning norms.

2.5.2.3 Projections for the Health Sector

The projection in the health sector was made with the following assumptions:

• That the Ghana Health Service will be willing to post workers to the district during the planned period.

• The national standard for number of nurse / patient and doctor / patient will remain constant over the planned period.

• That, basic services such as potable water, electricity, health, accommodation and incentive packages would be put in place to attract and retain healthcare workers in the rural areas.

Table 41: Health Personnel projections

SN	Health Personnel category	No. Present	No. Needed
1	Dist. Director of Health Services	1	1
	Medical		
1	Medical Superintendent	1	1
2	Specialists	0	4
3	Medical officers	3	7
4	Physician Assistant (Dental)	1	2
5	Physician Assistants (Medical)	5	8
6	Anaesthetist	0	2
7	Pharmacist	1	3
8	Dispensing Assistant	1	6
9	Optometrists		
	Nurses		
1	Public Health Nursing Officer	6	15
2	Registered Nurses (All Categories)	25	30
3	Community Health Nurse	56	70
4	Enrolled Nurse	40	60
5	Midwives	27	30
6	Hospital Orderly	1	5
7	Public Health Officer	2	7
	Laboratory		
1	Biomedical Scientist	1	2
2	Medical Laboratory Technologist	0	2
3	Technical Officer (Laboratory)	2	4
4	Physiotherapists	1	3
5	Physiotherapist Assistants	2	5
6	Radiographers	1	3

Source: OkDA, DHD, 2026

Table 42: Health facilities projection

Type of Facility	Number existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
District Hospital	1	1	-	0
Health Centres	3	3	-	0
CHPs Zones	21	21	-	0
CHPs	11	11	-	0

Source: OkDA, DHD, 2026

2.5.2.4 Projections for the Education Sector

Government interventions in the education sector are aimed at making basic education accessible, free and compulsory as well as increasing school participation across all levels. To support the delivery of quality basic education in the district, projections were made to determine the required number of enrolments, classrooms and teachers. These projections were guided by the following assumptions:

- The implementation of the Capitation Grant and School Feeding Programme will lead to increased school enrolment by the end of the planning period.
- Enrolment growth rates will remain steady throughout the plan period.
- National pupil-to-classroom ratio standards for various levels of basic education will remain unchanged.
- The school-going age group (4–15 years for basic school) will continue to be used for planning purposes.
- All teachers are expected to deliver a maximum of 30 instructional hours per week.
- Basic amenities—such as potable water, sanitation facilities, electricity, healthcare, accommodation, and incentive packages etc. will be provided to attract and retain teachers, especially in rural areas.
- The data on educational facilities is for only public institutions.

2.5.2.4.1 Enrolment, Classroom and Teacher Projections

Student enrolment for the planning period was projected using the 2024/2025 baseline data across all educational levels. By 2029, enrolment figures are expected to reach approximately 2,100 for kindergarten, 7,456 for Primary, and 3,424 for Junior High School (JHS), reflecting percentage increases of 15%, 24%, and 10%, respectively.

Classroom needs were projected under the assumption that:

- Enrolment will continue to grow at a constant rate throughout the plan period (2026– 2029).
- The current number of available classrooms will remain unchanged unless deliberate interventions are made.
- The projections are based on the national Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) standard, which determines the required number of classrooms by stipulating the number of pupils per classroom.

Table 43: Enrolment, Classroom and Teacher Projections for the plan period (2026-2029)

Level	**Age cohort**	**Population**		**2025 Enrol.**	**Standard Ratio**	**2025 Classroom**			**2025 Teachers**			**2029 Enrol.**	**2029 Classroom**		**2029 Teacher**	
		2025	**2029**			**E**	**R**	**S**	**E**	**R**	**S**		**R**	**S**	**R**	**S**
KG	4-5	5,915	6,155	1821	17.0	65	28		107	55		2100	94		162	13.0
Prim	6-12	5,766	6,000	6013	19.5	275	60		307	73		7456	335		380	19.2
JHS	13-15	6,085	6,332	3113	12.11	124	15		257	70		3424	139		342	10.0
E – Existing R- Required S- Standard																

As shown in table 43, enrolment in basic school is expected to increase from 10,947 in 2025 to 12,980 in 2029; and additional teachers and classrooms required to accommodate the enrolment in 2025 are 138 and 103 respectively.

2.5.2.5 Projections for Water Sector

Given the projected population of 54,111 by 2025, the district is expected to increase its dependence on additional 104 boreholes to meet the required number of 142 boreholes to serve the total population. Also, a total of 188 boreholes would be require to serve a projected population of 56,436 by 2029. The assumptions on which the water needs were projected for borehole are as follows:

- All defective water infrastructure will be repaired
- Standard consumption per head shall remain 20 litre per day
- The maximum walking distance 500m.
- Average household size of 3 in the district will not change.
- That the average number of people (threshold)1 of 300 required for a borehole or public stand pipe will not change significantly.

Table 44. Required water (borehole) facilities

1	Ghana Water facility						
2025 Population	Existing facilities	Pop. Served	Unserved population	2029 Population	Pop. Served	Unserved population	Required facility
2	Borehole facilities						
2025 Population	Existing facilities	Pop. Served	Unserved population	2029 Population	Pop. Served	Unserved population	Required facility
54,111	38	11,400	42,711	56,436	NA	NA	188.12

This is based on the standards established by Community Water and Sanitation Agency and Ghana Water Company

2.5.2.6 Projection of Toilet Facilities in the district

The district has a total of 18 public toilets, with an average squat hole of 10 for each. With household toilets, the district has a total of 12,071 household toilets. Currently, both public and private toilet facilities in the district serve about 83.56% of the population. Presently (as at 2025), only 66.9% of the population have access to household toilet facilities.

With the projected population expected to reach 56,436 by 2029, an estimated 1,130 squat holes equivalent to 113 units of 10seater public toilet facilities will be required to adequately meet sanitation needs.

With a projected population of 56,436 by 2029, an estimated 18,812 household toilet facilities are expected to be constructed to meet demand.

However, due to the implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation Policy (CLTS), districts are encouraged to promote the construction of only institutional and household toilets.

The estimation of sanitation needs is based on the following assumptions:

- The average household size will remain at approximately three persons per house throughout the planning period.
- Each squat hole for public toilet will continue to serve an average of 50 people.
- The district Assembly will actively promote the construction of household latrines as a complementary measure to reduce reliance on public sanitation facilities.

Table 45. Toilet facilities required in the district

Household Toilet Facilities							
2025				2029			
2025 Pop.	Pop. Served	Unserved Pop.	% Coverage	2029 Pop.	Pop. Served	Unserved Pop.	Required No. of squat hole
54,111	36,213	17,898	67%	56,436			18,812

Public Toilet Facilities							
2025				2029			
2025 Pop.	Pop. Served	Unserved Pop.	% Coverage	2029 Pop.	Pop. Served	Unserved Pop.	Required No. of squat hole
54,111	9,000	45,111	17%	56,436			1,130

2.5.2.7 Projection for Revenue

The total projected revenue has been earmarked in the plan to cater for the various annual action plans within the planned period. Various sources of funds including the following have been identified to support the various programmes:

• The rates for the various property classifications would be adjusted annually. The various charges on development permit fees or building permits should be reviewed upwards.

• The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) as a constitutional provision will continue to be disbursed on time.

• Sustained, community contribution to project cost in the form of labour, local building materials and cash.

• Sub-structures would be strengthened to enable them to mobilize adequate resources for development.

• A revenue mobilization plan would be formulated and implemented on time

The cost of the 2026- 2029 DMTDP is **GH¢138,247,654.08** whiles an overall revenue estimate is **GH¢ 135,486,771.21**. This is made up of Internally Generated Revenue (IGF), funds from Central Government and donor sources which are the expected financial inflows to fund the medium term 2026 – 2029 plan of the Assembly.

Cost allocations in the 2026- 2029 DMTDP under main fund sources

Main Fund Sources	Cost allocations	Percentage (%) share of cost
GoG	14,400,139.43	10.42
DACF & MPCF	33,730,612.68	24.40
IGF	8,093,202.20	5.85
DACF-RFG	28,558,514.00	20.66

Main Fund Sources	Cost allocations	Percentage (%) share of cost
GPSNP2	2,371,022.77	1.72
UNICEF	100,000.00	0.07
PPP	18,015,272.00	13.03
OTHER DPs	32,978,891.00	23.85
Total	**138,247,654.08**	**100.00**

OkDA, Budget Unit – 2025

Table 46: Projected revenue from all sources for the 2026- 2029 DMTDP

ITEM	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
IGF	2,000,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,880,000.00	3,456,000.00	10,736,000.00
Goods and Services Transfer	56,205.00	61,825.50	68,008.05	74,808.86	260,847.41
DACF-Assembly	19,640,847.49	21,604,932.24	23,765,425.46	26,141,968.01	91,153,173.20
DACF-MP	1,588,715.00	1,754,619.46	1,930,081.41	2,123,089.55	7,396,505.43
DACF-PWD	1,500,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,815,000.00	1,996,500.00	6,961,500.00
DACF-HIV	127,484.71	140,233.18	154,256.50	169,682.15	591,656.54
DACF-RFG	1,543,488.00	1,697,836.80	1,867,620.48	2,054,382.53	7,163,327.81
UNICEF	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	116,025.00
GPSNP	2,193,392.77	2,412,732.05	2,654,005.25	2,919,405.78	10,179,535.85
DACF-DRIP	200,000.00	220,000.00	242,000.00	266,200.00	928,200.00
TOTAL	**28,875,132.97**	**31,969,679.23**	**35,406,647.15**	**39,235,311.88**	**135,486,771.24**

OkDA, Budget Unit - 2025

2.6: Estimated future development needs

The needs of the future population were estimated and harmonized based on the prioritized Community needs solicited through a public forum (Community needs assessment conducted on the area council level) and inputs from some Heads of Department of the District Assembly.

Table 47: Estimated future development needs

Development Dimension	SN	Estimated future development Needs
Economic Development	1	Construct 4 standard infrastructure facilities at tourist sites and improve services to promote tourism
Agriculture, Business and commerce	2	Construct 4 standard rural satellite markets with complimentary facilities to promote LED
	3	Implement appropriate and adequate mechanism to improve upon agric. input distribution and access.
	4	Promote and increase adoption of appropriate technology (e.g. SMART Agric.) among farmers
	5	Promote adequate agric. services and provide standard infrastructural facilities to improve agric. and its value chain activities
	6	Enhance career development opportunities for citizens, especially rising youth population
	7	Support the exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
	8	Increase revenue collection staff and reducing apathy among rate payers
	9	Undertake valuation of ratable properties and other businesses
	10	Improve logistical provision and monitoring of revenue collection staff
	11	Improve access to financial support for MSMEs
	12	Support local MSMEs to develop capacities to expand and sustain businesses
	13	Employ adequate agricultural staffs
	14	Facilitate opportunities of access to credit facilities by farmers and agro-processors
	15	Improve access to veterinary services
	16	Provide interventions and infrastructures to reduce post-harvest loses
	17	Promote interventions to minimize high cost of farm inputs
	18	Undertake retooling and patronage of market stalls or sheds
	19	Enhance and promote access to land and productive resources and Restricted access to credit and financial services especially for the Youth, women and PWDs
	20	Promote and implement programmes that will reduce or eradicate the negative perceptions and societal barriers that hinder the Youth, women and PWDs in engaging in Agriculture and its value chain businesses

Development Dimension	SN	Estimated future development Needs
	21	Promote interventions to minimize the use of technology in agriculture sector.
Social Development	1	Undertake comprehensive programme approach to reduce substance abuse, especially among the youth
Health	2	Employ adequate health workers especially doctors, midwives, physician assistants and RC
	3	Provide and implement critical interventions to reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth
	4	implement critical interventions to improve upon family planning acceptor rate
	5	Improve and increase access to reproductive health and family planning services
	6	Provide adequate funds logistics and vehicles to operate in the health sector
	7	implement critical interventions to reduce diseases and out-patient attendance
	8	Construct additional facilities to improve on health services delivery
Education	1	Construct permanent GES Office, and other education facilities to support education improvement
	2	Provide adequate teaching and learning materials at basic level
	3	Implement critical interventions to improve learners' performance such as BECE.
	4	Construct and renovate existing WASH facilities in some schools to improve school WASH
	5	Provide adequate logistics for regular and effective monitoring of schools and programmes
	6	Provide adequate funds to promote education
	7	Construct additional facilities to improve on education, especially in the rural areas
Social welfare	1	Provide and implement critical interventions to improve the wellbeing of most vulnerable or marginalized groups
	2	Provide and implement critical interventions to reduce abuse and Child neglect
	3	implement critical interventions to enforce laws towards the reduction of sexual and physical abuse of children
	4	Implement critical interventions to enforce parental care and control of children

Development Dimension	SN	Estimated future development Needs
environmental health	1	Improve and provide access to potable water supply, especially to rural communities
	2	Provide adequate waste disposal facilities and improve on waste disposal
	3	Construct a modern engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
	4	implement critical sanitation interventions and by-laws to reduce environmental pollution
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1	Construct and reshape access roads, feeder roads and complementary facilities
	2	Provide adequate human and logistical resources for the preparation and execution of land use planning scheme
	3	Support all progarmmes to enforce building regulations
	4	Develop resilient planning schemes for new settlements
	5	Construct and sustainably manage institutional latrines
	6	Revive and effectively manage WATSAN Committees
	7	Provide adequate funds and logistics for the monitoring, maintenance and management of water facilities
	8	Support the extension of electricity power to newly developing communities by at least 40%
	9	Support necessary actions to minimize electricity power outage
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1	Implement all necessary programmes to ensure the full implementation of development plans
	2	Implement all necessary programmes to make the sub-district structures functional
	3	Implement all necessary programmes to ensure the full implementation of development plans at the sub-district levels
	4	Provide adequate funds and support to implement mandatory functions of the district Assembly
	5	Implement all public engagement activities to promote local governance accountability
	6	Provide adequate police presence and posts, implement critical interventions to promote peace and security
	7	Provide adequate street lights to improve security, safety and trade
Emergency Planning and Response	1	Develop and implement a comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness plan

Development Dimension	SN	Estimated future development Needs
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	1	Undertake comprehensive approach to coordinate, monitor and evaluate development policies and programmes

Source: OkDA - DPCU, 2025.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0: Introduction

This chapter concentrates on the prioritization of key development issues identified in the chapter two. Its objectives is to align these issues with the needs and aspirations of the citizens, ensuring that development efforts are both relevant and impactful. The prioritization process considers several critical factors, including the severity and diversity of each problem, the anticipated benefits of addressing them, their potential multiplier effect on economic efficiency, and their linkage to the execution of basic human needs and rights, and their influence on the sustainable spatial development of designated geographic areas. The output of this chapter, is an organized and prioritized set of development issues that will guide subsequent planning and action.

3.1: Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development issues

The community needs and aspirations identified through the community needs assessment were matched against the key development issues outlined in the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and analytically scored. The results of this scoring revealed a strong alignment between the community's needs and the key development issues.

3.2: Harmonization of key development issues 2026-2029 NDPF with implication for 2026-2029.

To ensure the continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and in line with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the key development issues under the Agenda for Jobs II were aligned with those in the 2026–2029 National Development Policy Framework. This harmonization process aimed to assess the relationship between existing initiatives and future policy directions. The outcome revealed a strong relationship between the identified development issues and the thematic development dimensions of the 2026–2029 Policy Framework.

3.3: Prioritization

Different prioritization tools were used by different stakeholders at various levels to ensure a complete and inclusive planning process. At the community level, pairwise ranking was used to help citizens prioritize their aspirations in a simple and participatory manner. However, the prioritization and the Eisenhower Matrix of prioritization were applied at the District Planning Coordination Unit (DPCU) level to assess and prioritize key development issues affecting the district. In both exercises, the rationale and relevance of the tool being used as well as issues to be considered were first explained to participants to ensure enough understanding of the process. Stakeholders (citizens, heads of Departments and others) then made judgments based on their own perspectives and profession guided by considerations relevant to their needs, wellbeing, and lived experiences. This approach ensured that the prioritization process was both participatory and responsive to local realities.

3.4 Prioritization matric (Matrix Data Analysis) and Eisenhower Matrix

The prioritization matric (Matrix Data Analysis) was used to prioritize the key development issues in the district using a range of criteria:

• Significant linkage effect on basic human needs/ rights

• Multiplier effect on economic efficiency

• Impact on the beneficiary population cohorts

• Natural resource utilization (environmental concern)

• Resilience and disaster risk

• Impact on Climate Change

The criteria outlined above were weighted based on their relative importance in addressing

Development issues within the district. An importance rating scale from 1 to 10 was applied, where "1" represented the least important and "9" the most important. Each cell in the matrix was then assigned an association score to reflect the strength of the relationship between the issues and the criteria, using the following scale:

• 0 – No relationship

• 1 – Weak relationship

• 3 – Moderate relationship

• 9 – very Strong relationship

To determine the weighted score for each development issue, the importance rating of each

Criterion was multiplied by its corresponding association score across the row, and the results were summed. The development issue with the highest weighted score was considered the most Important. DPCU also evaluated the potential impact of the identified issues on institutional reforms and explored opportunities to promote key cross-cutting priorities, youth unemployment, HIV and AIDS, family planning (teenage pregnancy) gender equality, and nutrition etc. This approach ensured that these critical areas were integrated into the development planning process for a more inclusive and sustainable outcome.

In order to ensure that the district's development efforts are closely aligned with global commitments and responsive to urgent and impactful areas of need, the Eisenhower Matrix was employed to assess the importance and urgency of the development issues, using a structured approach based on five nationally prioritized Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their corresponding targets. This method helped categorize issues for immediate action guided by the following SDG priorities:

• SDG 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

• SDG 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women, girls, and vulnerable groups.

• SDG 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

• SDG 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, with equal pay for work of equal value.

• SDG 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all level

Table 48: The Prioritization matrix

Importance of rating	9	5	6	7	7	8	Weighted Score	Rank
Criteria	**Basic Human rights**	**Multiplier effect on Eco effect**	**Impact on beneficiary**	**Environment**	**Disaster Risk and Climate Change**	**Vulnerability**		
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	3	9	3	9	0	9	225	3
Inappropriate engineered landfill sites	1	3	3	9	9	3	192	12
Poor nature of feeder roads and inadequate alternative routes	3	3	9	9	3	3	204	7
Rise in road accidents and weak enforcement of road traffic regulations	9	3	9	0	0	9	222	4
Poor drainage system	1	3	0	9	9	3	174	15
Increasing rate of half-hazard private development	3	3	3	9	9	3	210	6
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	0	3	3	9	3	3	141	24
Inadequate land use planning schemes	0	3	3	9	9	3	183	14
Ineffective or non-functioning sub-district structures	9	3	9	0	3	3	195	11
Inadequate extension of electricity power to rural communities	3	9	9	0	0	3	150	21
Inadequate Street lights and security threats in rural communities	3	3	9	0	0	3	120	27
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	3	3	3	1	3	3	112	31
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	3	0	9	9	3	3	189	13
Lack of emergency preparedness plan for the district	3	3	9	3	9	3	204	7
Rising incidence of crime and communal violence	9	3	9	0	0	3	174	15
Poor tourism infrastructure and service	0	9	3	3	3	3	129	26
Deteriorated and substandard markets	3	3	9	0	0	3	120	27

Importance of rating	9	5	6	7	7	8	Weighted Score	Rank
Criteria	**Basic Human rights**	**Multiplier effect on Eco effect**	**Impact on beneficiary**	**Environment**	**Disaster Risk and Climate Change**	**Vulnerability**		
Over politicization and delay in inputs distribution to farmers	9	9	3	0	0	0	144	23
Low application of agricultural technology among smallholder farmers	0	3	3	0	0	9	105	33
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	3	3	3	0	0	3	84	34
Erratic weather condition affecting farming	0	3	9	3	3	3	135	25
Increasing barriers for the youth, women and PWDs in agric. sector	3	9	9	0	0	3	150	21
Unsustainable employment and career development for citizens, especially rising youth population	9	9	3	0	3	9	237	2
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	0	3	9	3	3	0	111	32
Limited access to land and productive resources	3	9	9	3	0	9	219	5
Restricted access to credit and financial services for farming and other businesses	3	3	3	0	0	0	60	36
Negative perceptions among present generation about engaging in agriculture as a profession	0	3	3	0	0	3	57	37
Increasing rate of drug (substance) abuse, especially among the youth	3	9	9	0	0	9	198	9
inadequate targeted intervention to improve the wellbeing of most vulnerable or marginalized groups	3	3	9	0	0	3	120	27
Increasing rate of Child neglect	9	3	9	0	0	3	174	15
inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	3	9	3	0	0	9	162	20
High incidence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth	3	3	9	0	0	9	168	19

Importance of rating	9	5	6	7	7	8	Weighted Score	Rank
Criteria	**Basic Human rights**	**Multiplier effect on Eco effect**	**Impact on beneficiary**	**Environment**	**Disaster Risk and Climate Change**	**Vulnerability**		
Increasing rate of teenage pregnancy	3	9	9	0	0	9	198	9
low patronage of family planning services and products	3	3	3	0	0	3	84	34
Declining level of education and poor BECE performance	3	3	9	0	0	3	120	27
Inadequate teaching and learning materials at the basic level	9	3	9	0	0	3	174	15
Inadequate access to potable water supply	9	3	9	3	3	9	264	1

Source- OkDA- Devt. Plg Unit, 2025.

3.5 Prioritized development issues

1. Inadequate access to potable water supply
2. Unsustainable employment and career development for citizens, especially rising youth population
3. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
4. Rise in road accidents and weak enforcement of road traffic regulations
5. Limited access to land and productive
6. Increasing rate of half-hazard private development
7. Poor nature of feeder roads and inadequate alternative routes
8. Lack of emergency preparedness plan for the district
9. Increasing rate of drug (substance) abuse, especially among the youth
10. Increasing rate of teenage pregnancy
11. Ineffective or non-functioning sub-district structures
12. Inappropriate engineered landfill sites
13. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
14. Inadequate land use planning schemes
15. Rising incidence of crime and communal violence
16. Inadequate extension of electricity power to rural communities
17. Increasing rate of Child neglect

18. Poor drainage system
19. Inadequate teaching and learning materials at the basic level
20. High incidence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth
21. inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
22. Increasing barriers for the youth, women and PWDs in agric. sector
23. Over politicization and delay in inputs distribution to farmers
24. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
25. Erratic weather condition affecting farming
26. Poor tourism infrastructure and service
27. inadequate targeted intervention to improve the wellbeing of most vulnerable or marginalized groups
28. Declining level of education and poor BECE performance
29. Inadequate Street lights and security threats in rural communities
30. Deteriorated and substandard markets
31. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
32. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
33. Low application of agricultural technology among smallholder farmers
34. low patronage of family planning services and products
35. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
36. Restricted access to credit and financial services for farming and other businesses
37. Negative perceptions among present generation about engaging in agriculture as a profession

3.6 Gender-Equality Assessment

To promote the integration of gender considerations in the Medium-Term Development Plan, the identified development issues were assessed from a gender-equality perspective. This assessment aimed to evaluate how different issues affect women, men, girls, and boys in a different way, and to identify opportunities for promoting equitable development outcomes. The table below presents the results of the gender-equality assessment.

Table 49: Gender equality assessment

List of development issues	Impacts on women (girls), men (boys)					Recommendations to inform goal and objective formulation
	Positive (+)		Negative (-)		Neutral	
	W (G)	M (B)	W (G)	M (B)		
Poor tourism infrastructure and service	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Deteriorated and substandard markets	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Over politicization and delay in inputs distribution to farmers					✓	goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Low application of agricultural technology among smallholder farmers	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Erratic weather condition affecting farming	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Increasing barriers for the youth, women and PWDs in agric. sector	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Unsustainable employment and career development for citizens, especially rising youth population	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Limited access to land and productive resources	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Restricted access to credit and financial services for farming and other businesses	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Negative perceptions among present generation about engaging in agriculture as a profession	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Increasing rate of drug (substance) abuse, especially among the youth	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
inadequate targeted intervention to improve the wellbeing of most vulnerable or marginalized groups	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Increasing rate of Child neglect	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
High incidence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive

List of development issues	Impacts on women (girls), men (boys)					Recommendations to inform goal and objective formulation
	Positive (+)		Negative (-)		Neutral	
	W (G)	M (B)	W (G)	M (B)		
Increasing rate of teenage pregnancy	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
low patronage of family planning services and products	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Declining level of education and poor BECE performance	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Inadequate teaching and learning materials	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Inadequate teaching and learning materials at all levels of basic education	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Inadequate access to potable water supply	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Inappropriate engineered landfill sites	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Poor nature of feeder roads and inadequate alternative routes	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Rise in road accidents and weak enforcement of road traffic regulations	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Poor drainage system	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Increasing rate of half-hazard private development	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Inadequate land use planning schemes	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Ineffective or non-functioning sub-district structures	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Inadequate extension of electricity power to rural communities	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Inadequate Street lights and security threats in rural communities	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive

List of development issues	Impacts on women (girls), men (boys)					Recommendations to inform goal and objective formulation
	Positive (+)		Negative (-)		Neutral	
	W (G)	M (B)	W (G)	M (B)		
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Lack of emergency preparedness plan for the district					✓	goal and objective must be gender sensitive
Rising incidence of crime and communal violence	✓	✓				goal and objective must be gender sensitive

Source: OkDA - DPCU, 2025

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0: Introduction

Chapter four is on the statement of district's development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes as linked to the National objectives. The assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix. This chapter expresses an indication of development proposals integrated with spatial plans, through the relevant maps and desired future situation, accompanied with a brief narrative.

4.1: Development goals

A development goal was formulated for each development dimension to address the prioritized issues identified under that dimension. To ensure coherence and avoid potential conflicts among the goals, a compatibility matrix was applied to evaluate their consistency with one another. As shown in Table 50, the results of the matrix indicate a high level of compatibility across the goals, indicating alignment and mutual support among the various development dimensions.

Table 50: Compatibility Matrix

Goal	Enhanced service delivery through transparent and accountable governance	Build a diversified, transformed and prosperous economy	Create safe and livable communities	Develop sustainable human capital	Build smart, resilient and sustainable communities	Create sustainable safety net and social protection for the vulnerable
Enhanced service delivery through transparent and accountable governance		High	High	High	High	Medium
Build a diversified, transformed and prosperous economy			High	High	Low	High
Create safe and livable communities				Medium	High	High
Develop sustainable human capital					Medium	High
Build smart, resilient and sustainable communities						Medium
Create sustainable safety net and social protection for the vulnerable						

Source: OkDA - DPCU, 2025

4.2: Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Table 51 presents a matrix outlining the development goals, objectives, strategies, and programmes aligned with the national objectives extracted from the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Policy Framework. The strategies, which detail how the objectives will be achieved, were formulated based on key factors including financial feasibility, resource availability, target population needs, social and environmental impacts, and the availability of appropriate technologies.

Table 51: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes.

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Economic Development Dimension					
Poor tourism infrastructure and service	Build a diversified, transformed and prosperous economy	Improve upon at least 2 tourism facilities and services to promote tourism by 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1. Develop available and potential sites Improve tourism infrastructure including road networks leading to tourist centres 2. Support the commercialization of cultural and artistic goods and services 3. Promote safety and security in all tourist sites	Domestic tourism development SDG 9, 12, 14 AU 6, 7 ECOWAS– P3/ SOB3/SOR3
Deteriorated and substandard markets	✓	Improve upon atleast 4 market facilities and services to promote LED by 2029	Enhance Domestic Trade	1. Develop modern rural markets and retail infrastructure in the 8 major towns to enhance domestic trade 2. Encourage week long market activities 3. Promote rural development, including investing more in rural infrastructure and services, and local economic development	Local Economic Development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)
Inappropriate mechanism and delayed distribution of farmer inputs.	✓	Promote the accessibility and affordability of Agric. inputs by establishment at least 4 Agric. input shops by 2029	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	1. A comprehensive data on all farmers 2. Regulate the distribution of inputs 3. Provide financial, technical and other incentives and subsidies to farmers and input dealers 4. Promote domestic production and supply of inputs	Agriculture Modernization and development
Low adoption and application of agricultural technology among smallholder farmers	✓	Promote adoption of appropriate agric. technology among 75% of registered farmers by 2029	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	1. Support the establishment of demonstration farms 2. Promote development of improved crop varieties, pest control, and soil management strategies 3. Build the capacity of farmer-based organizations on standards, and other skills development.	Agriculture Modernization and development SDG 16, 17 AU 4, 12 ECOWAS– P3/ SOB3 /SOR1

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Economic Development Dimension					
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	✓	Improve agric. and its value chain products by building at least 3 standard storage facilities by 2029	Promote food transformation (processing and value-addition)	1. Facilitate the establishment of cottage industries for the processing and packaging of locally produced fruits and vegetables and other nutritious foods. 2. Facilitate the upgrading of food processing facilities and infrastructure through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement. 3 Support food fortification programmes	Post-Harvest Management Programme SDG 16, 17 AU 4, 12 ECOWAS– P3/ SOB3 /SOR1
Erratic weather condition affecting farming	✓	Encourage at least 20% of registered farmers to practice off season / drip farming by 2029	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	1. A comprehensive data on all farmers 2. Regulate the distribution of inputs 3. Provide financial, technical and other incentives and subsidies to farmers and input dealers 4. Promote domestic production and supply of inputs	Agriculture Modernization and development
Increasing barriers for the youth, women and PWDs in agric. sector	Build a diversified, transformed and prosperous economy	Promote inclusive local economic development for 10% of registered youth, women and PWDs by 2029	Promote job creation and decent work	1. Promote green jobs by investing in climate-smart agriculture, and eco-friendly industries, with a focus on skills development 2. promoting entrepreneurship, value chains, and labor-intensive programs, with a focus on youth, women, and PWDs and Integrate employment services with social protection programmes to enhance livelihoods and reduce vulnerabilities	Employment creation (sustainable jobs) (UNCRPD, SDG 3, 5, 16, 17 ECOWAS–P5/ SOB5/SOR3
Unsustainable employment and career development for citizens, especially rising youth population	✓	Enhance career development opportunities for at least 10% of unemployed, (especially rising youth population) by 2029	Promote job creation and decent work	1. Promote green jobs by investing in climate-smart agriculture, and eco-friendly industries, with a focus on skills development 2. promoting entrepreneurship, value chains, and labor-intensive programs, with a focus on youth, women, and PWDs 3. Integrate employment services with social protection programmes to enhance livelihoods and reduce vulnerabilities	Employment creation (sustainable jobs) (UNCRPD, SDG 3, 5, 16, 17 ECOWAS–P5/ SOB5/SOR3
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	✓	Enhance jobs and economic growth by supporting the exploitation of local economic opportunities by 2029	Promote job creation and decent work	Promote inclusive and participatory planning processes that integrate local economic development (LED) opportunities	Local Economic Development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)
Reducing interest among present generation about	✓	Enhance LED by creating incentive for at least 20%	Promote job creation and decent work	Promote inclusive and participatory planning processes that integrate local economic development (LED) opportunities	Local Economic Development

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Economic Development Dimension					
engaging in agriculture as a profession		agric. and its value chain businesses by 2029			(SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)
Restricted access to credit and financial services for farming and other businesses	✓	Increase access to credit facilities for farmers and agro-processing by 15%	Improve support for agricultural development	1. Support youth to venture into agricultural enterprise along the value chain 2. Facilitate access to finance for youth (SDG Target 8.3) 3. Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Agriculture Modernization and development (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) (SDG Target 4.4)
Limited access to land and productive resources especially for the Youth, women and PWDs	Build a diversified, transformed and prosperous economy	Provide opportunity for at least 10% of Youth, women and PWDs to engage in agric. Employment by 2029	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	1. Provide access to agricultural financing for youth. 2. Encourage the use of technology and innovation in areas such as greenhouse farming to optimize resources and promote entrepreneurship. 3. Youth Agriculture-Estate Programme (YAP) to provide financial support, land, agronomic assistance, and access to mechanized tools for young farmers.	Agriculture Modernization and development SDG 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20 ECOWAS– P4/ SOB4/SOR4
Inadequate revenue collection staff and apathy of rate payers	✓	Enhance revenue collection by employing at least 4 new revenue collectors by 2029	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	1. Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue, and expenditure tracking at all levels 2. Establish a mechanism to address loss of revenue including payment of bills	Financial Management Programme ECOWAS–P4/ SOB4/SOR4
Non valued ratable properties and other businesses	✓	Enhance revenue collection by valuing at least 40% of rateable properties and businesses in the district by Dec. 2029	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	1. Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue, and expenditure tracking at all levels 2. Establish a mechanism to address loss of revenue including payment of bills	Financial Management Programme ECOWAS–P4/ SOB4/SOR4
inadequate logistics and poor monitoring of revenue collection staff	✓	Enhance revenue collection by procuring at least 3 motorbikes to improve on monitoring and revenue collection by 2029	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	1. Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue, and expenditure tracking at all levels 2. Establish a mechanism to address loss of revenue including payment of bills.	Financial Management Programme ECOWAS–P4/ SOB4/SOR4

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Economic Development Dimension					
Inadequate financial support for MSMEs	✓	Support linkage of MSMEs to institutions to access financial support by 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	1. Encourage the operation of cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of BACs 2. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	Local economic development SDG 2, 8, 9, 16 AU 1,4,9,20 ECOWAS– P4/ SOB4/SOR4
Low capacities of enterprises to expand	✓	Promote LED by supporting linkage of at least 30% of MSMEs to institutions to access financial support by 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	1. Enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth 2. Strengthen programmes aimed at entrepreneurship development	Local economic development SDG 2, 8, 9, 16 AU 1,4,9,20 ECOWAS– P4/ SOB4/SOR4
Inadequate access to veterinary services	Build a diversified, transformed and prosperous economy	Support veterinary interventions to increase animal production by 10% each year by 2029	Promote livestock and poultry development	1. Create a comprehensive data base for livestock farmers. 2. Undertake capacity building for farmers on resilient livestock farming or production 3. Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases.	Agriculture Modernization and development SDG 1, 2, 4, 8 AU 1,3,4,5,20 ECOWAS– P4/ SOB4/SOR4
Post-harvest losses of agricultural produce	✓	Enhance the reduction of post-harvest loses by provision of at least 2 standard warehouses by 2029	Increase storage facilities for agro-produce including warehouse, silos, cold storage facilities to improve marketing of agriculture produce.	1. district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities such as incentives to farmers 2. Facilitate continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres 3. Intensify development of climate-smart and post-harvest technologies as well as innovations in value addition and food processing.	Agriculture Modernization and development SDG 16, 17 AU 4, 12 ECOWAS– P3/ SOB3/SOR1
High cost of farm inputs	✓	Support interventions to minimize high cost of farm inputs by 2029	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	1. A comprehensive data on all farmers 2. Regulate the distribution of inputs 3. Provide financial, technical and other incentives and subsidies to farmers and input dealers 4. Promote domestic production and supply of inputs	Agriculture Modernization and development
Low patronage of existing satellite markets	✓	Promote LED by building 2 standard satellite markets by 2029	Enhance Domestic Trade	1. Develop modern rural markets and retail infrastructure in the 8 major towns to enhance domestic trade and also encourage week long market activities 3. Promote rural development, including investing more in rural infrastructure and services, and local economic development	Local Economic Development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Economic Development Dimension					
Inadequate access to potable water supply, especially for citizens in the down-hill communities	✓	Improve existing WASH facilities in all Government institutions in the district by 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	1. Upgrade and expand existing WASH facilities in basic schools 2. Support WASH related Community initiated projects	Basic Education improvement SDG 4,16, ECOWAS–P5/ SOB5/SOR3

Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes.

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Social Development					
Increasing rate of drug (substance) abuse, especially among the youth	Create sustainable safety net and social protection for the vulnerable	Improve on interventions to capture at least 60% of people abusing substance and rehab. 50% by end of 2029	Improve mental health services at all levels	1. Increase awareness and sensitization on the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse 2. Establish, expand, equip and upgrade existing rehab facilities across the country 3. Liaise with the security agencies to combat the spread and use of psychoactive substances Collaborate with research and academic institutions to produce high quality and timely mental health data	Preventive Health improvement SDG 2, 3, 16 ECOWAS–P5/ SOB5/SOR3
High prevalence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs, especially among Youth	✓	Reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth by 40% by Dec. 2029	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	1. Strengthen healthcare infrastructure to support HIV prevention and treatment programmes 2. Support the promotion of HIV testing services 3. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Preventive Health improvement (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)
inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services and low acceptor rate	✓	Increase acceptor rate of family planning among target group by 20% by Dec. 2029	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	1. Strengthen the integration of family planning education in adolescent reproductive healthcare services 2. investment in family planning programmes at all levels	Reproductive health improvement (SDG Target 3.7, 5.6)
Increasing rate of teenage pregnancy	✓	Improve access to reproductive health and family planning services and products by 20%.	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	1. Improve the quality of adolescent and youth-friendly services across all levels of healthcare facilities 2. Scale up relevant teenage pregnancy reduction interventions	Reproductive health improvement (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Social Development					
High incidence of malaria, anaemia, acute respiratory tract infections, hypertension and skin diseases and ulcers	Develop sustainable human capital	Reduce incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases by 20% in the district by Dec. 2029	Reduce incidence of communicable and non- communicable diseases	1. Strengthen capacity to prevent and manage malaria cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6) 2. Intensify and sustain immunization for all children under 2 (SDG Target 3.2) 3. Reduce exposure to risk factors that contribute to NCDs 4. Embark on comprehensive public health education on all issues including healthy lifestyle, communicable and non-communicable diseases	Disease prevention and Health Improvement SDG 2, 3, AU 3 ECOWAS–P4/ SOB4/SOR1
No permanent office for GES, inadequate and dilapidated education facilities	✓	Increase access to basic educational infrastructure 10% of existing facilities by 2029	Make universal education accessible to all	1. Facilitate the construction of permanent District Office for GES 2. rehabilitate or renovate dilapidated education related facilities district wide	Basic Education improvement SDG 4,16, ECOWAS–P5/ SOB5/SOR3
Inadequate teaching and learning materials at all levels of basic education	✓	Increase adequate teaching and learning materials at basic level by 20% by Dec. 2029	Improve education performance at the basic level	1. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials 2. Promote school monitoring and supervision management	Basic Education improvement SDG Target4.2,4.c
Declining level of education and poor BECE performance	Develop sustainable human capital	Improve basic enrolment ratio by 10% and increase BECE Pass rate by 20% by 2029	Improve education performance at the basic level	1. Build community structures to promote participation in school activities 2. Organize vacation classes and mock for JHS 3 pupils 3. Promote school monitoring and supervision management	Basic Education improvement SDG 4,16, ECOWAS–P5/ SOB5/SOR3
Inadequate funds and logistics for regular monitoring of schools	✓	improve monitoring of schools by procuring 3 motor bikes for GES by 2029	Strengthen school management systems	1. Strengthen supervision, management, and accountability at all levels of the educational system (SDG Target 16.6)	Basic Education improvement SDG 4,16, ECOWAS–P5/ SOB5/SOR3
inadequate targeted intervention to improve the wellbeing of most vulnerable or marginalized groups	Create sustainable safety net and social protection for the vulnerable	Build a comprehensive database and enhance economic livelihood of 20% of all vulnerable by Dec. 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	1.Provide targeted care and support for PWDs, vulnerable and the aged 2. Strengthen and expand the coverage and implementation of social protection programmes to include all vulnerable people	Social protection improvement (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)
Increasing rate of Child abuse and neglect	✓	increase the prosecution of maintenance cases	Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse,	1. Form and train child protection committees 2. Support child panels 3. Settle child maintenance cases	Social protection improvement SDGs Target 1.3)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Social Development					
		by 50% also, improve foster care by 20% by 2029	neglect and exploitation	4. Provide shelter and safety for the neglected child	
High incidence of sexual and physical abuse of children	✓	Reduce the abuse and reduce victims of sexual and physical abuse by 10% by 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	1. form and operationalize 7 No. child protection teams in 10 communities that protect children against sexual and physical abuse 2. Undertake bi-monthly sensitization and social education on social problems in communities i.e. child abuse and violence against children and women, child marriage and disability	Social protection improvement (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)
Inadequate and lack of parental care and control for children	Create sustainable safety net and social protection for the vulnerable	enforce level of parental care and control of children by 5% each year by 2029.	Develop and improve on the total wellbeing of children	1. Intensify sensitization and advocacy on child protection, family roles and responsibilities 2. Strictly enforce rules and regulations that promotes the appropriate care and control of children	Social protection improvement SDGs Target 1.3)
Inadequate access to potable water supply, especially for citizens in the down-hill communities	Create safe and liveable communities	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all by 25% by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	1. construct 10 Small Town Mechanized boreholes in selected Communities 2. Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure 3. Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) (SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6) 4. Implement a comprehensive water treatment and monitoring system (SDG Target 6.1)	Domestic water improvement AU 3, ECOWAS P4/ SOB4/SOR4, SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	✓	Promote sanitation by supporting the first 10 major communities to practice household waste (door to door) management by 2029	Promote efficient and sustainable waste management	1. Intensify education, sensitization and advocacy on the sustainable ways of waste management, 1 household, 1 waste bin programme 2. Strictly enforce sanitation by-laws and sanctions 3. Promote the use of efficient waste management technologies (SDG Targets 6.3,7.1, 12.5) etc.	Sustainable waste management SDG Targets 6.3,7.1, 12.5 AU 3, ECOWAS P4/ SOB4/SOR4
Inappropriate engineered landfill sites	✓	Improve waste management by building a modern engineered landfill sites by 2029	Promote efficient and sustainable waste management	1. Undertake stakeholders' consultation towards land acquisition and construction 2. Undertake all the procurement processes to construct engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	Sustainable waste management (SDG Targets 6.2, 6.3, 16.6)
Increasing incidence of environmental pollution	✓	Reduce pollution by 20% by Dec. 2029.	Reduce Environmental Pollution	1. Intensify public education and sensitization on indiscriminate disposal of waste.	Environmental improvement

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Social Development					
				2. Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning.	(SDG Target 11.6) (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1)

Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Environment and Human Settlements Development					
Poor nature of feeder roads and inadequate alternative routes	Create safe and livable communities	Enhance 80 km of priority roads across the district by the end of 2029 to improve upon transportation and connectivity	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Build a comprehensive data base on all types of roads in the district 2. resurface, reshape or reconstruct feeder and town roads etc. 3. Construct complementary road facilities e. g. by-passes, drainage, culvert, Lorry station etc. 4. Undertake routine maintenance of roads	Road improvement SDGs 3,9,11,16,17, AU 1,2, ECOWAS P3/SOB3/SOR3
Rise in road accidents and weak enforcement of road traffic regulations	✓	Improve on road safety interventions to reduce road accident by 40% by Dec. 2024.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Build a comprehensive data base on all types of roads in the district 2. resurface, reshape or reconstruct feeder and town roads etc. 3. Construct complementary road facilities e. g. by-passes, drainage, culvert, Lorry station etc. 4. Undertake routine maintenance of roads	Road improvement SDGs 3,9,11,16,17, AU 1,2, ECOWAS P3/SOB3/SOR3
Poor drainage system	Build smart, resilient and sustainable communities	Improve 1.5km drainage systems in flood-prone areas by the end of 2029 to reduce flooding and improve sanitation	Improve resilient drainage system	1. Enforce building codes, regulations and standards in the district	sustainable human settlements (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)
Inadequate human and logistical capacities for preparation and execution of land use planning scheme	✓	Improve the capacity of staff to develop at least 4 Community resilient planning schemes by 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1. Enhance capacity of Physical Planning Dept. 2. Encourage and collaborate land owners to develop land use planning schemes. 3. Enforce building codes, regulations and standards in the district 4. Intensify and complete the street naming and property addressing system programme.	sustainable human settlements (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Environment and Human Settlements Development					
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	✓	Enforce the execution of building regulations to Support sustainable human settlements by approving at least 80% of applications by 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1. Intensify public education and sensitization on the consequences of breaching the building regulations 2. Gazette and enforce Assembly's by-laws on building regulations 3. Prosecute defaulters of building regulations 4. Provide incentive to law abiding citizens	sustainable human settlements (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)
Increasing rate of half-hazard physical development	✓	enforce the execution of building regulations to Support sustainable human settlements by 2029	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1. Enhance capacity of Physical Planning Dept. 2. Encourage and collaborate land owners to develop land use planning schemes. 3. Enforce building codes, regulations and standards in the district 4. Intensify and complete the street naming and property addressing system programme.	sustainable human settlements (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)
Poor state and inadequate institutional WASH (latrines) facilities	Create safe and livable communities	Enhance sanitation practices in all communities by 2029 Ensure open defecation free in the first 20 major communities by the end of 2029 Improve waste management in 70% of the communities by 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	1. construct 16 institutional WASH facilities in designated locations and schools 2. Ensure routine maintenance of WASH facilities 3. Ensure the provision of disability friendly WASH facilities 4. Encourage the participation of Private Entities in WASH facility management	Water and Sanitation improvement (SDG Target16.6
Ineffective WATSAN Committees	✓	Revive and effectively manage about 50% of all existing WATSAN Committees Increase potable water coverage to 80% by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	1. Collate and review and revive existing data on WATSAN Committees and supervise their activities. 2. Create new WATSAN Committees and involve all stakeholders in implementation 3. Build the capacity of Committee Members and adequately support the management of programmes 4. Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs)	Water and Sanitation improvement (SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6)

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Environment and Human Settlements Development					
Poor management, maintenance and monitoring of Community water facilities	✓	Revive and effectively manage about 50% of all existing WATSAN Committees by 2029	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	1. Build capacity of managers of water facilities 2. Ensure routine maintenance of WASH facilities 3. Encourage the participation of Private Entities in WASH facility management	Water and Sanitation improvement (SDG Target16.6
Inadequate extension of electricity power to unreached communities	✓	Increase the district's electricity coverage to 100% by the end of 2029	Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	1. Support ECG to expand the Self-Help Electrification Project (SHEP) in new Settlement area 2. Expand the provision of mini-grids to hard-to-reach communities	Electricity power extension (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P6 T2)

Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Governance and Institutional Development					
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Enhanced service delivery through transparent and accountable governance	ensure at least 90% implementation of development plans through active stakeholder participation by 2029	Improve decentralized planning	1. Discourage implementation of projects outside the plan 2. Involve all key actors in programme or project implementation. 3. Implement monitoring and communication of plans. 4. Prepare and approve Action plan and budget with full participation of stakeholders annually	Local Governance and Decentralization SDG Targets 16. 17.1, 17.7,18, SDG 9; AU Agenda 2063 Goal 11 AU-A1 G11-P3,
Ineffective or non-functioning sub-district structures	✓	Increase effective functioning of 4 sub-district structures by the end of 2029.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Renovate and adequately furnish the Sub-Structure Offices 2. Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of assembly members at the local level 3. Resource and strengthen area councils 4. Promote interface between citizens Unit Committee and Assembly Members.	Local Governance and Decentralization Some SDG Targets in goal 16, 17 & 18 SDG 9; AU Agenda 2063 Goal 11 AU-A1 G11-P3, Goal 12 AU
Inadequate public education on civic responsibilities and engagements	✓	Promote good governance, citizenship and	Deepen transparency and public accountability	1. Involve key stakeholders to undertake public education on civic responsibilities and citizen's engagements 2. Support the implementation of NACAP activities	Local Governance and Decentralization

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Governance and Institutional Development					
		public accountability in all 21 electoral areas by 2029		3. Support the expansion of civic education on the RTI Act 989 and build the capacity of the Assembly to comply with disclosure obligations.	Some SDG Targets in goal 16, 17 & 18
Rising incidence of crime and communal violence	Create safe and livable communities	Improve infrastructure for security services by renovating all the 3 police operational facilities by the end of 2029	Enhance public safety and security	1. Adequately fund and collaborate with the Police to Form and operate Community Policing 2. Engage Security Services to undertake intensive public education and sensitization public safety and security 3. Support the Ghana Police Service to increase Police Personnel, presence and posts in the district.	Public safety and security SDG 16.6; AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12,13, SDG 3. SDG 16.4
Inadequate Street lights and security threats in rural communities	✓	Enhance security by fixing and maintaining streetlights in the first 20 communities by 2029	Enhance public safety and security	1. Increase, repair and replace all faulty street lights 2. Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention 3. Strengthen community policing and trust in law enforcement	Public safety and security SDG 16.6; AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12,13, SDG 3. SDG 16.4

Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Emergency preparedness					
Lack of emergency preparedness plan for the district	Build smart, resilient and sustainable communities	Develop and implement a 1 composite comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness plan by 2029	Improve national resilience to emergency threats	1. Prepare and approve the emergency preparedness Action plan and budget with full participation of stakeholders. 2. Reprioritization and implementation of emergency preparedness and build capacity of communities and departments to enhance early warning systems,	Emergency preparedness
Low institutional capacity to address climate change and variability issues	Build smart, resilient and sustainable communities	Strengthen capacity of all departments to address climate change and variability by the end of 2029	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for Climate Change	Intensify institutional capacity development in climate change (SDG	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Emergency preparedness					
Recurrent incidence of disaster and poor coordination of disaster response (Poor early warning systems)	Create safe and livable communities	Reduce human induced recurrent disasters by 50% and improve response coordination by the end of 2029.		• Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDGs Target 3.d, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) • 3.18.1.2 Improve enforcement and compliance of disaster risk reduction (DRR)laws	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme

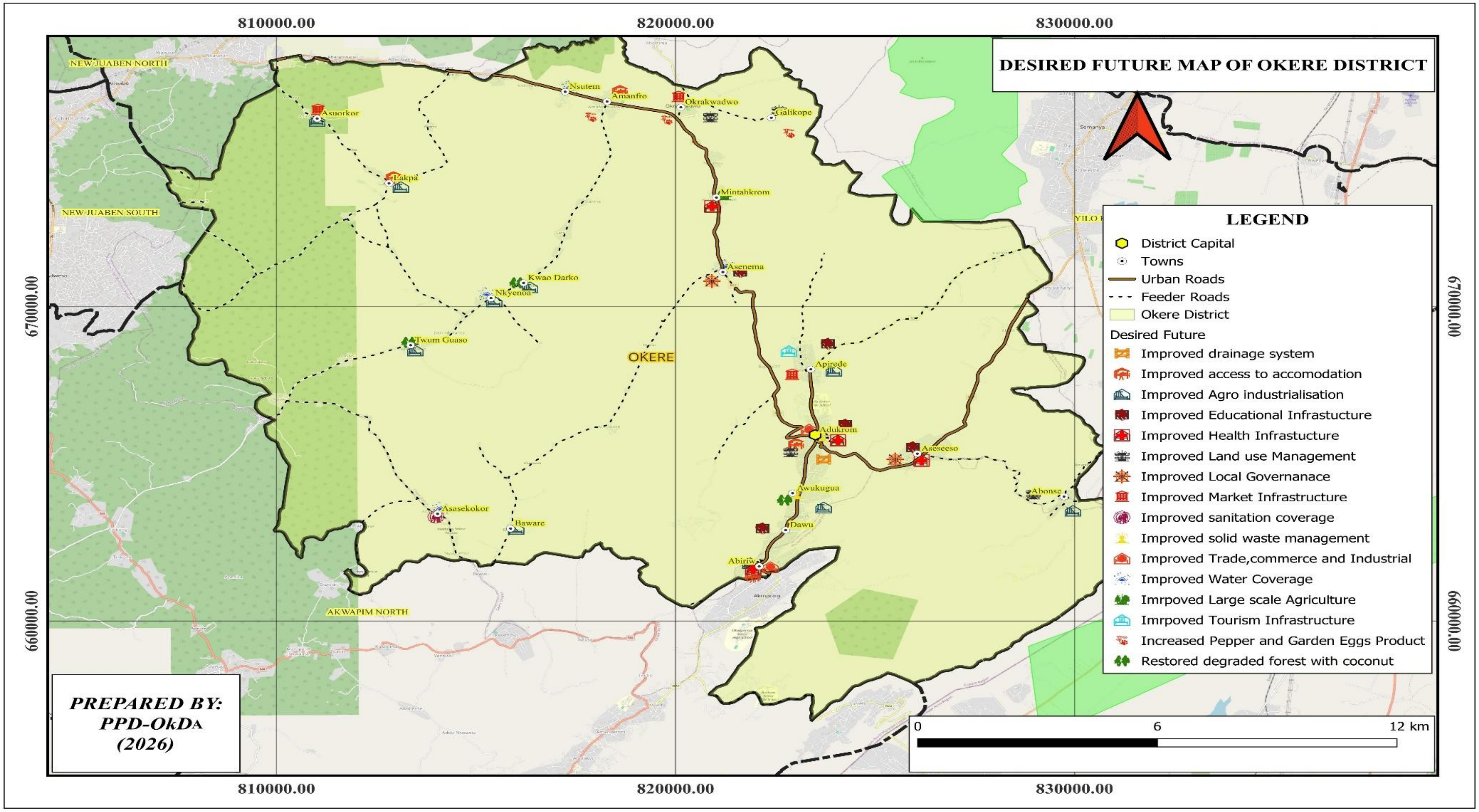
Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National objectives	Strategies	Development programmes
Intersectoral coordinate, monitor and evaluate					
Ineffective implementation, Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and plans	Enhanced service delivery through transparent and accountable governance	Involve key stakeholders in a comprehensive execution of ICME on policies and programmes by 2029	Deepen transparency and public accountability	1. Involve key stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of ICME Plan 2. Discourage implementation of programmes and projects outside the DMTDP 3 Undertake regular monitoring of plan implementation 4. Conduct effective evaluation, communication and feedback activities.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning SDG 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16, 16.10.,16. b,16.7, 17. 9, 17.17, 17.18, AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12 AU-A1-G12

Source- OkDA, Devt. Plg Unit, 2025

4.2: Integration of Spatial Plans

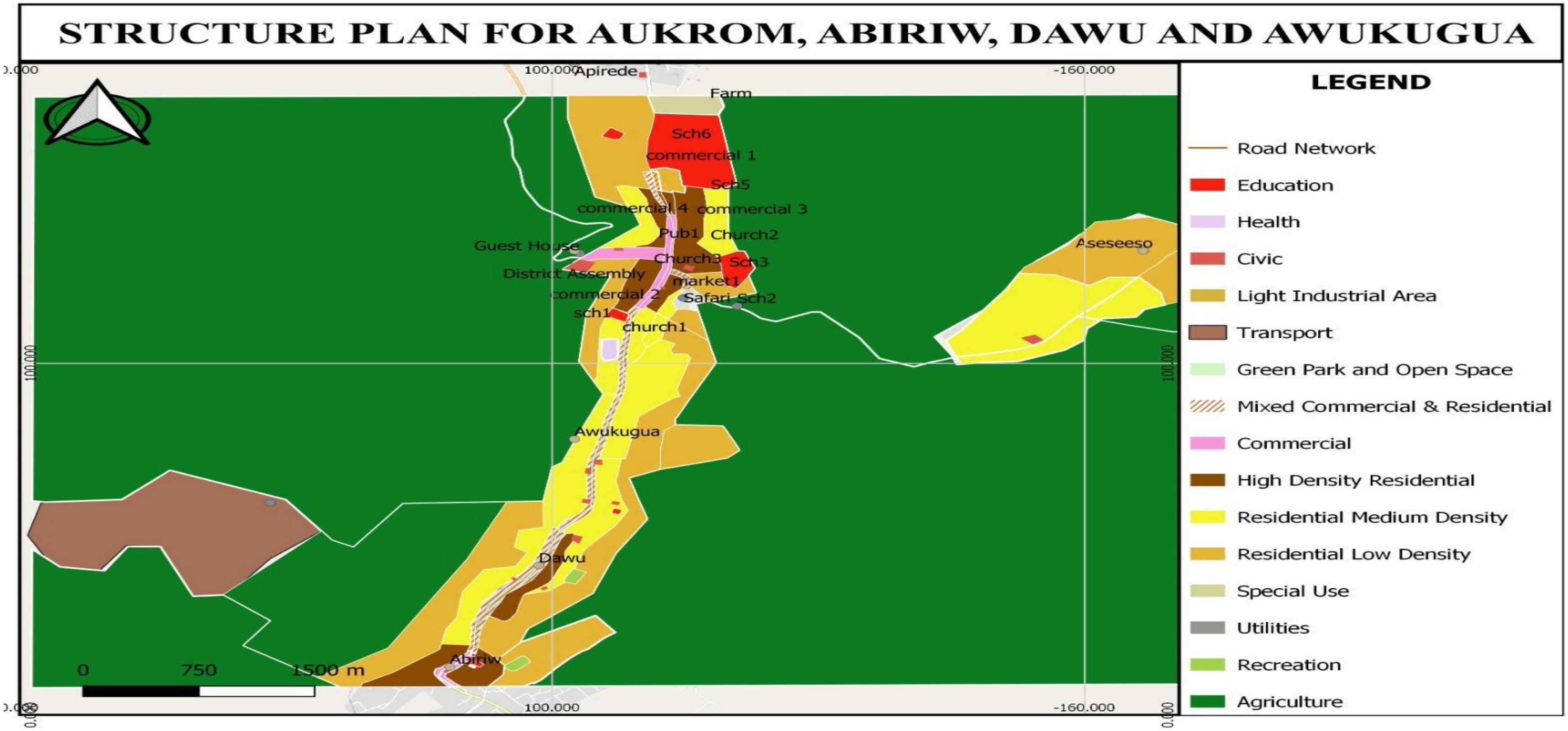
Figure 22: Desired Future Map of Okere District



Source: OkDA-PPD, 2026

The structure plan is informed by long-term strategy of the Assembly. It provides analysis of infrastructure and related systems within the district capital. It shows the present and proposed land uses including those subjects to special treatment and controls. It also shows transportation infrastructure, including roads, public transport terminals and non-motorized facilities such as footpaths. All infrastructure relating to water, drainage and sewerage and electricity. All other existing and proposed socio-economic infrastructure such as markets, recreational facilities, institutional facilities are shown figure 21.

Figure 23: Structural Plan for Abiriw to Adukrom



OkDA & Deep Bond Enterprise

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0: Introduction

Chapter five deals with the assumptions and methodologies used for the costing of the plan. Shows the Matrix on Composite Development Programme for the plan period, with the indicative costs, programme status and implementing institutions. Programme financing is also revealed in the Programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures. The strategic environment assessment of formulated programmes is also conducted.

5.1: Development Programmes of action

Development Programmes were formulated based on strategies in Chapter Four, thus categorizing related strategies contributing to the same objective under common programmes that facilitates cohesive alignment of strategies. These programmes encompass multiple strategies to achieve a common goal.

5.1.1: Development programmes for the MTDP under the various development dimensions

Economic Development

1. Domestic Tourism Development Programme
2. Local Economic Development Programme
3. Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
4. Employment Creation Programme
5. Financial Management Programme
6. Youth, women and PWDs in agricultural employment programme

Social Development

1. Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
2. Health Improvement Programme
3. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health Programme
4. Family planning improvement programme
5. Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
6. Education Improvement Programme
7. Youth and Sports Development Programme
8. Aged socio-economic support /maintenance programme

Environment and Human Settlements Development

1. Spatial Development Programme
2. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
3. Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme

Governance and Institutional Development

1. Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme
2. Sub-Structure Improvement Programme
3. Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme
4. Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme
5. Communication strategy programme
6. Asset Maintenance and Improvement Programme
7. Knowledge management and learning programme
8. Comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness

5.2: Costing of Plan

5.2.1: Assumptions and methodologies used for the costing

DPCU took into consideration the following when costing the plan; the reviewed Average Price Database for Common User Items by The Public Procurement Authority, brief market survey, service providers were requested to present quotes for required services etc. all aimed at increasing the level of precision in costing the programmes. The Unit Cost of Infrastructure Estimator Tool was also considered when costing for procurement of works, all these steps provided a credible assumptions and methodologies to generate the estimates.

5.2.2: Method Used in Costing

1. Bottom-Up Estimating: This approach involved estimating the cost of individual resources or components at the activity level and then aggregating them to determine the overall project cost. It is particularly useful for detailed and accurate budgeting.

2. Expert Judgment: Cost estimates were derived from the insights of relevant departments and units with experience and contextual knowledge of the project environment. This approach, often informed by historical data from similar past initiatives, was primarily used for ongoing projects.

3. Analogous Estimating: This method involved using the cost parameters—such as size, complexity, or scope—of previous, similar projects to estimate the cost of planned activities. The assumption here is that the compared projects are truly similar in nature, not just in appearance.

5.2.3: Estimation Assumptions

Several factors were considered in estimating the cost of the Medium-Term Development Plan. These included prevailing market prices, projected inflation rates, and relevant socio-cultural and environmental considerations. In accordance with the Public Financial Management Regulations, 2019 (L.I. 2378), cost estimations for programmes and capital projects were guided by assumptions aligned with economic, social, demographic, and other indicators consistent with the Medium-Term Policy Framework.

The cost estimations were based on the following assumptions:

- The prices of all items increase uniformly over time.
- Inflation remains stable throughout the medium-term period.
- Costs related to packaging projects or programmes for tender are included.
- Sunk costs—those that would exist regardless of project implementation—are excluded.
- Social costs (e.g., air or water pollution, climate change impacts) are not factored into the estimates.
- Quantities and prices remain constant during the project implementation phase.
- Capital project costs exclude operational and maintenance expenses.
- The social benefits of the project or activity will outweigh the financial costs incurred.
- The intended beneficiaries and participants will remain constant throughout the programme or project lifecycle.

5.3: Programme of Action (PoA) matrix

Table 52: Programme of Action

Development Programme	Time Frame (Yearly)				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. / Dept.	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, UNICEF, GPSNP II, GETFund, PPP, Etc.)	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Domestic Tourism Development					0.00	975,740.06	400,000.00	DACF-RFG / PPP 4,400,000.00			OkDA (DWD) / PPP	PPP/ MoT
Local Economic Development					0.00	5,463,139.1	100,000.00	DACF-RFG, PPP 7,020,000.00			OkDA	PPP, MoFA, MoTI etc.
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management					400,000.00	931,000.00	200,000.00	2,453,000.00			OkDA (Agric. Dept.) BAC	PPP, MoFA, MoTI
Employment Creation Programme					4,520.00	6,000.00	4000.00	0.00			OkDA (Agric. Dept. BAC)	PPP, MoFA, MoTI etc.
Financial Management					7,000.00	8,000.00	100,000.00	0.00			OkDA (Agric. Dept. BAC)	PPP, MoFA, MoTI etc.
Youth, women and PWDs in agricultural employment					500,000.00	300,000.00	200,000.00	PPP 800,000.00			OkDA (Agric. Dept. BAC)	PPP, MoFA, MoTI etc.
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection					88,000.00	423,900.00	100,000.00	UNICEF & PPP 1,022,700.00			DSW&CD, GHS. GES, OkDA	MCG&SP, MoE, MoH, , GPS, NGO etc.
Health Improvement					12,000.00	3,105,018.42	100,000.00	DACF-RFG, PPP 5,600,000.00			GHS, OkDA	MoH, PPP, NGOs
Adolescent sexual and reproductive health					500,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	PPP 400,000.00			GHS, OkDA	MoH, PPP, NGOs

Development Programme	Time Frame (Yearly)				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. / Dept.	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, UNICEF, GPSNP II, GETFund, PPP, Etc.)	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Family planning improvement					200,000.00	300,000.00	200,000.00	PPP 400,000.00			GHS, OkDA	MoH, PPP, NGOs
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation					7,000.00	6,733,248.91	800,500.00	DACF-RFG, PPP 12,105,000.00			DEHU, DWD, Physical Plg. Dept.	OkDA, MENR, PPP, NGOs
Education Improvement					765,500.00	5,054,842.25	400,000.00	GETFund, DACF-RFG, PPP 14,300,000.00			GES, OkDA	MoE, PPP, NGOs
Youth and Sports Development					800,000.00	2,000,000.00	200,000.00	GETFund, DACF-RFG, PPP 8,000,000.00			GES, OkDA	MoE, PPP, NGOs
Aged socio-economic support improvement					0.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	PPP 1,000,000.00			DSW&CD, GHS. GES, OkDA	MCG&SP, MoE, MoH, GPS, NGO etc.
Spatial Development Programme					15000	80000	800,000.00	PPP, DRIP 1,560,900.00			OkDA (DWD, PPD)	LUSPA etc.
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme					158,000.00	9,000.00	400,200.00	124,000.00			OkDA (DWD, PPD)	LUSPA etc.
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme					31,000.00	75,170.54	500,000.00	PPP, GPSNP2, DRIP 7,914,182.77			OkDA (DWD, PPD)	DFR, Dept. of Highways etc.
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme					1,037,100.00	6,241,109.10	1,929,893.36	13,322,400.00			OkDA (Cent. Admi), Sub-Structures	RCC, NDPC, MLGCRA, NGO, PPP etc.

Development Programme	Time Frame (Yearly)				Cost				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. / Dept.	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (DACF-RFG, UNICEF, GPSNP II, GETFund, PPP, Etc.)	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
Sub-Structure Improvement Programme					0	208,944.30	200,500.00	10,000.00			OkDA (Cent. Admi), Sub-Structures	RCC, NDPC, MLGCRA, NGO, PPP etc.
Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme					9,652,519.43	164,000.00	247,408.84	ILGS, PPP 241,517.00			OkDA (HRD, Cent. Admi), Sub-Structures	RCC, NDPC, MLGCRA, NGO, PPP etc.
Communication and dissemination					22,500.00	41,500.00	50,700.00	0.00			OkDA (DPCU), Sub-Structures	RCC, NDPC, MLGCRA, NGO, PPP etc.
Asset Maintenance and Improvement					100,000.00	400,000.00	200,000.00	DRIP 1,000,000.00			OkDA (DPCU), Sub-Structures	RCC, NDPC, MLGCRA, NGO, PPP etc.
Knowledge management and learning					0.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	PPP 100,000.00			OkDA (DPCU), Sub-Structures	RCC, NDPC, MLGCRA, NGO, PPP etc.
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme					0.00	560,000.00	400,000.00	100,000.00			OkDA (DPCU), Sub-Structures	RCC, NDPC, MLGCRA, NGO, PPP etc.
Comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness					100,000	200,000.00	60,000.00	150,000.00			OkDA (DPCU), Sub-Structures	RCC, NDPC, MLGCRA, NGO, PPP etc.
	Sub-Totals =				**14,400,139.43**	**33,730,612.68**	**8,093,202.20**	**82,023,699.77**				

Source: OkDA- Devt. Planning Unit, 2025.

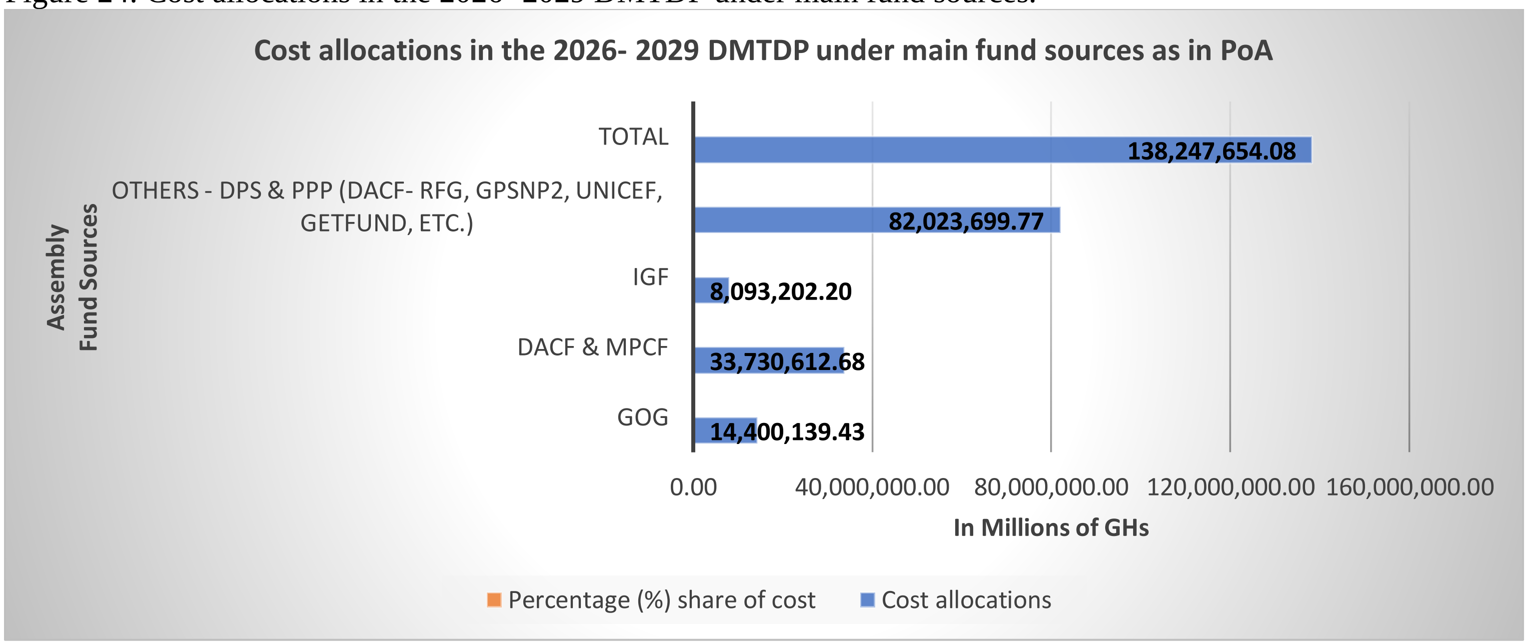
Total cost of the 2026- 2029 DMTDP is **(GH¢138,247,654.08)** One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Million, Two Hundred and forty-Seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-Four Ghana Cedis and eight pesewas).

Cost allocations in the 2026- 2029 DMTDP under main fund sources as in the Programme of Action Matrix.

Main Fund Sources	Cost allocations	Percentage (%) share of cost
GoG	14,400,139.43	10.41
DACF & MPCF	33,730,612.68	24.30
IGF	8,093,202.20	5.85
Others - DPs & PPP (DACF- RFG, GPSNP2, UNICEF, GETFund, etc.)	82,023,699.77	59.33
Total	**138,247,654.08**	**100.00**

Source: OkDA- Devt. Planning Unit, 2025.

Figure 24: Cost allocations in the 2026- 2029 DMTDP under main fund sources.



Source: OkDA- Devt. Planning Unit, 2025.

Cost allocations in the 2026- 2029 DMTDP under various fund sources in the District Assembly.

Main Fund Sources	Cost allocations	Percentage (%) share of cost
GoG	14,400,139.43	10.42
DACF & MPCF	33,730,612.68	24.40
IGF	8,093,202.20	5.85
DACF-RFG	28,558,514.00	20.66
GPSNP2	2,371,022.77	1.72
UNICEF	100,000.00	0.07
PPP	18,015,272.00	13.03
OTHER DPs	32,978,891.00	23.85
Total	**138,247,654.08**	**100.00**

OkDA, Budget Unit – 2025.

The DMTDP for the period has over three-fourth (77.79 percent) of the programmes and projects earmarked for capital expenditure. This underpins the district resolve to bridge the development gap in social amenities and other infrastructure as well as position the district as a viable haven for the rising developments triggered by emigration form the national capital.

About a quarter of the planned programmes and projects are expected to be financed from the Assembly and Member of Parliament's share of the District Assemblies Common Fund to be received during the period.

Cost allocations in the 2026- 2029 DMTDP under the various fund sources

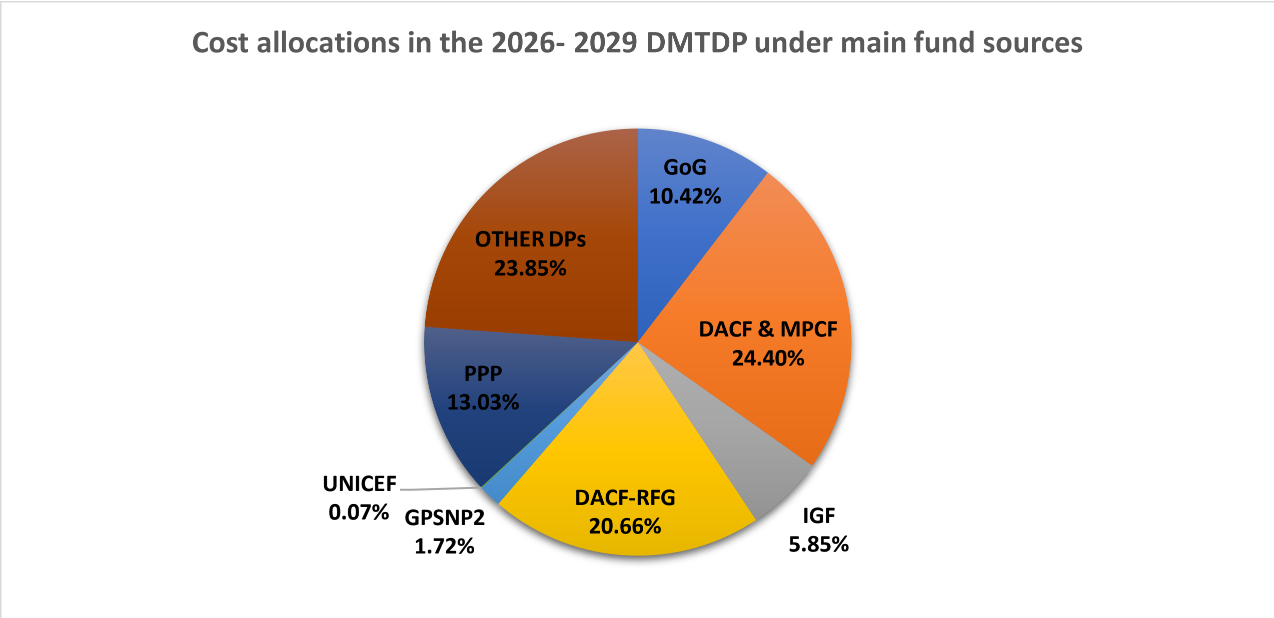


Table 53: Estimated cost of the 2026-2029 DMTDP

Cost components	Estimated costs of the 2026-2029 DMTDP under main fund sources							Sub-total	% Alloca.
	GoG	DACF & MPCF	IGF	Others					
				DACF-RFG	GPSNP2	UNICEF	PPP		
Estimated costs of Projects (Assets)		27,404,676.90	1,618,640.66	25,388,446.00	2,134,182.77	-	50,994,163.00	107,540,109.33	77.79
Estimated costs of recurring activities (Goods & Services)	14,400,139.43	6,325,935.78	6,474,561.54	3,170,068.00	236,840.00	100,000.00	-	30,707,544.75	22.21
Sub-totals	**14,400,139.43**	**33,730,612.68**	**8,093,202.20**	**28,558,514.00**	**2,371,022.77**	**100,000.00**	**50,994,163.00**	**138,247,654.08**	
Add 3% of total cost for ICME								8,294,859.24	
	14,400,139.43	**33,730,612.68**	**8,093,202.20**	**28,558,514.00**	**2,371,022.77**	**100,000.00**	**50,994,163.00**	**146,542,513.32**	

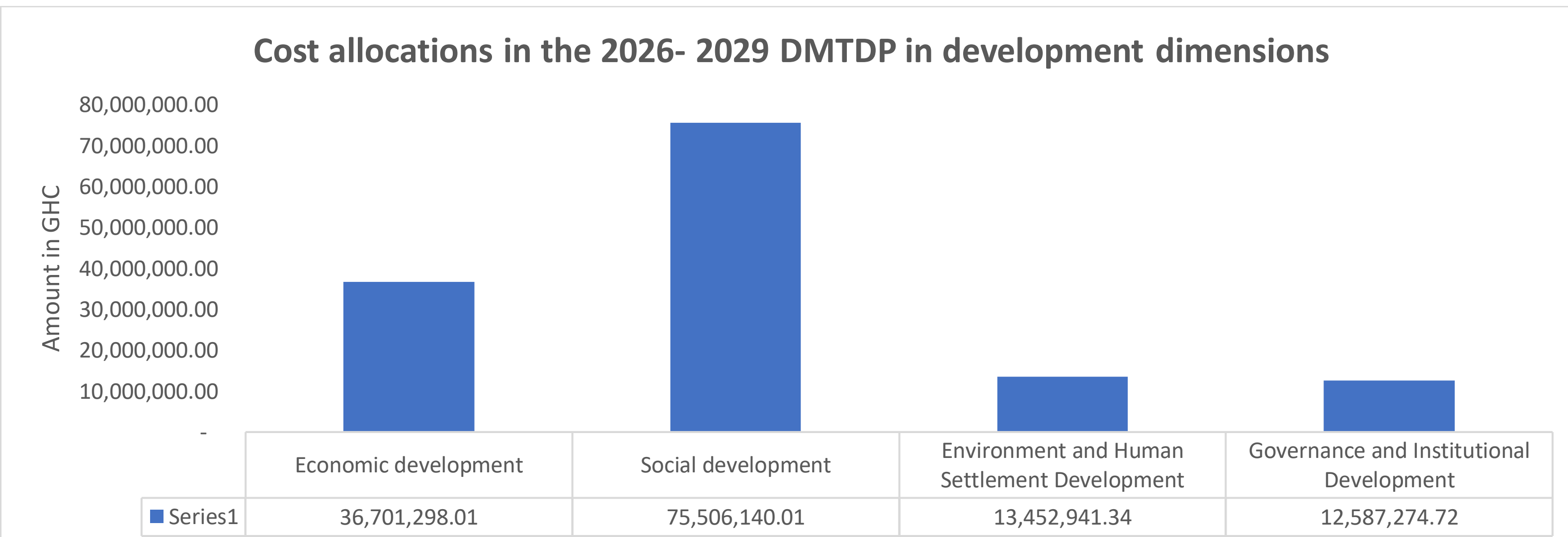
OkDA, Budget Unit – 2025.

Cost allocations in the 2026- 2029 DMTDP in development dimensions

Development Dimensions	Cost allocations	Percentage (%) share of cost
Economic development	36,701,298.01	26.55
Social development	75,506,140.01	54.62
Environment and Human Settlement Development	13,452,941.34	9.73
Governance and Institutional Development	12,587,274.72	9.10
Total Cost of DMTDP	**138,247,654.08**	**100**

OkDA, Budget Unit – 2025.

More than one half (54.62 percent) of the estimated cost of the plan is expected to be used to finance expenses towards social development. The next quarter of the total allocations (26.55 percent) is earmarked to be spend on Economic Development. These two Development Dimensions form the backbone of the medium-term expenditure framework for the next four years 2026 – 2029.



Breakdown of cost for the 2026 Annual Action Plan as in the DMTDP.

Development Dimensions	**Total amount (GH¢) of 2026 AAP under fund sources**				**Sub-Total in devt. Dimensions**	**Proportion of cost**
	GoG	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**		
Economic Development	911,520.00	683,879.16	586,000.00	673,000.00	2,854,399.16	8.89
Social Development	872,500.00	8,517,009.58	200,000.00	4,027,700.00	13,617,209.58	42.39
Environment and Human Settlement Development	304,000.00	364,170.54	271,200.00	749,082.77	1,688,453.31	5.26
Governance and Institutional Development	12,119.43	4,165,553.40	1,013,502.20	8,773,917.00	13,965,092.03	43.47
Sub-totals in fund sources	**2,100,139.43**	**13,730,612.68**	**2,070,702.20**	**14,223,699.77**	**32,125,154.08**	**100.00**

OkDA, Budget Unit – 2025.

Estimated costs of Projects (Assets) in the 2026 Composite AAP

Estimated costs of Projects (Assets) in the 2026 Composite AAP under main fund sources							
GoG	DACF & MPCF	IGF	Others				Sub-total
			DACF-RFG	GPSNP2	UNICEF	PPP	
-	13,404,676.90	400,000.00	1,026,749.32	2,134,182.77	-	8,161,192.73	25,126,801.72

OkDA, Budget Unit – 2025.

The 2026 Composite Annual Action Plan is projected to utilise about GH¢ 25,126,801.72 to undertake capital expenditure such as the construction of School blocks, CHPS Centres and Nurses Quarters, provision of school furniture, construction of boreholes among others.

5.4: Programme Financing

Total cost of the 2026- 2029 DMTDP is **(GH¢138,247,654.08)** One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Million, Two Hundred and forty-Seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-Four Ghana Cedis and eight pesewas) Whiles an overall revenue estimate is **(GH¢ 135,486,771.21)** (One Hundred and Thirty-five Million, Four Hundred and Eighty-Six Thousand, Seven Hundred and seventy-One Ghana Cedis and twenty-one Pesewas), this is made up of Internally Generated Revenue (IGF), funds from Central Government and donor sources are the expected financial inflows to fund the medium term 2026 – 2029 plan of the Assembly. There is a gap of **GH¢2,760,882.87**, representing 2% of the total cost of the 2026- 2029 DMTDP.

Table 54: Programme financing.

Development Programme	Programme	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						TOTAL	GAP
	Cost (A)	GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF - RFG	DPs (UNICEF, GPSNP etc.)	Others (GETFund, PPP, DDRIP etc.)	(B)	(C) = (B-A)
Domestic Tourism Development	5,775,740.06	-	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	-	2,200,000.00	5,700,000.00	(75,740.06)
Local Economic Development	12,583,139.10	-	400,000.00	5,463,139.10	700,000.00	-	5,500,000.00	12,063,139.10	(520,000.00)
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management	3,984,000.00	1,059,825.44	75,473.99	800,000.00	500,000.00	47,000.00	-	2,482,299.43	(1,501,700.57)
Employment Creation Programme	14,520.00	4,500.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	-	-	-	14,500.00	(20.00)
Financial Management	115,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	55,000.00	-	-	-	115,000.00	-
Youth, women and PWDs in agricultural employment	1,800,000.00	500,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	800,000.00	1,700,000.00	(100,000.00)
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection	1,634,600.00	971,459.24	10,000.00	200,000.00	-	100,000.00	300,000.00	1,581,459.24	(53,140.76)
Health Improvement	8,817,018.42	850,000.00	100,000.00	3,767,564.59	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	1,250,000.00	8,467,564.59	(349,453.83)
Adolescent sexual and reproductive health	1,300,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	800,000.00	1,300,000.00	-

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding: GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF - RFG	DPs (UNICEF, GPSNP etc.)	Others (GETFund, PPP, DDRIP etc.)	TOTAL (B)	GAP (C) = (B-A)
Family planning improvement	1,100,000.00	200,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	-	845,180.50	1,085,180.50	(14,819.50)
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation	19,645,748.91	-	400,000.00	10,195,000.00	3,900,000.00	-	5,140,550.50	19,635,550.50	(10,198.41)
Education Improvement	20,520,342.25	1,200,000.00	80,000.00	9,869,648.82	5,000,000.00	-	4,250,000.00	20,399,648.82	(120,693.43)
Youth and Sports Development	11,000,000.00	800,000.00	200,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	-	8,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	-
Aged socio-economic support improvement	1,400,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	50,000.00	250,000.00	1,400,000.00	-
Spatial Development Programme	2,455,900.00	1,103,827.08	100,000.00	1,250,468.85	-	-	-	2,454,295.93	(1,604.07)
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	691,200.00	190,320.33	20,000.00	231,160.61	250,000.00	-	-	691,480.94	280.94
Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	8,520,353.31	-	200,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,400,250.00	-	4,914,182.77	8,514,432.77	(5,920.54)
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	22,530,502.46	6,045,261.45	1,250,199.32	1,900,906.35	13,322,400.00	11,460.00	-	22,530,227.12	(275.34)
Sub-Structure Improvement Programme	419,444.30	-	100,000.00	312,000.00	-	-	-	412,000.00	(7,444.30)
Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme	10,305,445.27	9,652,519.43	247,408.84	119,500.00	285,864.00	-	-	10,305,292.27	(153.00)
Communication and dissemination	114,700.00	22,500.00	50,700.00	41,500.00	-	-	-	114,700.00	-
Asset Maintenance and Improvement	1,700,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	400,000.00	-	-	1,000,000.00	1,700,000.00	-
Knowledge management and learning	250,000.00	-	100,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	100,000.00	250,000.00	-
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	1,060,000.00	-	400,000.00	510,000.00	150,000.00	-	-	1,060,000.00	-
Comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness	510,000.00	100,000.00	60,000.00	200,000.00	150,000.00	-	-	510,000.00	-
Total	**138,247,654.08**	**23,220,212.97**	**5,477,782.15**	**42,171,888.32**	**28,558,514.00**	**708,460.00**	**35,349,913.77**	**135,486,771.21**	**(2,760,882.87)**

Source: OkDA- Budget Unit, 2025.

5.5: Funding Source

There are several likely funding sources available to support the implementation of the Medium- Term Development Plan. In addition to the traditional funding sources directly managed by the District Assembly, there are also opportunities from Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), National and International development partners, as well as the central government through various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) that can fund various programmes (projects and activities) in the plan.

Key funding opportunities for the district include:

• District Assemblies Common Fund – Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG)

• Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)

• Social Investment Fund (SIF)

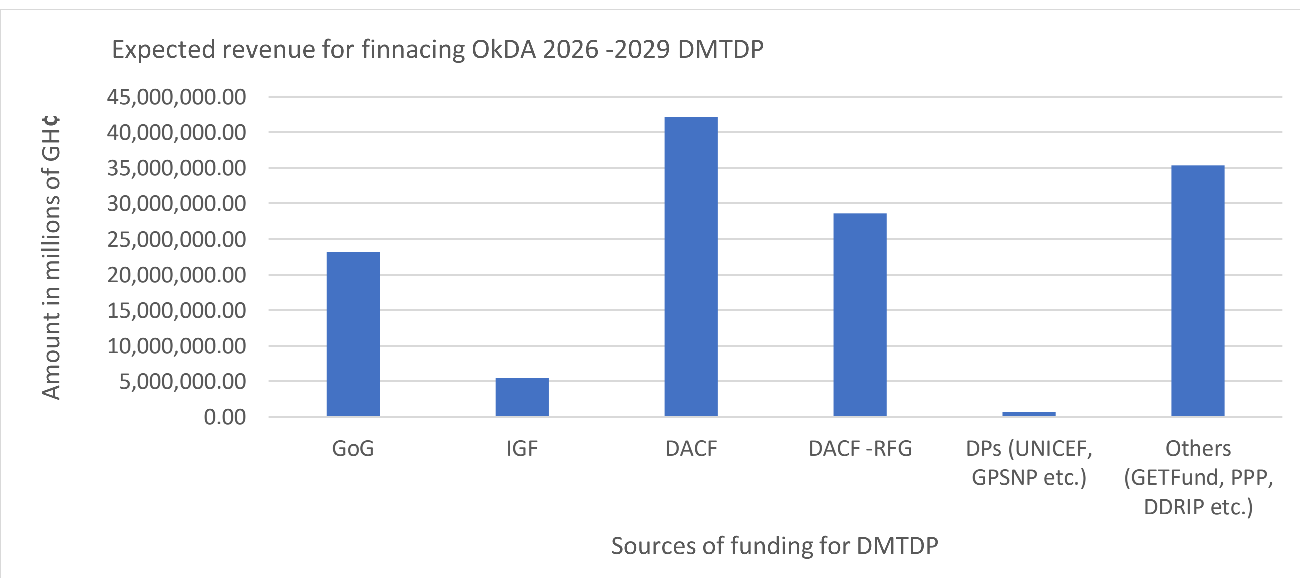
• Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

• District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)

The Hunger Project (THP) etc.

The following chart represents the proportion of expected revenue and funding sources towards the implementation of the 2026- 2029 DMTDP.

Figure 25: Expected revenue and funding sources for MTDP



Source: OkDA- Devt. Planning Unit, 2025.

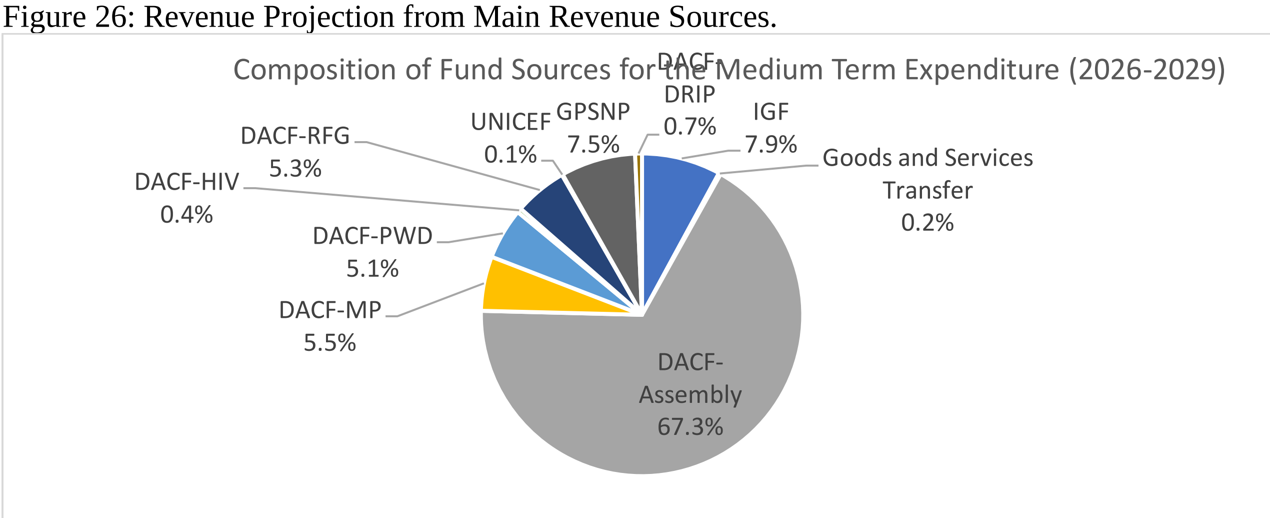
Table 55: Revenue Projection: 2026- 2029 Main Revenue Sources

ITEM	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
IGF	2,000,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,880,000.00	3,456,000.00	10,736,000.00
Goods and Services Transfer	56,205.00	61,825.50	68,008.05	74,808.86	260,847.41
DACF-Assembly	19,640,847.49	21,604,932.24	23,765,425.46	26,141,968.01	91,153,173.20
DACF-MP	1,588,715.00	1,754,619.46	1,930,081.41	2,123,089.55	7,396,505.43
DACF-PWD	1,500,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,815,000.00	1,996,500.00	6,961,500.00
DACF-HIV	127,484.71	140,233.18	154,256.50	169,682.15	591,656.54
DACF-RFG	1,543,488.00	1,697,836.80	1,867,620.48	2,054,382.53	7,163,327.81
UNICEF	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	116,025.00
GPSNP	2,193,392.77	2,412,732.05	2,654,005.25	2,919,405.78	10,179,535.85
DACF-DRIP	200,000.00	220,000.00	242,000.00	266,200.00	928,200.00
TOTAL	**28,875,132.97**	**31,969,679.23**	**35,406,647.15**	**39,235,311.88**	**135,486,771.24**

Source: OkDA- Budget Unit, 2025

For the medium term 2026 – 2029, the Assembly expects to locally collect and receive from Central Government and donor sources, an overall revenue estimate Of **One Hundred and Thirty-Five Million, Four Hundred and Eighty-Six Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventy-One Ghana Cedis, Twenty-Four Pesewas (GH¢ 135,486,771.24)**. Over 67.3 percent of this amount is projected to be received from the District Assemblies Common Fund. Support from UNICEF and the GoG transfers for Goods and Services to decentralised departments is expected to cover only 0.1 and 0.2 percent of the estimated inflows over the medium term.

Figure 26: Revenue Projection from Main Revenue Sources.



Source: OkDA- Budget Unit, 2025

Trend analysis of budgeted and actual costs successive Medium-Term Plan of Okere District since its inception.

Source of fund	**2018-2021**		**2022-2025**		**2026-2029**
	Budget	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Actual**	**Budget**
IGF	1,654,391.00	1,368,016.66	3,635,506.00	3,941,508.94	10,736,000.00
Goods and Services Transfer	146,574.82	62,622.93	334,182.00	240,832.71	260,847.41
Asset Transfer	-	-	50,360.00	-	
DACF Assembly	14,199,106.67	6,166,815.16	30,818,780.90	14,960,258.30	91,153,173.20
DACF PWD Transfer	752,277.07	322,970.31	516,436.61	640,426.96	6,961,500.00
DACF HIV/AIDS Transfer	94,158.28	33,322.00	43,181.32	49,095.83	591,656.54
DACF RFG	1,123,356.72	1,085,583.00	5,272,527.16	2,979,865.80	7,163,327.81
DACF MP	4,100,000.00	3,016,422.45	5,001,000.00	2,749,603.23	7,396,505.43
MAG Agric	336,104.96	312,333.25	182,687.33	182,687.33	
GPSNP	2,401,696.78	194,774.16	7,193,162.72	663,452.68	10,179,535.85
DACF DRIP	-	-	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	928,200.00
NPA	-	-	412,942.00	180,000.00	
UNICEF	-	-	100,000.00	77,625.00	116,025.00
Total	**24,807,666.30**	**12,562,859.92**	**55,560,766.04**	**27,165,356.78**	**135,486,771.24**

Source: OkDA- Budget Unit, 2025

Comparative analysis of the previous two medium terms 2018-2021 and 2022-2025 showed an increase of 123.97 percent in the estimated cost of the plan and a corresponding 116.23 percent increase in the actual receipts of the medium terms' expenditure frameworks.

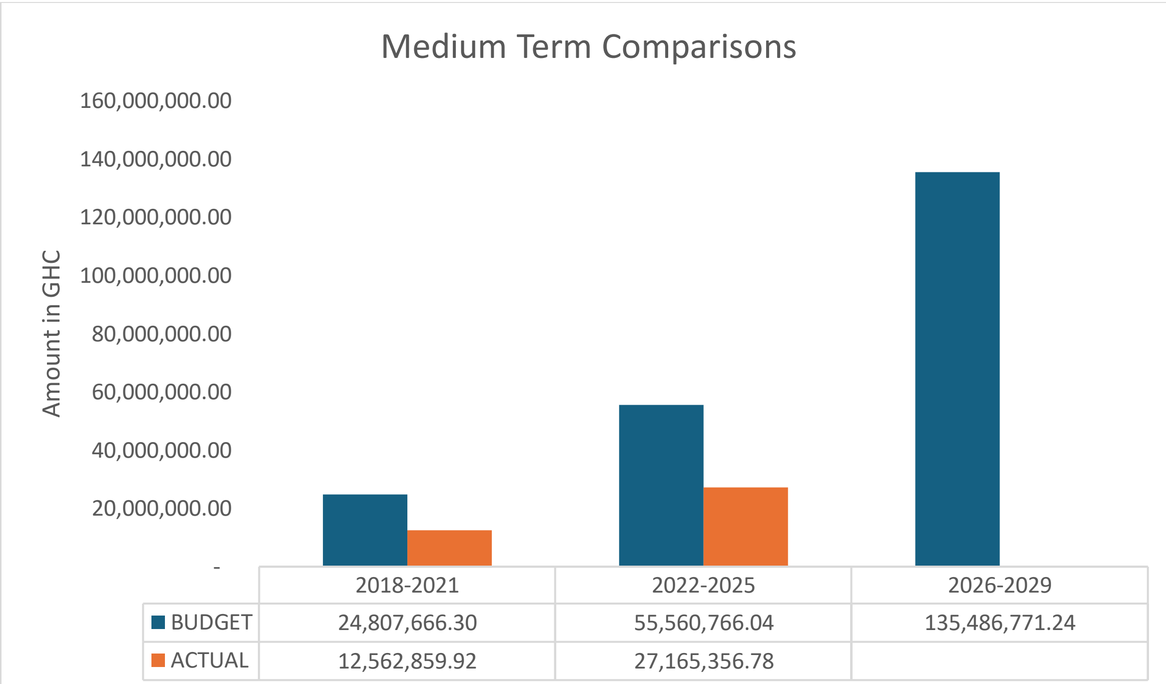
MTDP	**BUDGET**	**ACTUAL**	**PERCENTAGE**
2018-2021	24,807,666.30	12,562,859.92	50.64
2022-2025	55,560,766.04	27,165,356.78	48.89
2026-2029	135,486,771.24		
TOTAL	**215,855,203.58**	**39,728,216.70**	

OkDA- Budget Unit, 2025.

The analysis also showed that the district is only able to accrue about **48-51 percent** of the estimated cost of the planned activities and projects. This resulted in nearly one half of the MTDP not being implemented. This was largely due to the dwindling and non-release of the funds from Central

Government sources. Recent releases of the DACF are encouraging, if this continues, the narrative in the next medium term could be bright.

Comparative analysis of the previous MTD Plan's budgets and actual releases



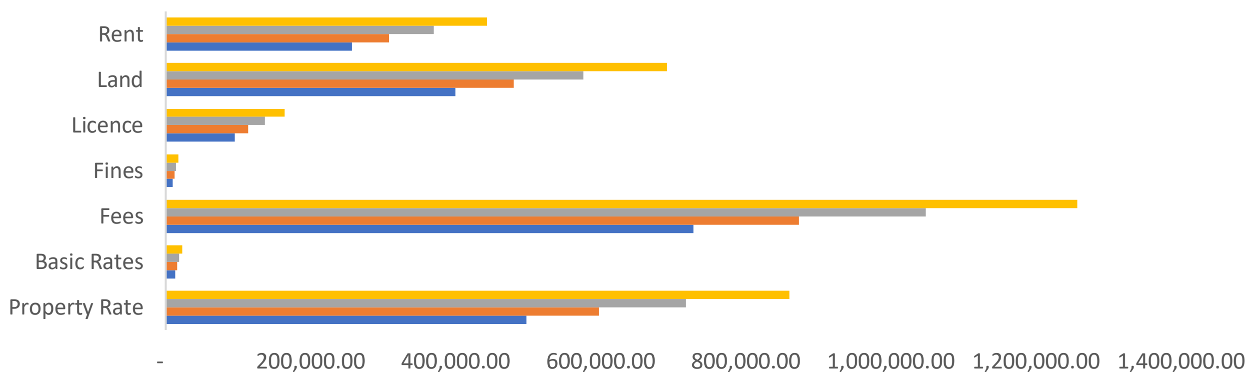
OkDA- Budget Unit, 2025

Table 56: IGF Revenue Projections for 2026-2029

ITEM	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
Property Rate	497,884.41	597,461.29	716,953.55	860,344.26	2,672,643.51
Basic Rates	13,085.00	15,702.00	18,842.40	22,610.88	70,240.28
Fees	727,589.00	873,106.80	1,047,728.16	1,257,273.79	3,905,697.75
Fines	10,000.00	12,000.00	14,400.00	17,280.00	53,680.00
License	95,041.59	114,049.91	136,859.89	164,231.87	510,183.26
Land	400,000.00	480,000.00	576,000.00	691,200.00	2,147,200.00
Rent	256,400.00	307,680.00	369,216.00	443,059.20	1,376,355.20
Total	**2,000,000.00**	**2,400,000.00**	**2,880,000.00**	**3,456,000.00**	**10,736,000.00**

The total IGF projection for the medium term is **Ten Million, Seven Hundred and Thirty-Six Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 10,736,000.00).** This is expected to raise through property rates, basic rates, fees, fines, licenses, lands and rent of Assembly properties. It is envisaged that there will be a gradual 20 percent increase in the IGF every year resulting from marginal increases in the Rates and Fee Fixing Resolution, Update of rateables properties and improved revenue mobilization strategies.

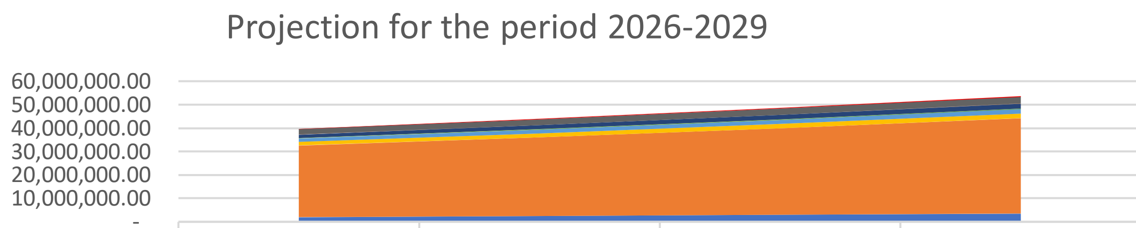
IGF REVENUE PROJECTION (2026-2029)



	Property Rate	Basic Rates	Fees	Fines	Licence	Land	Rent
2029	860,344.26	22,610.88	1,257,273.79	17,280.00	164,231.87	691,200.00	443,059.20
2028	716,953.55	18,842.40	1,047,728.16	14,400.00	136,859.89	576,000.00	369,216.00
2027	597,461.29	15,702.00	873,106.80	12,000.00	114,049.91	480,000.00	307,680.00
2026	497,884.41	13,085.00	727,589.00	10,000.00	95,041.59	400,000.00	256,400.00

ITEM	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
IGF	2,000,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,880,000.00	3,456,000.00	10,736,000.00
Goods and Services Transfer	56,205.00	61,825.50	68,008.05	74,808.86	260,847.41
DACF-Assembly	30,549,916.52	33,604,908.17	36,965,398.99	40,661,938.89	141,782,162.57
DACF-MP	1,500,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,815,000.00	1,996,500.00	6,961,500.00
DACF-PWD	1,500,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,815,000.00	1,996,500.00	6,961,500.00
DACF-HIV	127,484.71	140,233.18	154,256.50	169,682.15	591,656.54
DACF-RFG	1,543,488.00	1,697,836.80	1,867,620.48	2,054,382.53	7,163,327.81
UNICEF	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00	116,025.00
GPSNP	2,193,392.77	2,412,732.05	2,654,005.25	2,919,405.78	10,179,535.85
DACF-DRIP	200,000.00	220,000.00	242,000.00	266,200.00	928,200.00
TOTAL	39,695,487.00	43,865,035.70	48,491,539.27	53,628,693.21	185,680,755.18

For the medium term 2026 – 2029, the Assembly expects to locally collect and receive from Central Government and donor sources, an overall revenue estimate Of **One Hundred and eighty-five Million, Six Hundred and Eighty Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty-five Ghana Cedis, Eighteen Pesewas (GH¢ 185,680,755.18)**.



	2026	2027	2028	2029
DACF-DRIP	200,000.00	220,000.00	242,000.00	266,200.00
GPSNP	2,193,392.77	2,412,732.05	2,654,005.25	2,919,405.78
UNICEF	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,250.00	33,275.00
DACF-RFG	1,543,488.00	1,697,836.80	1,867,620.48	2,054,382.53
DACF-HIV	127,484.71	140,233.18	154,256.50	169,682.15
DACF-PWD	1,500,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,815,000.00	1,996,500.00
DACF-MP	1,500,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,815,000.00	1,996,500.00
DACF-Assembly	30,549,916.52	33,604,908.17	36,965,398.99	40,661,938.89
Goods and Services Transfer	56,205.00	61,825.50	68,008.05	74,808.86
IGF	2,000,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,880,000.00	3,456,000.00

Source: Source: OkDA- Budget Unit, 2025.

5.6: Revenue Generation Measures

The following are the mechanism the District Assembly had proffered to help fill the gap of the deficit financing.

1. Development and promotion of tourism.

2. Creation of land banks for economic and industrial investments.

3. OKDEF Initiative to improve on employable skill development of the youth.

4. Creation of enabling environment for Public Private Partnership (PPP) from both Local and foreign investors

5. Support from Donor Partners

6. Increase IGF mobilization through data processing, sensitization, rewards and prosecution.

7. Form All-Inclusive Revenue Taskforce to improve on and increase revenue mobilization

8. Mobilize and upgrade all Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) and Artisans into engaged in Agro-business etc.

Alternative course of action to be taken.

1. Ensure effective implementation of RIAP.
2. Ensure implementation of stringent fiscal measures including proper budget controls.
3. Implement prioritized and urgent projects.

5.7: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The programmes identified to be implemented has been subjected to strategic environmental (SEA) analysis to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with strategic goals of the District and the Nation. This was achieved through the application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools which provided a comprehensive framework for evaluating the environmental, social, economic, and governance implications of formulated programmes. By subjecting the programmes to SEA, it has made it possible for the district to assess potential impacts of the programmes across various dimensions and identify opportunities to enhance their overall effectiveness and sustainability. Refer to Annex 2 for SEA analysis.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0: Introduction

Chapter six has the Annual Action Plans (for the four-year planning period 2026- 2029).

This chapter dilates on identified tasks or activities that are required to be implemented to achieve each objective set in the Districts' Programme of Action (PoA). These programmes (projects and activities) also include monitoring and evaluation, communication strategy and dissemination, assets maintenance of key infrastructure as well as resource mobilization for the implementation of the plan within the four years (2026-2029). Factors considered in developing these activities include;

- Projects or programmes that are on-going
- Projects which will have immediate impact on poverty reduction, good governance, employment generation and socio-economic growth.
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the year.
- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people.
- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education.
- Centrally funded government projects or programmes, particularly those mandated for early implementation
- Projects funded by donors, NGOs, or Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) that must commence in the first year
- Poverty alleviation initiatives prioritized by the Municipal Assembly

6.1: Annual Action Plan for 2026.

Table 56: 2026 Annual Action Plan

Economic Development

Objective: 1. Improve upon at least 2 tourism facilities and services to promote tourism by 2029 2. Improve upon at least 4 market facilities and services to promote LED by 2029 3. Promote the accessibility and affordability of Agric. inputs by establishment at least 4 Agric. input shops by 2029 4. Promote adoption of appropriate agric. technology among 75% of registered farmers by 2029 5. Improve agric. and its value chain products by building at least 3 standard storage facilities by 2029 6. Encourage at least 20% of registered farmers to practice off season / drip farming by 2029 7. Promote inclusive local economic development for 10% of registered youth, women and PWDs by 2029 8. Enhance career development opportunities for at least 10% of unemployed, (especially rising youth population) by 2029 9. Enhance LED by creating incentive for at least 20% agric. and its value chain businesses by 2029 10. Increase access to credit facilities for farmers and agro-processing by 15% by 2029 11. Provide opportunity for at least 10% of Youth, women and PWDs to engage in agric. Employment by 2029 12. Enhance the reduction of post-harvest loses by provision of at least 2 standard warehouses by 2029 13. Enhance revenue collection by employing at least 4 new revenue collectors by 2029
Programme: 1. Domestic Tourism Development Programme 2. Local Economic Development Programme 3. Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme 4. Employment Creation Programme 5. Financial Management Programme 6. Youth, women and PWDs in agricultural employment programme

Objective:														
Programme: Local Economic and tourism Development Programme														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2026)**					**Cost**			**Project Status**		**Implementing Institution /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES													
1. Renovate and maintain Asenema, Adukrom and Awukugua Markets	Asenema, Adukrom and Awukugua					0.00	0.00	59,000.00	ISF 600,000.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
2.Design and construct 24-hour Economy model market at Abiriw	Abiriw					0.00	5,263,139.10	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
3. Complete the construction of Asenema Market	Asenema					0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
4. Complete the construction of Asenema Market Drains	Asenema					0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
5. Construct 2 standard satellite or community markets	Dawu and Awukugua					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 5,000,000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
6. Renovate 2 satellite or community markets	Apirede and Aseseeso					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 2,000.000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
7. Construct a lorry station at Amanfro	Amanfro					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 1,500,000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
8. Construct 2 receptive facilities (such as Well-Fitted Reception Center, Wash and Changing Rooms, Canteens etc.) at Akaa and Asenema water falls.	Akaa and Asenema					0.00	800,000.00	200,000.00	PPP 3,000,000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
9. Collaborate with Safari Valley Resort to Construct /develop a hiking path/ walkway from Abiriw Bosompra Forest to Safari Valley Resort.	Abiriw to Safari Valley Resort					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 800,000.00			OkDA, Safari VR	PPP, Cent. Govt.

Objective:													
Programme: Local Economic and tourism Development Programme													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2026)**					**Cost**			**Project Status**		**Implementing Institution /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
	TOTAL					0.00	6,263,139.10	259,000.00	10,900,000.00				
Objective:													
Programme: Local Economic Development (LED) Programme													
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE													
1. Support the maintenance of official vehicles /motorbikes	Adukrom					0.00	10,000.00	0.00				Agric	Cent. Admin
2. Monitor the rehabilitatation of Ten (16) Ha degraded Communal land using Coconut Trees at Baware by GPSNP 2	Baware					0.00		0.00	GPSNP25,500.00			OkDA , DDA	GPSNP 2
3. Rehabilitate Ten (10) Ha degraded Communal land using Mango Trees at Abonse by GPSNP 2 (monitoring)	Abonse					0.00		0.00	GPSNP25,500.00			OkDA , DDA	GPSNP 2
4. Support the Construction of Storage Facility (Crib) to Reduce Post Harvest Loses	District wide						25,000.00	0.00	0.00			Agric. Dept.	Agro-inputs Dealers/ BAC etc.
5. Establish a Demonstration farms as training center for farmers.	District wide						10,000.00	0.00	0.00			Agric	Cent. Admi.
6. Construct 2 standard Agric. produce warehouses and mechanization Center.	Aseseeso and Amanfro						500,000.00	50,000.00	PPP 2,450,000.00			OkDA-Agric. Dept.	Cent. Govt., PPP Etc.
	TOTAL					0.00	545,000.00	50,000.00	256,000.00				

Social Development

Objective:

1. Improve on interventions to capture at least 60% of people abusing substance and rehab. 50% by end of 2029
2. Reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth by 40% by Dec. 2029
3. Increase acceptor rate of family planning among target group by 20% by Dec. 2029
4. Improve access to reproductive health and family planning services and products by 20% by 2029
5. Reduce incidence of communicable and non- communicable diseases by 20% in the district by Dec. 2029
6. Increase adequate teaching and learning materials at basic level by 20% by Dec. 2029
7. Improve existing WASH facilities in all Government institutions in the district by 2029
8. Improve basic enrolment ratio by 10% and increase BECE Pass rate by 20% by 2029
9. Build a comprehensive database and enhance economic livelihood of 20% of all vulnerable by Dec. 2029
10. increase the prosecution of maintenance cases by 50% also, improve foster care by 20%
11. Reduce the abuse and reduce victims of sexual and physical abuse by 10% by 2029
12. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all.by 25% by 2029
13. Promote sanitation by supporting the first 10 major communities to practice household waste (door to door) management by 2029
14. Reduce pollution by 20% by Dec. 2029

Programme:

1. Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
2. Health Improvement Programme
3. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health Programme
4. Family planning improvement programme
5. Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
6. Education Improvement Programme
7. Youth and Sports Development Programme
8. Aged socio-economic support /maintenance programme

Objective:

Programme:

Projects	Location	Timeframe (2026)					Cost (Indicative budget)			Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT													

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2026)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
1. Procure Land, Design and construction of final disposal site	District Wide					0.00	650,000.00	120,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
2. Acquire land for District public cemetery.	District wide					0.00	151,160.61	27,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
3. Construct 1No. 4-Seater Pour Flush Toilet Facility at Asenema Waterfall	Asenema					0.00		40,235.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
4. Complete the Construction of 1No. 10seater pour flush toilet at Adukrom	Adukrom						24,744.35	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
5. Complete the Construction 1 No. 10 Seater Pour Flush Toilet at Abiriw	Abiriw						54,108.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
6. Construct 1 No. 8 seater Pour Flush toilet facility at Aninkode Adukrom	Aninkode Adukrom							0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
7. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Nsutam and Kobokobo	Nsutam, Kobokobo					0.00		48,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
8. Complete the payment of evacuation of Refuse dump at Amanfro	Amanfro						14,500.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
9. Complete the Construction of the Soakaway for toilet at Adukrom	Adukrom					0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
10. Create engineered final disposal sites (Liquid &Solid)	District wide					0.00	45,000.00	200,765.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
23. Renovate the slaughter house and meat shop at Abiriw.	Abiriw					0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
11. Construct 9 No. Mechanized boreholes at the Downhill Towns within the District (Nanabenyi, Asifau South and North, Sikorkor)	Selected communities						1,975,255.65	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
12. Construct 1 No. borehole at Nifa SHS	Nifa SHS						130,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
13. Complete the construction of Household Toilet at Kobokobo	Kobokobo						60,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2026)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
14. Construct 10 mechanized boreholes with overhead reservoirs and rehabilitate 20 No. boreholes	District wide						1,500,000.00		PPP 1,500,000.00			OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
15. Extend Ghana water lines from Asamankitua to Bepoase	Asamankitua to Bepoase								PPP 5,000,000.00			OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
16. Procure 8 No. Communal Solid waste skip bins/ containers	Adukrom						440,000.00					OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
17. Procure Land, Design and construct final disposal site	District Wide					0.00	650,000.00	120,000.00	0.00			DEHU	OkDA
	TOTAL					0.00	5,084,768.91	456,000	6,700,000.00				
GHANA HEALTH SERVICE						GoG	DACF	IGF	Others				
1.. Complete the construction of Lakpa CHPs Compound with Nurses Quarters	Lakpa						300,000.00					OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
2. Construct and furnish a CHPs compound and Nurses Quarters at Mile 14 - Mintakrom	Minta Krom (14 Miles)						987,627.82	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
3. Construct CHPS Compound at Dawu	Dawu					0.00		0.00	**DACF-RFG** 800,000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
4. Construct CHPS Compound each at Awukugua	Awukugua					0.00		0.00	DACF-RFG 800,000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
5. Construct and furnish a CHPs compound and Nurses Quarters at Dawu Sanfo	Dawu Sanfo						987,627.82	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
6. Construct a Weighing Centre at Abiriw Clinic	Abiriw Clinic						100,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
7. Construct a Placenta Pit at Okere District Hospital at Adukrom	District Hospital at Adukrom						30,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2026)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
8. Complete the Renovation of District Health Directorate Office at Dawu	Dawu						300,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
9. Complete the renovation of Okrakwadwo Physician Assistant Bungalow	Okrakwadwo						50,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
10. Complete the renovation of Nana Benyin CHPs and Nurses Quarters	Nana Benyin						200,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
11. Renovate 4 health Facilities in the district	District wide								PPP 2,000.000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
12. Construct and fully operate a child friendly hospital	Mintakrom								NGO 2,500,000.00			NGO	DHD, OkDA
	TOTAL					**0.00**	**2,955,255.64**	**0.00**	**6,100,000.00**				
GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE													
1. Construct Aseseeso Presby JHS Teacher's Quarters	Aseseeso					0.00		0.00	PPP 800,000.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
2. Construct and furnish 1No 2 Unit KG school block at Otareso-Mankrado	Otareso-Mankrado						430,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
3. Construct and furnish 1No 6 Unit Primary School block with furniture at Deveme	Deveme						1,070,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
4. Construct and furnish 1No 3 Unit JHS block with furniture at Asaman	Asaman						605,255.65	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
5 Complete the construction of 1 No. Teachers Quarters at Baware	Baware						109,566.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2026)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
6. Complete the Renovation of GES Office at Apirede	Apirede						4,580.3 0	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
7. Rehabitate ripped off School block at ADUTECH	Adukrom						200,00 0.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
8. Complete the renovation of Kyekyeku basic school	Kyekyek u						150,00 0.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
9. Complete the construction of Teacher's Quarters at Asaman	Asaman						100,00 0.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
10. Construct 4 No. 5 Units (single room self-contained) Teacher's accommodation	District wide								PPP 6,000,00 0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch. PPP
11. Construct education director's bungalow (1 No. 2 bedroom self-contained)	District wide								PPP 2,000,00 0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch. PPP
12. Renovate donated ACDEP facility to accommodate Education Directorate or Office	Apirede								PPP 1,500,00 0.00			OkDA	GES, NGO, PPP etc.
13. Renovate 8 dilapidated schools	District wide								PPP 4,000,000.0 0			OkDA	GES, NGO, PPP etc.
14.Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities at Kwesi Diaka	District wide						1,070,0 00.00					OKDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
	TOTAL					0.00	3,739,4 02.25	0.00	14,300,0 00.00				
DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE & C'TY DEVELOPMENT		Q1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4								
1. Build, fully equip and operationalize Aged Social Support Centre.	District wide					0.00	200,00 0.00	0.00	PPP			OkDA	GHS, NGO, PPP etc.

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2026)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**		
		Q1	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
									1,000,00 0.00				
Total						0.00	200,00 00.00	0.00	1,000,00 0.00				

Environment and Human Settlement Development

Objective:

1. Enhance 80 km of priority roads across the district by the end of 2029 to improve upon transportation and connectivity
2. 2 Improve on road safety interventions to reduce road accident by 40% by Dec. 2029.
3. Improve 1.5km drainage systems in flood-prone areas by the end of 2029 to reduce flooding and improve sanitation
4. Improve the capacity of staff to develop at least 4 Community resilient planning schemes by 2029
5. enforce the execution of building regulations to Support sustainable human settlements by approving at least 80% of applications by 2029
6. Ensure open defecation free in the first 20 major communities by the end of 2029 and improve waste management in 70% of the communities by 2029
7. Revive and effectively manage about 50% of all existing WATSAN Committees and increase potable water coverage to 80% by 2029
8. Enhance the management of safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services by 2029
9. District's electricity coverage to 100% by the end of 2029

Programme:

1. Spatial Development Programme
2. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
3. Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2026)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
DISTRICT WORKS DEPARTMENT													

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2026)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1. Undertake Repair and Maintenance Works on Assembly assets	Adukrom					3,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies
2. Complete the Renovation of Onyamebekyere School Block (Retention)	Onyamebekyere					0.00	4,555.50	0.00	0.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies
3. Complete the construction of 1 No. Community Durbar Ground and floor concreting at Adukrom (Variation and additional works)	Adukrom					0.00	50,000.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies
4. Complete the Construction of a pantry and 3unit washroom facilities to Adukrom Durbar grounds	Adukrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 20,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
5. Construct 1 No. 6 Units lockable stores with 3 units toilet facilities at Abiriw Market	Abiriw					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 1,050,971.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
6. Complete the construction of a dam, downstream of Asenema waterfalls to promote tourism	Asenema					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 315,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
7. Complete the Construction of Reception Centre at the birth place of Okomfo Anokye in Awukugua	Awukugua					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
8. Rehabilitate 3.5 Km feeder road Klo-Agogo to Kyekyeku	Klo-Agogo to Kyekyeku					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 344,016.80			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
9. Rehabilitate (6.5) Km Krutiase to Baware feeder road.	Krutiase to Baware					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 544,726.12			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
10. Rehabilitate of Nkyenoa Junction to Deveme to Otareso Junction feeder road Sub-Project (4.0 km).	Nyenoa to Deveme					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 322,254.56			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
11.Rehabilitation of Okra Kwadwo to Galikope to Dantekor feeder road Sub-Project (6.5 km).	Okrakwadjo to Dantekor					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 345,686.08			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2026)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
12. Drill and Mechanize 1No. Borehole with overhead tank at Anikode Adukrom	Anikode Adukrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 100,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
13. Rehabilitation of 4.5 km Aboma Junction to Lakpa feeder road.	Aboma Junction to Lakpa					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 577,499.21			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
14. Construct 4 targeted storm & waste water drains.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 4,500,000.00			OkDA-DWD	Contractor, PPP etc.
15. Rehabilitate selected feeder roads and construct four targeted culverts	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 1,000,000.00			OkDA-DWD	Contractor, PPP etc.
Total						**3,000.00**	**54,555.50**	**10,0000.00**	**5,024,633.77**				

Objective: Minimize the impact of disaster or emergency occurrences													
Programme: Emergency preparedness													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2026)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
CENTRAL ADMIN. & NADMO													
Develop a comprehensive and resilient District Emergency Preparedness Plan	Adukrom					0.00	50,000.00	10,000.00	0.00			DPCU	OkDA, Security Services
Implement the District Emergency Preparedness Plan	District wide					0.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	50,000.00			NADMO	OkDA, Security Services
	Total					**0.00**	**100,000.00**	**30,000.00**	**50,000.00**				

Governance and Institutional Development

Objective:

1. Ensure at least 90% implementation of development plans through active stakeholder participation by 2029
2. Increase effective functioning of 4 sub-district structures by the end of 2029
3. Promote good governance, citizenship and public accountability in all 21 electoral areas
4. Improve infrastructure for security services by renovating all the 3 police operational facilities by the end of 2029
5. Enhance security by fixing and maintaining streetlights in the first 20 communities
6. Develop and implement a 1 composite comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness plan
7. Strengthen capacity of all departments to address climate change and variability by the end of 2029
8. Reduce human induced recurrent disasters by 50% and improve response coordination by the end of 2029

Programme:

1. Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme
2. Sub-Structure Improvement Programme
3. Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme
4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme
5. Communication strategy programme
6. Asset Maintenance and Improvement Programme
7. Knowledge management and learning programme
8. Comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness

Objective:

Programme:

Projects	Location	Timeframe (2026)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
1. Complete the Construction of durbar grounds at Onyamebekyere	Onyamebekyere						2,657.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA (Pro. Unit)	Contractor/ Consultant
12. Complete the Renovation of Asaman and Asenema Area Councils	Asaman and Asenema						120,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA (Pro. Unit)	Contractor/ Consultant
13. Support to complete the Police accommodation facility at Adukrom.	Adukrom								3,000,000.00			OkDA	Gh. Police Service, PPP etc.

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2026)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q 1	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**Go G**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**Ne w**	**Ongoin g**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
14. Build 3 No. 5 Unit (single room self-contained) Police accommodation	Aseseeso, Adukrom, Amanfro								4,500,000. 00			OkDA	Gh. Police Service, PPP etc.
	Total					0.0 0	61,4657. 00	0.0 0	7,500.00				

Objective: Deepen transparency and public accountability													
Programme: Monitoring and evaluation.													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2026)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
Develop a comprehensive Intersectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation (ICME) Plan.	Adukrom					0.00	10,000. 00	5,000.0 0	0.00			DPCU	OkDA, Other Agencies, End Users etc.
Implement the District ICME Plan.	District wide					0.00	50,000. 00	20,000. 00	100,000. 00			DPCU	OkDA, Other Agencies, End Users etc.
						0.00	60,000. 00	25,000. 00	100,000. 00				

Objective: Deepen transparency and public accountability													
Programme: Intersectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation.													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2026)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
Develop a comprehensive Intersectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation (ICME) Plan.	Adukrom					0.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	0.00			DPCU	OkDA, Other Agencies, End Users etc.
Implement the District ICME Plan.	District wide					0.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00			DPCU	OkDA, Other Agencies, End Users etc.
						0.00	60,000.00	25,000.00	100,000.00				

6.2: Annual Action Plan for 2027.

Table 57: 2027 Annual Action Plan

Economic Development

Objective:

1. Improve upon at least 2 tourism facilities and services to promote tourism by 2029
2. Improve upon atleast 4 market facilities and services to promote LED by 2029
3. Promote the accessibility and affordability of Agric. inputs by establishment at least 4 Agric. input shops by 2029
4. Promote adoption of appropriate agric. technology among 75% of registered farmers by 2029
5. Improve agric. and its value chain products by building at least 3 standard storage facilities by 2029
6. Encourage at least 20% of registered farmers to practice off season / drip farming by 2029
7. Promote inclusive local economic development for 10% of registered youth, women and PWDs by 2029
8. Enhance career development opportunities for at least 10% of unemployed, (especially rising youth population) by 2029

9. Enhance LED by creating incentive for at least 20% agric. and its value chain businesses by 2029 10. Increase access to credit facilities for farmers and agro-processing by 15% by 2029 11. Provide opportunity for at least 10% of Youth, women and PWDs to engage in agric. Employment by 2029 12. Enhance the reduction of post-harvest loses by provision of at least 2 standard warehouses by 2029 13. Enhance revenue collection by employing at least 4 new revenue collectors by 2029
Programme: 1. Domestic Tourism Development Programme 2. Local Economic Development Programme 3. Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme 4. Employment Creation Programme 5. Financial Management Programme 6. Youth, women and PWDs in agricultural employment programme

Objective:

Programme: Local Economic and tourism Development Programme

Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2027)**					**Cost**			**Project Status**		**Implementing Institution /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES													
1. Renovate and maintain Asenema, Adukrom and Awukugua Markets	Asenema, Adukrom and Awukugua					0.00	0.00	59,000.00	ISF 600,000.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
2.Design and construct 24-hour Economy model market at Abiriw	Abiriw					0.00	5,263,139.10	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
3. Complete the construction of Asenema Market	Asenema					0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
4. Complete the construction of Asenema Market Drains	Asenema					0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
5. Construct 2 standard satellite or community markets	Dawu and Awukugua					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 5,000,000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.

Projects	Location	Timeframe (2027)					Cost			Project Status		Implementing Institution /Dept.	
Objective:													
Programme: Local Economic and tourism Development Programme													
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
6. Renovate 2 satellite or community markets	Apirede and Aseseeso					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 2,000.000 .00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
7. Construct a lorry station at Amanfro	Amanfro					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 1,500,000 .00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
8. Construct 2 receptive facilities (such as Well-Fitted Reception Center, Wash and Changing Rooms, Canteens etc.) at Akaa and Asenema water falls.	Akaa and Asenema					0.00	800,000.00	200,000.00	PPP 3,000,000 .00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
9. Collaborate with Safari Valley Resort to Construct /develop a hiking path/ walkway from Abiriw Bosompra Forest to Safari Valley Resort.	Abiriw to Safari Valley Resort					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 800,000.0 0			OkDA, Safari VR	PPP, Cent. Govt.
	TOTAL					0.00	6,263,139. 10	259,000.00	10,900,00 0.00				
Objective:													
Programme: Local Economic Development (LED) Programme													
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE													
1. Support the maintenance of official vehicles /motorbikes	Adukrom					0.00	10,000.00	0.00				Agric	Cent. Admin
2. Monitor the rehabilitatation of Ten (16) Ha degraded Communal land using Coconut Trees at Baware by GPSNP 2	Baware					0.00		0.00	GPSNP25, 500.00			OkDA , DDA	GPSNP 2

Objective:														
Programme: Local Economic and tourism Development Programme														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2027)**					**Cost**			**Project Status**		**Implementing Institution /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
3. Rehabilitate Ten (10) Ha degraded Communal land using Mango Trees at Abonse by GPSNP 2 (monitoring)	Abonse					0.00		0.00	GPSNP25,500.00			OkDA, DDA	GPSNP 2
4. Support the Construction of Storage Facility (Crib) to Reduce Post Harvest Loses	District wide						25,000.00	0.00	0.00			Agric. Dept.	Agro-inputs Dealers/ BAC etc.
5. Establish a Demonstration farms as training center for farmers.							10,000.00	0.00	0.00			Agric	Cent. Admi.
6. Construct 2 standard Agric. produce warehouses and mechanization Center.	Aseseeso and Amanfro						500,000.00	50,000.00	PPP 2,450,000.00			OkDA-Agric. Dept.	Cent. Govt., PPP Etc.
	TOTAL					0.00	545,000.00	50,000.00	256,000.00				

Social Development

Objective:

1. Improve on interventions to capture at least 60% of people abusing substance and rehab. 50% by end of 2029
2. Reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth by 40% by Dec. 2029
3. Increase acceptor rate of family planning among target group by 20% by Dec. 2029
4. Improve access to reproductive health and family planning services and products by 20% by 2029
5. Reduce incidence of communicable and non- communicable diseases by 20% in the district by Dec. 2029
6. Increase adequate teaching and learning materials at basic level by 20% by Dec. 2029
7. Improve existing WASH facilities in all Government institutions in the district by 2029
8. Improve basic enrolment ratio by 10% and increase BECE Pass rate by 20% by 2029
9. Build a comprehensive database and enhance economic livelihood of 20% of all vulnerable by Dec. 2029

10. increase the prosecution of maintenance cases by 50% also, improve foster care by 20%
11. Reduce the abuse and reduce victims of sexual and physical abuse by 10% by 2029
12. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all.by 25% by 2029
13. Promote sanitation by supporting the first 10 major communities to practice household waste (door to door) management by 2029
14. Reduce pollution by 20% by Dec. 2029

Programme:

1. Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
2. Health Improvement Programme
3. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health Programme
4. Family planning improvement programme
5. Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
6. Education Improvement Programme

Objective:

Programme:

Projects	Location	Timeframe (2027)					Cost (Indicative budget)			Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT													
1. Procure Land, Design and construction of final disposal site	District Wide					0.00	650,000.00	120,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
2. Acquire land for District public cemetery.	District wide					0.00	151,160.61	27,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
3. Construct 1No. 4-Seater Pour Flush Toilet Facility at Asenema Waterfall	Asenema					0.00		40,235.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
4. Complete the Construction of 1No. 10 seater pour flush toilet at Adukrom	Adukrom						24,744.35	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
5. Complete the Construction 1 No. 10 Seater Pour Flush Toilet at Abiriw	Abiriw						54,108.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2027)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
6. Construct 1 No. 8 seater Pour Flush toilet facility at Aninkode Adukrom	Aninkode Adukrom							0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
7. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Nsutam and Kobokobo	Nsutam, Kobokobo					0.00		48,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
8. Complete the payment of evacuation of Refuse dump at Amanfro	Amanfro						14,500.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
9. Complete the Construction of the Soakaway for toilet at Adukrom	Adukrom					0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
10. Create engineered final disposal sites (Liquid &Solid)	District wide					0.00	45,000.00	200,765.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
23. Renovate the slaughter house and meat shop at Abiriw.	Abiriw					0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
11. Construct 9 No. Mechanized boreholes at the Downhill Towns within the District (Nanabenyi, Asifau South and North, Sikorkor)	Selected communities						1,975,255.65	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
12. Construct 1 No. borehole at Nifa SHS	Nifa SHS						130,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
13. Complete the construction of Household Toilet at Kobokobo	Kobokobo						60,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
14. Construct 10 mechanized boreholes with overhead reservoirs and rehabilitate 20 No. boreholes	District wide						1,500,000.00		PPP 1,500,000.00			OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
15. Extend Ghana water lines from Asamankitua to Bepoase	Asamankitua to Bepoase								PPP 5,000,000.00			OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
16. Procure 8 No. Communal Solid waste skip bins/ containers	Adukrom						440,000.00					OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
	TOTAL					**0.00**	**5,084,768.91**	**456,000**	**6,700,000.00**				

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2027)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
GHANA HEALTH SERVICE						GoG	DACF	IGF	Others				
1.. Complete the construction of Lakpa CHPs Compound with Nurses Quarters	Lakpa						300,000.00					OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
2. Construct and furnish a CHPs compound and Nurses Quarters at Mile 14 - Mintakrom	Minta Krom (14 Miles)						987,627.82	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
3. Construct CHPS Compound at Dawu	Dawu					0.00		0.00	DACF-RFG 800,000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
4. Construct CHPS Compound each at Awukugua	Awukugua					0.00		0.00	DACF-RFG 800,000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
5. Construct and furnish a CHPs compound and Nurses Quarters at Dawu Sanfo	Dawu Sanfo						987,627.82	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
6. Construct a Weighing Centre at Abiriw Clinic	Abiriw Clinic						100,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
7. Construct a Placenta Pit at Okere District Hospital at Adukrom	District Hospital at Adukrom						30,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
8. Complete the Renovation of District Health Directorate Office at Dawu	Dawu						300,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
9. Complete the renovation of Okrakwadwo Physician Assistant Bungalow	Okrakwadwo						50,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
10. Complete the renovation of Nana Benyin CHPs and Nurses Quarters	Nana Benyin						200,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2027)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
11. Renovate 4 health Facilities in the district	District wide								PPP 2,000.000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
12. Construct and fully operate a child friendly hospital	Mintakrom								NGO 2,500,000.00			NGO	DHD, OkDA
	TOTAL					0.00	2,955,255.64	0.00	6,100,000.00				
GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE													
1. Construct Aseseeso Presby JHS Teacher's Quarters	Aseseeso					0.00		0.00	PPP 800,000.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
2. Construct and furnish 1No 2 Unit KG school block at Otareso-Mankrado	Otareso-Mankrado						430,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
3. Construct and furnish 1No 6 Unit Primary School block with furniture at Deveme	Deveme						1,070,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
4. Construct and furnish 1No 3 Unit JHS block with furniture at Asaman	Asaman						605,255.65	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
5 Complete the construction of 1 No. Teachers Quarters at Baware	Baware						109,566.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
6. Complete the Renovation of GES Office at Apirede	Apirede						4,580.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
7. Rehabitate ripped off School block at ADUTECH	Adukrom						200,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2027)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
8. Complete the renovation of Kyekyeku basic school	Kyekyeku						150,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
9. Complete the construction of Teacher's Quarters at Asaman	Asaman						100,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
10. Construct 4 No. 5 Units (single room self-contained) Teacher's accommodation	District wide								PPP 6,000,000.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch. PPP
11. Construct education director's bungalow (1 No. 2 bedroom self-contained)	District wide								PPP 2,000,000.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch. PPP
12. Renovate donated ACDEP facility to accommodate Education Directorate or Office	Apirede								PPP 1,500,000.00			OkDA	GES, NGO, PPP etc.
13. Renovate 8 dilapidated schools	District wide								PPP 4,000,000.00			OkDA	GES, NGO, PPP etc.
14.Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities at Kwesi Diaka	District wide						1,070,000.00					OKDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
	TOTAL					0.00	3,739,402.25	0.00	14,300,000.00				
DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE & C'TY DEVELOPMENT		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								
1. Build, fully equip and operationalize Aged Social Support Centre.	District wide					0.00	200,000.00	0.00	PPP 1,000,000.00			OkDA	GHS, NGO, PPP etc.
Total						**0.00**	**200,0000.00**	**0.00**	**1,000,000.00**				

Environment and Human Settlement Development

Objective:
1. Enhance 80 km of priority roads across the district by the end of 2029 to improve upon transportation and connectivity 2. 2 Improve on road safety interventions to reduce road accident by 40% by Dec. 2029. 3. Improve 1.5km drainage systems in flood-prone areas by the end of 2029 to reduce flooding and improve sanitation 4. Improve the capacity of staff to develop at least 4 Community resilient planning schemes by 2029 5. enforce the execution of building regulations to Support sustainable human settlements by approving at least 80% of applications by 2029 6. Ensure open defecation free in the first 20 major communities by the end of 2029 and improve waste management in 70% of the communities by 2029 7. Revive and effectively manage about 50% of all existing WATSAN Committees and increase potable water coverage to 80% by 2029 8. Enhance the management of safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services by 2029 9. District's electricity coverage to 100% by the end of 2029
Programme:
1. Spatial Development Programme 2. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme 3. Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2027)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
DISTRICT WORKS DEPARTMENT													
1. Undertake Repair and Maintenance Works on Assembly assets	Adukrom					3,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies
2. Complete the Renovation of Onyamebekyere School Block (Retention)	Onyamebekyere					0.00	4,555.50	0.00	0.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies
3. Complete the construction of 1 No. Community Durbar	Adukrom					0.00	50,000.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			DWD	OkDA, Other

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2027)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
Ground and floor concreting at Adukrom (Variation and additional works)													relevant Agencies
4. Complete the Construction of a pantry and 3unit washroom facilities to Adukrom Durbar grounds	Adukrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 20,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
5. Construct 1 No. 6 Units lockable stores with 3 units toilet facilities at Abiriw Market	Abiriw					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 1,050,971.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
6. Complete the construction of a dam, downstream of Asenema waterfalls to promote tourism	Asenema					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 315,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
7. Complete the Construction of Reception Centre at the birth place of Okomfo Anokye in Awukugua	Awukugua					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
8. Rehabilitate 3.5 Km feeder road Klo-Agogo to Kyekyeku	Klo-Agogo to Kyekyeku					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 344,016.80			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
9. Rehabilitate (6.5) Km Krutiase to Baware feeder road.	Krutiase to Baware					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 544,726.12			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
10. Rehabilitate of Nkyenoa Junction to Deveme to Otareso	Nyenoa to Deveme					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 322,254.56			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2027)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
Junction feeder road Sub-Project (4.0 km).													
11.Rehabilitation of Okra Kwadwo to Galikope to Dantekor feeder road Sub-Project (6.5 km).	Okrakwadjo to Dantekor					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 345,686.08			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
12. Drill and Mechanize 1No. Borehole with overhead tank at Anikode Adukrom	Anikode Adukrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 100,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
13. Rehabilitation of 4.5 km Aboma Junction to Lakpa feeder road.	Aboma Junction to Lakpa					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 577,499.21			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
14. Construct 4 targeted storm & waste water drains.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 4,500,000.00			OkDA-DWD	Contractor, PPP etc.
15. Rehabilitate selected feeder roads and construct four targeted culverts	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 1,000,000.00			OkDA-DWD	Contractor, PPP etc.
	Total =					**3,000.00**	**54,555.50**	**10,0000.00**	**5,024,633.77**				

Objective: Minimize the impact of disaster or emergency occurrences													
Programme: Emergency preparedness													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2027)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
CENTRAL ADMIN. & NADMO													

Objective: Minimize the impact of disaster or emergency occurrences													
Programme: Emergency preparedness													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2027)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Develop a comprehensive and resilient District Emergency Preparedness Plan	Adukrom					0.00	50,000.00	10,000.00	0.00			DPCU	OkDA, Security Services
Implement the District Emergency Preparedness Plan	District wide					0.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	50,000.00			NADMO	OkDA, Security Services
	Total					**0.00**	**100,000.00**	**30,000.00**	**50,000.00**				

Governance and Institutional Development

Objective: 1. Ensure at least 90% implementation of development plans through active stakeholder participation by 2029 2. Increase effective functioning of 4 sub-district structures by the end of 2029 3. Promote good governance, citizenship and public accountability in all 21 electoral areas 4. Improve infrastructure for security services by renovating all the 3 police operational facilities by the end of 2029 5. Enhance security by fixing and maintaining streetlights in the first 20 communities 6. Develop and implement a 1 composite comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness plan 7. Strengthen capacity of all departments to address climate change and variability by the end of 2029 8. Reduce human induced recurrent disasters by 50% and improve response coordination by the end of 2029
Programme: 1. Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme 2. Sub-Structure Improvement Programme 3. Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme 4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme 5. Communication strategy programme 6. Asset Maintenance and Improvement Programme 7. Knowledge management and learning programme 8. Comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2027)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
1. Complete the Construction of durbar grounds at Onyamebekyere	Onyamebekyere						2,657.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA (Pro. Unit)	Contractor/ Consultant
2. Complete the Renovation of Asaman and Asenema Area Councils	Asaman and Asenema						120,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA (Pro. Unit)	Contractor/ Consultant
3. Support to complete the Police accommodation facility at Adukrom.	Adukrom								3,000,000.00			OkDA	Gh. Police Service, PPP etc.
4. Build 3 No. 5 Unit (single room self-contained) Police accommodation	Aseseeso, Adukrom, Amanfro								4,500,000.00			OkDA	Gh. Police Service, PPP etc.
5. Construct 1 No. 5 Unit (Two bed room) Self contained accommodation for Staff.	Awukugua								2,500,000.00			OkDA	Contractor/ Consultant
	Total					**0.00**	**61,4657.00**	**0.00**	**7,500.00**				

Objective: Deepen transparency and public accountability													
Programme: Intersectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation.													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2027)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
Develop a comprehensive Intersectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation (ICME) Plan.	Adukrom					0.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	0.00			DPCU	OkDA, Other Agencies, End Users etc.
Implement the District ICME Plan.	District wide					0.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00			DPCU	OkDA, Other Agencies, End Users etc.
						0.00	**60,000.00**	**25,000.00**	**100,000.00**				

6.3: Annual Action Plan for 2028.

Table 58: 2028 Annual Action Plan

Economic Development

Objective:

1. Improve upon at least 2 tourism facilities and services to promote tourism by 2029
2. Improve upon atleast 4 market facilities and services to promote LED by 2029
3. Promote the accessibility and affordability of Agric. inputs by establishment at least 4 Agric. input shops by 2029
4. Promote adoption of appropriate agric. technology among 75% of registered farmers by 2029
5. Improve agric. and its value chain products by building at least 3 standard storage facilities by 2029
6. Encourage at least 20% of registered farmers to practice off season / drip farming by 2029
7. Promote inclusive local economic development for 10% of registered youth, women and PWDs by 2029
8. Enhance career development opportunities for at least 10% of unemployed, (especially rising youth population) by 2029

9. Enhance LED by creating incentive for at least 20% agric. and its value chain businesses by 2029
10. Increase access to credit facilities for farmers and agro-processing by 15% by 2029
11. Provide opportunity for at least 10% of Youth, women and PWDs to engage in agric. Employment by 2029
12. Enhance the reduction of post-harvest loses by provision of at least 2 standard warehouses by 2029
13. Enhance revenue collection by employing at least 4 new revenue collectors by 2029.

Programme:

1. Domestic Tourism Development Programme
2. Local Economic Development Programme
3. Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
4. Employment Creation Programme
5. Financial Management Programme
6. Youth, women and PWDs in agricultural employment programme

Objective:

Programme

Projects	Location	Timeframe (2028)					Cost			Project Status		Implementing Institution /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES													
1. Renovate and maintain Asenema, Adukrom and Awukugua Markets	Asenema, Adukrom and Awukugua					0.00	0.00	59,000.00	ISF 600,000.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
2.Design and construct 24-hour Economy model market at Abiriw	Abiriw					0.00	5,263,139.10	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
3. Complete the construction of Asenema Market	Asenema					0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
4. Complete the construction of Asenema Market Drains	Asenema					0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
5. Construct 2 standard satellite or community markets	Dawu and Awukugua					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 5,000,000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.

Objective:													
Programme													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2028)**					**Cost**			**Project Status**		**Implementing Institution /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
6. Renovate 2 satellite or community markets	Apirede and Aseseeso					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 2,000.000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
7. Construct a lorry station at Amanfro	Amanfro					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 1,500,000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
8. Construct 2 receptive facilities (such as Well-Fitted Reception Center, Wash and Changing Rooms, Canteens etc.) at Akaa and Asenema water falls.	Akaa and Asenema					0.00	800,000.00	200,000.00	PPP 3,000,000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
9. Collaborate with Safari Valley Resort to Construct /develop a hiking path/ walkway from Abiriw Bosompra Forest to Safari Valley Resort.	Abiriw to Safari Valley Resort					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 800,000.00			OkDA, Safari VR	PPP, Cent. Govt.
	TOTAL					**0.00**	**6,263,139.10**	**259,000.00**	**10,900,000.00**				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE													
1. Support the maintenance of official vehicles /motorbikes	Adukrom					0.00	10,000.00	0.00				Agric	Cent. Admin
2. Monitor the rehabilitatation of Ten (16) Ha degraded Communal land using Coconut Trees at Baware by GPSNP 2	Baware					0.00		0.00	GPSNP2 5,500.00			OkDA , DDA	GPSNP 2
3. Rehabilitate Ten (10) Ha degraded Communal land	Abonse					0.00		0.00	GPSNP2 5,500.00			OkDA , DDA	GPSNP 2

Objective:													
Programme													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2028)**					**Cost**			**Project Status**		**Implementing Institution /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
using Mango Trees at Abonse by GPSNP 2 (monitoring)													
4. Support the Construction of Storage Facility (Crib) to Reduce Post Harvest Loses	District wide						25,000.00	0.00	0.00			Agric. Dept.	Agro-inputs Dealers/ BAC etc.
5. Establish a Demonstration farms as training center for farmers.	District wide						10,000.00	0.00	0.00			Agric	Cent. Admi.
6. Construct 2 standard Agric. produce warehouses and mechanization Center.	Aseseeso and Amanfro						500,000.00	50,000.00	PPP 2,450,000.00			OkDA-Agric. Dept.	Cent. Govt., PPP Etc.
	TOTAL					**0.00**	**545,000.00**	**50,000.00**	**256,000.00**				

Social Development

Objective:

1. Improve on interventions to capture at least 60% of people abusing substance and rehab. 50% by end of 2029
2. Reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth by 40% by Dec. 2029
3. Increase acceptor rate of family planning among target group by 20% by Dec. 2029
4. Improve access to reproductive health and family planning services and products by 20% by 2029
5. Reduce incidence of communicable and non- communicable diseases by 20% in the district by Dec. 2029
6. Increase adequate teaching and learning materials at basic level by 20% by Dec. 2029
7. Improve existing WASH facilities in all Government institutions in the district by 2029
8. Improve basic enrolment ratio by 10% and increase BECE Pass rate by 20% by 2029
9. Build a comprehensive database and enhance economic livelihood of 20% of all vulnerable by Dec. 2029

10. increase the prosecution of maintenance cases by 50% also, improve foster care by 20%
11. Reduce the abuse and reduce victims of sexual and physical abuse by 10% by 2029
12. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all.by 25% by 2029
13. Promote sanitation by supporting the first 10 major communities to practice household waste (door to door) management by 2029
14. Reduce pollution by 20% by Dec. 2029

Programme:

1. Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
2. Health Improvement Programme
3. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health Programme
4. Family planning improvement programme
5. Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
6. Education Improvement Programme
7. Youth and Sports Development Programme
8. Aged socio-economic support /maintenance programme

Objective:

Programme:

Projects	Location	Timeframe (2028)					Cost (Indicative budget)			Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT													
1. Procure Land, Design and construction of final disposal site	District Wide					0.00	650,000.00	120,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
2. Acquire land for District public cemetery.	District wide					0.00	151,160.61	27,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
3. Construct 1No. 4-Seater Pour Flush Toilet Facility at Asenema Waterfall	Asenema					0.00		40,235.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2028)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
4. Complete the Construction of 1No. 10 seater pour flush toilet at Adukrom	Adukrom						24,744.35	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
5. Complete the Construction 1 No. 10 Seater Pour Flush Toilet at Abiriw	Abiriw						54,108.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
6. Construct 1 No. 8 seater Pour Flush toilet facility at Aninkode Adukrom	Aninkode Adukrom							0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
7. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Nsutam and Kobokobo	Nsutam, Kobokobo					0.00		48,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
8. Complete the payment of evacuation of Refuse dump at Amanfro	Amanfro						14,500.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
9. Complete the Construction of the Soakaway for toilet at Adukrom	Adukrom					0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
10. Create engineered final disposal sites (Liquid &Solid)	District wide					0.00	45,000.00	200,765.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
23. Renovate the slaughter house and meat shop at Abiriw.	Abiriw					0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
11. Construct 9 No. Mechanized boreholes at the Downhill Towns within the District (Nanabenyi, Asifau South and North, Sikorkor)	Selected communities						1,975,255.65	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
12. Construct 1 No. borehole at Nifa SHS	Nifa SHS						130,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2028)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
13. Complete the construction of Household Toilet at Kobokobo	Kobokobo						60,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
14. Construct 10 mechanized boreholes with overhead reservoirs and rehabilitate 20 No. boreholes	District wide						1,500,000.00		PPP 1,500,000.00			OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
15. Extend Ghana water lines from Asamankitua to Bepoase	Asamankitua to Bepoase								PPP 5,000,000.00			OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
16. Procure 8 No. Communal Solid waste skip bins/ containers	Adukrom						440,000.00					OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
	TOTAL					0.00	5,084,768.91	456,000	6,700,000.00				
GHANA HEALTH SERVICE						GoG	DACF	IGF	Others				
1.. Complete the construction of Lakpa CHPs Compound with Nurses Quarters	Lakpa						300,000.00					OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
2. Construct and furnish a CHPs compound and Nurses Quarters at Mile 14 - Mintakrom	Minta Krom (14 Miles)						987,627.82	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
3. Construct CHPS Compound at Dawu	Dawu					0.00		0.00	DACF-RFG 800,000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
4. Construct CHPS Compound each at Awukugua	Awukugua					0.00		0.00	DACF-RFG 800,000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2028)					Cost (Indicative budget)			Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
5. Construct and furnish a CHPs compound and Nurses Quarters at Dawu Sanfo	Dawu Sanfo						987,627.82	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
6. Construct a Weighing Centre at Abiriw Clinic	Abiriw Clinic						100,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
7. Construct a Placenta Pit at Okere District Hospital at Adukrom	District Hospital at Adukrom						30,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
8. Complete the Renovation of District Health Directorate Office at Dawu	Dawu						300,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
9. Complete the renovation of Okrakwadwo Physician Assistant Bungalow	Okrakwad wo						50,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
10. Complete the renovation of Nana Benyin CHPs and Nurses Quarters	Nana Benyin						200,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
11. Renovate 4 health Facilities in the district	District wide								PPP 2,000.000. 00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
12. Construct and fully operate a child friendly hospital	Mintakrom								NGO 2,500,000. 00			NGO	DHD, OkDA
	TOTAL					0.00	2,955,255. 64	0.00	6,100,000. 00				

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2028)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE													
1. Construct Aseseeso Presby JHS Teacher's Quarters	Aseseeso					0.00		0.00	PPP 800,000.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
2. Construct and furnish 1No 2 Unit KG school block at Otareso-Mankrado	Otareso-Mankrado						430,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
3. Construct and furnish 1No 6 Unit Primary School block with furniture at Deveme	Deveme						1,070,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
4. Construct and furnish 1No 3 Unit JHS block with furniture at Asaman	Asaman						605,255.65	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
5 Complete the construction of 1 No. Teachers Quarters at Baware	Baware						109,566.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
6. Complete the Renovation of GES Office at Apirede	Apirede						4,580.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
7. Rehabitate ripped off School block at ADUTECH	Adukrom						200,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
8. Complete the renovation of Kyekyeku basic school	Kyekyeku						150,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
9. Complete the construction of Teacher's Quarters at Asaman	Asaman						100,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2028)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
10. Construct 4 No. 5 Units (single room self-contained) Teacher's accommodation	District wide								PPP 6,000,000.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch. PPP
11. Construct education director's bungalow (1 No. 2 bedroom self-contained)	District wide								PPP 2,000,000.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch. PPP
12. Renovate donated ACDEP facility to accommodate Education Directorate or Office	Apirede								PPP 1,500,000.00			OkDA	GES, NGO, PPP etc.
13. Renovate 8 dilapidated schools	District wide								PPP 4,000,000.00			OkDA	GES, NGO, PPP etc.
14.Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities at Kwesi Diaka							1,070,000.00					OKDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
	TOTAL					**0.00**	**3,739,402.25**	**0.00**	**14,300,000.00**				
DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE & C'TY DEVELOPMENT		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								
1. Build, fully equip and operationalize Aged Social Support Centre.						0.00	200,000.00	0.00	PPP 1,000,000.00			OkDA	GHS, NGO, PPP etc.
	Total =					0.00	200,0000.00	0.00	1,000,000.00				

Environment and Human Settlement Development

Objective:

1. Enhance 80 km of priority roads across the district by the end of 2029 to improve upon transportation and connectivity
2. 2 Improve on road safety interventions to reduce road accident by 40% by Dec. 2029.
3. Improve 1.5km drainage systems in flood-prone areas by the end of 2029 to reduce flooding and improve sanitation
4. Improve the capacity of staff to develop at least 4 Community resilient planning schemes by 2029
5. enforce the execution of building regulations to Support sustainable human settlements by approving at least 80% of applications by 2029
6. Ensure open defecation free in the first 20 major communities by the end of 2029 and improve waste management in 70% of the communities by 2029
7. Revive and effectively manage about 50% of all existing WATSAN Committees and increase potable water coverage to 80% by 2029
8. Enhance the management of safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services by 2029
9. District's electricity coverage to 100% by the end of 2029

Programme:

1. Spatial Development Programme
2. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
3. Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme

Objective:

Programme:

Projects	Location	Timeframe (2028)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
DISTRICT WORKS DEPARTMENT													
1. Undertake Repair and Maintenance Works on Assembly assets	Adukrom					3,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies
2. Complete the Renovation of Onyamebekyere School Block (Retention)	Onyamebe kyere					0.00	4,555.50	0.00	0.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies
3. Complete the construction of 1 No. Community Durbar Ground and floor	Adukrom					0.00	50,000.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2028)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
concreting at Adukrom (Variation and additional works)													
4. Complete the Construction of a pantry and 3unit washroom facilities to Adukrom Durbar grounds	Adukrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 20,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
5. Construct 1 No. 6 Units lockable stores with 3 units toilet facilities at Abiriw Market	Abiriw					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 1,050,971.0 0			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
6. Complete the construction of a dam, downstream of Asenema waterfalls to promote tourism	Asenema					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 315,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
7. Complete the Construction of Reception Centre at the birth place of Okomfo Anokye in Awukugua	Awukugua					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
8. Rehabilitate 3.5 Km feeder road Klo-Agogo to Kyekyeku	Klo-Agogo to Kyekyeku					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 344,016.80			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
9. Rehabilitate (6.5) Km Krutiase to Baware feeder road.	Krutiase to Baware					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 544,726.12			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
10. Rehabilitate of Nkyenoa Junction to Deveme to Otareso	Nyenoa to Deveme					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 322,254.56			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2028)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
Junction feeder road Sub-Project (4.0 km).													
11.Rehabilitation of Okra Kwadwo to Galikope to Dantekor feeder road Sub-Project (6.5 km).	Okrakwadjo to Dantekor					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 345,686.08			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
12. Drill and Mechanize 1No. Borehole with overhead tank at Anikode Adukrom	Anikode Adukrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 100,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
13. Rehabilitation of 4.5 km Aboma Junction to Lakpa feeder road.	Aboma Junction to Lakpa					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 577,499.21			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
14. Construct 4 targeted storm & waste water drains.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 4,500,000.00			OkDA-DWD	Contractor, PPP etc.
15. Rehabilitate selected feeder roads and construct four targeted culverts	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 1,000,000.00			OkDA-DWD	Contractor, PPP etc.
Total						**3,000.00**	**54,555.50**	**10,0000.00**	**5,024,633.77**				

Objective: Minimize the impact of disaster or emergency occurrences													
Programme: Emergency preparedness													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2028)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
CENTRAL ADMIN. & NADMO													
Develop a comprehensive and resilient District Emergency Preparedness Plan	Adukrom					0.00	50,000.00	10,000.00	0.00			DPCU	OkDA, Security Services
Implement the District Emergency Preparedness Plan	District wide					0.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	50,000.00			NADMO	OkDA, Security Services
	Total					**0.00**	**100,000.00**	**30,000.00**	**50,000.00**				

Governance and Institutional Development

Objective: 1. Ensure at least 90% implementation of development plans through active stakeholder participation by 2029 2. Increase effective functioning of 4 sub-district structures by the end of 2029 3. Promote good governance, citizenship and public accountability in all 21 electoral areas 4. Improve infrastructure for security services by renovating all the 3 police operational facilities by the end of 2029 5. Enhance security by fixing and maintaining streetlights in the first 20 communities 6. Develop and implement a 1 composite comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness plan 7. Strengthen capacity of all departments to address climate change and variability by the end of 2029 8. Reduce human induced recurrent disasters by 50% and improve response coordination by the end of 2029
Programme: 1. Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme 2. Sub-Structure Improvement Programme 3. Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme 4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme 5. Communication strategy programme 6. Asset Maintenance and Improvement Programme 7. Knowledge management and learning programme 8. Comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2028)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
1. Complete the Construction of durbar grounds at Onyamebekyere	Onyamebekyere						2,657.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA (Pro. Unit)	Contractor/ Consultant
2. Complete the Renovation of Asaman and Asenema Area Councils	Asaman and Asenema						120,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA (Pro. Unit)	Contractor/ Consultant
3. Support to complete the Police accommodation facility at Adukrom.	Adukrom								3,000,000.00			OkDA	Gh. Police Service, PPP etc.
4. Build 3 No. 5 Unit (single room self-contained) Police accommodation	Aseseeso, Adukrom, Amanfro								4,500,000.00			OkDA	Gh. Police Service, PPP etc.
5. Construct 1 No. 5 Unit (Two bed room) Self contained accommodation for Staff.	Awukugua								2,500,000.00			OkDA	Contractor/ Consultant
	Total =					**0.00**	**61,4657.00**	**0.00**	**7,500.00**				

Objective: Deepen transparency and public accountability													
Programme: monitoring and evaluation.													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2028)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													

Objective: Deepen transparency and public accountability													
Programme: monitoring and evaluation.													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2028)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Develop a comprehensive Intersectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation (ICME) Plan.	Adukrom					0.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	0.00			DPCU	OkDA, Other Agencies, End Users etc.
Implement the District ICME Plan.	District wide					0.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00			DPCU	OkDA, Other Agencies, End Users etc.
						0.00	**60,000.00**	**25,000.00**	**100,000.00**				

Source: OkDA- DPCU, 2025

6.4: Annual Action Plan for 2029.

Table 59: 2029 Annual Action Plan

Economic Development

Objective:

1. Improve upon at least 2 tourism facilities and services to promote tourism by 2029
2. Improve upon at least 4 market facilities and services to promote LED by 2029
3. Promote the accessibility and affordability of Agric. inputs by establishment at least 4 Agric. input shops by 2029
4. Promote adoption of appropriate agric. technology among 75% of registered farmers by 2029
5. Improve agric. and its value chain products by building at least 3 standard storage facilities by 2029
6. Encourage at least 20% of registered farmers to practice off season / drip farming by 2029
7. Promote inclusive local economic development for 10% of registered youth, women and PWDs by 2029
8. Enhance career development opportunities for at least 10% of unemployed, (especially rising youth population) by 2029
9. Enhance LED by creating incentive for at least 20% agric. and its value chain businesses by 2029

10. Increase access to credit facilities for farmers and agro-processing by 15% by 2029
11. Provide opportunity for at least 10% of Youth, women and PWDs to engage in agric. Employment by 2029
12. Enhance the reduction of post-harvest loses by provision of at least 2 standard warehouses by 2029
13. Enhance revenue collection by employing at least 4 new revenue collectors by 2029

Programme:

1. Domestic Tourism Development Programme
2. Local Economic Development Programme
3. Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme
4. Employment Creation Programme
5. Financial Management Programme
6. Youth, women and PWDs in agricultural employment programme

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2029)**					**Cost**			**Project Status**		**Implementing Institution /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES													
1. Renovate and maintain Asenema, Adukrom and Awukugua Markets	Asenema, Adukrom and Awukugua					0.00	0.00	59,000.00	ISF 600,000.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
2.Design and construct 24-hour Economy model market at Abiriw	Abiriw					0.00	5,263,139.10	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
3. Complete the construction of Asenema Market	Asenema					0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
4. Complete the construction of Asenema Market Drains	Asenema					0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00			Works Dept.	OkDA
5. Construct 2 standard satellite or community markets	Dawu and Awukugua					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 5,000,000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2029)					Cost			Project Status		Implementing Institution /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
6. Renovate 2 satellite or community markets	Apirede and Aseseeso					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 2,000.000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
7. Construct a lorry station at Amanfro	Amanfro					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 1,500,000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
8. Construct 2 receptive facilities (such as Well-Fitted Reception Center, Wash and Changing Rooms, Canteens etc.) at Akaa and Asenema water falls.	Akaa and Asenema					0.00	800,000.00	200,000.00	PPP 3,000,000.00			OkDA	PPP, Cent. Govt.
9. Collaborate with Safari Valley Resort to Construct /develop a hiking path/ walkway from Abiriw Bosompra Forest to Safari Valley Resort.	Abiriw to Safari Valley Resort					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 800,000.00			OkDA, Safari VR	PPP, Cent. Govt.
	TOTAL					0.00	6,263,139.10	259,000.00	10,900,000.00				
Objective:													
Programme: Local Economic Development (LED) Programme													
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE													
1. Support the maintenance of official vehicles /motorbikes	Adukrom					0.00	10,000.00	0.00				Agric	Cent. Admin
2. Monitor the rehabilitatation of Ten (16) Ha degraded Communal land using Coconut Trees at Baware by GPSNP 2	Baware					0.00		0.00	GPSNP 25,500.00			OkDA , DDA	GPSNP 2
3. Rehabilitate Ten (10) Ha degraded Communal land	Abonse					0.00		0.00	GPSNP 25,500.00			OkDA , DDA	GPSNP 2

Projects	Location	Timeframe (2029)				GoG	Cost			Project Status		Implementing Institution /Dept.	
Objective:													
Programme:													
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
using Mango Trees at Abonse by GPSNP 2 (monitoring)													
4. Support the Construction of Storage Facility (Crib) to Reduce Post Harvest Loses	District wide						25,000.00	0.00	0.00			Agric. Dept.	Agro-inputs Dealers/ BAC etc.
5. Establish a Demonstration farms as training center for farmers.	District wide						10,000.00	0.00	0.00			Agric	Cent. Admi.
6. Construct 2 standard Agric. produce warehouses and mechanization Center.	Aseseeso and Amanfro						500,000.00	50,000.00	PPP 2,450,000.00			OkDA-Agric. Dept.	Cent. Govt., PPP Etc.
	TOTAL					0.00	545,000.00	50,000.00	256,000.00				

Social Development

Objective:

1. Improve on interventions to capture at least 60% of people abusing substance and rehab. 50% by end of 2029
2. Reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth by 40% by Dec. 2029
3. Increase acceptor rate of family planning among target group by 20% by Dec. 2029
4. Improve access to reproductive health and family planning services and products by 20% by 2029
5. Reduce incidence of communicable and non- communicable diseases by 20% in the district by Dec. 2029
6. Increase adequate teaching and learning materials at basic level by 20% by Dec. 2029
7. Improve existing WASH facilities in all Government institutions in the district by 2029
8. Improve basic enrolment ratio by 10% and increase BECE Pass rate by 20% by 2029
9. Build a comprehensive database and enhance economic livelihood of 20% of all vulnerable by Dec. 2029
10. increase the prosecution of maintenance cases by 50% also, improve foster care by 20%
11. Reduce the abuse and reduce victims of sexual and physical abuse by 10% by 2029
12. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all.by 25% by 2029
13. Promote sanitation by supporting the first 10 major communities to practice household waste (door to door) management by 2029

14. Reduce pollution by 20% by Dec. 2029
Programme: 1. Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme 2. Health Improvement Programme 3. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health Programme 4. Family planning improvement programme 5. Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme 6. Education Improvement Programme 7. Youth and Sports Development Programme 8. Aged socio-economic support /maintenance programme

Objective:

Programme:

Projects	Location	Timeframe (2029)					Cost (Indicative budget)			Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT													
1. Procure Land, Design and construction of final disposal site	District Wide					0.00	650,000.00	120,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
2. Acquire land for District public cemetery.	District wide					0.00	151,160.61	27,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
3. Construct 1No. 4-Seater Pour Flush Toilet Facility at Asenema Waterfall	Asenema					0.00		40,235.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
4. Complete the Construction of 1No. 10 seater pour flush toilet at Adukrom	Adukrom						24,744.35	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
5. Complete the Construction 1 No. 10 Seater Pour Flush Toilet at Abiriw	Abiriw						54,108.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2029)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
6. Construct 1 No. 8 seater Pour Flush toilet facility at Aninkode Adukrom	Aninkode Adukrom							0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
7. Evacuate Refuse Dump at Nsutam and Kobokobo	Nsutam, Kobokobo					0.00		48,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
8. Complete the payment of evacuation of Refuse dump at Amanfro	Amanfro						14,500.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
9. Complete the Construction of the Soakaway for toilet at Adukrom	Adukrom					0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
10. Create engineered final disposal sites (Liquid &Solid)	District wide					0.00	45,000.00	200,765.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
23. Renovate the slaughter house and meat shop at Abiriw.	Abiriw					0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
11. Construct 9 No. Mechanized boreholes at the Downhill Towns within the District (Nanabenyi, Asifau South and North, Sikorkor)	Selected communities						1,975,255.65	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
12. Construct 1 No. borehole at Nifa SHS	Nifa SHS						130,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
13. Complete the construction of Household Toilet at Kobokobo	Kobokobo						60,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	Contractors / Users
14. Construct 10 mechanized boreholes with overhead reservoirs	District wide						1,500,000.00		PPP 1,500,000.00			OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2029)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
and rehabilitate 20 No. boreholes													
15. Extend Ghana water lines from Asamankitua to Bepoase	Asamankitua to Bepoase								PPP 5,000,000.00			OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
16. Procure 8 No. Communal Solid waste skip bins/ containers	Adukrom						440,000.00					OkDA-DEHU	Contractor, NGO, PPP etc.
	TOTAL					0.00	5,084,768.91	456,000	6,700,000.00				
GHANA HEALTH SERVICE						GoG	DACF	IGF	Others				
1.. Complete the construction of Lakpa CHPs Compound with Nurses Quarters	Lakpa						300,000.00					OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
2. Construct and furnish a CHPs compound and Nurses Quarters at Mile 14 - Mintakrom	Minta Krom (14 Miles)						987,627.82	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
3. Construct CHPS Compound at Dawu	Dawu					0.00		0.00	DACF-RFG 800,000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
4. Construct CHPS Compound each at Awukugua	Awukugua					0.00		0.00	DACF-RFG 800,000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
5. Construct and furnish a CHPs compound and Nurses Quarters at Dawu Sanfo	Dawu Sanfo						987,627.82	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
6. Construct a Weighing Centre at Abiriw Clinic	Abiriw Clinic						100,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2029)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
7. Construct a Placenta Pit at Okere District Hospital at Adukrom	District Hospital at Adukrom						30,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
8. Complete the Renovation of District Health Directorate Office at Dawu	Dawu						300,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
9. Complete the renovation of Okrakwadwo Physician Assistant Bungalow	Okrakwadwo						50,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
10. Complete the renovation of Nana Benyin CHPs and Nurses Quarters	Nana Benyin						200,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
11. Renovate 4 health Facilities in the district	District wide								PPP 2,000.000.00			OkDA	DHD, PPP, NGO
12. Construct and fully operate a child friendly hospital	Mintakrom								NGO 2,500,000.00			NGO	DHD, OkDA
	TOTAL					0.00	2,955,255.64	0.00	6,100,000.00				
GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE													
1. Construct Aseseeso Presby JHS Teacher's Quarters	Aseseeso					0.00		0.00	PPP 800,000.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
2. Construct and furnish 1No 2 Unit KG school block at Otareso-Mankrado	Otareso-Mankrado						430,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2029)					Cost (Indicative budget)			Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
3. Construct and furnish 1No 6 Unit Primary School block with furniture at Deveme	Deveme						1,070,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
4. Construct and furnish 1No 3 Unit JHS block with furniture at Asaman	Asaman						605,255.65	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
5 Complete the construction of 1 No. Teachers Quarters at Baware	Baware						109,566.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
6. Complete the Renovation of GES Office at Apirede	Apirede						4,580.30	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
7. Rehabitate ripped off School block at ADUTECH	Adukrom						200,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
8. Complete the renovation of Kyekyeku basic school	Kyekyeku						150,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
9. Complete the construction of Teacher's Quarters at Asaman	Asaman						100,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch.
10. Construct 4 No. 5 Units (single room self-contained) Teacher's accommodation	District wide								PPP 6,000,000.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch. PPP
11. Construct education director's bungalow (1 No. 2 bedroom self-contained)	District wide								PPP 2,000,000.00			OkDA,	GES, Contractor, Sch. PPP
12. Renovate donated ACDEP facility to	Apirede								PPP 1,500,000.00			OkDA	GES, NGO, PPP etc.

Objective:														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2029)**					**Cost (Indicative budget)**			**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
accommodate Education Directorate or Office													
13. Renovate 8 dilapidated schools	District wide								PPP 4,000,000.00			OkDA	GES, NGO, PPP etc.
14.Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with auxiliary facilities at Kwesi Diaka	District wide						1,070,000.00					OKDA	GES, Contractor/ Consultant
	TOTAL					0.00	3,739,402.25	0.00	14,300,000.00				
DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE & C'TY DEVELOPMENT		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								
1. Build, fully equip and operationalize Aged Social Support Centre.	District wide					0.00	200,000.00	0.00	PPP 1,000,000.00			OkDA	GHS, NGO, PPP etc.
	Total =					**0.00**	**200,0000.00**	**0.00**	**1,000,000.00**				

Environment and Human Settlement Development

Objective:

1. Enhance 80 km of priority roads across the district by the end of 2029 to improve upon transportation and connectivity
2. 2 Improve on road safety interventions to reduce road accident by 40% by Dec. 2029.
3. Improve 1.5km drainage systems in flood-prone areas by the end of 2029 to reduce flooding and improve sanitation
4. Improve the capacity of staff to develop at least 4 Community resilient planning schemes by 2029

5. enforce the execution of building regulations to Support sustainable human settlements by approving at least 80% of applications by 2029
6. Ensure open defecation free in the first 20 major communities by the end of 2029 and improve waste management in 70% of the communities by 2029
7. Revive and effectively manage about 50% of all existing WATSAN Committees and increase potable water coverage to 80% by 2029
8. Enhance the management of safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services by 2029

District's electricity coverage to 100% by the end of 2029.

Programme:

1. Spatial Development Programme
2. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme
3. Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme

Objective														
Programme:														
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2029)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
DISTRICT WORKS DEPARTMENT													
1. Undertake Repair and Maintenance Works on Assembly assets	Adukrom					3,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies
2. Complete the Renovation of Onyamebekyere School Block (Retention)	Onyamebekyere					0.00	4,555.50	0.00	0.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies
3. Complete the construction of 1 No. Community Durbar Ground and floor concreting at Adukrom (Variation and additional works)	Adukrom					0.00	50,000.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			DWD	OkDA, Other relevant Agencies

Objective													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2029)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
4. Complete the Construction of a pantry and 3unit washroom facilities to Adukrom Durbar grounds	Adukrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 20,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
5. Construct 1 No. 6 Units lockable stores with 3 units toilet facilities at Abiriw Market	Abiriw					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 1,050,971.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
6. Complete the construction of a dam, downstream of Asenema waterfalls to promote tourism	Asenema					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 315,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
7. Complete the Construction of Reception Centre at the birth place of Okomfo Anokye in Awukugua	Awukugua					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 200,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
8. Rehabilitate 3.5 Km feeder road Klo-Agogo to Kyekyeku	Klo-Agogo to Kyekyeku					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 344,016.80			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
9. Rehabilitate (6.5) Km Krutiase to Baware feeder road.	Krutiase to Baware					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 544,726.12			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
10. Rehabilitate of Nkyenoa Junction to Deveme to Otareso Junction feeder road Sub-Project (4.0 km).	Nyenoa to Deveme					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 322,254.56			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2

Objective													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2029)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
11.Rehabilitation of Okra Kwadwo to Galikope to Dantekor feeder road Sub-Project (6.5 km).	Okrakwadjo to Dantekor					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 345,686.08			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
12. Drill and Mechanize 1No. Borehole with overhead tank at Anikode Adukrom	Anikode Adukrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	DACF-RFG 100,000.00			Works Dept.,	Central Admin,
13. Rehabilitation of 4.5 km Aboma Junction to Lakpa feeder road.	Aboma Junction to Lakpa					0.00	0.00	0.00	GPSNP2 577,499.21			OkDA, Contractor	GPSNP 2
14. Construct 4 targeted storm & waste water drains.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 4,500,000.00			OkDA-DWD	Contractor, PPP etc.
15. Rehabilitate selected feeder roads and construct four targeted culverts	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	PPP 1,000,000.00			OkDA-DWD	Contractor, PPP etc.
Total						**3,000.00**	**54,555.50**	**10,0000.00**	**5,024,633.77**				

Objective: Minimize the impact of disaster or emergency occurrences														
Programme: Emergency preparedness														
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2029)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
CENTRAL ADMIN. & NADMO													
1. Develop a comprehensive and resilient District Emergency Preparedness Plan	Adukrom					0.00	50,000.00	10,000.00	0.00			DPCU	OkDA, Security Services
2. Implement the District Emergency Preparedness Plan	District wide					0.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	50,000.00			NADMO	OkDA, Security Services
	Total					**0.00**	**100,000.00**	**30,000.00**	**50,000.00**				

Governance and Institutional Development

Objective: 1. Ensure at least 90% implementation of development plans through active stakeholder participation by 2029 2. Increase effective functioning of 4 sub-district structures by the end of 2029 3. Promote good governance, citizenship and public accountability in all 21 electoral areas 4. Improve infrastructure for security services by renovating all the 3 police operational facilities by the end of 2029 5. Enhance security by fixing and maintaining streetlights in the first 20 communities 6. Develop and implement a 1 composite comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness plan 7. Strengthen capacity of all departments to address climate change and variability by the end of 2029 8. Reduce human induced recurrent disasters by 50% and improve response coordination by the end of 2029
Programme: 1. Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme 2. Sub-Structure Improvement Programme 3. Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme 4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme 5. Communication strategy programme 6. Asset Maintenance and Improvement Programme 7. Knowledge management and learning programme

8. Comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness

Objective:													
Programme:													
Projects	**Location**	**Timeframe (2029)**				**Cost (Indicative budget)**				**Programme Status**		**Implementing Inst. /Dept.**	
		Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collab.**
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
1. Complete the Construction of durbar grounds at Onyamebekyere	Onyamebekyere						2,657.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA (Pro. Unit)	Contractor/ Consultant
12. Complete the Renovation of Asaman and Asenema Area Councils	Asaman and Asenema						120,000.00	0.00	0.00			OkDA (Pro. Unit)	Contractor/ Consultant
13. Support to complete the Police accommodation facility at Adukrom.	Adukrom								3,000,000.00			OkDA	Gh. Police Service, PPP etc.
14. Build 3 No. 5 Unit (single room self-contained) Police accommodation	Aseseeso, Adukrom, Amanfro								4,500,000.00			OkDA	Gh. Police Service, PPP etc.
5. Construct 1 No. 5 Unit (Two bed room) Self contained accommodation for Staff.	Awukugua								2,500,000.00			OkDA	Contractor/ Consultant
	Total					**0.00**	**61,4657.00**	**0.00**	**7,500.00**				

Objective: Deepen transparency and public accountability													
Programme: Intersectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation.													
Projects	Location	Timeframe (2029)				Cost (Indicative budget)				Programme Status		Implementing Inst. /Dept.	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION													
Develop a comprehensive Intersectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation (ICME) Plan.	Adukrom					0.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	0.00			DPCU	OkDA, Other Agencies, End Users etc.
Implement the District ICME Plan.	District wide					0.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	100,000.00			OkDA, (DPCU)	Other Agencies, End Users etc.
						0.00	**60,000.00**	**25,000.00**	**100,000.00**				

Source: OkDA- DPCU, 2025

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS.

7.0: Introduction

Chapter seven has a brief narrative accompanied with a table on stakeholder analysis, the indicators selected for tracking implementation of MTDP presented in the monitoring matrix. This chapter continues with a brief narrative on intended evaluation(s) to be conducted over the plan period. It also has a knowledge management and learning framework.

Through an effective on-going Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system as composed by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), key stakeholders of the plan are able to guide, facilitate and co-ordinate the execution of the projects and broad activities. It also measures progress made in the entire implementation process.

7.1: Stakeholder Analysis

The overall coordination and monitoring would be the responsibility of the District Coordinating Directorate, while specific periodic supervision, coordination and monitoring, will be done by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), Heads of the various Sector Departments (User agency), other units under Central Administration of the District Assembly such as the Development Planning, Budget and Procurement Units, who would be responsible for their specialized areas of operations, the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and the final End Users.

Indicators are basically, tools used to measure progress of a programme or project. Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) and their Means of Verification (MOVs) are basis for developing a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System. The district indicators were categorized in to their expected input, process, output, outcomes and impact indicators that would be used to assess the plan objectives and results of the plan.

7.2: Monitoring Matrix.

Monitoring Matrix outlining all indicators, indicator definition, their base lines and targets, the time frame of project implementation, disaggregation, monitoring frequency and actors responsibly for the programme or project implementation. The monitoring matrix tracks the goals, objectives and level of implementation of programmes and projects as contained in the PoA and AAP. It also tracks the expected input, process, output, outcomes and impact of planned programmes and projects.

Table 60: Monitoring Matrix for Programme of Action

Goal: Build a diversified, transformed and prosperous economy

Objectives

1. Improve upon at least 2 tourism facilities and services to promote tourism by 2029
2. Improve upon at least 4 market facilities and services to promote LED by 2029
3. Promote inclusive local economic development for 10% of registered youth, women and PWDs by 2029
4. Enhance career development opportunities for at least 10% of unemployed, (especially rising youth population) by 2029
5. Enhance LED by creating incentive for at least 20% agric. and its value chain businesses by 2029
6. Enhance revenue collection by employing at least 4 new revenue collectors by 2029

Programmes: Tourism and Local Economic Development.

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Two (2) tourism sites developed by District Assembly or with Private Partnership and improvement in service delivery	Count of tourism sites developed and level of services improvement	output	Pool of Asenema waterfalls dredged, Place of convenience constructed Reception center at the birth place of Okomfo Anokye constructed	First facility started	First facility completed	second facility started	second facility completed	Local citizens, tourists, Revelers, excursionists, Tourism sites, receptive facilities, packing space, canteen, security post etc.	quarterly (4 times a year)	OkDA, Contractor / consultant, Ghana Tourism Authority, PPP etc.
One 24-hour Economy model market constructed	Count of the model market built and fully operationalized	output	Constructed and functioning Asenema Market	Market completed	5% of total IGF from market	10% of total IGF from market	15% of total IGF from market	24-hour Economy model market, end users, management system, OkDA	Monthly (12 times a year)	OkDA, Contractor / consultant, PPP, market Queens etc.
Two standard rural satellite markets with complimentary facilities constructed and or renovated to	Count of standard rural satellite markets with complimentary	Output	6 sub- standard rural satellite markets in operation and less patronized	Starts construction of first	Complete construction of first	Starts construction of second	Complete construction of second	standard rural satellite markets, end users, management system, OkDA	Monthly (12 times a year)	OkDA, Contractor / consultant, PPP, market Queens etc.

promote trade or commerce	facilities built and fully operationalized			satellite markets	satellite market	satellite markets	satellite market			
Number of economic opportunities such as agribusiness and services exploited for job creation and economic growth	Percentage change in job creation and improved economic growth due to exploitation of opportunities in the local economy	Outcome	Improved income level of cassava farmers and cassava value chain processors Skills training for selected artisans (OkDEF)	Expand (Agric.) cassava value chain products by 5% yearly	Expand (Agric.) cassava value chain products by 5% yearly	Expand tourism and hospitality related value chain products	Expand tourism and hospitality related value chain product	Institutions (e.g. OkDA), farmers, Agro-processors, Investors, Clients etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA, BAC, Farmer and Agro-Processor Groups, Investors (PPP) etc.
Change in access to financial support by MSMEs	Percentage increase in MSMEs with enhanced access to financial or credit support	Outcome	Akuapem Rural Bank giving financial credit to some MSMEs 2. Provision of grants to 3 MSMEs 3. Provision of Startup funds to 75 apprentices	Increase access by 10% of targeted group	Increase access by 10% of targeted group	Increase access by 15% of targeted group	Increase access by 20% of targeted group	Individuals (Male and Females) Trade Associations, Start Ups,	monthly (12 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA, BAC, MSME Groups, Financial Institutions, APEX Bank etc.
Change in the capacity of MSMEs to expand and sustain businesses	Percentage increase in the capacity of MSMEs as developed to expand and sustain businesses	Outcome	Artisan Groups, Driver Unions, YouStart and Business in the Box etc.	Increase capacity by 10%	Increase capacity by 10%	Increase capacity by 15%	Increase capacity by 20%	Male and Female Individuals, groups.	monthly (12 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA, BAC, MoTI, RCC, NGOs etc.
Count of satellite markets retooled and patronage enhanced	Number of satellite markets retooled and patronage enhanced	Output	1.GH¢65.600.00 for expansion work on Asenema market 2. Less patronage of Satellite markets	Renovate first satellite market	Renovate second satellite market	provision of incentives towards patronage	To increase patronage by 25%	Male, female, buyers and sellers, service providers etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA, BAC, MoTI, RCC, NGOs etc.
Size of Land bank acquired for economic and industrial development.	Total number of land banks acquired to promote economic and industrial development expressed as percentage of total land available	Output	1.Green Gold Farms cultivates over 30 acres of Maize on land secured under the District Land Bank initiative.	50,000 acres	70,000 acres	90,000 acres	120,000 acres	Male / Female, farmers / investors, Contractor Land owners DA	Bi-annually (2 times a year)	Consultant, Ok. D.A, PPP

Goal: Build a diversified, transformed and prosperous economy

Objective:

1. Promote the accessibility and affordability of Agric. inputs by establishment at least 4 Agric. input shops by 2029
2. Promote adoption of appropriate agric. technology among 75% of registered farmers by 2029
3. Improve agric. and its value chain products by building at least 3 standard storage facilities by 2029
4. Encourage at least 20% of registered farmers to practice off season / drip farming by 2029
5. Enhance LED by creating incentive for at least 20% agric. and its value chain businesses by 2029
6. Increase access to credit facilities for farmers and agro-processing by 15% by 2029
7. Provide opportunity for at least 10% of Youth, women and PWDs to engage in agric. Employment by 2029
8. Enhance the reduction of post-harvest loses by provision of at least 2 standard warehouses by 2029

Programme: Agriculture Modernization and development and Post-Harvest Management Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage change of farmers with access to affordable agric. Inputs	Proportion of farmers who have access to affordable agric. Inputs to enhance Agric. production	Outcome	1.over 2000 registered farmers on the GHAAP platform received 7,223 bags of fertilizers 2. 1160 farmers (937 males and 223 females) received 89,000, 40,000 and 28,000.00 oil palm, mango and coconut seedlings respectively	Addition of 10% targeted farmers to access agric. Inputs	Addition of 10% targeted farmers to access agric. Inputs	Addition of 15% targeted farmers to access agric. Inputs	Addition of 15% targeted farmers to access agric. Inputs	Male / Female Farmers FBOs etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	Dept. of Agric. OkDA, Min. of Agric. NGOs, PPP etc.
Change in Agric. technology applied to increase yield or production.	Number of new Agric. technology adopted by farmers to increase yield or production	outcome	1. Total of 15,981 farmers reached with Agric. tech. such as Vegetable. nursery mgt, use of improved seeds impacted to farmers	From base line, additional 10% to be reached	From base line, additional 10% to be reached	From base line, additional 10% to be reached	From base line, additional 10% to be reached	Male / Female, Farmers, Women and vulnerable persons In in Agric. FBOs	quarterly (4 times a year)	Agric. Dept, OkDA, NGOs, RAD, MoAgric. etc.

Number of agricultural infrastructural facilities provided to improve agric. and its value chain activities	Count of agricultural infrastructural facilities provided in the district	Output	1. two Agric. extension Officer's bungalow 2. No Agric. Mechanization Centre and Standard Warehouse.	Build 2 storage facilities within two years	Build 2 storage facilities within two years	Establish Agric. Mechanization Centre	Establish Agric. Mechanization Centre	Male / Female, Farmers, Women and vulnerable persons In in Agric. Trader, FBOs etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	Agric. Dept, OkDA, NGOs, RAD, MoAgric. etc.
Percentage change in farmers and agro-processors accessing credit facilities	Proportion of total farmers and agro-processors in the district who have access to credit facilities	Outcome	1. 750 farmers have accessed credit from VSLAs 2. 250 Farmers benefited from tref and loan.	Cumulatively, 5 % of farmers have access to credit facilities	Cumulatively, 5 % of farmers have access to credit facilities	Cumulatively, 5 % of farmers have access to credit facilities	Cumulatively, 5 % of farmers have access to credit facilities	Male / Female, Farmers, Women and vulnerable persons, Agro-processors etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	Agric. Dept, OkDA, NGOs, RAD, MoAgric. Financial Institutions etc.
Count of farm animal mortality reduced	Percentage survival of farm animal at the point sales.	Output	1. Existence of Vert nary Unit and Officer 2. total of 16,545 animals vaccinated in 2024	On baseline data reduce mortality by 10%	On baseline data reduce mortality by 10%	On baseline data reduce mortality by 10%	On baseline data reduce mortality by 10%	Animal farmers (Male and Female), FBOs etc.	Monthly (12 times a year) and as and when needed	Agric. Dept, OkDA, NGOs, RAD, MoAgric
Number of agricultural infrastructural facilities provided to reduce post-harvest loses	Count of agricultural infrastructural facilities provided in the district	Output	1.Adequate accessible feeder roads 2. Asenema market and proximity to other major markets 3. two Agric. extension Officer's bungalow	Build 2 storage facilities within two years	Build 2 storage facilities within two years	Establish Agric. Mechanization Centre	Establish Agric. Mechanization Centre	Male / Female, Farmers, Women and vulnerable persons In in Agric. Trader, FBOs etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	Agric. Dept, OkDA, NGOs, RAD, MoAgric. etc.
Number of new Agro-businesses created for the youth	Number of new and viable agro-businesses created to give the	Output / outcome	GPSNP, OkDEF PERD etc.	10	10	10	10	Male / Female	quarterly (4 times a year)	Agric. Dept. NBSSI, NGOs, DA etc.

and vulnerable groups.	unemployed youth a sustainable job.							Women in Agric. Cash crop farmers FBOs Youth groups		
Goal: Improve upon IGF mobilization										
Objective: 1. Enhance revenue collection by employing at least 4 new revenue collectors by 2029										
Programme: Financial Management Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of adequate revenue collectors and rate of apathy of rate payers reduced	Total count of revenue collectors as a proportion to total number required. Percentage increase in revenue collection	Output and outcome	1. Revenue Staff = 4 Revenue Commissioners = 10 2.Total of 109% (1,041,499.48) IGF performance in 2024	27%	31.66%	36%	52%	1. Rate payers (Male, Female), Commissioned and non-commissioned revenue collectors 3. Beneficiaries	Monthly (12 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA- Fin. Dept., IAU, Area Councils, Banks etc.
Number of necessary logistics to improve revenue collection provided to revenue collectors	Total count of necessary logistics as compared to adequate logistics needed to improve revenue collection	Input	1. Basic stationery (pens and Note books) provided	20% improvement in revenue mobilization	20% improvement in revenue mobilization	20% improvement in revenue mobilization	20% improvement in revenue mobilization	Male, Female Commissioned and non-commissioned revenue collectors	Monthly (12 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA- Fin. Dept., IAU, Area Councils, Banks etc.
Number of ratable properties and other businesses valued	Count of ratable properties and other businesses valued as compared with total number of ratable properties and other businesses in the district	Output	1. OkDA in the process of gazating its by-law	Value 25% of properties	Value 30% of properties	Value 40% of properties	Value 50% of properties	Citizens (male, female), Rate payers Revenue collectors Assembly Staff	Monthly (12 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA- Fin. Dept., IAU, Area Councils, Budget Unit etc.
Goal: Create sustainable safety net and social protection for the vulnerable										

Objective:

1. Improve on interventions to capture at least 60% of people abusing substance and rehab. 50% by end of 2029
2. Reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth by 40% by Dec. 2029
3. Build a comprehensive database and enhance economic livelihood of 20% of all vulnerable by Dec. 2029
4. increase the prosecution of maintenance cases by 50% also, improve foster care by 20% by 2029
5. Reduce the abuse and reduce victims of sexual and physical abuse by 10%. By 2029

Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme.

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Count of awareness creation conducted on the effects of substance abuse and rehabilitation of addicts	Number of awareness creation conducted to reduce incidence of substance abuse, especially among the Youth in the district and rehabilitate addicts	Output	1.Six community outreaches conducted on substance abuse	7 awareness creation each year	7 awareness creation each year	7 awareness creation each year	7 awareness creation each year	Male, female, youth, drug addicts, students, interest groups	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA-DSW&CD, GHS, GES, Police, NCCE, NGOs, CBOs, MoGCSP etc.
Improved change in the wellbeing of most vulnerable or marginalized groups	Proportion of the vulnerable or marginalized groups wellbeing positively improved	Impact	1.successful execution of the LEAP, PWD, OkDEF, UNICEF programmes etc. 2. Total of 556 people benefited from LEAP.	5% yearly increase in coverage of target group	5% yearly increase in coverage of target group	5% yearly increase in coverage of target group	5% yearly increase in coverage of target group	Male, Female, PWDs, Aged, vulnerable children etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA-DSW&CD, GHS, GES, Police, NCCE, NGOs, CBOs, MoGCSP etc.
Percentage change in the incidence of Child abuse and neglect	Proportionate reduction of the incidence of Child abuse and neglect in the district.	Outcome	1. total of 25 cases report and attended to in 2024 2. Proposed foster care policy to be implemented	10% yearly reduction in child abuse cases	10% yearly reduction in child abuse cases	10% yearly reduction in child abuse cases	10% yearly reduction in child abuse cases	Boys, girls, vulnerable children, house helps etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA-DSW&CD, GHS, GES, Police, NCCE, NGOs, CBOs, MoGCSP.
Percentage change in the incidence of sexual, physical and psychological abuse of the vulnerable	Proportionate reduction in the incidence of sexual, physical and psychological abuse in the district	Outcome	1. Awareness creation and sensitization programmes implemented	10% yearly reduction in abuse cases	10% yearly reduction in abuse cases	10% yearly reduction in abuse cases	10% yearly reduction in abuse cases	vulnerable people / victims	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA-DSW&CD, GHS, GES, Police, NCCE, NGOs, CBOs, MoGCSP etc.

Percentage change in the incidence of lack of parental care and control of children	Increased proportion of parents responsibility for the care and control of their children	Outcome	1. A total of 24 Child maintenance cases executed 2. Five Child maintenance cases at the law court.	Execute by-laws to curb lack of parental care	Execute by-laws to curb lack of parental cared	Execute by-laws to curb lack of parental cared	Execute by-laws to curb lack of parental cared	Boys, girls, children, parents	Monthly (12 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA-DSW&CD, GHS, GES, Police, NCCE, NGOs, CBOs, MoGCSP etc.
Number of registered vulnerable in the district to enhance their socio-economic livelihood.	Total number of registered vulnerable as a proportion of all vulnerable persons in the district	Output	Data on LEAP, PWDs, child maintenance cases etc.	Register at least 40% of all vulnerables	Register at least 45% of all vulnerables	Register at least 50% of all vulnerables	Register at least 55% of all vulnerables	Male / Female Age group Community Type of Vul. Etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA-DSW&CD, GHS, GES, NGOs, CBOs, Births and Deaths etc.
Number of women participating in the area of political, social and economic programmes due to developed capacity	Count of qualified women's involvement in political, social and economic programme as a percentage of total woman in the district.	Impact	1. Young women beneficiaries of the OkDEF programme 2. Women trained in alternative economic livelihood	5% yearly increase in gender mainstreaming	5% yearly increase in gender mainstreaming	5% yearly increase in gender mainstreaming	5% yearly increase in gender mainstreaming	Female Age group Interest groups or Type of programme involved in etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA-DSW&CD, GHS, GES, NGOs, CBOs, etc.
Amount of IGF spent on implementation, coordination and monitoring of gender mainstreaming interventions	Total amount of the Assembly's IGF spent on gender mainstreaming, interventions as a percentage of total IGF or revenue collected	Input	1.Funding OkDEF and other programmes 2.Financial supports e.g. payment of fees	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	Women Apprentice, Students etc.	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	1.District Assembly 2. Finance Dept. 3.Dept. of SW&CD
Count of Aged registered to enhanced their wellbeing through district specific and national interventions	Number of the aged registered for intervention as a proportion of total aged persons in the district.	Output	District population data from 2021 PHC	5% increase in registration coverage	10% increase in registration coverage	10% increase in registration coverage	10% increase in registration coverage	1.Male / female 2. Pensioners 3.non-pesioners	quarterly (4 times a year) and as and when needed	OkDA-DSW&CD, GHS, NGOs, CBOs, Births and Deaths Registry etc.
Count of disability friendly Public Institutions /	Total number of disability friendly Public	Output	District assembly complex, some Basic school	Disability access to all	Disability access to all	Disability access to	Disability access to	1.Public facilities	quarterly (4 times a year) and as	1.District Works Dept. 2.Contructors

facilities constructed	Institutions.as a percentage of all Public Institutions / facilities		buildings and CHPS Compounds	public facilities	public facilities	all public facilities	all public facilities	2.Govt. workers 3.Civilians 4. Children	and when needed	3.User Agencies
Total number of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) supported.	Total number of PWDs supported in terms of social and economic livelihood as a proportion overall total number of PWDs	Outcome	Available data on PWDs (490) and type of support given them	Up registration by 5%	Up registration by 5%	Up registration by 5%	Up registration by 5%	1.Male / Female 2.Type of disability 3.Type of support	monthly (12 times a year) and as and when needed	1.Dept. of SW&CD 2.Dept. of Statistics 3.NGOs
Goal: Develop sustainable human capital										
Objective: 1. Increase adequate teaching and learning materials at basic level by 20% by Dec. 2029 2. Improve about 40% of existing WASH facilities in Government institutions by 2029. 3. Improve basic enrolment ratio by 10% and increase BECE Pass rate by 20% by Dec. 2029.										
Programme: Education Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Construct permanent GES Office, and other education facilities to support education improvement	Permanent GES Office constructed, and Count of education facilities to support education improvement	Outcome	Rented GES Office and inadequate educational facilities	Secure land for office and facility construction	Build office construction begin	Construct 2 education facilities	Construct 2 education facilities	1.Male/Female Administrative staff. ICT Centers Exams centers Teacher's quarters etc.	Quarterly (4 times a year)	GES, OkDA, Contractor, Traditional Authorities Min. of Edu.
2. Provide adequate teaching and learning materials at basic level in the district	Adequate teaching and learning materials provided at basic level to improve school attendance	Outcome	Inadequate teaching and learning materials for learners	25%	50%	75%	95%	1.School learners 2. Teachers 3. Facilities	Biannual	GES, OkDA, Supplier, P.T.A Min. of Edu.
3. Construct and renovate existing WASH facilities in some schools	WASH facilities renovated and new ones constructed in relevant schools.	Output	Dilapidated and insufficient WASH facilities in the district	3 WASH facilities renovated	5 WASH facilities renovated	5 WASH facilities constructed	2 WASH facilities constructed	1. Boys and Girls 2. Facility 3.School learners 4.GES	Quarterly (4 times a year)	GES, OkDA, Contractor, Traditional Authorities, Min. of Edu.

4. Provide adequate logistics for regular and effective monitoring of schools and programmes	Satisfactory logistics for regular and effective monitoring of schools and programmes made	Outcome	Deficient logistics for regular and effective monitoring	20%	55%	80%,	95%,		Biannual	GES, OkDA, Supplier, P.T.A Min. of Edu.
5, Level of enrollment ratio at the kindergarten (KG), Primary and JHS	The ratio of appropriately aged pupils (girls and boys) enrolled at a given level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group (KG, Primary, JHS)	Output & Outcome	Enrolment rate as at end 2020 KG= 43.6%, Primary =49.3% and JHS = 26.2%	50%	55%	60%,	70%,	Boys and girls KG Pupils Primary Pupils JHS Students	Bi-annually	GES, OkDA, NGOs
6. Level of pass rate at the JHS and SHS levels.	Count of JHS and SHS candidates (girls and boys) who passed their BECE and WASSCE exam over a total count of candidates in that same exams expressed as a percentage	Output	Pass rate as at end of 2020.	25%,	30%,	33%,	35%,	Boys and girls JHS Students SHS Student	Biannually	GES, OkDA, NGOs
7.Number of basic educational infrastructure constructed to enhance education	Number of educational infrastructures constructed expressed as proportion of education facilities needed	Output	127 public schools from KG to SHS.	3	3	2	2	School blocks ICT Centers Exams centers Teachers quarters etc.	quarterly (4 times a year)	GES, DA, Contractor, Traditional Authorities Min. of Edu.
8.Number of scholarships given to qualified but needy students at the tertiary level.	Number of qualified but needy students benefiting from scholarship as a proportion of total number of applicants.	Outcome	Total number of scholarship beneficiaries = 33 Amout =70,486.50	40	45	50	55	1. male /female 2.University students 3. College students	Biannually (semester)	1. District Assembly 2. National scholarship secretariat 3. NGOs
9. Number of ICT Centers constructed to enhance E-Learning.	Number of basic schools with ICT Centers as a percentage of total number of basic schools	Outcome	4 ICT Centers	1	1	2	1	1. students 2.Computers and accessories 3. ICT Teachers 4.Furniture	quarterly (4 times a year)	1.District Assembly 2. GES 3. MoEdu.

Goal: Develop sustainable human capital										
Objective: 1. Improve on interventions to capture at least 60% of people abusing substance and rehab. 50% by end of 2029 2. Reduce the prevalence of HIV and AIDS, STDs & STIs among Youth by 40% by Dec. 2029 3. Increase acceptor rate of family planning among target group by 20% by Dec. 2029 4. Improve access to reproductive health and family planning services and products by 20%. 5. Reduce incidence of communicable and non- communicable diseases by 20% in the district by Dec. 2029										
Programme: Health Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Number of CHPs Compounds built to improve access to universal basic health.	Total number of CHPs Compounds built as a percentage of required health facilities to improve health delivery	Output and Outcome	2 clinics 2 Health Centers 10 CHPs Compounds	1	1	1	1	Males / Females Patients Health Workers (Doctors, Nurses) etc.	quarterly (4 times a year)	1.District Assembly 2.GHS 3. Contractor 4.MoH
2. Total number of immunization coverage undertaken to eradicate diseases	Total number of children and people immunized as a proportion of targeted population	Outcome	Immunization carried out on Childhood killer diseases	300	350	450	550	Boys and girls Babies and children under 5 Nurses etc.	Monthly	1.District Assembly 2.GHS 4.MoH
3. Number of disabilities, morbidity and mortality cases recorded.	Total number of disabilities, morbidity and mortality recorded as a percentage of overall cases, counts.	Output	1.Disability Album created and updated 2.Records of morbidity and mortality cases in health facilities	15	27	30	35	Male/ Female Health Workers (Doctors, Nurses) Vaccines	Monthly	1.District Assembly 2.GHS 4.MoH
3. Maternal and adolescent reproductive health Centers established.	Total number of maternal and adolescent reproductive health Centers established to improve on family planning Services as a ratio to total population	Outcome	NA	1	1	1	1	Pregnant / expectant women and adolescent	Monthly	1.District Assembly 2.GHS 4.MoH 5. NGOs

Goal: Create sustainable safety net and social protection for the vulnerable										
Objective: Social services delivery.										
Programme: Birth and Death Registration Services.										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1.District demographic data base developed.	Count of Demographic data base of the district to aid in population analysis for total development developed, e.g. poverty map	Output	1.Births registered as at end of second qter. 2026= 412 2.Deaths registered =44	1	1	1	1	Births = Boys / girls Deaths = children, men and women	Monthly	1.District Assembly 2.GHS 4.MoH 5. NGOs
2. Increased rate of births and death registration by 15% during the plan period	Demographic data base of the district to aid in population analysis for total development	Output	1. Births registered as at end of second qter. 2026= 412 2.Deaths registered =44	5%,	10%,	12%,	15%,	Births = Boys / girls Deaths = children, men and women	Monthly	1.District Assembly 2.GHS 4.MoH 5. NGOs
Goal: Develop sustainable human capital (Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services)										
Objective: 1. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all.by 25% by 2029. 2. Promote sanitation by supporting the first 5 major communities to practice household waste (door to door) management by Dec. 2029. 3. Ensure open defecation free in the first 20 major communities by the end of 2029 and improve waste management in 70% of the communities by 2029 4. Revive and effectively manage about 50% of all existing WATSAN Committees and increase potable water coverage to 80% by 2029 5. Reduce pollution by 20% by Dec. 2029										
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Disaggregation				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Change in access to portable water from a borehole	Percentage change in access to potable water supply, especially to rural communities	Outcome	1. Six (6) major communities are on GWSCL 2. Fifteen other communities are on boreholes	10 boreholes per year	10 boreholes per year	10 boreholes per year	10 boreholes per year	Male, Female, Children, girls etc.	Quarterly and as and when needed	OkDA- DEHU, DWD, Contractors, consultants etc.

2. Number of waste disposal facilities procured and distributed	Count of number of waste disposal facilities procured and distributed to manage wastes in the district	Output	1. Eleven Skip bins in the district 2. Seven opened communal dump sites	Procure 2 bins every year	Procure 2 bins every year	Procure 2 bins every year	Procure 2 bins every year	Citizens (Male, Female) Students etc.	Quarterly and as and when needed	OkDA- DEHU, Procurement, Zoom lion, etc.
3. Number of modern engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants constructed	Count of modern engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants constructed to manage sanitation in the district	Output	1.Un-engineered landfill site at Okrakwadwo	Secure land for the site	Start procurement process	Construct and complete the project	Construct and complete the project	Citizens (Male, Female) Communities	Quarterly and as and when needed	OkDA- DEHU, Procurement, DWD, DPP, Contractors, Consultants etc.
4. Behavioral change in the attitude of citizens in the area of environmental sanitation	Proportionate change in behavior of citizens towards good environmental sanitation practices in the district	Impact	1.Undertakes awareness creation on sanitation and related issues. 2. Sanctioned sanitation offenders etc.	Yearly declare 2 ct'ies ODF	Yearly declare 2 ct'ies ODF	Yearly declare 2 ct'ies ODF	Yearly declare 2 ct'ies ODF	Citizens (Male, Female) Communities	Quarterly and as and when needed	OkDA- DEHU, DoA, DSW&CD, GHS, GES, Zoom lion, etc.
5. Number of School WASH facilities constructed and or renovated	Count of number of School WASH facilities constructed and or renovated in schools in the district as a proportion of total number of schools	Output	1. Active SHEP Unit under GES in the district 2. Number of schools with WASH facilities is 50	Construct 2 WASH facilities yearly	Construct 2 WASH facilities yearly	Construct 2 WASH facilities yearly	Construct 2 WASH facilities yearly	Learners / Students, Teachers / instructors, Community Members etc.	Quarterly and as and when needed	OkDA- DEHU, DSW&CD, GHS, GES etc.
6. First 10 Communities supported to practice household waste bin management	Number of communities practicing household waste bin management as a proportion of total communities in the district	Outcome and impact	1,500 household waste bins distributed to Adukrom, Dawu and Abiriw communities	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	Male / female Waste bins Skip containers	Monthly	1. District Assembly 2.Zoomlion Company Ltd.
7.Number of households supported to own	Total number of households with domestic toilet facilities as a	Output	20 Number households built for Kobokobo community	20 households	30 households	40 households	50 households	Male / Female KVIP Toilets	quarterly (4 times a year)	1.District Assembly 2.GHS 3. Contractor

toilet domestic facility.	proportion of total households									4.MoH

Goal: Create safe and livable communities (Promote sustainable land use, ecological and climate change enhancement.)

Objective:

1. Improve the capacity of staff to develop at least 4 Community resilient planning schemes
2. enforce the execution of building regulations to Support sustainable human settlements by approving at least 80% of applications
3. Ensure open defecation free in the first 20 major communities by the end of 2029 and improve waste management in 70% of the communities by 2029
4. District's electricity coverage to 100% by the end of 2029

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability.

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Disaggregation				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Total number of trees planted to reduce incidence of erratic rainfall	Proportion of trees planted as a percentage of total targeted trees to be planted to reduce incidence of erratic rainfall and other climate change issues	Output	115,000 seedlings distributed to promote PERD	30,000	50,000	50,000	70,000	1.Farmers(M / F) 2.Different seedlings of coconuts, mangoes and Oil palm.	Quarterly	1.District Assembly 2.Agric. Dept. 3.NADMO 4.Forestry C'ssion.
2. Three Climate Change Mitigation Intervention (CCMI) Sub-Projects established to promote climate change resilience.	Number of climate change resilience programmes implemented as a fraction of total number of Eco belts in the district.	Impact	3 CCMI Sub-Projects established under GPSNP	2	2	2	1	1.Male /Female 2.CCMI beneficiaries 3.Types of tree crops planted	Quarterly	1.GPSNP 2.DA 3. Agric. Dept.
3. Number of agro-forestry demonstration farms established to enhance climate change resilience.	Total number of agro-forestry demonstration established as a proportion of planned demonstration farms to promote climate change resilience.	impact	Maize, Cassava and other demonstration farms established	1	2	2	1	1.Male /Female 2.Farmers /Extension Officers 3.Types of tree crops planted	Quarterly	1. Agric. Dept. 2.DA
4. Disaster volunteer clubs formed to promote proactive	Total number of Disaster volunteer clubs formed as a proportion of total	Outcome	Disaster volunteer groups and Clubs have been formed	46	15	10	10	1.M / F, .Disaster volunteer groups and	Quarterly	NADMO, GNFS, GES, GHS, NGOs etc.

disaster prevention and mitigation	number of major communities in the district.		in some communities					clubs, Zones / Communities		

Goal: Create safe and livable communities (Develop and implement a comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness plan)

Objective: Develop and implement a comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness plan

Programme: Comprehensive and resilient emergency preparedness

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Disaggregation				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

Goal: Create safe and livable communities (Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services)

Objective:

1. Enhance 80 km of priority roads across the district by the end of 2029 to improve upon transportation and connectivity
2. Improve on road safety interventions to reduce road accident by 40% by Dec. 2029.
3. Improve 1.5km drainage systems in flood-prone areas by the end of 2029 to reduce flooding and improve sanitation
4. enforce the execution of building regulations to Support sustainable human settlements by approving at least 80% of applications by 2029

Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Disaggregation				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Length of feeder roads reshaped	Total length of feeder road reshaped to improve on road safety and accessibility as a fraction of total length of feeder roads in the district.	Impact	Number of feeder roads reshaped e.g., Huhunya junction to Akyeremanteng road	258 km plus 25 km	Plus 30 km	40 km Plus	20 km Plus	1.M/ F 2. type of road users 3.type of goods and services transported	Quarterly	1. District Works Dept. 2.Contractor 3.Ok. DA
2. Number of storm drains and culverts constructed to promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management.	Total number of storm drains and culverts constructed as a number of percentages of storm drains and culverts needed to manage wastewater	Output	1 No. 1200/1200 box culvert at Huhunya Junction / Ata Boye – Akyeremanteng	1	2	1	2	feeder roads culverts drains	Quarterly	DWD, Ok. D.A

	management in the district.									
3. Number of markets and lorry stations constructed and or rehabilitated	Count of markets and lorry stations constructed and or rehabilitated to enhance socio-economic growth of citizens.	Impact	1.Adukrom Lorry Station 2. Asenema Market	1	2	2	1	Male / Female buyers and sellers, drivers , travelers etc.	Monthly	1.District Assembly 2. Contractor 3.Market Groups 4. Driver unions
4. Length of drains De-silted and number of culverts constructed	Count of Length of drains De-silted and number of culverts constructed to address recurrent devastating floods expressed as percentage of expected total length of drains and culverts	Outcome	1 No. 1200/1200 box culvert at Huhunya Junction / Ata Boye – to Akyeremanteng	2	2	2	1	Male / Female Culverts	quarterly	DWD, Ok. D.A

Goal: Build smart, resilient and sustainable communities (Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements.)

Objective:

1. Improve the capacity of staff to develop at least 4 Community resilient planning schemes by 2029
2. enforce the execution of building regulations to Support sustainable human settlements by approving at least 80% of applications by 2029
3. Enhance the management of safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services by 2029
4. District's electricity coverage to 100% by the end of 2029

Programme: Spatial Development Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Disaggregation				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Number of spatial planning schemes developed for communities.	Number of spatial planning schemes developed as a percentage of expected total for sustainable spatially integrated development scheme for human settlements.	Outcome	Adukrom and Abiriw spatial planning schemes being developed	1	2	2	1	Community / Public and Private schemes	biannually	1.Physical Planning Dept. of Ok. D.A 2. LUPSA

Goal: Enhanced service delivery through transparent and accountable governance (Deepen political and administrative decentralization and enhance public safety and security)

Objective:

1. Ensure at least 90% implementation of development plans through active stakeholder participation by 2029.

2. Increase effective functioning of 4 sub-district structures by the end of 2029 3. Promote good governance, citizenship and public accountability in all 21 electoral areas by 2029										
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Disaggregation				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of stakeholders activities implemented to deepen political, financial and administrative decentralization	Count of stakeholders' activities implemented on district's and Govt's topical issues, expressed as a percentage of planned total number of stakeholders engagements aimed at deepening political, financial and administrative decentralization	Impact	1. Public Hearing on community needs assessment, fee fixing and budget hearing 3.Town Hall meetings 4.DCE's media engagements	24	26	36	30	1.Citizens (M/ F) 2. Unit Committees and Assembly Members 3. Opinion leaders and trade. Auth. 4. Interest groups etc.	Quarterly	1.District Assembly 2.Sub-Structures 3. Assembly Members 4. NGOs etc.
Goal Enhanced service delivery through transparent and accountable governance										
Objective: 1. Involve key stakeholders in a comprehensive execution of ICME on policies and programmes by 2029 2. Improve infrastructure for security services by renovating all the 3 police operational facilities by the end of 2029										
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Disaggregation				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	20237	2028	2029			
Number of all statutory meetings of the district assembly conducted	Count of all statutory meetings of the district assembly conducted aimed at improving decentralization and participation, expressed as proportion of expected meetings.	Outcome / impact	1. Sub-Committee meetings 2. Execo. and GA meetings 3. DPCU etc.	At least 3 of each meeting	At least 3 of each meeting	At least 3 of each meeting	At least 3 of each meeting	1. Assembly Members 2. Assembly Staff 3. Tradi. Authorities 5. Interest Groups	Quarterly	1. District Assembly 2. Assembly Members 3. Presiding Member
Number of DiSeC meetings held, operation conducted	Count of DiSeC activities conducted to enhance security	iOutput / mpact	1. Statutory and emergency DiSeC meetings held	12	12	12	12	1. District Security reps.	quarterly	1.Cent. Admi. , Ok. D.A

and level of peace and security maintained	service delivery as proportionate to general security issues in the district.		2. Police patrols					2. DCE, DCD 3. MP/ PM		2.Police Command
District's bye-law in the process of gazzeting and approved work plans and budgets implemented	Status of gazating the district's bye-law and total number of approved work plans and budgets implemented aimed at deepening transparency and public accountability at the local level.	impact	1.District bye-law at ERCC for perusal 2.More than 90% of approved work plan and budget implemented	Apart from the bye-law, 1 of the rest of plans each year	1 of the rest of plans each year	1 of the rest of plans each year	1 of the rest of plans each year	1. Assembly Members 2. Assembly Staff 3. Tradi. Auth. 5. Interest Groups 6. Citizens (male /female)	Quarterly	1. District Assembly 2. Assembly Members 3. Presiding Member 4. Member of Parliament
Goal: Enhanced service delivery through transparent and accountable governance (Facilitate dissemination of information, promote dialogue and generate feedback)										
Objective: Management and administration										
Programme: Communication Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Disaggregation				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of stakeholders engagement/ Public hearing conducted on Composite plan, budget and fee fixing	Count of stakeholders' engagements conducted to strengthen fiscal decentralization, transparency and accountability as a percentage of expected stakeholder engagements	Outcome / impact	Yearly public hearing on fee fixing held since 2018	24	26	36	30	1. Assembly Members and Staff 2. Tradi. Auth. 3. Interest Groups 4. Citizens (m /f)	Quarterly	1. District Assembly 2. Assembly Members 3. Presiding Member
Goal: Enhanced service delivery through transparent and accountable governance (Deepen political and administrative decentralization at the local level).										
Objective: 1. Ensure the full implementation of development plans at the district and sub-district levels by 2029 2. Implement programmes to make 4 sub-district structures functional by 2029 3. Provide support for the implementation of at least 60% of mandatory functions of the district Assembly by 2029.										
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition		Baseline	Disaggregation						Responsibility

		Indicator Type	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	
1. Number of Govt's Flagship and emergency Programmes implemented.	Total number of Govt's Flagship and emergency Programmes implemented strengthen security and social protection system of the citizens.	Impact	Govt's Flagship programmes e.g. PFJ, RFJ, PERD etc. being implemented	All flagship programmes	All flagship programmes	All flagship programmes	All flagship programmes	1. Assembly Members 2. Assembly Staff 3. Tradi. Auth. 5. Interest Groups 6. Citizens (male /female)	Quarterly	1. District Assembly 2. Assembly Members 3. Presiding Member 4. Member of Parliament
2. Development Plans of the Sub-Structures and DMTDP 2026-2029 implemented.	Proportion of Sub-Structures and DMTD Plans 2026-2029 implemented (aimed at improving popular participation) as a percentage of the entire plans	Outcome	Needs assessment and performance review towards plan preparation conducted with stakeholders	1	2	3	3	1. Assembly Members 2. Assembly Staff 3. Tradi. Auth. 5. Interest Groups 6. Citizens (male /female)	Quarterly	. District Assembly 2. Assembly Members 3. Presiding Member 4. Member of Parliament

Goal: Enhanced service delivery through transparent and accountable governance (Develop human resource towards wholistic district development)

Objective:

1. Increase effective functioning of 4 sub-district structures by the end of 2029
2. Promote good governance, citizenship and public accountability in all 21 electoral areas by 2029

Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Disaggregation				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Build capacity of major stakeholders, especially Assembly Members and Staff built on the Local Governance System Act, (Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936)	Level of capacity of major stakeholders at the Assembly level on the Local Governance System Act, built to enhance effective participation in local governance.	Impact	Training workshop on selected areas in the Act organized for Assembly Members and Staff	132 people	150 people	175 people	200 people	Male /Female Assembly Members Assembly Staff	Quarterly	1.ERCC 2. OkDA

Source: OkDA – Devt. Plg. Unit, 2025.

7.3: Evaluation arrangement with an evaluation matrix

To implement a systematic assessment of programmes and projects intended to be executed for the period (2022-2025), DPCU, aided by the planning guidelines from NDPC developed a methodology to undertake a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (baseline), Mid-term Evaluation, Final Evaluation and Ex-post Evaluation) of the implementation of the DMDTP (2022-2025). The following pointers were of critical consideration; the objectives, time/ duration, funds/ finance, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, impact, sustainability among other issues of the project.

Table 61: Evaluation questionnaire format

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	main questions	sub-questions			
Relevance	Is the project consistent with beneficiary needs?	What type of target group is benefitting. Eg. Women, children, PWDs.	Quantitative and Qualitative?	Secondary Source	Field Survey Site Visits Document Review Consultation Observation
Efficiency	How economically, inputs (funds and time) are converted to output	Which type of requisite skills were employed?	Quantitative and Qualitative?	Secondary Source	Field Survey Site Visits Document Review
Effectiveness	How objectives of the projects have been achieved?	Did the requisite skills achieve stated its objects.	Quantitative and Qualitative?	Secondary Source	Field Survey Site Visits Document Review Consultation Observation
Impact	Is the long term results produced negative or positive, intended or unintended?	Do the positive effects outweigh the negative effects?	Quantitative and Qualitative?	Secondary Source	Field Survey Site Visits Document Review Consultation Observation
Sustainability	Is benefits continuing after assistance completed?	To which extent does the positive impact justify investment	Quantitative and Qualitative?	Secondary Source	Field Survey Site Visits Document Review Consultation Observation
Others					

Source: OkDA – Devt. Plg. Unit, 2025.

7.4: Participatory, Monitory and Evaluation (PM&E)

To obtain first-hand information on the success or otherwise of the programme /project, the beneficiary communities must be encouraged to do their own evaluation. The general aim of any evaluation is always to learn from experience in order to play the lessons learned to improve on project / programme planning and implementation and to replicate successful programmes. In order to know the perceptions and benefits of the interventions, it is appropriate to undertake participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) especially among the poor and the vulnerable in society to see whether their expectation had been met. This basis of participatory M&E is to promote partnership between the Assemblies, NGOs, CBOs and local communities.

As a function, the DPCU will organize the workshops for the representatives of all stakeholders and local NGOs /CBOs to discuss the roles of different stakeholders and how participatory M&E results will be incorporated into the district M&E reports.

The DPCU will rely on PM&E tools and methodologies for the social analysis and participatory impact assessments such as;

1. Citizen Report Cards
2. Community Score Cards
3. Focus Group Discussion
4. Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Expenditure
5. Participatory Rural Appraisal

In participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, all key stakeholders are involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool, used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in Okere District.

In the process of carrying out this mandate of PM&E, the following steps are considered in the planning process;

i. Deciding on the need for PM&E
ii. Deciding on the PM&E method to use
iii. Identify the peace stakeholders
iv. Identifying a lead facilitator
v. Determining the performance questions
vi. Determining the resources and time available
vii. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant
viii. Training the team to carry out PM&E
ix. Disseminate the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.

Looking at the technical nature of the PM&E exercise and considering the capacity of Staff of Okere District Assembly,

The Assembly could engage a consultant immediately whiles at the same time, building the capacities of the staff to sustain the exercise in the long run. This will benefit the Assembly in the long run in the area of Institutional memory.

7.5: Funding of Development Projects / Programmes.

The Assembly will hold special fund-raising sessions with the Religious Bodies and some private sector institutions to assist in the funding of some of the proposed programmes and projects in the plan. The potential benefits to these institutions as well as the general benefit to the larger society will be highlighted. Joint partnership arrangement for the implementation of the business-related projects will also be explored where applicable.

Table 62: Maintenance Plan for projects in the 2026- 2029 DMTDP.

SN	Type of Infrastructure/ Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start date - end date)	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location Responsibility	E.g. Buildings (schools, hospitals) Transportation (roads, railway)
1.	Maintenance of Assembly Office Buildings Complex	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Annually (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	200,000.00	Adukrom / Works Dept.	Office building
2.	Maintenance of institutional office equipment and furniture	Repair, painting, lubricate and replacement Works etc	Quarterly (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	80,000.00	Adukrom / Works Dept.	Equipment
3.	Repair and maintenance of Basic School Blocks	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Annually (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	100,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Schools
4.	Replacement of electricity poles, Install and rehabilitate street lights in the district	Repair, painting and replacement Works	Quarterly (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	100,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Electricity poles, Street lights and poles
5.	Maintenance of Hospital, Health Centers and CHPs Compounds	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Annually (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	150,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Hospital, Health Centers, CHPs Compounds
6.	Maintenance of Roads and desilt drains in the district	Reshaping, filling of approaches etc.	Quarterly (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	500,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Roads /Drains
7.	Maintenance of Markets	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Annually (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	100,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Market
8.	Maintenance of Institutional WASH facilities	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting, dislodgement.	Annually (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	30,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Toilets, pipes, boreholes, Skip bins etc.
9.	Maintenance of Water and Sanitation Facilities	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Quarterly (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	100,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Toilets, pipes, boreholes, Skip bins etc.

SN	Type of Infrastructure/ Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start date - end date)	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location Responsibility	E.g. Buildings (schools, hospitals) Transportation (roads, railway)
10.	Maintenance of Tourism Sites	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Quarterly (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	150,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Tourism sites
11.	Maintenance of Police Stations, Post and other Facilities	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Annually (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	100,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Police stations and Posts
12.	Repair and maintain Durbar grounds / Community Centres	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Quarterly (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	150,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Durbar grounds/ Community Centres, CICs etc.
13.	Repair and maintain Lorry Stations	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Annually (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	50,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Lorry stations / Parks, Bus Stops etc.
14.	Maintenance of Assembly's office vehicles, grader and DRIP machines	Repair, Spraying, lubrication, replacement, adjustment Works etc.	Quarterly (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	300,000.00	Adukrom / Works Dept.	Vehicles, grader etc.
15.	Maintenance of Residential Buildings	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Annually (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	100,000.00	Adukrom / Works Dept.	Residential building
16.	Maintenance of Sanitation sites	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Quarterly (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	400,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Refuse dump sites, skip containers etc.
17.	Maintenance of other Departments Offices outside the main District Assembly Complex	Minor/ Major Renovation, Rehabilitation, repair, painting etc.	Annually (1st January, 2026 – 31st December, 2029)	200,000.00	District wide / Works Dept.	Office building
			TOTAL COST GH₵ =	**2,810,000.00**		

Source: OkDA – Devt. Plg. Unit, 2025.

CHAPTER EIGHT

DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0: Introduction

Chapter eight talks about the Communication Strategy which defines communication channels for specific targeted audiences and communication messages for MTDP dissemination.

The Decentralized Planning System was introduced to enhance grassroots participation in the development planning process as well as implementation of proposed programmes and projects at the local level. To win the confidence and support of all stakeholders in the plan implementation, it is important to prepare and strictly implement a strategic dissemination and communication plan for the DMTDP 2026-2029 therefore, a Development Communication Committee was formed to develop the Dissemination and Communication Strategy Plan.

8.1: Formulating Communication Strategy.

To ensure effective implementation of dissemination and communication strategy of the assembly, Development Communication Committee was formed with the Presiding Member as Chairman and District Information Officer as the P.R.O. and District Planning Officer and Assistant Co-ordinating Director as Members.

The Dissemination and Communication Strategy Plan for the implementation of the plan has been created which spells out the following relevance issues;

i. Objectives and purpose of the plan
ii. Target audience for the plan
iii. Key messages to target audience
iv. Means of communicating the plan to target audience
v. Indicators to assess the effectiveness of communication strategy

8.1.1: Objectives and purpose of the communication plan.

The following were among other objectives which necessitated the preparation of the communication plan.

i. To introduce the output of the draft copy of the DMTDP (2026- 2029) of the district to stakeholders.
ii. To solicit for further inputs (suggestions and recommendations) to finalize the draft development plan.
iii. To create awareness of the existence of a district development plan.
iv. To provide direction, sense of purpose and ownership among stakeholders
v. To increase level of accountability and transparency during plan implementation process.
vi. To ensure a wider populace have access to the plan.
vii. To track the progress of annual or assessment of the development plan.

8.1.2: Target audience to be communicated to.

i. Heads of Decentralized Department /Agencies
ii. Unit Committees and Assembly members
iii. Area Council Members
iv. Religious Groups and Leaders
v. Business Community artisanal groups
vi. Civil Society Organizations, Community Based Organizations
vii. Traditional Authorities
viii. Students, Teachers, Nurses and interest groups
ix. Non-Governmental Organizations
x. ERPCU
xi. Differentially abled / PWDs
xii. Aged and Vulnerable groups etc.

8.1.3 Key messages to target audience.

i. No plan, no development (Fail to plan, plan to fail)
ii. Four-year DMTDP (2026- 2029) for all citizens in the district
iii. Plan is for all therefore all must be involved
iv. All should own the plan for better development
v. Responsibility of all to be part of plan implementation process
vi. Participatory planning and implementation lead to accountability and transparency.

8.1.4: Means of communicating the plan to target audience

i. Public Hearing at the Sub-Structure and at district Level
ii. Dissemination of final DMTDP & Annual Progress Reports
iii. Awareness creation through Town Hall meetings, Community durbars, radio programmes
iv. Holding of workshops and community durbars
v. Media engagement especially on the various local and regional FM stations
vi. Developing brochures, flyers and use of social media
vii. Posting summary of plan on selected notice boards etc.

Table 63: Communication Activity matrix.

Activity	**Purpose**	**Audience**	**Method/ Tool**	**Time Frame**	**Responsibility**
Community sensitization	To create awareness	Community members, Unit Committee and Assembly Members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play etc.	Quarterly	DCD/ DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-Committee
Meeting with Political Leadership	1. To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and Chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	15^{th} to 30^{th} January	DPCU
	2.To update them on the status of Implementation		Round-table discussion and, Power point presentations.	October to December	
Submission of Approved DMTDP 2026-2029 to ERCC and NDPC and all other stakeholders	3.To improve dialogue and feedback and management of expectations	ERCC, NDPC, Department and Agencies, CSO, FBOs, Development Partners	Submission of Prepared MTDP to all stakeholders	December-January	DPCU

Source: OkDA – Devt. Plg. Unit, 2025.

APPENDIX 1

KNOWLWDGE MAPPING MATRIX & COMPETENCY MAPPING MATRIX FOR LEARNING

Competency Matrix for Learning

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

Source: OkDA – Devt. Plg. Unit, 2025.

Knowledge Mapping Matrix

SN	Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holder(s)	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
1	Project Management	Providence Nyonyo	Project Management Training	Advanced project management skills
2	Data gathering, analysis and interpretation	Isaac Kofi Eshun	Data gathering, analysis and reporting Software	Advanced data analysis skills
3	Legal Aspect of Human Resource Management	Sandra Asante Amoah	Human Resource Managers and Practitioners Manual	Advanced Level in Recruitment & Compensation
4	Modern Communication Skills	Comfort Mantey & Isaac Kofi Eshun	Local Government Protocols	Advanced and ethical use of technology for communication
5	Public Procurement	Odame-Larbi Victor	Training in the Public Procurement Act	GHANEPS / CIPS
6	Public Health	Agartha Mpere	Field Epidemiologist	Advanced Level combatting of pandemic
7	Public Financial Management	Elizabeth Owusu-Siaw	PFM Act, IPASA	Advanced Level knowledge in Risk-based accounting
8	Project implementation	Jacob Ademang	Project Management Training	Contemporary Civil Engineering
9	Financial & Compliance Auditing	Candid Kape Pwavra	IAA Act, PFM Act and Regulation	Advanced Level public financial compliance
10	Environmental Safeguard and Safety	Joe Gyato	Public Health Act, Act 851	Tech. and human capacity towards disaster.

Source: OkDA – Devt. Plg. Unit, 2025.

APPENDIX 2

PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Public Hearing Report for the draft DMTDP of Okere District Assembly 2026-2029.

In accordance with Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2232 – National Development Planning Regulations, the District Planning Authority is mandated to organize a public hearing on the draft District Development Plan. The regulation further requires that such hearings be open to all citizens within the district to ensure broad-based participation. In compliance with this provision, the Okere District Planning Coordinating Unit organized its second public hearing to present, discuss and validate the draft Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) with stakeholders and the general public.

a. Medium of Invitations:

1. Formal invitation Letters sent to all identified key individuals and interest groups
2. Telephone calls were also made to reach others
3. Through the Community Information Centers, Public announcements were also made.

b. Special/ Interest Groups Invited

A wide range of stakeholders and interest groups, including the following were invited;

1. The Regional Economic Planning Officer, Eastern Region
2. Hon. Member of Parliament (MP)
3. Traditional / Religious Leaders
4. Hon. Assembly Members
5. Heads of Departments
6. NGO's & CBO's, CSOs.
7. Artisans / Trade Associations groups
8. Disability groups
9. Security groups
10. Educational / Research Institutions
11. General Public etc.

c. Total No. of Persons/ Participants at the Public Hearing

A total of 156 (male 112, female 44) participants took part in the Public Hearing

MALE	112	71.8%
FEMALE	44	28.2%
TOTAL	156	100%

d. Languages:

The following languages were used in order of dominance during the hearing, thus English, Okere and Akuapem-Twi.

e. Major issues discussed

1. Relevance of the data provided by the stakeholders.

2. Expected additional information

3. The importance of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026-2029.

4. Mostly, non-involvement of the sub-structures and other key stakeholders in projects / programmes implementation.

5. Over concentration of projects /programmes in some few and major towns, especially on the ridge.

6. Poor execution of projects /programmes by contractors.

7. Implementing or execution of unplanned projects /programmes by the D.A.

f. Controversies and Complaints

1. Assembly's response and support towards self-help or community-initiated projects / programmes not encouraging.
2. Communities' contributions towards some Donor Projects too high for them to pay.
3. Lack of responsibility or inadequate maintenance culture for Assembly property by end users.
4. Non-functioning of Area Councils and Unit Committees.
5. Delay in the completion of Assembly projects /programmes
6. Lack of uniformity and implementation of projects /programmes not in the DMTDP etc.

g. General Level of participation

Attendance to the public hearing was encouraging and participants expressed their opinions freely and contributions from participants were very useful.

In line with participatory planning principles, both the District Coordinating Director and Development Planning Officer made every effort to ensure that majority of participants at the public hearing—including women, youth, reps from Person's with Disability (PWDs) had the opportunity to express their views in a cordial and inclusive environment.

Following the presentation of the Draft Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU).

During the open forum segment, both male and female participants actively engaged the DPCU, raising concerns, seeking clarifications, and providing feedback on issues of relevance to their communities and interest groups. At the conclusion of the discussions, the participants—comprising members of the District Planning Authority, then formally adopted the Draft Medium-Term Development Plan as the official development policy document of the Okere District Assembly for the 2026–2029 planning period. This confirmation reflects broad stakeholder support and reiterates the participatory and inclusive nature of the planning process.

Accent to Acceptance of the final Public Hearing report:

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE ....

DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR ....

PRESIDING MEMBER ....

CHAIRPERSON DEV'T PLG. SUB-COMMITTEE ....

DISTRICT DEVT.PLANNING OFFICER ....

REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER. ....

Asaman / Onyamebekyre   Asaman / Onyamebekyre

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON OKERE DISTRICT DRAFT 2026 – 2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

VENUE: Okere District Assembly Conference Hall, Adukrom-Akuapem.   DATE: Tuesday, 21st October, 2025

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1.	Hon Annor Samuel ~~2. Hon Fernanda Larbi~~	G.I.S - C.L Accra	Assembly member	Asaman / Onyame...	0249816969	[signature]
2.	Hon Fernanda Larbi	Business Woman	Assembly Member	Akyeremateng	0245812588	[signature]
3.	Sophia Boadu	✓	Unit Committee chair woman	Onyamebekyre	0595878735	[signature]
4	Akosi Gyampoh		Unit Committee	Akyeremateng	0592461947	[signature]
5.	Mary Amos.		✓	✓	055 4985374 61	[signature]
6	Kweku Botwe		Unit Committee	Akyeremanteng / Aboabo	054283761	[signature]

Chief.

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1.	✓ Nana Yaw Kumi			Asenema.	0244924058	[signature]
2.	✓ Asare Mark Opare	Driver	Driver Union	Asenema	0245004060	[signature]
3.	Pomeyie Justine				0242168900	[signature]

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1.	Anniel Amatey	Admin Manager	GHS	Dawu	0242905979	[signature]
2.	Amanda Akonnorbea	Health P. Office	GHS	Dawa	0248161705	[signature]
3	Patrick Kwadwo Adzoyi	Parliamentary head YEA	YEA	Onyame bekyere	0245725964	[signature]
4	Eld Emmanuel	Anim Annor	Adukrom Local Council of Churches	Adukrom	0246420767	[signature]
5	Patrick Kwadwo Adzoyi		NDC Rep	Asenan	0245725964	[signature]

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
	Ransford Yeboah		Assembly member	Amanfro	0249960549	[signature]
	HARUNA ATUBA MOHAMMED		ASSEMBLY MEMBER	OKRAKWADWO	0246987586	[signature]
	Solomon Danko		Assembly Member	Abonse	024280 2471	[signature]
	Richard Yeboah Darquah		NADMO	OKERE ASSEMBLY.	0240675 308	[signature]

IN ATTENDANCE

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1	RICHARD T. ANNOR	CIVIL SERVANT	P.P.S	ADUKROM	0240114593	[signature]
2.	B. ATET MICHAEL OSEI	CIVIL SERVANT	KIORKS	ADUKROM	0241490400	[signature]
3.	Paul Amaaba	" "	PPD	"	0248938413	[signature]
4	Ofori Diana	Trader	Community member	Adukrom	0532886724	[signature]
5.	Elizabeth Owusu-Siaw	Accountant	OKDA	Adukrom	0548165743	[signature]
6	Richard Offei	Budget	OKDA	ADUKROM	0246026477	[signature]
7.	Lewis Kwabla Tsifofey	Budget	OKDA	"	0246080481	[signature]
8.	Amoakoah Comfort	Seamstress		Apirede	0242969088	[signature]

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
	Richard Appiah		Unit committee	Abiriw	0548064462	[signature]
	Daniel Ayisi		Unit committee	Atomo	0204508765	[thumbprint]

Amanfro / Okrakwadwo

Amanfro / Okrakwadwo

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON OKERE DISTRICT DRAFT 2026 - 2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

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DATE: Tuesday, 21st October, 2025

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1	Kumi Bernard Tiremki	TEACHING	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	AMANFRO	0557683858	[signature]
2	Loveline Awagah Mawuse	Farmer	Appointee	Okrakwadwo	0242923205	[signature]
3	Dosu Yaw Maclean	TEACHING	ASSEMBLY	OKRAKWADWO	0247709153	[signature]
4	Kwabena Larbi		Unit Committee	Tuumguso	0249642930	[signature]
5	Aroushie Gabson Sika		Assembly-man	Tumguasi	0240491991	[signature]
6	Michael K. Gadzo	Farming	P.M Assemblyman	Okrakwadwo	0244941659	[signature]
7	Klutse Hanson	Farming	Unit Committee	Okrakwadwo	0553782999	[signature]

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
	Bransford Teboah		Assembly member	Amanfro	0249960542	[signature]
	HARUNA ATUBA MOHAMMED		ASSEMBLY MEMBER	OKRAKWADWO	0246987506	[signature]
	Solomon Danko		Assembly Member	Abonse	0242802471	[signature]
	Richard Teboah Darquah		NADMO	OKERE ASSEMBLY.	0240679362	[signature]

In attendance

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1.	Dan'el Atta	Barber		Okere	0245574464	
2.	Ayettey Joseph	Elder	A Voice of The Lord	Akropong District	0247719408	
3.	Clement Opare	✓	✓	Akropong District	0542921217	
4	Pastor Samuel Tetteh	Pastor	✓	Akropong District	0594748227	
5.	Dcn Margaret Tetteh	Deaconess	–	Akropong District	0549798207	
6.	KING-DAVID AMOAH JNR.		DISTRICT INTERNAL AUDITOR.		0276755552	
7	Abednego Danso			Okere	0206427444	
8	Kenneth Owusu Peprah		Budget	Okere	0546667773	

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON OKERE DISTRICT DRAFT 2026 – 2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

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DATE: Tuesday, 21st October, 2025

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
✓ 9.	Saeed Abdul-Razak		National Ambulance Service	Adukrom	0246283054	
10.	Charles Anamabila		National Ambulance Service	Adukrom	0244679767	
11.	SETH KUMI		OLFA Opinion Leader	Adukrom	0206685712	Seth K
✓ 12.	ERNEST OKRAKU		NIB	ADUKROM	0244462759	
✓ 13.	Daniel Obeng Ayisi	Area Council/ MEDIA	Area Council Radio Mountains	Adukrom	0249680916	
14	Comfort Lartebea	Dressmaking Reap		Apirede	0540617746	
15.	Kemevor Ernestina	Trader	Community member	Adukrom	0558435852	

ASwiw/Dawu/Awukugua Abiriw/Dawu/Awukugua

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1	TERRY ASIEDU BOAB	SELF EMPLO	ASSEMBLYMAN	DAWU	0244237186	[signature]
2	RICHARD OFORI ADDO	TEACHER	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	ABIRIW	0242746949	[signature]
3	Josephine Ayim Larbi	Trading	Appointee	Awukugua	0242-866577	[signature]
4	NORTEI EMMANUEL	FARMER	ASS. MEMBER	AWUKUGUA	0549251717	[signature]
5	Eric Amoah	Interior Decorator	Area Council	Dawu	0244699706	[signature]
6	Agatha Mpere Ansong	Health Worker	Assembly	Awukugua	0545307125	[signature]
7	Borkor Larbi Micah		Assembly lady	Dawu Ahenbronu	0246089855	[signature]

Clergy

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON OKERE DISTRICT DRAFT 2026 – 2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

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DATE: Tuesday, 21st October, 2025

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1.	P.s Akomea Ebenezer	Pastor	The Apostolic Church Ghana	Adukrom	0242060770	
2.	Rev. Gyampoh	Pastor	Christian Praise Int Centre	Adukrom	0554272927	
3.	Alhagi Abdul Razack Abdulah	District Chief Imam		Okrakwadwo	0243486731	
4.	Alhaji Abdulai Mamba	—		Okrakwadwo	0557282322	
5.	Alhaji Abubaker ~~Asarima~~	—	~~Asenema~~	Asenema	0240173384	
6	Adbul Aziz	—		Okrakwadwo	0241678390	
7	Samuel Appiah	District Pastor	Voice of the Lord	Akropong District	0246625088	

Apirede Apirede

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON OKERE DISTRICT DRAFT 2026 – 2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

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S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1	Agyei Shadrack	Referé	Assemblyman	Apirede	0249129321	
2.	Gyekete Richard A-	Business	Assemblyman	Apirede	0546084521	
3.	Adu Emmanuel	Trader	Unit Committee	Apirede	0244028591	
4	Boateng Samuel		Unit Committee	Apirede	0206471825	
5.	Kwame Kumah	Artisan	Adukrom	Adukrom	0245851752	KK
	Okyere Stephen Antwi	Businessman	CEO.	DAWU	0247527155	
	Kenneth Frimpong	Bussinessman	CEO	Dawu	0533484799	

Asenema / Krutiase Asenema / Krutiase

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON OKERE DISTRICT DRAFT 2026 – 2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

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S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1	Bulu Y/ M. Enyonam	trader	Community chairperson ~~Committee~~	Mintakrom	0249487691	[signature]
2	Rita E Sablah		Assembly member	Asenema	0244269190	[signature]
3	Samuel Addo Asare	welder	Assembly Member	Bawere	0241845520	[signature]
4	Simon Temaklee	self employed	Unit committee	Asenema	0249846857	[signature]
5	Andrews Okanto	Driver	unit Committee	Asenema	0594923729	[signature]

Asesseso / Abonse Asesseso / Abanse

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON OKERE DISTRICT DRAFT 2026 – 2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

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S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1.	ALEXANDER AMOYAW	SELF EMPLOYED	Unit committee	ASESEESO-AKUAPIM	0244255078	[signature]
2.	HON. HENRY ANSAH ADDO	TEACHING	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	~~ASESEESO~~	0547900420	[signature]
3	Mawusi Hulu	Market rep	Asenema	Asenema	054782[illegible]	[signature]

DPCU

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
PUBLIC HEARING ON OKERE DISTRICT DRAFT 2026 – 2029 MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

VENUE: Okere District Assembly Conference Hall, Adukrom-Akuapem.

DATE: Tuesday, 21st October, 2025

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
1.	Olayene Raw	ECG	ECG	Okere Dist	0208119256	[signature]
2.	Godfried Alex Bonney	N.CCE	NCCE	Okere Dist	0244176023	[signature]
3.	Peace Ankutse	POLICING GPS	GPS	Adukrom	0244170913	[signature]
4.	Evans Kwasi Asare	Project Director	Adukrom AlG Child & Youth Dev. Centre	Adukrom	0249435742	[signature]
5.	Adiza Salifu	SWLCD	Head SWLCD	Adukrom	0551592877	[signature]
6.	Henry Oduro	RMU	RMU	Adukrom	0242829837	[signature]
7.	Eshun Thomas	NADMO	Deputy Director	Okere Dist	0543959425	[signature]

S/N	NAME	PROFESSION / OCCUPATION	DESIGNATION / INSTITUTION	COMMUNITY	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE / FINGER PRINT
8	Mavis M. Kofitse	BAC	BAC	Adukrom	0242065709	[signature]
9.	Eunice Apenteng	MIS	MIS	ADUKROM	0244685954	[signature]
10	Alexander Bawa Glah	Education	Education	Apirede	0243082412	ABGlah
11.	Sandra A. Amoah	SHRPM	HRD	Adukrom	0242322284	[signature]
12	Richmond Yeboah		Agric	Adukrom	0241464007	[signature]
13	Joe Gyato	EHAn	EHSU	Adukrom	0245234959	[signature]
14	Comfort Mensey	Central Admin		Adukrom	0244142802	[signature]
20	ODAME - LARBI V.	PROCUREMENT OFFICER	CENTRAL ADMIN	ADUKROM	0207370050	[signature]

6

OKERE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

In case of reply quote the
Number and date of this letter
Our Ref : **OkDA01/20/05/06**

Your Ref :..................

Office of the District Administration
P. O. Box RD 93
Adukrom - Akuapem

10th October, 2025.

INVITATION TO PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT OKERE DISTRICT 2026-2029 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP).

The Okere District Assembly (OkDA) as a Local Development Authority has prepared a draft of its 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and in line with the relevant legislations, such as the National Development Planning (Systems) Act 1994, Act 480 and the Public Hearing Act, 2016 (Act 936) under section 42(a) among others, it is required of the District Assembly to undertake a public hearing as part of fostering popular participation in the plan preparation process and ownership.

You are therefore invited to a Public Hearing on the above subject matter at the **Conference Hall of Okere District Assembly, Adukrom-Akuapem** on **Tuesday, 21st October, 2025 at 8:30 am.**

Your presence and participation is highly anticipated in order to achieve the expected objective.

Agenda is as follows;

1. Open formalities and message from DCE.
2. Presentation on the draft of Okere District 2026-2029 MTDP.
3. Open Forum
4. Any Other Business

Counting on your usual cooperation.

Thank you

....

CANDID KAPE PWAVRA
(DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)
For: **HON. DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

DISTRIBUTION LIST

1. Hon. Member of Parliament
2. All DPCU Members
3. All Assembly Members
4. Three Town / Area Council Executives
5. Two Rep. from Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)
6. Five Rep. from NIFA Traditional Council
7. Five Rep. from Local Council of Churches

APPENDIX 3

Sustainability Matrix

Sustainability Matrix Test

Economic dimensions Strategic Environmental Assessment

Sustainable criteria matrix

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Domestic Tourism Development							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods 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
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Programme: Local Economic Development

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Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management

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Programme: Employment Creation							
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Programme: Financial Management

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Programme: Youth, women and PWDs in agricultural employment

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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 result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Social development Strategic Environmental Assessment

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps		1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map		1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified		1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified		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 materials		1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set		1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods 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 result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Health Improvement								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Health Improvement							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods 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 result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods 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 result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Education Improvement							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Education Improvement							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Education Improvement							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods 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 result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		**Red**	**Red**	**Yellow**	**Green**	**Green**

Programme: Youth and Sports Development							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		**Red**	**Red**	**Yellow**	**Green**	**Green**

Programme: Youth and Sports Development								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		**Red**	**Red**	**Yellow**	**Green**	**Green**

Programme: Youth and Sports Development							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods 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 result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Aged socio-economic support /maintenance							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Aged socio-economic support /maintenance

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Aged socio-economic support /maintenance							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
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 result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Environment and Human settlement Sustainable Evaluation Assessment

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Spatial Development							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Spatial Development

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Spatial Development

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods 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 result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources		1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted		1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
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 result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods 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

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5	

Governance Strategic Environmental Assessment

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods 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

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
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 result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement								
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE						
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
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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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
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 result in 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, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Communication

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Communication							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people 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: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Communication							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
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 result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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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
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Programme: Maintenance of assets							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Maintenance of assets							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers 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 and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	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 discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Maintenance of assets							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods 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 result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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Programme: Knowledge management and learning							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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
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Programme: Knowledge management and learning

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	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 minimised.	Quantity/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 materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0(0))	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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
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Programme: Knowledge management and learning

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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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
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Programme: Comprehensive and resilience emergency preparedness

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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
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Programme: Comprehensive and resilience emergency preparedness							
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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:		Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Programme: Comprehensive and resilience emergency preparedness

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
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Source: OkDA – Devt. Plg. Unit, 2025.