UPPER MANYA KROBO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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Kindly quote this number and date on all correspondenceMy

Ref.No. UMKDA.01/20/01/05/21

Your Ref. No. ______________

Date. 27th January 2026

SUBMISSION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026-2029

I submit herewith copies of the adopted District Medium Term Plan 2026-2029 for Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly for your review and approval, please.

EUNICE NAALIER
DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR
FOR: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
ACCRA GHANA

THE HON REGIONAL MINISTER
EASTERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
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UPPER MANYA KROBO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

UNDER

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

DPCU

FOREWARD

The Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly since its inception remains committed to contributing greatly to enrich the socioeconomic lives of its people especially the poor and vulnerable through efficient resource mobilization, provision of basic services and infrastructure around education, health, sanitation, public safety and many others. To sustain this, the 2026-2029 DMTDP was prepared in line with the CPESDP, the NMTDPF, the African Union Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

The District as a Planning Authority in local governance has over the past years created a foundation through the preparation and implementation of its development plans.

With the District's vision of becoming the number one local government institution fostering economic prosperity for people under the Resetting Ghana" Resetting-Ghana: Creating Jobs, ensuring accountability, and promoting shared prosperity, the 2026-2029 DMTDP for Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly is dedicated to building on the successes made in the implementation of the past development plans.

For the achievement of these goals and objectives, there is the need for all stakeholders to consider it a shared responsibilities requiring rigorous efforts in service delivery to the people and the District as a whole.

Implementing the plan with all stakeholders involved will not only contribute to achieving the vision of the District but will promote accountability and sustainability of all interventions. I therefore call on all relevant stakeholders to support and contribute their quota to the development of our dear District.

....

HON. EMMANUEL K LAWER
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly
District Chief Executive
Asesewa

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ABBREVIATIONS

ASSEC	Asesewa Senior Secondary
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DA	District Assembly
DAC	District AIDS Committee
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DWD	District Works Department
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoE	Department of Education
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
HR	Human Resource
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MLGCRA	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Energy
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIA	National Identification Authority
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
OADACF	Office of the Administrator of District Assembly Common Fund
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PWD	Persons with Disability
RCC	Regional Co-ordinating Council
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Upper Manya Krobo District Medium Term Development Plan was prepared in accordance with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and in line with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF): Resetting-Ghana: Creating Jobs, ensuring accountability, and promoting shared prosperity. Under this policy framework, the District adopted five (5) development dimensions. The first chapter of the plan covers a brief introduction of the district focusing on the vision, mission, core values, mandate, key functions, organizational structure (organogram), and a locational map. Chapter two gives the situational analysis. It begins with a performance review of the 2022- 2025 MTDP and assesses the current socio-economic conditions and development projections

The third chapter outlines development projections for 2026-2029, specific goals and objectives of the District as well as strategies that will be used to achieve the set goals and objectives. The chapter further presents a futuristic projection required needs to help achieve the set goals and objectives. The chapter three, the Key Development Priorities identifies areas of critical focus based on the analysis. The Chapter Four Development Goals, Objectives & Strategies, articulates the long-term goals, specific objectives, and strategies for achieving them.

The chapter five stressed on the Composite Development of Programs and interventions. Chapter six Annual Action Plans presents detailed activities, timelines, and resource allocations for implementation. The chapter seven focuses on the Monitoring & Evaluation Arrangements. It describes mechanisms for tracking progress, performance indicators, and reporting frameworks. The last part, chapter eight Development Communication Strategy which lays out the approach for stakeholder engagement, public awareness, and information dissemination.

Upper Manya Krobo District is largely agrarian, as such, it has both comparative and competitive advantages in the area agriculture, agro processing and Marketing. It boasts of a large labour force who are mostly into agriculture and serves a food basket for the region and other parts of the country. The district has three major markets namely: Asesewa, Akateng and Sekesua which creates a platform for vibrant trading and other economic activities.

The District Vision is to become the number one local government institution fostering economic prosperity for people.

Mission of the District is to improve the socio-economic well-being of the people through efficient and reliable provision of services operating in transparent and accountable local governance.

The plan development process is expected to put in place a package of proposals and interventions that would propel the growth and transformation of the district. The document will form the blueprint and the directional guide for Upper Manya Krobo District's Development in the next four years (2026– 2029). Besides, the DMTDP will serve as the District's marketing tool to which Key players such as NGOs, CBOs, Development Partners and other development stakeholders can buy into and support in areas of interest of development.

Each thematic area is structured around focus areas, issues, policy objectives, strategies, lead implementing and collaborating agencies as well as global and regional linkages. The): Resetting-Ghana: Creating Jobs, ensuring accountability, and promoting shared prosperity captures the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) recommendations and other cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, vulnerability, gender, climate change etc. Specifically, the DMTDP seeks to achieve the following objectives

- To meet the needs and aspirations of the residents.
- Create wealth through the promotion of trade and tourism.
- Improve revenue mobilization.
- Strengthen the sub structures

The MTDP outlines five thematic development priorities:

- **Human Development, Health and Education:** Achieve and sustain 100% enrolment and completion rates; expand access to quality health care and social protection.
- **Local Economic Development and Job Creation:** Strengthen entrepreneurship, SME development, and establish modern, hygienic market spaces.
- **Infrastructure and Basic Services:** Improve access to potable water, sanitation, energy, and road infrastructure.
- **Governance and Institutional Development:** Enhance performance management, accountability, and effective stakeholder participation.
- **Environment and Climate Action:** Promote environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and disaster risk management.

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) after an orientation on the guidelines for the plan preparation, adopted various participatory approaches in the plan preparation process. The working team considered the achievements of the previous District plan, sector/departmental plans, the prioritized needs and aspirations presented by the people in their electoral and or area council level meetings, validation and adoption of the draft plan.

The implementation of the District Medium Team Development Plan is estimated to cost One Hundred and Forty One Million, Three Hundred and Ninety-Four Thousand, and Three Hundred and Sixty Six Ghana Cedis **GH₵141,394,366.00.**

Funding Arrangements.

The priorities shall mainly be financed by Central Government Grants and Internally Generated Fund (IGF) over the four-year period from 2026-2029. The contributions from the Donors shall to some extent supplement the Central Government resources. The District and its sub structures shall also collect their own local revenues to supplement central Government and Donor funding. Much as CSOs/NGOs do not directly channel their funds into the District coffers, the District shall support the role they play in the process of District development that include advocacy; particularly for the interests of marginalized groups who might otherwise be neglected and voluntarily financed service delivery in sectors not covered adequately by the District's programmes.

The District shall promote the public private partnership approach by subcontracting the private sector in construction of the required social and economic infrastructure.

To conclude, the Upper Manya Krobo District exists to improve the quality of life of its people especially the poor and vulnerable through efficient resource mobilization, the provision of basic services and infrastructure around education, health, sanitation, public safety etc.

CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an encyclopaedic profile of the Upper Manya Krobo District, mapping out its vision, mission, core values, mandate, key functions, organizational structure (organogram), and a locational map. Basically, these elements establish the foundation for planning, governance, and strategic direction.

1.1 District Vision

To become the number one local government institution fostering economic prosperity for people.

1.2 Mission

To improve the socio-economic well-being of the people through efficient and reliable provision of services operating in transparent and accountable local governance.

1.3 Core Values and Standards

To improve service delivery and in line with the Local Government Service Delivery Standards, the Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly ascribes to the following

i. Participation
ii. Professionalism
iii. Client focus
iv. Transparency
v. Efficient and effective use of resources
vi. Accountability

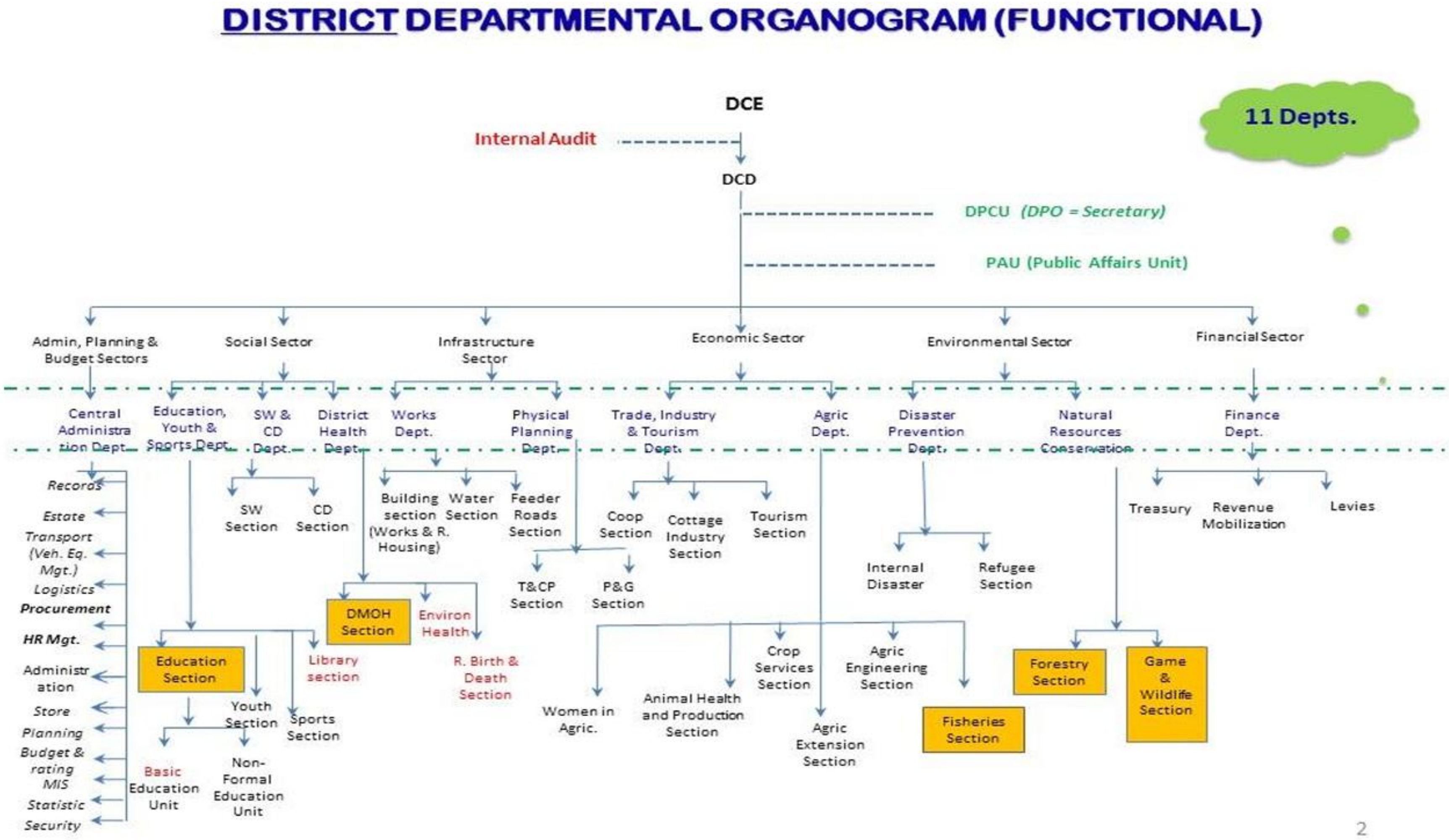
1.4 Functions of the Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly

- Responsible for the overall development of the District and ensure the preparation and submission of Development Plans and Budget of the district through the Regional Co-ordinating Council to the Central Government.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resource necessary for the overall development of the district.

- Promote and support productive activities and social development in the district and remove obstacles to initiatives to development.
- Monitor and execute projects under approved Development Plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the people's lives in the district.
- Responsible for maintenance of security and public safety in the district in cooperation with the appropriate security agencies.

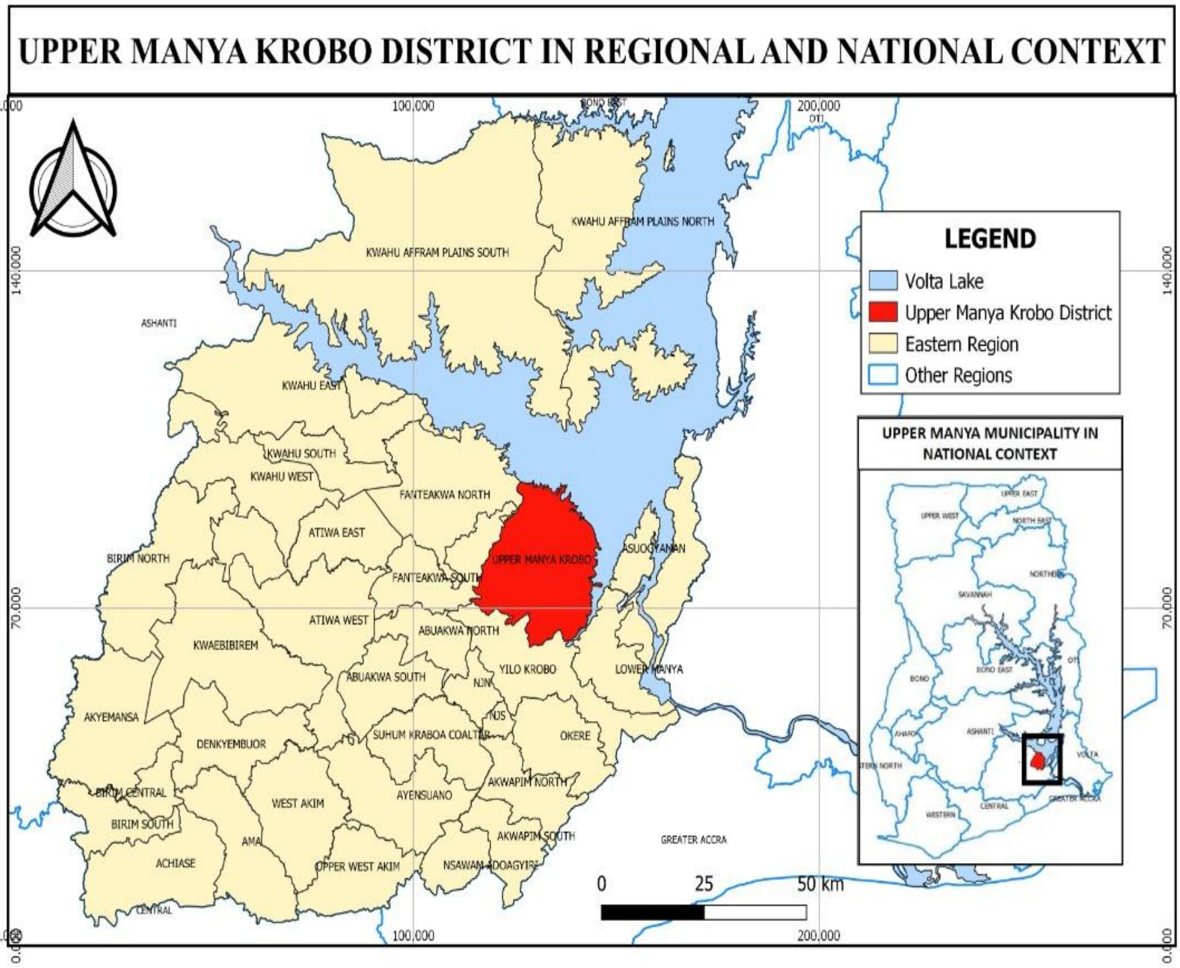
1.5 The Structure of the District Assembly

Figure 1.1 Administrative Organogram-UMKDA



1.6 Location and Size

Figure 1.2 Locational Map of Upper Manya Krobo District



1.7 Structure of the Plan

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly is organized into eight chapters, each addressing a distinct aspect of the Assembly's strategic direction.

The Chapter One, which introduces the Assembly, outlines its vision, mission, core functions, mandate, and values. It also presents the organizational structure (organogram) and locational map. The chapter concludes by explaining how the entire document is structured.

Chapter Two provides an analysis of the development situation at the time the plan was prepared. It begins with a performance review of the 2022–2025 MTDP, assessed the development outcomes achieved and the financial performance over the period. This chapter also examines the current conditions on demography, physical characteristics, economy, social services, environmental status, governance, and emergency preparedness. A SWOT analysis is conducted to identify key issues, forming the basis for assessing development needs and projecting future priorities.

The Chapter Three focuses on prioritizing the development issues identified in Chapter Two. Using agreed-upon criteria and prioritization tools, the Assembly ranks and lists the most pressing challenges requiring attention.

Chapter Four translates these priorities into goals, objectives, and strategies. The goals are designed to address the identified issues while also including cross-cutting and emerging development themes. SMART objectives are devised, aligning with strategies that outline the path to achieving them.

In Chapter Five, the plan presents broad-based development programmes obtained from the strategies in Chapter Four. These programmes are grouped according to their alignment with specific objectives, ensuring a logical and strategic flow from goals to implementation.

Chapter Six highlights the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for each year within the plan period. These AAPs consist of both new and ongoing projects that operationalize the development programmes outlined in the previous chapter.

Chapter Seven outlines the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. It includes all M&E activities embedded in the Program of Action and the AAPs, providing mechanisms to track progress and ensure accountability throughout the implementation process.

Finally, Chapter Eight highlights the communication strategy for the MTDP. It defines the channels and messages tailored to various target audiences, ensuring effective dissemination and stakeholder engagement.

CHAPTER TWO
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This section provides a comprehensive overview of the district's developmental context, identifying key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) and evaluates the extent to which the District Medium-Term Development Plan was implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework.

2.1 District Performance Review (2022-2025)

Participatory development planning has gained global prominence, particularly in this era of decentralization. In Ghana, it is now a legal requirement for District Assemblies to formulate Medium-Term Development Plans using this inclusive approach. These plans are designed to address the unique challenges and opportunities within each district while remaining aligned with national development goals. This planning method goes beyond geographic considerations it emphasizes the strategic mobilization of human, natural, and financial resources to foster development at the local level. It plays a critical role in shaping multi-sectoral interventions aimed at achieving holistic and sustainable improvements in living standards.

By anchoring economic and social development on local assets, skills, and active community participation, the process ensures long-term growth and resilience. It also promotes a rigorous and objective assessment of local constraints, challenges, and resource gaps laying the groundwork for informed decision-making and targeted solutions that catalyse progress.

2.1.1 Performance Review of the 2022-2025 MTDP

This performance review evaluates the implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan for the 2022–2025 planning period, aligned with the national Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All. Under this policy framework, the District adopted four (4) development dimensions, economic development, social development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. It also assesses the District's financial performance during this time, highlighting the extent to which budgetary allocations and expenditures supported the achievement of development goals and strategic priorities.

Table 2.1 Performance Review (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha):	Maize-3.12	n.a	2024	3.32	Baseline exceeded Supply of improved seeds for higher yields is required
		Cassava -26.3	n.a	2024	27.30	
		Yam-8.0	n.a	2024	25.05	
		Cocoyam	n.a	2024	8.19	
		Plantain	n.a	2024	12.07	
		Cowpea	n.a	2024	2.1	
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	n.a	n.a	2024	66	
	Percentage change in IGF	69.99	40.0	2024	79.38	Target exceeded. Revenue collection strategies like management out-day, incentives for collectors and prosecution of revenue defaulters and increased road tolls led to the exponential increase in IGF by 2024 even against the 2025 target.
Social Development	**Net Enrolment Ratio** i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS	 76.6% 67.45 29.8%	 66.1% 51.4% 28.9%	2024	 90.07% 89.64% 57.92%	Target achieved. The NER at kindergarten and primary shows 62% of boys and girls are beyond their age at that level of education
	Gender Parity Index i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS	 1.02 0.92 1.03	 0.98 0.95 1.05	2024	 0.97 0.91 0.85	
	Completion Rate i. Kindergarten ii. Primary iii. JHS	 101.7% 93.1% 44.8%	 102.1% 104.1% 66.0%	2024	 158.9% 116.9% 77.0%	
	Pass Rate i. JHS ii. SHS	 66.2% 42.26%	 71.7% 80.0%	2024	 80.0% 90.0%	Target achieved. However, there is high attrition rate in the district
	Proportion of health facilities that are functional i. CHPS Compound ii. Health Centre-HC iii. Clinic	 80% 100% 0%	 100% 100% 100%	2024	 100% **(43)** 100% 0%	About 50% of the CHPS in the District are operating in improvised structures

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	iv. Hospital	100%	100%		100% (1)	
	Prevalence of malnutrition (institutional) i. Wasting ii. Underweight iii. Stunting iv. Overweight	 0 0.39 0.09 0	 0 0 0 0	2024	 0 1.19 1.2 0	Target partially achieved. Increased education on provision of supplementary food and education for nursing mothers. Again, there should adequate logistics for outreach programmes
	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Institutional)	75.5 live births	0	2024	0	Target achieved. Public education for institutional delivery curtailed fear and rumour mongering among expectant mothers on myths
	Malaria Case Fatality (Institutional) i. District ii. Under five years iii. Women between 15-49	 0 0 0	 2 1 0.03	2024	 0 0 0	Target achieved. Distribution of nets and public education and adherence to the use of mosquito nets brough 0% case fatality
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS Card i. Total ii. SSNIT Contributors iii. SSNIT Pensioners iv. Informal v. Indigents vi. Under 18 years vii. Over 70 years viii. Pregnant Women	 30.5% 5% 0.1% 21.02% 2.45% 22.21% 2.64% 1.44%	 35% - - - - - - -	2024	 63.1% 3.27% 0.50% 40.1% 5.27% 30.3% 5.12% 2.44%	Target exceeded. Increased publicity and outreach campaigns for registration Categorisation gives further details of the composition total NHIS holders in the district
	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	District 66.2 Urban 99.3 Rural 55.8	79.5% 99.9% 59.0%	2024	86.0 99.8 72.2	Target achieved. Maintenance and mechanisation of boreholes is capital intensive venture hindered by improper management and limited private sector involvement
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation i. District ii. Urban iii. Rural	 9,263 8,032 1,231		2024	 40% 68% 30%	Routine waste collection and sanitation exercises needs improvement

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of road network in good condition i. Total ii. Urban iii. Feeder	 20% 72.1% 15.6%	 30% 75% 18%	2024	 35% 70% 25%	Target achieved. Road rehabilitation and spot improvements by the central government through the DRIP initiative helped in improving road conditions
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity i. District ii. Rural iii. Urban	 62% 20% 100%	 65% 25% 100%	2024	 70% 20% 100%	Target not achieved. Extension of electricity to rural areas, replacement of faulty meters and poles is capital intensive and needs adequate funding for target to be realised.
Emergency Planning and Response	Proportion of population who have tested positive for COVID-19 • Total • Male • Female	0.003	0%	2024	0%	No longer a public health threat in the district

Source: DPCU, 2025

The table above shows the extent of implementation of planned projects and programs in the year 2024. To begin with economic development, most crop yields (Maize, Rice, Cassava, etc.) fell drastically below targets major concerns around climate impact, soil fertility, or input access. The net enrolment rates (especially JHS) lag target point to dropout, affordability, or lack of facilities, and there’s a sharp decline in abuse cases by dint of positive progress in protection mechanisms.

2.1.2 Revenue and Expenditure Performance (2022-2025)

During the reporting period, the District secured funding from a mix of sources, including direct releases from the Government of Ghana (GoG), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the District Assemblies Common Fund – Responsiveness and Results Grant (DACF-RFG), and donor support through the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP). Additionally, the District internally mobilized Internally Generated Funds (IGF). From the financial performance analysis, the District accrued a total IGF of GH₵2,036,536.68 representing slightly over half of the projected funding target. Despite receiving an increased allocation from DACF-RFG during the period, the broader national economic crisis necessitated the reallocation of funds to other pressing sectors, which limited available resources for planned district-level interventions.

Table 2.2 Financial Performance (2022-2025)

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (A)	Total Amount Received (B)	Variance (C) = (A-B)
GoG	10,611,194.46	2,115,426.96	8,495,767.50
IGF	3,383,062.04	2,036,536.68	1,346,525.36
DACF	9,680,913.04	3,370,946.90	6,309,966.14
DACF-RFG	3,045,828.85	2,983,565.11	62,263.74
DPs	14,611,479.30	3,765,424.85	10,846,054.45
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**41,332,477.70**	**14,271,900.50**	**27,060,577.20**

Source: District Finance Department, 2025

2.1.3 Key Problems/Issues Encountered During the Implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP

The following key problems/issues were encountered during the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP

- Unreliable and Insufficient Financial Resource Flow
- Implementation of unplanned projects
- Delayed Contract Payments Hindering Timely Project Delivery
- Inadequate funds and logistics for monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes
- Delay in the payment of counterpart contribution towards donor supported projects and programs

Lessons Learnt

- Limited and erratic flow of funds which affected implementation of planned project
- Unrealistic planning hinders project completion

- Effective and timely M&E ensures value for money
- Centralized contract awards undermine project execution

Recommendations

- Provide adequate logistics to support especially office equipment, vehicles and motor bikes among others to various departments
- Timely payment of programmes and project.
- Strengthening interdepartmental collaboration for effective planning
- The district assembly and decentralised departments should enhance Implementation through deliberate local action
- Strengthening financial sustainability through enhanced IGF and strategic partnerships
- Strengthening project oversight through collaborative governance

2.2 Analysis of Existing Condition

This sub section examines current internal and external conditions affecting the district. Also, analyses the current sector development situation and profile of the district in the physical and natural environment, demographic characteristics, religion, culture and spatial analysis, economy, food security, governance, social service delivery, etc., and their implications on the development of the district.

2.2.1 District Profile

Upper Manya Krobo District is one of the thirty-three (33) Districts in the Eastern Region of the Republic of Ghana. It was carved out of the then Manya Krobo District in February 2008 by Legislative Instrument 1842 in pursuance of the Government's Decentralization policy with its capital as Asesewa, a historic trading post, attracting a mix of cultures from all over the country. The District capital, Asesewa is about 45km from Koforidua, the regional capital of Eastern Region.

2.2.2 Demographic Characteristics

To support effective development planning, program design, and policy implementation at the district level, it is essential to examine the size, composition, and spatial distribution of the population. Population growth and dynamics are shaped over time by three key factors: fertility, mortality, and migration. The 2021 Census adopted a de facto approach, counting individuals based on where they spent census night regardless of whether they were usual residents of that household.

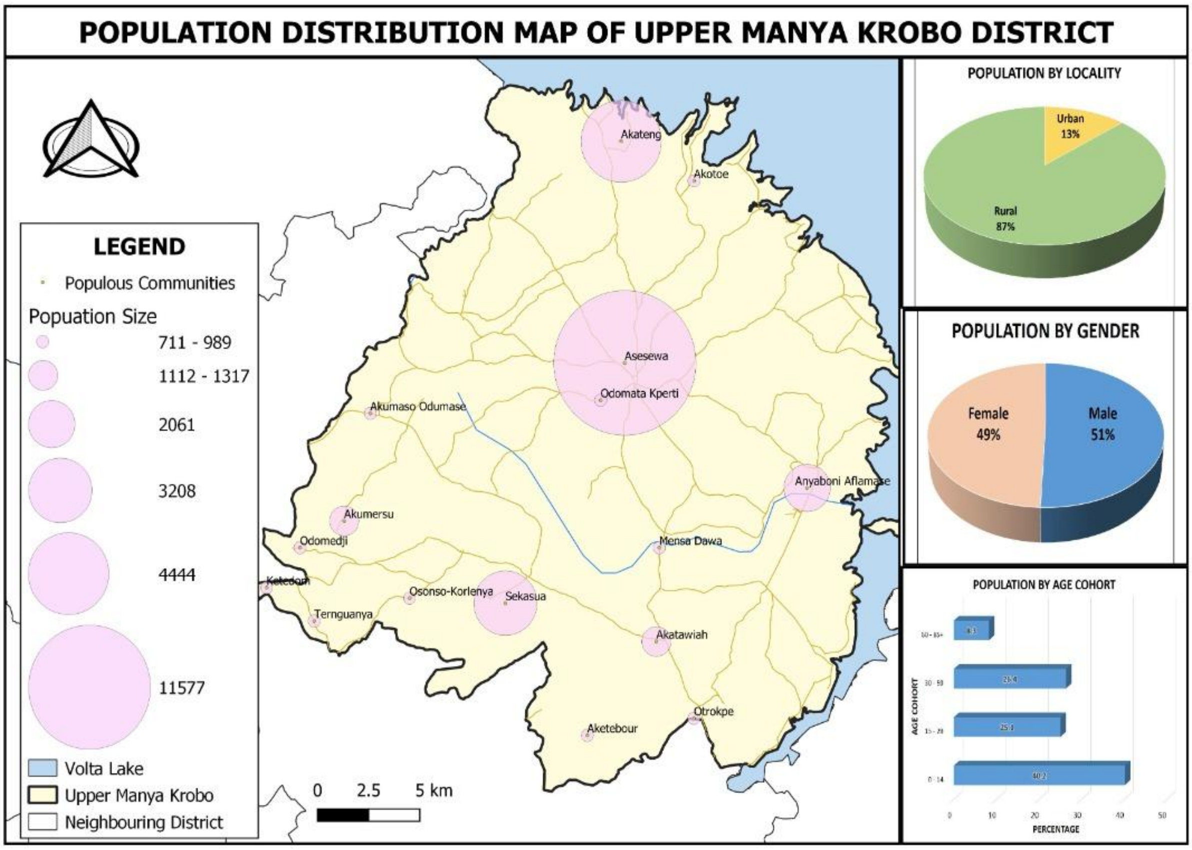
Population Size

Upper Manya Krobo District has a 2026 projected population of 74,668 with males constituting 49 percent (45,003) and females' 51 percent (38,003). With an age dependency ratio of 85.5 and a child dependency ratio of 74.6%, the District also has a rural population alone of 87 percent.

Table 2.3 Projected Population by Sex, 2022-2029

Year / Sex	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Male	35,593	35,086	35,494	35,904	36,312	36,665	37,057	37,451	37,845
Female	35,019	36,345	36,768	37,196	37,628	38,003	38,424	38,847	39,272
Total	70,612	71,431	72,263	73,100	73,940	74,668	75,481	76,298	77,117

Figure 2.1 District Population Distribution Map



Population Integration and Development Planning

In development planning, it is essential to incorporate population factors, as they both shape and are shaped by other key variables within socioeconomic frameworks. Recognizing the deep interconnection between population dynamics and development is central to effective policy formulation. Changes in fertility, mortality, migration, and population distribution directly impact and are impacted by economic, social, and political processes. Historical evidence indicates that rising national income alone does not guarantee the resolution of social, economic, or political challenges. In some cases, poorly guided growth can intensify existing disparities and create new obstacles to sustainable development.

1. What trends are observed in the proportion of the population living in poverty or trapped in deprivation?
2. How is the labour market evolving in terms of unemployment, underemployment, and hidden unemployment?
3. What patterns of inequality exist among different segments of the population?

Therefore, the DMTDP targets are focused on reducing poverty, inequality and unemployment and therefore it is on this basis that the 4-year Development Plan was prepared.

Age-Sex Composition

Table 2.4 shows the Age to Sex of the Upper Manya Krobo District as projected in 2022. The total projected population of the district is 73,940 with males constituting 50.4 percent (37,250) and females 36,690 (49.6%). Again, the table shows a very young population where 46.55 percent of the population falls between ages 0-19 years. The aged (65-69), constitute only 1.7 percent. The age group 05-9 has the highest proportion of 12.21 percent with those 100+ recording the lowest proportion of 0.06 percent. Males aged 0-4 years constituted 51.4 percent compared to females (45.2%) in the same age group. Also, males aged 5- 9 are 51.6 percent compared to 48.4 percent of females. This shows that at birth, there are more males than females and as they grow older the females are more than the males as seen from ages 20-49 years.

Table 2.4 Population Size and Distribution by Sex, 2025

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	73,940	100	37,250	100	36,690	100
0-4	8686	11.75%	4,463	51.4%	3,923	45.2%
5-9	9024	12.21%	4,658	51.6%	4,366	48.4%
10-14	8901	12.04%	4,754	53.4%	4,147	46.6%
15-19	7800	10.55%	3,936	50.5%	3,864	49.5%
20-24	5693	7.70%	2,703	47.5%	2,990	52.5%
25-29	5484	7.42%	2,619	47.8%	2,865	52.2%

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
30-34	4959	6.71%	2,411	48.6%	2,548	51.4%
35-39	4474	6.05%	2,234	49.9%	2,240	50.1%
40 - 44	3701	5.01%	1,848	49.9%	1,853	50.1%
45 - 49	3342	4.52%	1,634	48.9%	1,708	51.1%
50 - 54	3112	4.21%	1,580	50.8%	1,532	49.2%
55 - 59	2415	3.27%	1,230	50.9%	1,185	49.1%
60 - 64	2065	2.79%	1,119	54.2%	946	45.8%
65 - 69	1305	1.77%	681	52.2%	624	47.8%
70 - 74	1123	1.52%	591	52.6%	532	47.4%
75 - 79	743	1.01%	366	49.3%	377	50.7%
80 - 84	590	0.80%	261	44.2%	329	55.8%
85 - 89	275	0.37%	97	35.3%	178	64.7%
90 - 94	139	0.19%	45	32.4%	94	67.6%
95 -99	50	0.07%	20	4%	30	6%
100+	41	0.06%	12	29.3%	29	70.7%

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC

Population Density

Population density for Upper Manya Krobo is 79 persons per square kilometres, a total population of 73,940 spread across a land area of the district is predominantly rural (87% in rural areas), with Asesewa serving as its capital.

Age-Dependency Ratio

Age -Dependency Ratio reflects the ratio of the population 0-14 years and 65 years and older to the population 15-64 years. The ratio depicts the relationship between the population that is likely to be dependent and the working-age population of the country. However, the district has age dependency ratio of 85.5 and a child dependency ratio of 74.6%. Again, it is posited that child dependency ratio is significantly higher at 74.6%, indicating a very youthful population structure. Whilst the Old age dependency ratio stands at 10.9%, the District also has a rural population alone of 69.4 percent.

Urbanisation and Migration

The majority of the District's population lives in rural areas, an agrarian society undergoing challenging but rapid changes due to land conversion for non-agricultural use, population growth, and people seeking new ways to earn a living. This is driven by the location of the capital, driving commerce as the major economic activity. The high growth rate, population density, housing density are pointers to the increasing number of people coming into the district. The situation continues to put pressure on social amenities, increasing vices and the ultimate need to properly plan to accommodate any shockers.

Literacy Rate

The 2021 Population and Housing Census posit the District literacy rate at 62.4% (literate males 31.4% and literate females 30.9%). In terms of rural-urban split, literate population, 53% are in the rural areas and 47% are in urban areas. The total male population is higher than that of male, which corresponding to male literacy, which is higher than that of the female, revealing a gap needing attention. The general shortfall in literacy can be attributed to poverty, high school dropout, low transition and general infrastructure conditions. The current literacy levels have significant implications for individuals and the municipal growth and development, ranging from lower incomes, reduced employment opportunities, appreciation of societal issues culminating in general well-being.

Household Characteristics

The housing situation in the Upper Manya Krobo District are challenged with many rural areas lacking basic amenities, poor sanitation, and most houses built with traditional materials. The District according to 2021 PHC has a high poverty rate, with 71.6% of households facing deprivation in housing.

Religious Composition

The 2021 PHC, posit that the Upper Manya Krobo District is predominantly Christian with a percentage of 92%, while Islam the next religion with a percentage of 4.4%, and people with no religion constitute about 2.4% of the District population. However, Traditional and other religion are 1.2%.

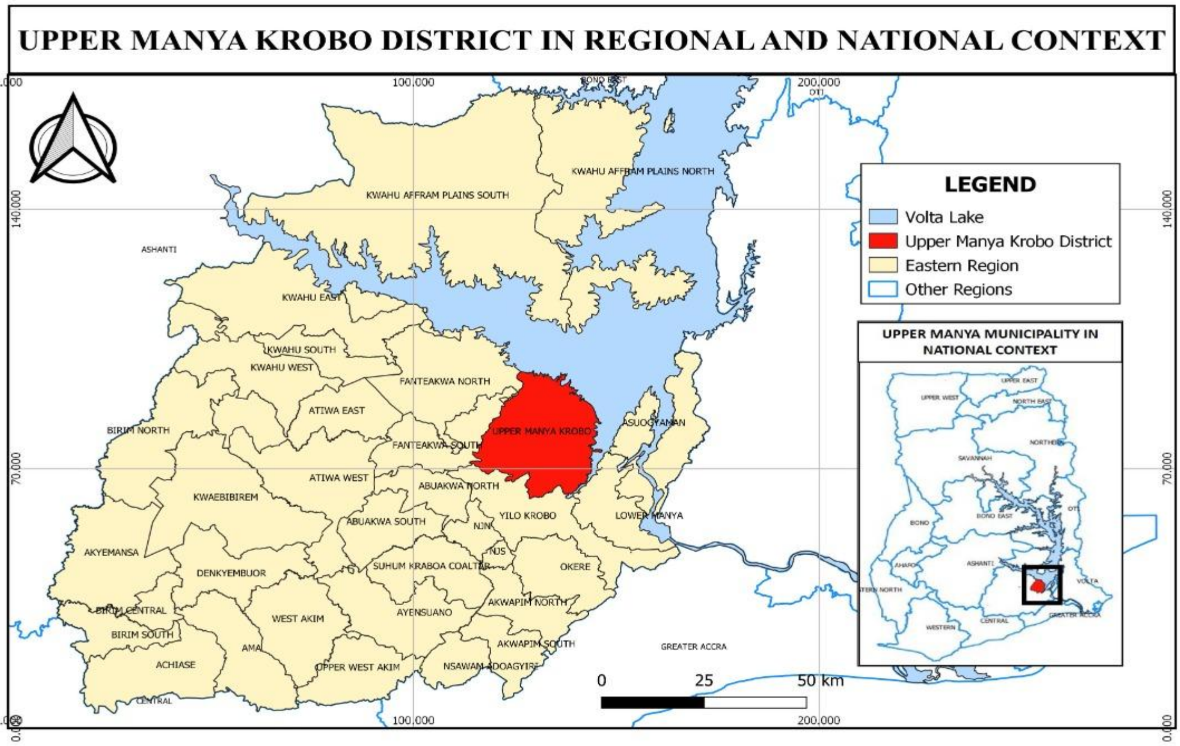
Rural-Urban Split

The District is heavily rural; the urban population is 21,620 representing 30.6 % while the rural population is 49,056 representing 69.4%.

2.2.3 Location and Size

The Upper Manya Krobo District (UMKD) is located at the North-Eastern corner of the Eastern Region of Ghana and lies between latitudes -6.2-6.5^0 N and Longitudes -0.3 - 0.0^0 W of the Greenwich Meridian and Altitude of 457.5m. The District shares common boundaries with the following Districts: to the North, Afram Plains, to the Southeast, Lower Manya Krobo, to Southwest, Yilo Krobo District, to the East Asuogyaman District and to the West Fanteakwa District. It covers an area of 885 square kilometres constituting 4.6 percent of the total land area of the Eastern Region of Ghana (19,323km^2). Figure 2.2 below gives an illustration of the District's geographical location.

Figure 2.2 Upper Manya Krobo District Map



Implication for Development

The settlement patterns across the District predominantly follow a linear nucleated form, concentrated along major road networks. Peripheral areas exhibit dispersed and scattered settlements, shaped largely by the local topography and socio-cultural practices particularly the 'Huza' system of the Krobo people.

2.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The District features an undulating landscape, with elevation levels ranging from approximately 50 meters in the southeastern lowlands to over 660 meters in the southern part of Sekesua. The average elevation across the district is around 452 meters above sea level. This varied terrain is underlain by a complex geological foundation, including a variety of parent rock formations that have given rise to multiple secondary rock types.

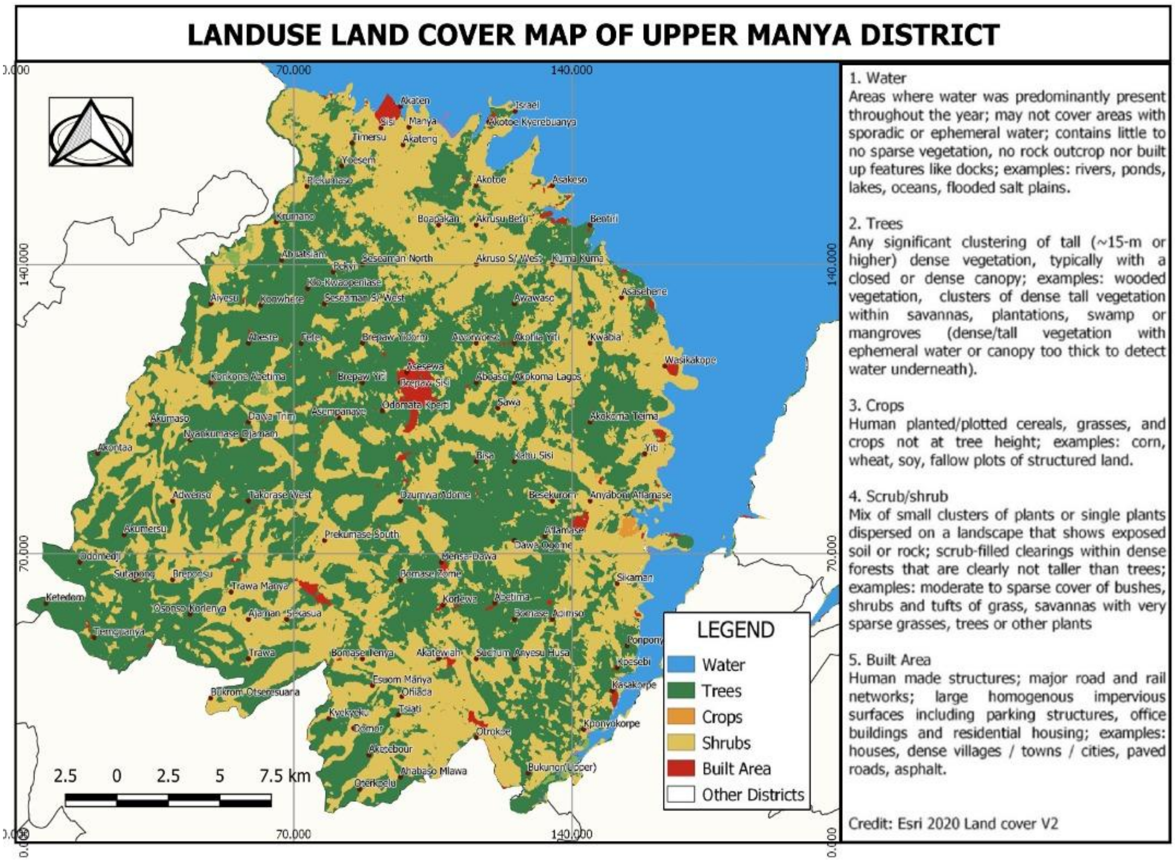
Hydrologically, the District is traversed by several rivers, notably the Volta, Dawado, and Anyaboni. While the Volta River maintains perennial flow, the other rivers are predominantly seasonal. During the rainy season, many of these rivers overflow their banks, contributing to occasional flooding and presenting both risks and opportunities for agricultural activities and water resource management.

Implication for Development: the Lake Volta presents huge potential for irrigation. This could engender massive employment and Local Economic Development.

2.2.5 Topography and Vegetation

The District lies within the semi-deciduous forest and savanna zone (Akateng, Sesiamang and Akotoe.) with the former being divided into 'Fire' and 'inner' zones. The fire zone (dry semi-deciduous) stretches from Yilo Krobo District. Trees commonly found on such vegetation are the Dawadawa, Palm, Mango, Ceiba, Neem, and Acacia (Acacia nilotica). The forest vegetation is gradually being reduced into savanna trees and shrubs because of overdependence on it for daily livelihood activities such as bush burning, charcoal burning and farming as well as lumbering. This therefore calls for a more concerted effort for reforestation and preserving the forest and its resources. Ceiba (Onyina), neem, mango and cassia are also abundant in the District. Figure 2.3 gives a pictorial definition of the District's land use cover.

Figure 2.3 District Map on Vegetation Cover



Implication for Development

The flora and fauna are diverse and composed of different species of both economic and ornamental tree species with varying heights and game and wildlife. These are very vast economic potential for timber-based value adding industrialization and ornamental purposes. The vegetation of the District has been extensively disturbed by human activities depriving the District of valuable tree species and other forest products.

2.2.6 Climate and Rainfall

The District falls within the semi-equatorial climatic zone, experiencing mean annual rainfall between 900mm and 1,500mm, as reported by the Ghana Meteorological Service. Relative humidity is generally high during the rainy periods and significantly lower during dry seasons. Rainfall occurs predominantly from April to early August, and again from September to October, marking the two main wet seasons. Conversely, the dry season spans November to March, with November to December typically presenting dry but cool conditions characterized by elevated temperatures, early morning fog, and increased atmospheric moisture. Average temperatures range between 26°C and 32°C, complemented by moderate wind patterns and consistent rainfall distribution. Together, these climatic features provide favourable conditions for year-round agricultural activities, supporting both crop cultivation and livestock production.

- Mean annual rainfall between 900mm and 1,500mm and occurring over 100 rainy days.
- Daily minimum and maximum temperatures are about 24ºC and 32ºC respectively.
- Maximum sunshine hours are 8.5 and minimum of 4.

Implication for Development

Even though the rainfall is adequate for agriculture, its erratic and unpredictable nature and concentration have adverse implications for rain fed agriculture.

2.2.7 Geology and Soil

Soils are predominantly red loaming ochrosols type and with various textures from location to location, mainly well-drained silt or sandy loam. The major soils found in the District include gravels, loamy soil and sandy soil developed over sandstone (Yaya-Pimpimso-Bejna association). They stretch from the northern part of the District through Asesewa to Otrokper. With suitable drainage, the soils are considered good for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane and vegetables. The soils along the Volta Lake can support large scale rice and vegetable farming and those at mid-District support maize, legume, and other cash crop cultivation. Soil classification, characteristics & crop suitability are detailed in table 2.5 below.

Table 2.5 Soil Classification, Characteristics and Crop Suitability

Soil Class	Characteristics	Location in District	Crop Suitability
Yaya-Pimpimso Bejna Association	The pimpimso series consist of moderately shallow, reddish brown well drained loose, concretionary sandy loams overlying slopes The Bejna series consist of moderately deep poorly drained, grey loose loamy sands on narrow valley bottoms	These soils stretch from the northern parts of the district southwards through Asesewa to Otrokper	Rice, Sugarcane and Vegetables
Dewas-Wayo Association	They are shallow, pale-coloured sandy loams, poorly drained not suitable for root crops	These soils are confined to the northern part of the district along the Ponpon river	Rice, Vegetables, Maize and Cassava

Source: DAD, 2025

2.2.8 Climate Change and Biodiversity

Human activities on the vegetation have a long-term ripple effect on climate change which in turn alters the habitats and food sources for animals, and the biodiversity of species and ecosystems in the District. This has negative consequences for human well-being. The District therefore has intensified efforts at conserving and sustainably managing biodiversity.

Implication for development

- Dwindling crop yield and income levels
- Perennial water shortage and low water yields leading to increased incidence of water borne diseases.

2.2.9 Forest Types

The Upper Manya Krobo District is characterized primarily by a semi-deciduous forest and savannah transition zone. Due to human activities, including farming, charcoal burning, and fuel wood collection, much of the original forest has been degraded into scattered patches of secondary or broken forest.

2.2.10 Flora (Plant) and Fauna (Animal)

The Upper Manya Krobo District area is characterized by a mix of semi-deciduous forest and savanna grassland vegetation. The area is heavily agricultural, with approximately 80% of the population engaged in farming, which profoundly shapes the local flora and fauna. The vegetation consists of semi-deciduous forests, with patches of secondary or broken forest due to human activity. Key vegetation and crops include economic trees/crops**:** oil palm, mango, and various other species including Ceiba (Onyina), Neem, and Cassia. Food crops like Maize, cassava, plantain, and vegetables (including pepper and watermelon) are also cultivated. With savannah woodland, it is posited that forest found in the District are gradually turning into savannah woodland, particularly in areas like Akateng, Sesiamang, and Akotoe.

The fauna includes livestock reared for agriculture and various wildlife in the surrounding areas. Livestock found in the area are cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, and grasscutters. On wildlife**,** the area contains varied game and wildlife species, though the natural vegetation has been disturbed by human activity. However notable wildlife such as crocodile populations are found in the broader Krobo land. On aquatic life: Fishing is practiced in the Volta Lake and surrounding rivers. In short, the area is part of the broader region where the vulnerable bare-headed Picathartes (rockfowl) is found, which is threatened by habitat loss.

Implication for Development

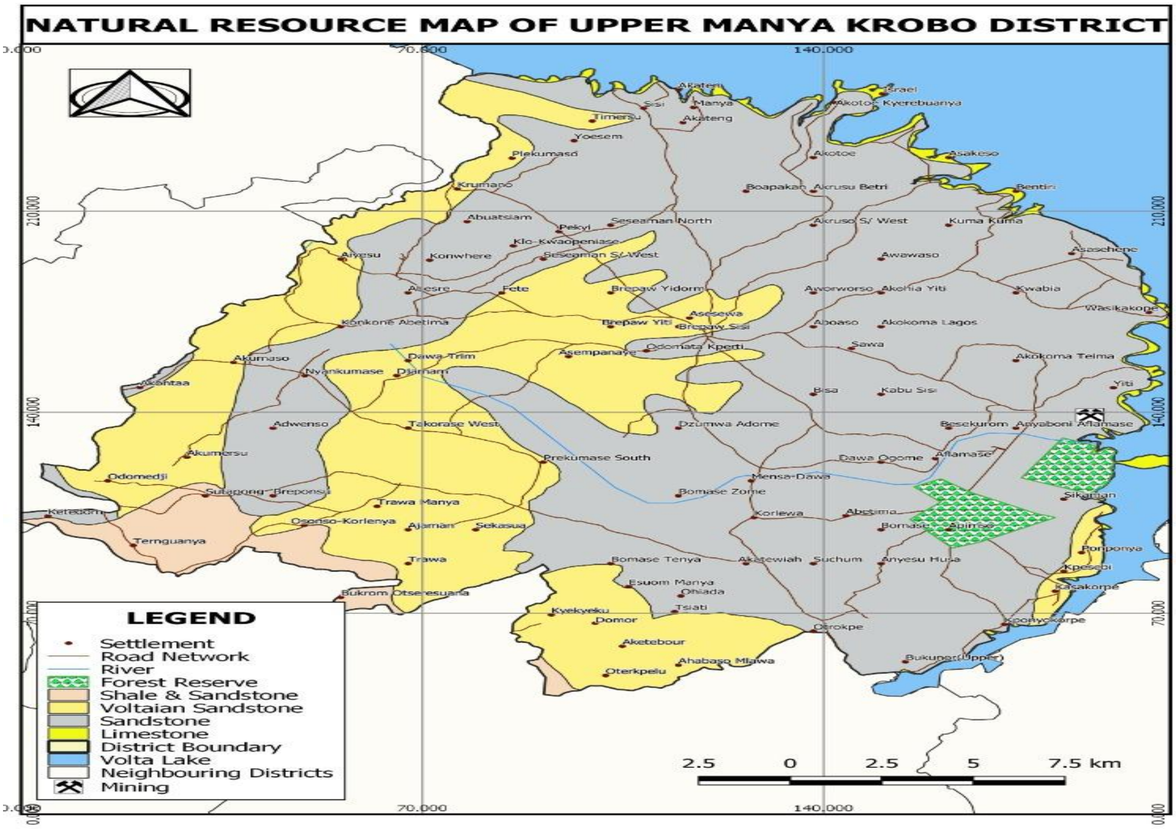
The vegetation of the District has been extensively disturbed by human activities depriving the District of valuable tree species and other forest products.

The flora and fauna are diverse and composed of different species of both economic and ornamental tree species with varying heights and game and wildlife. These are very vast economic potential for timber-based value adding industrialization and ornamental purposes.

2.2.11 Natural and Mineral Resources

The District is endowed with an undulating landscape and drained with several rivers (Volta, Dawado and Anyabonia) that overflow their banks during the double maxima rainfall seasons. With a semi-deciduous vegetation cover of about 70 percent of the District's land mass, the area. Again, the district can boost of several essential minerals that could be harnessed to support the development interventions of the District. The mineral deposits include limestones, Kaolin clay, clay, sand deposits high concentrations of iron in the water table. limestones are found in Dzogbe, Anyaboni, Kpokpoi Agagajeter and kwabia. Kaolin Clayis found in Obisua. The existence of mineral deposits has attracted legal miners and other stakeholders into the District.

Figure 2.4 District Map on Natural Resources



2.2.12 Water Resources

Reliable access to clean and sustainable drinking water significantly reduces the incidence of waterborne diseases and contributes to improved public health outcomes. Approximately 33.6% of households rely on boreholes, pumps, or tube wells as their primary drinking water source.8.1% of households use rivers and streams. In urban centres like Asesewa, Akateng and Sekesua public standpipes serve as the predominant water source for 42.7% of households, largely attributable to the small-scale water supply system in Asesewa. Protected springs remain the least utilized water source in urban settings. Rural households primarily depend on unimproved water sources (8.5%) and rivers or streams (7.1%), highlighting the need for targeted interventions to expand safe water access in these communities.

2.3 Economy

2.3.1 IGF

The Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly has implemented, supported and facilitated the construction of infrastructural projects in the areas of market facilities, Lorry Parks roads and valued properties to communities which generate funds to the assembly. A trend analysis of the IGF indicates an improvement from 2022 to 2024, from Gh¢ 767,140.39 in 2022 to Gh¢

2,036,536.68 in 2024. The sources of Internally Generated Funds for the Assembly in 2024 are licenses, fees, fines, penalties royalties, property income.

2.3.2 Local Economic Development (LED)

LED identifies and focuses on the District's potentials where local stakeholders collectively promote local resources or potential in creating employment and wealth for local development. Upper Manya District Assembly has the Volta Lake as a transport potential, undeveloped tourism potentials, the abundance of bamboo and favourable weather among others as the strength of the District. The cultivation of large tonnes of cassava annual in the District has not been fully tapped in the production of Cassava dough and Gari, as the liquid residue is a raw material for ethanol and starch production. In response to this trend the District Assembly (UMKDA) has developed several programmes to support its local constituents in promoting decent work at local level through a Local Economic Development (LED) approach in market infrastructure and loan facilities. The Assembly prioritised on the Productive Inclusion (PI) component of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Programme to create decent jobs and enhance the income of the local people. Where citizens are trained with technical and vocational skills and benefit from a cash grant to set up their own businesses.

2.3.3 Agriculture

The economy of the District is dominated by agriculture with commerce and industrial sectors least developed. Agriculture and related trade employs more than 73 per cent of the population. Most of those engaged in agriculture are into crop farming while the rest are into livestock rearing, fishing and marketing of agricultural produce. Also, most of the farmers in the District are subsistence farmers with few commercial ones. The farmers produce food crops such as maize, cassava, plantain, cowpea and vegetables. Mango and oil palm are also cultivated on large scale with support from the District through the PERD Project. Livestock reared in the District include poultry, sheep, goat, pigs, cattle and non-traditional animals such as grass cutter.

Fishing is the main activity carried out by the people along the Volta Lake. The District has vast untapped aquaculture advantage due to long stretch of the Volta Lake which acts as a boundary with the Afram Plains and Asuogyaman Districts respectively from the north–eastern part of the District. In addition, the District is blessed with the Volta Lake as its reservoir for commercial irrigation, potable water projects and aquaculture.

Agricultural Extension Service

The Department of Agriculture is headed by the District Director of Agriculture who manages and coordinates the day-to-day activities of the Department. For effective agricultural extension delivery, the District is zoned into four (4) namely, Asesewa, Sekesua, Anyaboni and Sesiamang zones. Each zone has five (5) operational areas and is manned by a District Agricultural Officer (Supervisor). There are twenty (20) operational areas, and the Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) oversee these operational areas.

Farmers and processors are assisted through home visits, field days and demonstrations among others where modern agricultural technologies are transferred to them to increase food production and processing in the district.

Storage Facilities

There is an Agri-business Centre in the District located at Asesewa. The Centre was built by Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) to help reduce post-harvest loss along the maize value chain. The centre has a tractor and implements, shellers, driers and warehouses for carrying out activities such as land preparation, planting, shelling, drying and storing maize. These services are available to farmers in the district. Nonetheless, some farmers use traditional barns and narrow cribs to store their maize.

There are no storage facilities for fruits, vegetables and other perishable farm produce in the district, so the farmers are compelled to sell their produce fresh. In the fisheries and animal production sectors, there is one cold storage facility which stores slaughtered animals and fishes for sale to the public.

Agricultural Finance

Farmer’s own savings is the main source of credit for funding farming activities. Other sources of farm credit in the district are private money lenders, relatives, banks and investment and loan companies. Most farmers cannot access agricultural credit from the formal financial institutions especially the banks because of lack of collateral on their part. Again, rain fed agriculture is considered as a risky business by the banks hence their reluctance to lend money to farmers. However, recognized Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) and few farmers with very good records in terms of credit worthiness readily access credit from the financial institutions. Since majority of the farmers cannot access loans from the financial institutions, they resort to borrowing from private money lenders who charge very high interest rates.

Marketing of Agricultural Products

Market plays a very vital role in the agricultural value chain. The district can boast of three major markets. During the various market days, farmers, middlemen and traders from within and outside the district undertake marketing of farm produce. Majority of these marketers are wholesalers who buy the produce in bulk and transport them to urban marketing centres.

The prices of the various commodities in the district depend on the season of the year or demand and supply of the commodity at a time. Prices of commodities are generally low during the major season where there is glut on the market. The lean season usually records high prices of produce since demand for the commodities is high during this period. Even though prices of farm produce are determined by demand and supply, middlemen usually bargain with the farmers for low prices to maximize their profit; a situation which is unfavourable to the farmers.

Market Infrastructure

Available market infrastructure in the district consists of the physical places where periodic buying and selling takes place. The district has three large markets centres at Akateng, Sekesua and Asesewa (popularly remembered in the history of Ghana by a phrase "Market Day at Asesewa"), which form the vibrant commercial hubs of the district. These market centres operate interchangeably five days in a week where one can get almost all kinds of food stuff to buy at affordable prices. Also, a bulk of livestock in the Eastern region such as cattle is traded in the district. Table 2.6 shows the market infrastructures in the district.

Table 2.6 Market Infrastructure and Facilities

Type of Market (Daily/Weekly)	Location	Condition	Markets That Need Further Development	Availability of Lorry Parks
Daily	Asesewa	Average	Asesewa	Good
Twice a Week	Akateng	Average	Akateng	Average
Weekly	Sekesua	Average	Sekesua	Average

Source: Field Survey-DPCU, 2025

Small-Scale Industries

The industrial activities are largely on small scale and characterized by over reliance on indigenous knowledge and resources. Sole proprietorship, family ownership and use of labour-intensive technology are some of the basic features of this sector. Major small scale industrial activities engaged in by the people include fitting, welding, carpentry and cassava processing, Local gin (Akpeteshie) production, oil palm production as well as tailoring, basket-weaving, beads making and batik tie- dye. Table 2.7 shows the categories of small scale industries in the district.

Table 2.7 Types of Small-Scale Industries

Category of Small-Scale Industries	Industries
Agro-based	Milling, gari processing, distillery/brewery. fishing/fish mongering
Wood-based	Carpentry, charcoal burning
Clothing	Tailoring, seamstress
Service	Hair dressing, restaurants/chop bars, guest houses
Repairs	Bicycle repairing, motorcycle repairers, tyre vulcanising, car re-pairing, welding, blacksmithing
Metal-based	Blacksmith, welding
Art-based	Beads making, basket, weaving

Source: Field Survey-DPCU, 2025

General problems of small-scale industries

- Inadequate working capital
- Unreliable energy supply
- High cost of inputs
- Lack of organised unions
- High cost of credit facilities

2.3.4 Private Sector Development

Asare Odometa Plantations Limited (AOPL) is a private oil palm company located at Odometa near Asesewa that promotes and cultivates oil palm in the Upper Manya Krobo District with the view of supplying the company with palm fruits to produce clean palm oil. The company has a nucleus farm (7 ha) and operates an out-grower scheme with Klo Oil Palm Growers Association (KOPOA) who cultivate 295.5 ha of oil palm. AOPL supports the membership of One hundred and three (103) farmers with loan facilities in the form of farming inputs.

AOPL also has an oil palm processing centre where palm oil is produced. The mill has a capacity of 800kg per hour. Currently, the processing mill is under-utilized because most of the out-grower farms have not reached maturity stage. The company therefore gets its palm fruits for processing from their nucleus farm and other oil palm farmers in the District. The private sector company presents a huge potential of oil palm production in the District.

2.3.5 Financial Institutions and Economic Activities

Upper Manya Kro Rural Bank is the major financial institution in the District which is located at Asesewa. The bank provides loan facilities to the people, especially traders and farmers. There are also three other private financial institutions also based at Asesewa and providing micro-financing facilities to the people in Asesewa and the surrounding villages.

2.3.6 Tourism

This sector is the least developed in the District partly due to the lack of investment from both the private and public sectors, although potentials exist for the growth of the sector. The District is endowed with some wonderful sites that the Assembly is in the process of developing, amongst them are two commercially viable falls (Akumasu and Otrokper), a cave (Sutapong) and a very beautiful canopy of trees on a mountain at Konkoney. The development of these potentials coupled with the provision of good access roads and other support infrastructure such as rest houses and spots will primarily contribute to the development of the area. Figure 2.5 is a map of the District potential tourist sites.

Figure 2.5 Map on Potential Tourist Sites

Tourism Potentials in the District

Table 2.8 Tourism Potentials in the District

Potential	Location	Economic Viability
Historic Cave	Sutapong	Low
Stone Village	Sisiamang	Very High
Prekumase Waterfall	Prekumase	Low
Kaja Waterfall	Kaja	Low
Aku Waterfall	Akumersu	Very High
Osuboni Waterfall	Osuboni	High
Akateng Beach	Akateng	High
Akrusu Beach	Akrusu	High
Otrokper Waterfall	Otrokper	Very High
Bormase/Bukunya Waterfall	Bormase/Bukunya	High
Artificial Dam	Akrusu	Very High
Tube Fall	Sutapong	Low
Mountain View	Konkoney	Low

Source: Field Survey-DPCU, 2025

Table 2.9 Hospitality Facilities

Facility	Location
Canasco Guest House	Asesewa
Shai Hills Resort	Asesewa
Royal Asasehene Hotel	Asasehene
Greenland Guest House	Asesewa
Akateng Guest House	Akateng
Nutrition Links Guest Centre	Asesewa
Simple Sack Hotel	Asesewa

Source: Field Survey-DPCU, 2025

2.4 Social Services

2.4.1 Education

The District has a total number of One Hundred and Twelve (112) basic educational facilities for both private and public comprising One Hundred and One (101) Kindergartens, Ninety-Nine (99) Primary, Fifty-Three (53**)** Junior High Schools, (1) Senior High Schools. This is woefully inadequate considering the growing population of the District.

Table 2.10 Educational Infrastructure by Number of Available Teachers

Level	No. of Infrastructure		Teachers/Facilitators		Total
	Public	Private	Trained	Untrained	
KG	98	25	87	4	204
Primary	96	25	393	3	526
JHS	38	3	244	2	281
SHS/Tech	1	1	88	3	75
Teacher Training College	Nil	-	-	-	-
Tertiary Institutions	Nil	-	-	-	-
Non-formal educational zones	Nil	-	-	-	-
CIC (ICT) Centres	2		1	1	2

Source: GES, 2025

Table 2.11 Enrolment

Level	Male	Female	Total
KG	2,107	1,905	3,989
Primary	5,699	5,207	10,906
JHS	2,134	1,965	4,099
SHS	398	1,277	1,961

Source: GES, 2025

Table 2.12 Human Resource

Category	Male	Female	Total
Professionals	541	307	848
Non-Professionals	22	7	29
Permanent	563	314	877
Temporary	-	-	-

Source: GES, 2025

The capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group is very important as it indicates general level of participation in each level of education. This section discusses both the Gross and Net enrolment rates for the district.

Gross Enrolment Rate

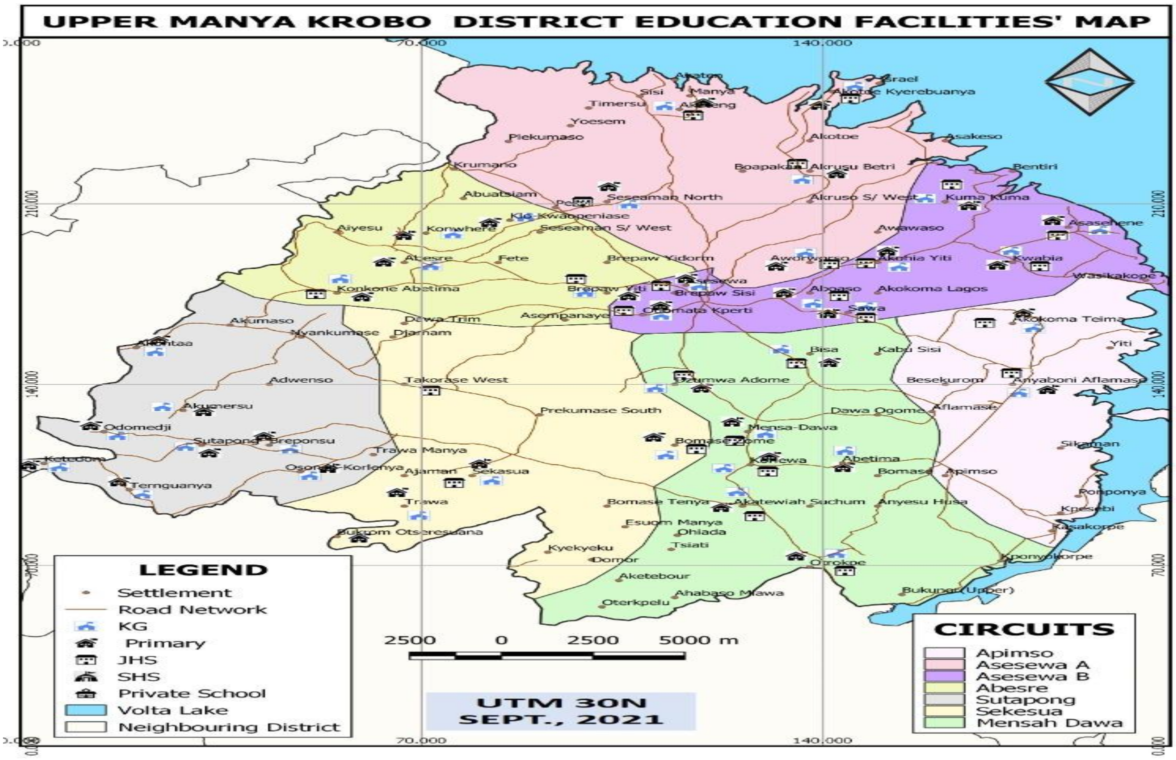
The GER increased significantly between 2025/2026 due to the increase in KG school and enrolment of over aged children which are very rampant in the District due to the insufficient pre-school education.

Net Enrolment Rate

Upper Manya has a Net primary school enrolment rate of 69.6%. This implies that Upper Manya has been able to enrol as much as 69.6% of pupils of primary school going age (6-12 years) at primary school level. About 30% of pupils of primary school going age (6-12years) are still in the house. This is because of poor state of KG school buildings, where an estimated two thirds of the classrooms need repair and some under trees. Also lack of recreational facilities in these kindergartens acts as disincentive for parents to send their kids to school at the right age.

In summary, a total of 55 Kindergartens, 17 primary, and 9 Junior High Schools infrastructure is needed improve teaching and learning from the elementary level to the Junior High School Level. A vocational and technical school is also needed in the District to equip young adults with entrepreneurial skills for a growth in the local economy.

Figure 2.6 District Education Facilities' Map



2.4.2 Health Services

The District Health Services are organized around one hospital, three maternity homes, four health centres and forty-two (42) Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compound. Twenty-five (25) CHPS facilities are in temporal structures whiles the remaining seventeen (17) facilities require renovations or upgrade to modern CHPS standards. In addition to this, most of these facilities do not have full complement of qualified health professional like midwives. The common services offered include clinical care, prevention of disease and health promotion activities. The District Health Administration provides technical and administrative support for health service provision in the District.

The CHPS System within the District is faced with infrastructural challenges as over thirty of CHPS compounds are in temporal and below standard structures. There is therefore a need for the construction of up to standard CHPS Compounds by the District Assembly and other development partners. Below is a spatial illustration of health facilities across the District.

Table 2.13 Human Resource

Sub-District	Health Facilities
Asesewa	Adensu CHPS, Akohia CHPS, Asesewa Govt Hospital, Asesewa CHPS, Battor CHPS and Alidor Maternity Home
Sekesua	Sekesua Health centre, Osonson CHPS, Sutapong CHPS and Terguanya CHPS
Akateng	Akateng Health Centre, Akotoe CHPS, and Akrusu CHPS

Sub-District	Health Facilities
Otrokper	Otrokper Health centre, Samlesi CHPS, Akatawia CHPS, Aketebour CHPS, Bormase CHPS and Esuom CHPS
Anyaboni	Anyaboni Health centre, Anyaboni Old Town CHPS, Akokoma Sisi CHPS, Apimsu CHPS, Bisa CHPS and Fatem CHPS
Dzamam	Dzamam CHPS, Takorase CHPS and Nyankumase CHPS
Sisiamang	Sisiamang CHPS, Konkoney CHPS, Abesre CHPS and Fefe CHPS

Source: DHA, 2025

Key Health Partners and Areas of Support

The district health administration works with other partners and stakeholders. The collaborative efforts contributed to the general performance of the district. The key health partners and their areas of support are as below.

Table 2.14 Partners and Areas of Support

Partner	Areas they Support	Support Provided Over the Period
District Assembly	• Funds • Transport • Fuel	✓ Funds to support HIV/AIDS activities ✓ Fuel support during NID ✓ School Feeding Programme
National Malaria Control Programs-NMCP, NACP, RHA, Others	• Funds • Equipment • Technical	✓ Funds for programmes etc. ✓ Vaccine fridges, vaccine carriers ✓ Monitoring and supervision
Plan International	• Community IMNCI • Maternal and Child Health (Training, equipment etc.)	✓ Supported Child health promotion week ✓ Capacity building and equipment for the implementation of the Women and their Children Health (WATCH) Project ✓ Support visit and monitoring of activities to communities ✓ Support review and audit meetings
Hunger Project	• Infrastructure and monitoring	✓ Support infrastructure development and monitoring to communities
JOICEF	• Reproductive and child health (r3m)	✓ Family planning campaigns ✓ Construction of CHPS and maternal waiting room ✓ Renovation of facilities ✓ Donation of family planning equipment
UNICEF	• Nutrition	✓ CMAM
Nutrition Link	• Human resources and health systems	✓ Nutrition link

Source: DHSH, 2025

District Health Services/Administration

The District Health Administration provides technical and administrative support for health service provision in the district. These include resource mobilization and distribution, planning, training and research programmes. The District Health Administration ensures that services provided are in accordance with the national policies and regional priorities. Planned activities revolved around the 5 main objectives of the Ministry of Health, which are:

- To increase geographical and financial accessibility in health to all Ghanaians

- To provide better quality of care in all health facilities.
- To improve efficiency at all levels.
- To foster closer collaboration with communities and other partners
- To increase resources and to ensure equitable and efficient resource distribution.

The core DHMT comprises of the District Director of Health Services, two public health nurses, two Disease Control Officers, the District Accountant, Health Information Officer, Human Resource Officer, community health nurse and one driver.

Service Delivery

The District Health Administration oversees health delivery activities by all health facilities. These services include

- Public health services
- Clinical services
- Special initiatives to improve access
- Support services

Public Health Services

Public Health services provided include all health preventive and promotion activities. It is also concerned with management of some cases seen and referrals. The major components involved in public health services are

- Disease control
- Reproductive and child health
- Nutrition and Regenerative health

Disease Control

Disease control is concerned with carrying out activities associated with distribution and determinants of health-related events and how to control the health problems. The vision of the disease control unit was to contribute to the overall improvement of the health status of all people living in the district, through collection of data that are relevant to the district and prioritize, plan intervention, allocate resources and predict or provide early detection of outbreaks.

The unit seeks to be vigilant for both communicable and non- communicable diseases as well as all other disease categories of public health importance and their determinants with the responsibility to take measures that will control and prevent diseases and thus improve or maintain the health status of the people.

The objective of the unit was to institute integrated Disease Surveillance systems and rapid response in the sub districts in order to prevent any impending outbreak and to determine the trend of diseases in the population. The district surveillance unit in collaboration with the Public Health units in the hospital and disease surveillance personnel in the periphery undertook routine surveillance activities in the district. The district has a composite report format that captures data on all priority diseases.

Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response

Surveillance activities were coordinated and streamlined, rather than maintaining separate vertical activities. Resources were combined to collect information from a single focal point at each level. For example, surveillance activities for Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) can address surveillance needs for neonatal tetanus, measles and other diseases. Thus, health staffs that routinely monitor AFP cases also review district and health facility records for information about other priority diseases. Surveillance focal points at the district and sub-district and community levels collaborate with epidemic response committees at each level to plan relevant public health response action.

In line with effectively monitoring the trends of epidemic prone disease, priority focus was however given to diseases of public health importance and all others that pose threat to public health including,

1. Diseases of Epidemic Potential
    - Cholera
    - Bacillary Dysentery
    - Meningococcal Meningitis
    - Measles
    - Yellow Fever
    - Viral Haemorrhagic Fever
2. Diseases targeted for Eradication
    - Guinea Worm

    - Polio

3. Diseases targeted for Elimination
    - Leprosy and Neonatal Tetanus
4. Diseases of Special Public Health Focus
    - Malaria
    - HIV/AIDS
    - Tuberculosis
5. Other Diseases of Public Health Importance
    - Buruli Ulcer
    - Diarrhoea <5 years
    - Viral Hepatitis
    - Lymphatic Filariasis
    - Pneumonia <5
    - Trachoma
    - Schistosomiasis
    - Yaws

The National/Regional Targets for Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) adopted by the District Health Directorate are:

- 95% Timeliness of weekly reporting of Communicable Diseases
- 95% Timeliness of monthly reporting of Communicable Diseases 100% AFP case detection and 60-day follow-up.
- 100% Guinea Worm Case Containment
- 100% feedback on reports to sub districts/facilities
- 90% immunization coverage in BCG, Measles, OPV3, Penta3, Yellow Fever and TT^{2+} in Pregnant women
- 50% immunization coverage in TT2+ in non-pregnant women
- 85% Cure rate of newly detected cases of sputum smear positive TB
- 70% detection of estimated incidence of sputum smear positive cases
- 10% or less in TB defaulters

Most of these national targets were not achieved except for a few such as TB defaulter rate which dropped from 9% to 7.14%. Several activities were carried out regarding IDSR. Among these included the following.

1. Collation and critical analysis of health data from peripheral health facilities as well as timely, complete and accurate returns submitted to the region
2. Periodical review of hospital consulting room and ward registers
3. Distribution and Monitoring of logistics such as solo-shots, Child Health Records Cards, Vaccines and Standard Reporting Formats to sub districts and facilities
4. Collection and transportation of specimen on suspected cases of cholera, measles, Buruli ulcer etc. to regional level for investigation and confirmation.
5. Epidemic management committee meetings

The table shows the trend of suspected epidemic prone disease for the year 2025,

Table 2.15 Epidemic Prone Diseases

Epidemic Prone Diseases	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0	0
AFP	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea Worm	0	0	0	0	0
Buruli Ulcers	0	0	1	0	2
Lymphatic Filariasis	0	1	6	0	1
Onchocerciasis	0	0	0	0	0
Schistosomiasis	1	9	1	6	6
Yaws	0	0	3	4	1

Source: DHSH, 2025

Mental Health

Mental health issues affect a portion of the population in the district, with approximately 327 individuals currently experiencing various mental health conditions. Despite this need, a large treatment gap persists due to stigma, limited awareness, and insufficient resources. Only a small percentage of those requiring care receive it.

Common Mental Health Conditions

The most prevalent disorders include:

- **Stress-related conditions**: 250 cases
- **Schizophrenia**: thirty-two cases
- **Psychoactive substance use disorders**: forty-five cases.

- Other conditions such as **anxiety, depression, and mood disorders**

Barriers to Care

Mental health remains heavily stigmatized in the district, leading to discrimination, mistreatment, and human rights violations against those affected. Additionally, the lack of adequate facilities and resources further limits access to essential mental health services.

Implication for development

- Mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety, and substance use disorders impair cognitive function and work performance, leading to absenteeism and lower economic output.
- Untreated mental health disorders, particularly substance use disorders, may contribute to higher crime rates and social instability.

HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS has been a peculiar challenge to the Upper Manya Krobo District over the years. It has been the top cause of hospital mortality and always appears to be one of the top ten causes of admissions in the hospital. Total cases recorded at OPD over the years have also been significant. Most patients with the HIVAIDS diseases are superstitious and report very late which results in high mortality. The District carried out several interventions on HIV/AIDS during the period with support from the National and Regional level and other stakeholders. These include testing and counselling at static, prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) services, health education and promotions and other campaigns.

Key Issues on HIV/AIDS

- ❖ High incidence of HIV/AIDS among youth and pregnant women. (About 11% of positive cases are teenagers)
- ❖ Inadequate and infrequent supply of materials and resources
- ❖ High TB rate among HIV/AIDS clients
- ❖ Low HIV positive pregnant women on HIV prophylaxis and early infant diagnosis (EID)

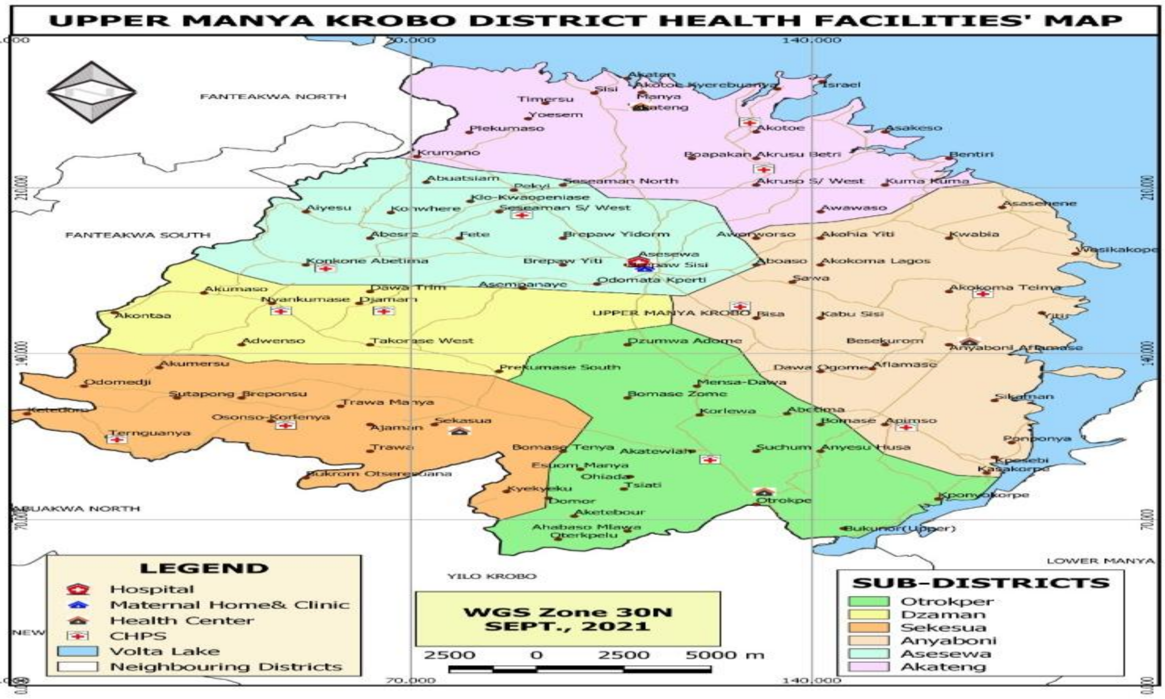
Special Initiatives to Increase Access

Access to health services in the district is challenged by staff inadequacy, poor road network, and infrastructural problems among others. During these challenges however, it is expected that people in the district benefit from scientific health care delivery that is affordable as well.

In view of this, strategies were mounted to improve access among which sensitization on the National Health Insurance (NHIS) and the CHPS concept were paramount. The maps below show accessibility to health service in various factions. The first map depicts that, most communities lie outside 5km proximity to a health facility be it a CHPS, health centre or hospital. In the second map however, all communities can be accessed in 2km proximity within the reach of an outreach point. This informed the district in mounting strategies to improve CHPS and outreach sessions since it is through this system that everybody in the district can be reached. The third map also shows accessibility and distribution of midwives in the district.

Communities outside the inner pink buffer do not have access to a midwife in 2km radius. By expanding it to 5km radius, there remain many other communities that lie outside. With this as the situation, the DHA met with partners and all other stakeholders to discuss how access of quality and holistic health care could be delivered. Opinion leaders and stakeholders readily supported the distant CHPS concept as a start up in improving access. In the period under review a special initiative was adopted by the DHA which encourages communities interested in health services at their doorsteps to get a structure and accommodation for health staff and purchase basic health equipment and the district health administration will also assign a community health nurse to that community. With this initiative eight new CHPS zones have made functional with CHOs stationed there to provide health services to the people boosting the district functional CHPS from to in 2025.

Figure 2.7 District Health Facilities' Map



2.4.3 Social Protection

The District abounds with several factors that predispose its population to one vulnerability group or the other. Analysis of the current situation of the District revealed that drought or rain failure leading to food insecurity predisposes peasant farmers to a high risk and can be prevented by introducing irrigation, modern ways of farming and aquaculture. Another important factor is river blindness also known as schistosomiasis, which is caused by the black flies. Other phenomenon of significant threat to the people includes fire outbreaks. Sometimes a whole village is burnt down by either wildfires or hunters who are in search of game. The building pattern and the roofing materials in most of the communities including some of the food storages predispose the communities to the risk of fire outbreaks.

The combined effects of these factors make the District very vulnerable to acute food shortages, fire disaster, oncho infection and other diseases including malnutrition and HIV/AIDS. Women, children, the aged, the physically challenged etc are the worst affected. Women and Children are less resilient to the risk of acquiring sicknesses. Women lack equal access to productive resources such as land as their male counterparts. They are the least educated in the formal sector and the worst placed in terms of opportunities for alternative sources of employment. A further analysis of the social setups of the indigenous people reveals a sense of declining family ties and this has negative implications on the traditional social security system especially for the aged, the physically challenged, Orphans and persons infected with HIV/AIDS. There is a growing feeling of individualism among the people, and this gradually weakens the social security system.

2.4.4 Social and Child Protection

Generally, child protection in the Upper Manya Krobo District comprises of government, NGO, and community-based efforts, focusing on health, sanitation, and social welfare to safeguard children. Key initiatives include strengthening maternal and child healthcare, implementing school feeding programs, improving sanitation infrastructure, and addressing child labour and vulnerability, particularly for migrant children.

Key child protection initiatives and focus areas such as safety net programs create the medium for the District Assembly's department of Social Welfare and Community Development implements programs like the School Feeding Programme, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), and child maintenance cases to support vulnerable families. on health and nutrition, the Japanese Organisation for International Cooperation for Family Planning (JOICFP) has built CHPs compound and staff accommodation at Akrusu and Sutapong with mechanized boreholes to improve maternal and child health services. The same organisation has supported the District with maternity waiting home (MWH) and maternity ward at Akateng Health Centre which provides safe delivery options for women, reducing the risks involved in traveling to access healthcare. Again, plan international has introduced the Be SMART project aim at keeping the girl child in school and increasing enrolment. to conclude, these child protection efforts aim to combat child labour, exploitation, and, in some cases, abuse resulting from family breakdowns.

Child Labour

The District has a high incidence of child labour which is mainly attributed to parental neglect. Most of these children work in private households as domestic workers, wholesale/retail sector as hawkers, manufacturing sector as factory hands and agricultural sector as farm hands. The negative effects on these children and the District cannot be over emphasised. These range from high incidence of child abuse, lack of access to basic education, teenage pregnancy and STI infections. With government's interventions such as the free education, capitation grant and school feeding programme, it is anticipated that the trend will reverse, but not drastically.

2.4.5 Nutrition

Upper Manya Krobo District is an underserved rural area with 70,676 inhabitants. Majority of families are subsistent farmers growing food crops and keeping indigenous livestock. There is a high incidence of poverty which is manifested in poor housing, inability of parents to pay school fees and medical bills, credit unworthiness, high rural-urban migration, child labour and unemployment.

Poor nutrition is prevalent among children 6-59 months of age with anaemia rates (66%) like the national average; this has declined from earlier reports (74%). While the district experienced significant reduction in stunting from 38% to 17% (2025) rural urban disparities persist with 22% of child stunting in rural areas compared to 15% in urban areas. Stunting is associated with poor intellectual development, reduced productivity in adulthood and is a consequence of poor quality of diet (limited diversity with little animal source foods) which is more pronounced in rural areas. Poor nutrition retards children's growth, contributes to about one-third of child deaths, diminishes cognitive development, and is a major determinant of maternal mortality and birth outcomes.

2.4.6 Water and Sanitation

Solid Waste Management

The primary types of solid waste generated in Asesewa's central business district include street refuse, domestic waste, and trade-related refuse. These are managed and disposed of through a joint effort between the Environmental Health Unit (EHU) and Zoomlion Ghana Limited. To promote effective household waste management, periodic sensitization programs are organized. These programs educate residents on proper waste storage practices, such as using litter bins before depositing refuse in communal containers. The designated waste disposal site is routinely maintained, with grading and spraying conducted twice a year to ensure environmental safety and hygiene. During the review period, Zoomlion Gh Ltd, in collaboration with the District Environmental Health Unit (DEHU), carried out fumigation exercises across all refuse container locations and public latrines to control pests and enhance public sanitation.

Categories of Human Resource

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit of the Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly has **Six (6) Technical staffs**, Ten (10) Sanitation Guards, One (1) Permanent and Two (2) Casual Sanitary Laborers.

Table 2.16 Categories of Staff of the District Environmental Health Unit

S/N	Grade	Male	Female	Total
1.	Environmental Health Analyst	1	0	**1**
2.	Asst. Environmental Health Analyst	1	0	**1**
3.	Asst. Chief Environmental Health Assistant	1	0	**1**
4.	Principal Environmental Health Assistant	0	1	**1**
5.	Senior Environmental Health Assistant	1	0	**1**
6.	Environmental Health Assistant	0	1	**1**
TOTAL		**4**	**2**	**6**

Sanitation Guards

Currently the unit have ten (10) sanitation guards working within the district. All of them are regular at work.

Staff Distribution

Staff members have been distributed in the various Area Councils, as follows:

Table 2.17 Staff Distribution of the District Environmental Health Unit

S/N	Town/Area Council	Officers	Sanitation Guards
1.	Sekesua	1	3
2.	Asesewa	2	1

S/N	Town/Area Council	Officers	Sanitation Guards
3.	Bisa/Anyaboni	1	1
4.	Mensa Dawa/Akateng/Konkoney/Sisiamang	1	4
5.	Terguanya	1	1
TOTAL		**6**	10

Methods of Refuse Disposal

1. **Unregulated Dumping:**
   Indiscriminate disposal of waste without proper containment or treatment
2. **Temporary Storage Solutions:**
   Use of skip bins and roll-on containers placed at strategic locations for interim waste collection
3. **Land Burial:**
   Controlled burial of waste materials, often in designated landfill sites or open land areas
4. **Open Burning:**
   Combustion of solid waste in open environments, which poses environmental and health risks.

Table 2.18 Type of Refuse Sites

Type of Refuse Sites	Years				Reduction
	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Approved	10	10	10		Nil
Unapproved	6	6	6		Nil
Final Disposal Site for Solid Waste	2	2	2	2	Nil

Equipment

The Environmental Health Unit (EHU) is currently facing significant operational constraints due to the lack of essential sanitary tools and equipment required for effective service delivery. This shortage is undermining the unit's ability to fulfil its sanitation mandate efficiently. Additionally, Zoomlion Ghana Ltd urgently requires replacement of four communal refuse containers to sustain its waste collection efforts. To alleviate the growing pressure on solid waste management, the District Assembly must urgently procure six additional communal refuse containers. This intervention will support improved refuse handling across the district and enhance overall public hygiene.

Table 2.19 Type of Refuse Sites

Type of Facility	Total	Public	Private	Institution	State	
					Good	Bad
Skip Truck	**2**	0	2	0	1	1

Type of Facility	Total	Public	Private	Institution	State	
					Good	Bad
CRC (Skips)	**15**	4	11	0	11	4
Wheelbarrows	**17**	7	10	0	12	5
Tire-Cycles	**15**	0	15	0	15	0

Liquid Waste Management

Liquid waste management includes the collection, safe handling, treatment, and disposal of all forms of non-solid, non-gaseous waste, including human excreta (such as night soil and sewage), sullage, industrial effluents, and surface run-off. During the period under review, the District experienced minimal challenges in managing liquid waste. The Environmental Health Unit, in partnership with key stakeholders including Assembly members and Unit Committee members undertook regular sensitization campaigns aimed at educating the public on proper liquid waste management practices. Furthermore, the management of public and household latrines was relatively effective, contributing to the overall sanitation standards maintained within the District.

Table 2.20 Institutional Latrines

TYPE OF FACILITY	TOTAL	NO.											
		PUBLIC (20...)			PRIVATE (H/H) (20...)			INSTIT. (20…)			INDUST. (20...)		
		14	**15**	**16**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**14**	**15**	**16**
STL	7	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC	49	0	0	0	10	25	32	10	15	17	0	0	0
ENV-LOO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KVIP	122	12	12	12	0	0	0	77	94	110	0	0	0
VIP	338	0	0	0	167	186	217	62	94	121	0	0	0
Pit Latrine	1,300	25	32	50	904	1,104	1,250	0	0	2	0	0	0
G.TOTAL	1,547	55	62	81	1,080	1,303	1,485	14	21	28	0	0	0

Waste and Storm Water Drainage

Upper Manya Krobo District is drained naturally through primary, secondary and tertiary drainage systems and finally into streams and rivers. The problems associated with the drainage systems are rampant silting of drains during rains, Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste into public drains and streams. Drainage system in Asesewa Township is quite adequate to hold storm water during heavy downpour. The Asesewa central market drainage which was under construction has been completed. Occasionally, choked drains are desilted.

Water Supply

The stony nature of land makes it difficult for the construction of hand dug wells. Though new boreholes are under construction, however, communities along the Volta Lake mostly do open defaecation which poses threats to communities along the lake.

Table 2.21 Water Supply

FACILITY	NO.			STATE	
	TOTAL		INSPECTED	GOOD	BAD
	OLD	NEW			
Standpipe (Public)	25	0	25	23	0
Household	571		571	571	
Boreholes	223	10	182	147	35
Hand Dug Wells	45	0	40	42	2
Shallow Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Streams	28	0	0	0	0
Rivers	1	-	3 Fetching Points	0	3
Springs	1	-	1	1	0
Ponds	0	0	0	0	0
Dam	1	0	0	1	0
Small Scale Water Sub-Project	3	-	1	3	0

2.4.8 Housing

Housing in the Upper Manya Krobo District is normally characterized by the traditional "Huzar system", featuring mud-built structures scattered across farmlands, with villages often composed of compounds housing about twenty people. Asesewa serves as the district capital, and the region is largely rural with limited infrastructure.

2.4.9 Gender

Promoting gender equality, women rights and empowerment of women are the core values of the development of every society and Upper Manya is no exception. Table 2.22 shows the gender analysis matrix for the District.

Table 2.22 Gender Analysis Matrix

SN	GENDER CONCERNS/ISSUES	INDICATORS	NO/%	IMPLICATIONS
1	Women's lack of access to resources.	Percentage of female –headed households	10.8%	This constitutes only one-third of the proportion of male-headed households (32.1%). Women are therefore less empowered in terms of control over household resources and decision making.
2	Relative Lower literacy rates among women	Youth literacy rate: Female- Male -	79.4% 87.7%	79 females out of every sampled 100 female population aged-15yrs+ are literate About 88 males out of every sampled 100 male population aged-15yrs+ are literate).

SN	GENDER CONCERNS/ISSUES	INDICATORS	NO/%	IMPLICATIONS
				This implies that Females in the District are lagging behind their male counterparts in terms of literacy by about nine per cent.
3	High maternal mortality Poor health of mothers and low access to health services	Maternal mortality	3.9%	3.9% of the deaths among women in the District are due to pregnancy complication. This implies that one out of three pregnant women die due to pregnancy complications. The District rate is however lower than the regional average of 7.5 maternal mortality.
4	High economically active women labour force. Burden of household work	Number of economically active women population	18,074	18,074 out of 37,152 economically active populations in the District are women. This represents a higher development potential and if efforts are put in place to economically engage this workforce, the development fortunes of the District will be enhanced.
5	Poverty and child labour as barriers to female education High teenage pregnancy cases	Poverty line of 1 dollar (GHC11.00) a day	High	Poverty is manifestation of the people especially women's low-income levels. Majority of the People live below the poverty line and so are ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed and ill-educated. High teenage pregnancy cases lead to high girl child school dropout. Poverty serves as barrier to affordable maternity care.
6	Higher vulnerability to HIV & AIDS	HIV Prevalence:	High	The risk of HIV incidence in the area is still high, particularly for female who are more vulnerable.
7	Limited efforts by institutions to fully mainstream gender concerns in their business and development agenda. Low representation of women in political and managerial positions	political and managerial representation of women in decision making: Gender mainstreaming:	3/48 Low	The representation of women at the General Assembly is only 10.4 per cent (5/48). Source: Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly, 2025. Gender issues that are mainstreamed in the development agenda are limited to areas such as maternal mortality, HIV and related cases
8		Sex Ratio	102.5	For every 100 females, there are over 102 male populations in the District. That is 102.5: 100 It means there are over two per cent more males than female in the District

Source: DPCU, 2025

From the issues discussed in the table 2.22, it is imperative to recommend the following measures to empower women.

- Capacity building of mothers economically as priority
- Promote and empower women's participation in political and decision-making processes
- Adopt and treat gender issues as cross-cutting issues.

2.4.10 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration is a socio-economic phenomenon which is a result of complex mechanisms involving social, psychological, economic, political and institutional determinants. The movement of population in space is incidental to carrying out daily activities in life, such as commuting to and from places of work and travelling for business or for pleasure. These movements are often monitored and analysed for specific purposes. The duration of stay distinguishes the temporary stay from a short stay. However, when such mobility involves a permanent sojourn in the place of destination, it is considered as migration. Migration is therefore defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012).

The 2021 census collected data on birthplace and duration of residence of individuals in the place of enumeration. The total number of migrants in the district is 35,589 out of which 20,782 are born elsewhere in the region and 14807 are born elsewhere in another region. Majority of the migrant population of the district are born in the Volta region (6,758) while the lowest migrant population are born in the Upper West region (82). The presence of the Volta Lake in the district might have attracted most of the migrants to the district to engage in fishing and farming along the lake. Migrants living in the district for less than five (5) years constitute the highest (28.4%) proportion of the migrant population while 12.9 percent have resided in the district for less than one (1) year.

2.4.11 Aged Care

About 15% of the District population is aged 60 years and above, indicating a considerable proportion of elderly residents. Aged care in the District is deeply rooted in family structures, with younger family members providing support and care for their aging relatives. The Municipality does not have any dedicated aged care facilities or nursing homes. The Municipality rather placed the most vulnerable elderly, particularly those classified as "core poor," on Social Protection Programs such as National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS): a program that provides access to healthcare services, ensuring that the elderly can receive medical attention without financial hardship and Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), also a program that offers financial support to the poorest households, including those with elderly members, to help them meet basic needs and improve their quality of life.

Implication for development

- With a significant elderly population, there will be a higher demand for healthcare services, particularly for chronic disease management, geriatric care, and palliative care.
- LEAP provides financial support to the poorest households, including those with elderly members. This is vital for ensuring that elderly residents can meet their basic needs. However, the Municipality may need to assess whether the current level of support is sufficient given the rising cost of living and healthcare expenses.

The District reliance on family structures for aged care is a strength, as it promotes community cohesion and reduces the need for institutional care. However, this model may be strained as younger family members migrate for work or face economic pressures.

2.4.12 Youth

Youth in the Upper Manya Krobo District are primarily engaged in agriculture, with initiatives aimed at creating local employment to prevent rural-urban migration. However, the District population is youthful (58.7%). The structure of the population means that there is a higher dependent population to care for the young (0-14 years) and the aged (65+ years). There is therefore available labour force potential to take up employment opportunities to boost economic growth. The presence of ready workforce is an advantage for the local economy as the more people work, the higher the potential for revenue mobilization for state institutions.

The nature of the District propels challenges confronting the youth who are the major labour force of the District. The males are at risk of drug abuse, crimes and other social vices while the females are vulnerable to contracting Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), teenage pregnancy and drug abuse. This threat reinforces realistic strategies for skills training or apprenticeship programmes, support for agriculture to appeal to the youth, and other interventions to address youth unemployment.

2.5 Built Environment

Urbanized communities such as Asesewa, Sekesua, and Akateng, the built environment suffers from deteriorating conditions due to inadequate access roads, poor maintenance culture, and reliance on traditional construction materials like stabilized earth, concrete, and iron roofing sheets. Drainage infrastructure and waste management systems are severely lacking, leading to widespread environmental concerns. Garbage disposal remains informal and inefficient, often limited to raking and burning on-site. The disposal rate frequently lags waste accumulation, resulting in unsightly refuse heaps across designated sites.

These issues stem from weak spatial planning, outdated building technologies, absence of development control mechanisms, and the lack of enforceable bye-laws. Consequently, physical development has become fragmented and uncoordinated, particularly in semi-urban centres, le The general absence of drainage infrastructure has exacerbated soil erosion, manifesting in rills and gullies that threaten structural foundations. Along the Volta Lake, agricultural activities are conducted dangerously close to the shoreline, increasing the risk of water pollution especially during dry seasons when soil runoff is most severe.

Implications for development

- Weak development control leads to uneconomic use of land
- Difficulty in getting access to critical services like Fire Service and Ambulance
- Perennial bushfires and the menace of Fulani Herdsmen affect agricultural productivity, further worsening incidence of poverty and vulnerability

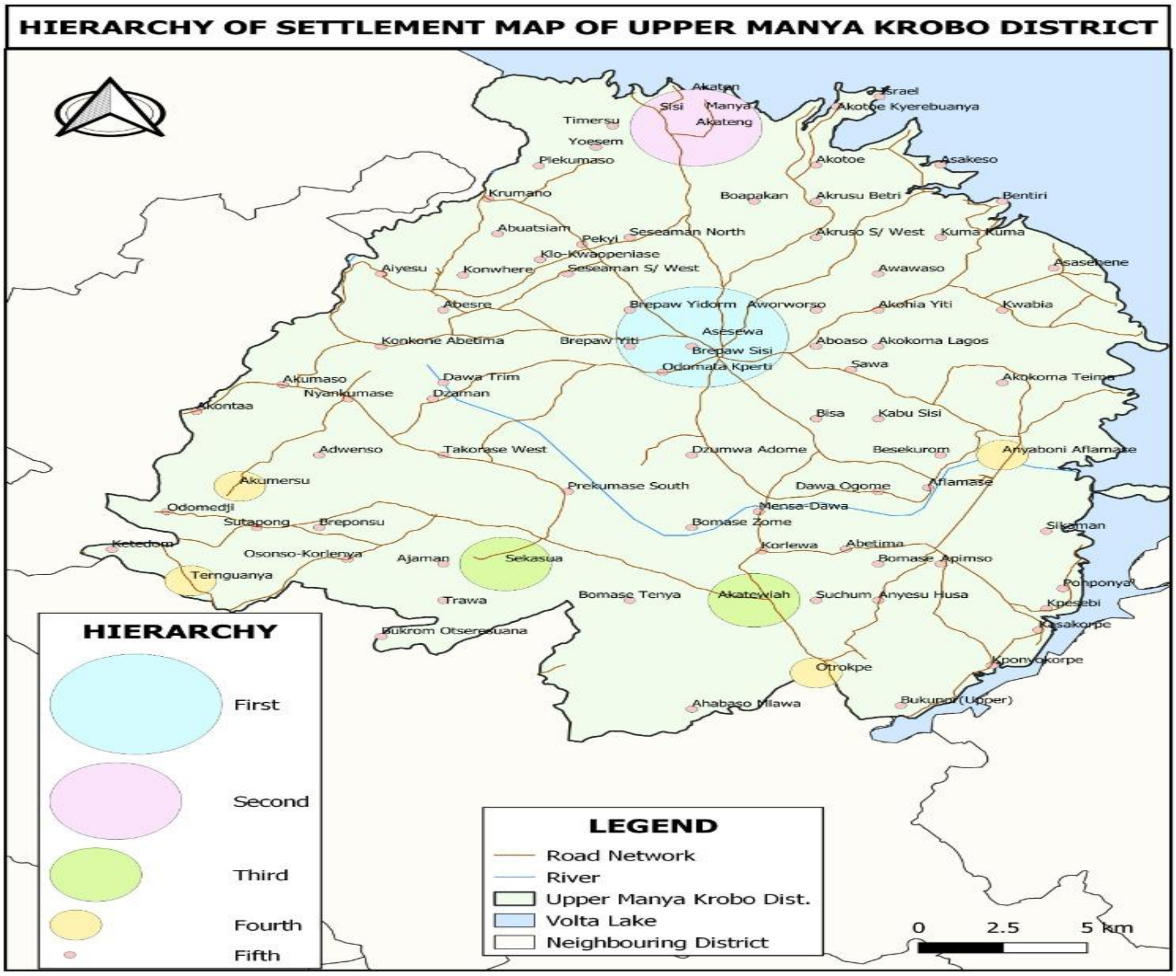
2.5.1 Settlement Systems

Central Places*:* A Central Place is a settlement that provides a range of high-order goods/ services it serves consumers both within and beyond its boundaries. To contribute to the threshold requirements of the high-order goods/ services, central places usually have higher population sizes than lower-level settlements. A typical central place provides a range of both low- and high-order goods/services.

Hierarchy of Settlements*:* Through the interplay of various social, economic and political forces within the regional space economy, some settlements emerge as Central Places over time. These central places vary in size and importance. A system of settlements in a region that are ranked according to their 'centrality' is called Hierarchy of Settlements. Thus, a typical region becomes a system made up of a network of goods/ services of varying 'orders', market areas of varying sizes and settlements of varying centrality.

Scalogram (also called Functional Matrix) is a tool used to analyse the Hierarchy of Settlements in a region based on the functions (goods and services) they provide.

Figure 2.8 District Map on Hierarchy of Settlements



The Scalogram Analysis was adopted to identify the presence or absence of essential services and facilities within the District. This is a non-statistical tool that arrays facilities and service by their ubiquity and ranks settlements by functional complexity on a matrix. By this, the settlements were ranked based on the different types of facilities available. The distribution of these facilities is presented on a settlement functional matrix as shown below.

As shown below, Asesewa settlement with a total centrality score above 2000 was ranked first whiles the Akateng settlement with a total centrality score within 1000-1500 was ranked second.

While the third level comprises settlements with centrality indices of 900-1000. The 4th level settlements had total centrality scores of between of 800-700 while the 5th level settlements comprised of settlements with total centrality scores of below 600. The table below shows the Functional Matrix for the District.

Table 2.23 Scalogram Analysis

Settlement	Est. Popn. (2021)	Education				Health						Economic Activities								Services					Inst. Facilities				Tot. Centrality Score	Hierarchy
		Nursery/KG	Primary	JHS	SHS/Tech/Voc	CHPS	Health Centre	Private Clinic	Hospital	Borehole/Well	Pipe borne Water	Periodic Market	Retail Outlet	Agric Extension	Wood Industry	Repair Workshop	Bank/Fin. Inst.	Lorry Park	Electricity	Post Office	Postal Agency	Fuel Station	Police Station	Telecom	Local Admin. Office	Court	Comm. Centre			
Weight		2	3	4	5	1	2	3	5	3	4	4	3	5	3	3	5	4	5	2	1	2	4	5	4	4	3			
Asesewa	15835	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		23	3057.2	1
Akateng	6804	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X				19	1307.1	2
Sekesua	2898	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X				17	955.9	4
New Anyaboni	1381	X	X	X			X			X	X		X	X		x		X	X					X			x	13	787.7	5
Otrokper	1083	X	X	X			x			X			X	X		X			X					X				10	587.7	6
Akatawia	828	X	X	X		X				X			X	X	X	x			X			X		X				12	548.8	7
Mensah Dawa	697	X	X	X		X				X			X	X		X			X					X				10	496.6	10
Akorkorma Sisi	695	X	X	X		X				X			X	X		X			X			X						10	484.6	12
Akumersu Odumasi	629		X	X						X			X	X		X			X					x				10	524.4	8
Piengwa Dawa	626		X	X						X				X														4	75.8	20
Bat-torkorpe	619	x	X	X		X				X			X	X					X					X				9	521.6	9
Asaasehene Kperti	618	x	X										X	X					X					X				6	449.7	14

		Nursery/KG	Primary	JHS	SHS/Tech/Voc	CHPS	Health Centre	Private Clinic	Hospital	Borehole/Well	Pipe borne Water	Periodic Market	Retail Outlet	Agric Extension	Wood Industry	Repair Workshop	Bank/Fin. Inst.	Lorry Park	Electricity	Post Office	Postal Agency	Fuel Station	Police Station	Telecom	Local Admin. Office	Court	Comm. Centre			
Akotoe Kyerebuanya	597	x	X	X		X				x			x	X					X					X				9	480.6	13
Akrusu Yiti	555	x	X	X						X			X	X		X												7	135.1	17
Akrusu Susu	517		X	X		x		X		X			X	X														7	205.6	16
Dawa Akenkaase	512		X	X						X				X					X									5	432.9	15
Nyan-kumase Agbon	509	x	X	X						X			x	X		x			X									8	492.3	11
Akumersu (Yiti) Asitey	505		X	X						X				X														4	75.8	20
Kwabia Teyi	477	x	X	X						X				X														5	89.13	19
Akaja-jeter	463	x	X	X						X			X	X														6	107.8	18
No. of Settlements =N		15	20	20	1	9	4	3	1	19	4	3	16	20	4	11	2	4	14	1	0	4	2	11	0	1	1			
Centrality Score (CS) = 100/N		**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**			
Weighted Centrality Score = W*CS		13.33	15	20	500	11.11	50	100	500	15.8	100	133.33	18.75	25	75	27.27	150	100	357.14	200	0	50	200	45.45	-	400	300			

Implication for Development

In terms of development, the Scalogram analysis reveals that majority of the settlements lack most basic functions or facilities and rely on other settlements for their service requirements. This further confirms that a greater percent of the District is rural with just a few peri urban towns.

It is therefore important to ensure equitable distribution of facilities in the settlement within the plan period (2026-2029). Moreover, two of the 6 Area Councils' capitals were developed with the selected facilities to provide basic services to the other surrounding communities. Hence, to have equity in surface accessibility to basic services, the remaining four capital communities of the Area/Town Councils should be developed with at least the selected facilities to serve the other surrounding communities to reduce traveling and walking distances in the District.

2.5.2 Climate Change

The Upper Manya Krobo District is experiencing a gradual adaptation of forest zones into savanna woodland, particularly in areas like Akateng, Sesiamang, and Akotoe. Climate change, characterized by irregular weather patterns, drought, and heavy rainfall, has led to low crop yields, poor soil fertility, and increased erosion. The area has seen regular intermittent pattern in its water resources, with small streams that previously flowed for most of the year facing pressure, demanding assessments of water supply sustainability. Factors such as indiscriminate cutting of fuel wood, charcoal burning, and overgrazing (Fulani Cattle Herdsmen) have deepened the effects of climate change, further degrading the vegetation. Changes in climate are affecting the natural habitat and lifecycle of flora and fauna in the district. It has been posited that because over 73% of the population is engaged in agriculture activities, these climate-driven changes pose a direct threat to food security and the local economy. However, there are ongoing efforts to manage the environment, including climate action campaigns, such as those conducted in Otrokper, in 2025 focusing on reducing deforestation and improving waste management. The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) has been active in educating community members on climate change adaptation strategies to mitigate the impacts on their lives.

Climate Smart Agriculture

The District being an agrarian community, majority of the population in the agricultural sector engage in rain-fed subsistence farming of crops such as maize, cassava, mango and vegetables.

However, agriculture productivity has been threatened by recent erratic rainfall patterns, soil degradation, increased incidence of pest and diseases. Adoption of Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) provides a holistic approach to improving agriculture productivity and incomes, strengthen resilience to climate variability and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The department of agriculture currently advocates organic composting/use of manure, use of improved seed, farm field schools, agroforestry as well as intercropping as measures to increase productivity, enhance resilience and improve livelihoods.

Green Economy

The concept of a Green Economy is closely intertwined with Sustainable Consumption and Production as well as Resource Efficiency all aiming to minimize resource usage and reduce waste throughout the lifecycle of goods and services. Upper Manya Krobo District acknowledges that its pursuit of development inevitably impacts the natural environment. As a result, strategic measures for sustainable environmental and resource management have been integrated into the District's Medium-Term Development Plans through tools such as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

To support this vision, the District Assembly (DA), in partnership with development stakeholders, private sector actors, and civil society organizations, is actively implementing programs and initiatives geared towards greening the district’s economy and promoting long-term ecological resilience.

2.5.3 Road Infrastructure

The District has a very bad road network apart from the major road linking Koforidua to Asesewa and Akateng which are in good shape, most of the feeder roads which is 235 kilometres by length are in deplorable shape. However, the road network in the District is categorized into two major classes namely Trunk and Feeder (graveled and dirt) roads. The deplorable nature continues to hinder revenue mobilization in the district. The use of these roads in the rainy and sometimes the dry seasons is difficult. With the DRIP initiative, about 78.1 kilometers of road reshaped to boost economic activities.

2.5.4 Information Communication Technology

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) present a transformative opportunity for economic growth and social advancement across the Upper Manya Krobo District. Despite being connected to major GSM mobile networks MTN, Airtel-Tigo, and Vodafone. ICT access remains limited and unreliable, with quality services confined to Asesewa and parts of Akateng. This digital divide hampers progress in education, healthcare, commerce, and governance, especially in remote sub-districts.

The District's sole post office, located in Asesewa, is not functional. ICT infrastructure is severely underdeveloped, with only one poorly functioning ICT library and another abandoned project at Sekesua. There are no Ghana Telecommunication landlines, and postal services are inefficient urgent mail delivery can take up to a week. Again, television reception has seen modest improvement but still requires significant upgrades.

The Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly is committed to integrating ICT into all sectors of development, with a focus on education and health. Expanding ICT infrastructure in basic and second-cycle schools, particularly in Asesewa. Ensuring newly constructed schools are equipped with dedicated ICT room Advocating for the rehabilitation and completion of abandoned ICT projects. Partnering with telecom providers to improve network coverage and service quality across the District.

2.5.5 Energy

Majority of the District population relay traditional fuel sources for cooking, and aside the urban centres such as Asesewa, Akateng and Sekesua majority of the rural areas are yet to be connected to the national electricity grid. The primary sources of lighting in households are kerosene (48.3%), flashlights (26.3%), and the main electricity grid (23.9%). Wood is the dominant fuel for cooking, used by 78.2% of households. Small-scale industries, such as fish smoking, gari processing, and palm oil extraction, rely on biomass.

2.6 Governance

2.6.1 Administrative and Political Structures

Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly has the highest political and administrative authority that is made up of the General Assembly and the Administrative Structure. The District has one constituency. The General Assembly has a representation of 33 electoral areas, the DCE and the Member of Parliament performing executive, deliberative and legislative functions. The Assembly also has five statutory sub committees and other committees like the Executive Committee, PRCC and the DPCU.

Administrative and management see to the day-to-day functions of the District, and it consists of General Administration /Services, Environmental Health and Sanitation, Works and Estate Management, Finance, Internal Audit, District Planning Co-ordination Unit, Client Services/Public Relations.

Sub-District Structures

Town/Area Councils are instrumental in local level development. The District has Six Area Councils (Asesewa, Sekesua, Ternguanya, Mensah Dawa, Konkoney/Sisiamang and Bisa/ Anyaboni) and several Unit Committees. These structures are responsible for development activities at the lowest local level Table 2.24 show the area council analysis.

Table 2.24 Area Councils Analysis Matrix

Name of AREA COUNCIL	Nature of office in use	No. of staff employed	No. of staff at work	Source of Funds	Programs executed in four years
Asesewa Area Council	Rented premises	Not staffed yet	Nill	Ceded revenue and other donors	-
Konkoney/Sisiamang Area Council	Own office	Not staffed yet	Nill	Ceded revenue and other donors	-
Anyaboni/Bisa Area Council	Rented premises	Not staffed yet	Nill	Ceded revenue and other donors	-
Ternuanya Area Council	Rented premises	Not staffed yet	Nill	Ceded revenue and other donors	-
Mensah Dawa Area Council	Rented premises	Not staffed yet	Nill	Ceded revenue and other donors	-
Sekesua Area Council	Rented premises	Not staffed yet	Nill	Ceded revenue and other donors	-

Source: DPCU Field Survey 2025

Despite their importance, the operations of these sub-district structures are virtually nonperforming due to inadequate financial support, logistical, lack of office accommodation and human resources capacity challenges. The relevant staff required to manage the operations of the councils are non-existent. The few staff available to manage these local councils have very little training to enable them carry out their day-to-day operations coupled with the absence of office accommodation and payment of commensurate allowances by the District Assembly. The remaining sub-structures also needs to be trained and assisted to identify their needs and prepare a development plans. Even though needs assessment were conducted and validated during the preparation of this document the need to assist the Area council to development community plans to guide their development agenda in line the District's and national agenda is necessary.

2.6.2 Social Accountability and Participation

The efficient use of resources requires that projects and programmes undertaken by the District Assembly are beneficial and relevant to the people. Consultation and participation of the intended beneficiaries can ensure efficiency and effectiveness in resource allocation. Participation also serves as an important monitoring and accountability mechanism as it has the power to assess the impact of programmes and projects undertaken in the District.

The level of citizen's participation in the District varies with respects to the subject matter and a few factors like the benefits to be gained (immediate or future) from the issue under discussion, the availability of appropriate mechanism that allows community members to participate in issues that concern them. Therefore, appropriate communication channels must be put in place to allow persons or individuals irrespective of their political background, religious and ethnical affiliation to contribute to the development of their communities, district and the nation at large.

2.6.3 Traditional Governance

The traditional system is made up of the Traditional Council consisting of a divisional chief several Chiefs (Dademantse) and Queen Mothers (Manye). The council is headed by the paramount chief called 'Kornor' who is resident at Odomasi-Krobo. Next to the Kornor are the divisional chiefs called Asafoatse and Dademantsemei (farming chiefs) and Queen-Mothers who assist to govern Asesewa and other communities in the District. The traditional authorities are custodians of traditional beliefs and customs passed on from one generation to another.

Culture

The people of the land are predominantly Krobos, who according to history acquired the land from the Akyems. However, there are Ewes, Akans, Hausas and other tribes as well. The widely spoken language in the District is Dangme.

Historical Background of the Manya Krobos

Oral tradition posit that the Krobo's trace their ancestral migration to Eastern Nigeria, settling around the Tordzen River in Ghana's Volta Region around 1500 AD. Under the leadership of the renowned hunter Nene Akro, the tribe relocated to the imposing Krobo Mountain a natural fortress offering panoramic views over the savannah. Before the Akosombo Dam transformed the landscape, much of the area lay as seasonal floodplains.

By 1760, the Krobo had developed into a cohesive tribe comprising six clans: *Piengua, Jebiam, Suisi, Dormi, Akuenor,* and *Manya*. Their mountain stronghold proved difficult for external powers to penetrate, and during the colonial period, they faced mounting pressure to relocate.

Between 1835 and 1892, the Danish launched four failed expeditions to dislodge the Krobo. However, in July 1892 coinciding with the death of King Sackitey the British forces stationed in Akuse successfully besieged Krobo Mountain. With the aid of heavy artillery, they negotiated the tribe's resettlement to the Akwapim ranges (Somanya to Kpong) and acquired the mountain for £300. Despite the relocation, the mountain remains a sacred site, visited annually during the *Ngmayem Festival*, celebrated on the last Friday of October.

The Krobo society was traditionally governed by priests bound by strict spiritual and social codes. They were forbidden from engaging in warfare, interacting with uncircumcised outsiders, or venturing beyond their immediate surroundings. Cultural rites such as *Dipo* the puberty ceremony for girls and the worship of war deities *Nadu* and *Kotoklo* played vital roles in community cohesion. As the tribe expanded westward, economic and territorial ambitions grew. Employing the Huza system a cooperative land acquisition strategy documented by Margaret Field in 1943 Krobo groups, led by influential figures known as *huzatse*, acquired land from neighbouring Guan and Akan communities. This shift empowered new social leaders, who navigated trade, agriculture, and diplomacy with skill and vision. The Krobo's shift from a priest-led society to one guided by economic influence marked a pivotal evolution, as they cultivated food staples and lucrative cash crops like maize and palm oil for trade.

Cultural Practices

The vibrant Ngmayem Festival, celebrated annually on the last Friday of October, spans an entire week and attracts large crowds to Odumase-Krobo including both locals and visitors. This inflow presents a valuable opportunity for development initiatives, community engagement, and cultural tourism. The festival is marked by several traditional rites, deeply rooted in Krobo heritage. Prominent among these are:

Dipo: A revered puberty rite for adolescent girls reaching sexual or menarchial maturity. It signifies their transition into adulthood, instilling a sense of responsibility and cultural identity. While the practice remains a cornerstone of Krobo tradition, modernization efforts are needed to align it with contemporary social values and gender-sensitive approaches.

Lapomi: A customary rite that temporarily limits fathers from naming their children until specific traditional obligations are fulfilled. Though culturally significant, its implications on family dynamics and parental roles suggest a need for community dialogue and adaptation to minimize social strain.

Kadoba Fiame: A healing ritual involving scarification, typically performed by traditional healers. While it reflects indigenous therapeutic beliefs, the procedure often involves shared tools, posing public health risks such as HIV transmission. Advocacy for safer practices—such as the use of sterilized, single-use blades can preserve cultural integrity while safeguarding community well-being.

2.6.4 Community Action Planning

Community action planning is the development efforts though the process is yet to have a comprehensive implementation. The Assembly has the established systems through six zonal councils Asesewa, Konkoney/Sisiamang, Anyaboni/Bisa, Ternuanya, Mensah Dawa, Sekesua Area Council, where the concerns of communities are collated.

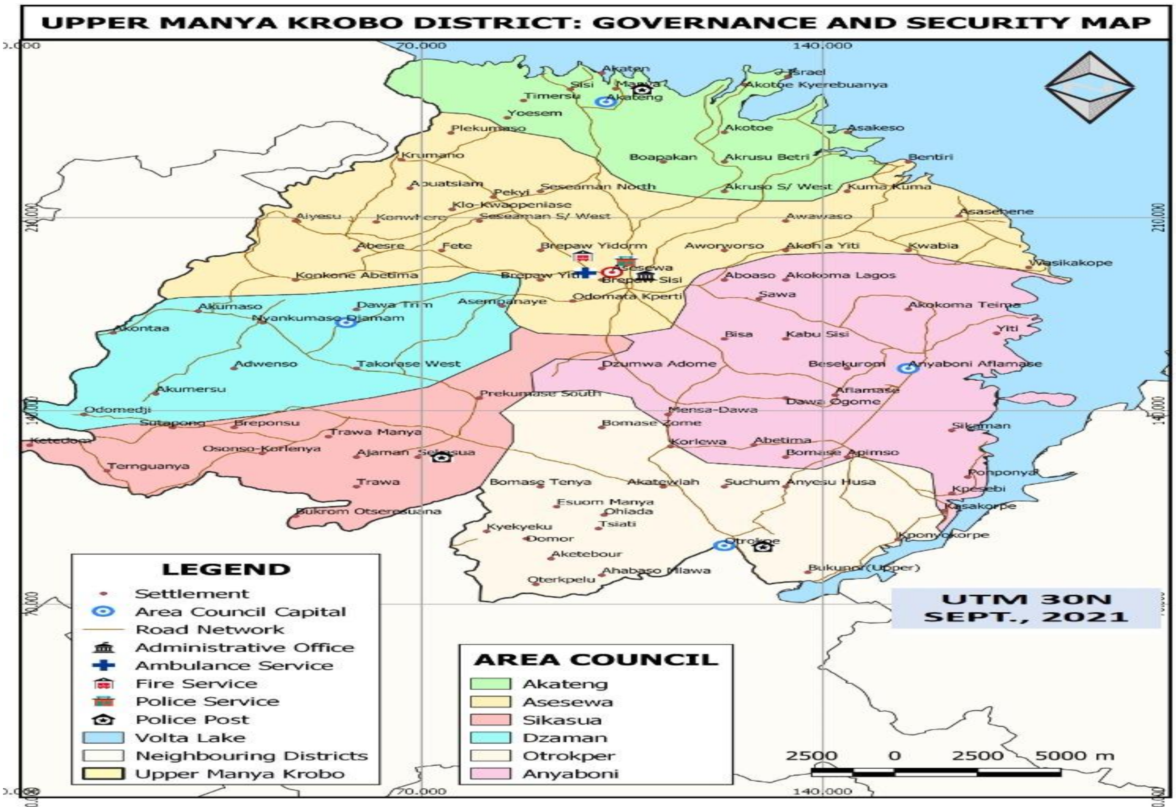
Some tools like community scorecards, pairwise ranking, problem tree analysis, surveys, and focus group discussions. Currently, this process only contributes to the preparation of the MDTP which has not been community specific over the years due to its broad overview of the District. It is the strategy to work with each zonal councils to develop Community Action Plan that highlight the aspiration of each community under them.

Stakeholder engagement involved with this process are Assembly members, traditional leaders, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) among others external institutions with a stake in the District. Their involvement ensures that the plan reflects the diverse perspectives of all who call the District home. The process is however challenged by logistical inadequacies such as vehicular mobility, laptops and other resources that hinder comprehensive engagement of the over 250 communities in the District.

2.6.5 Security

The security situation in District is relatively peaceful and stable, aside petty thefts, Menace of nomads and a few recorded cases of armed robbery. The District has in place an oversight security committee comprising of security agencies and chaired by the District Chief Executive. This oversight security committee collaborates effectively with the traditional council, opinion leaders and District Disaster Department in the prevention and management of security trigger issues. The Asesewa Police District comprises of Upper Manya Krobo and part of Yilo Krobo Administrative Districts. There six Police stations namely, Asesewa, Otrokper, Sekesua, Oterkpolu, Obawale and Akateng; the Akateng and Otrokper police stations are inactive yet to be provided with stations. Figure 2.9 below is a pictorial representation of the District's governance and security coverage.

Figure 2.9 Governance and Security Map



2.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response

This section outlines the current situation in the Assembly regarding the existing emergency threats as well as the preparedness and the measures the Assembly adopt to respond in the occurrence of such potential threats.

2.7.1 Disaster Incidence

Disasters are seen as the consequence of inappropriately managed risk. These risks are the product of a combination of both hazards and vulnerability. In period under review most of the disasters recorded were human related. Prominent among them is the perennial bushfires that destroys acres of farms further compounding the poor livelihoods of the rural folks. The unplanned nature of settlements and the undulating landscape leads to annual floods especially in Asesewa and Sekesua. This destroys properties running into thousands and displaces households. There is therefore the need to intensify public education and sanitation campaigns in the District. The disaster response team (NADMO, GNFS, Ambulance Service, Police, GHS) are however limited by logistics in some circumstances.

2.7.2 Disaster Incidence Profile

The table 2.25 is a summary of the disaster profile of the District in recent years.

Table 2.25 History of Disaster in UMKDA

Type of Incident	Recent Examples & Frequency	Affected Areas	Severity / Impact
Flooding	11th October 2023 unprecedented overflow of Lake Volta	Akateng, Akotoe, Akrusu Saisi,Volo,Ponnya Fantam	widespread destruction of homes, farmlands, and infrastructure
Rainstorm Damage	2023 a storm destroyed basic school blocks, forcing pupils to study under trees; snakebite incident reported	Konkoney and Abesre basic schools	Educational disruptions; health risks to pupils; urgent infrastructure repair needed.
Fire Outbreaks	Late 2024 bushfires destroying property	Timersu,Nyafutu,Akotoe,Old Anyaboni Abesre, Old Anyaboni	Loss of property,

Source: NADMO, UMKDA, 2025

2.7.3 Disaster Risk Profile of the District

The table 2.26 provides the potential disaster risks that exists in the District.

Table 2.26 District Risk Profile

S/N	Possible disaster occurrences	Risk level	Location (s)
1	Flooding	High	Akateng Manya, Akotoe,Akrusu Saisi,Volo, Poponya Fantam Akorkorma Sisi
2	Domestic Fire	Low	District Wide
3	Commercial/Industrial Fire	Low	
4	Bushfire	High	Timersu,Nyafutu,Akotoe,Old Anyaboni
5	Rainstorm	High	Asesewa, Asukorkor, Ada Sekeso, Akorkorma
6	Windstorm	Low	District Wide
7	Landslide	Low	Konkoney
8	Road Accidents	High	DistrictWide

Source: NADMO, UMKDA, 2025

2.7.4 Disaster Risk Management

Disasters are seen as the consequence of inappropriately managed risk. These risks are the product of a combination of both hazards and vulnerability. In period under review most of the disasters recorded were human related. Prominent among them is the perennial bushfires that destroys acres of farms further compounding the poor livelihoods of the rural folks. The unplanned nature of settlements and the undulating landscape leads to annual floods especially in Asesewa and Sekesua. This destroys properties running into thousands and displaces households. There is therefore the need to intensify public education and sanitation campaigns in the District. The Upper Manya Krobo District is prone to **hydro-meteorological hazards** (floods, rainstorms, windstorms), **environmental hazards** (illegal mining–related degradation, water contamination), and **human-induced hazards** (fires, accidents). The District's geography, rapid urbanization, poor drainage systems, and environmental degradation amplify disaster vulnerabilities.

Table 2.27 Key Hazards and Risk Factors

Hazard	Causes	Vulnerable Areas	Main Impacts
Flooding	Heavy rainfall, blocked drains, construction in waterways	District Wide	Displacement, damage to homes/infrastructure, disease outbreaks
Windstorms/Rainstorms	Climate change effects, poor building standards	Rural communities, school facilities	Roof damage, school disruption, injuries
Bush fires	Human activities and dry vegetation strong winds,	District wide (Farming areas)	Loss of property, homelessness, injury
Drought (occasional)	Climate variability	Farming areas	Crop failure, food insecurity

Source: NADMO-UMKDA, 2025

The primary catalyst of the disaster risk include but not limited to inadequate drainage and waste management systems, deforestation, poor enforcement of building laws leading to infrastructure vulnerability, limited disaster preparedness capacity and low public awareness on disaster risk reduction. The District assembly fully integrates DRM into its medium-term development plans and collaborates with the NADMO to sensitize communities on disaster risk. NADMO equally provides early warning alerts through local radio and community information centres. These efforts provide some level of mitigation and response but requires proactive efforts to adequately address the situation.

2.7.5 Disaster Preparedness and Response

The Upper Manya Krobo District is vulnerable to climate-related and human-caused disasters. Strengthening the capacity of institutions, communities, and households to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies like floods, windstorms, fires, and environmental hazards is crucial. As such, the District NADMO Secretariat coordinates preparedness planning and response and collaborate with the District Fire service, police service, environmental health unit, health directorate and other stakeholders.

Fire Service undertakes periodic fire safety education in markets, schools' institutions and other commercial centres. Environmental Health Unit conducts sanitation campaigns to reduce disease outbreaks after disasters.

District Assembly includes disaster-related activities in its Medium-Term Development Plan. School clubs and Disaster volunteer groups DVG are formed in various schools and communities to carry out sensitization programmes on radio and information centres are used to disseminate basic early warning alerts and mobilize support in emergencies. Currently, the district has no comprehensive disaster preparedness and response plan coupled with logistical challenges (rescue tools, vehicles, and relief items), local early warning mechanisms. Again, the deplorable road network and bad telecommunication network makes it difficult for effective monitoring and assessments.

2.8 Key Development Issues with SWOT Analysis

The review of the implementation of the DMTDP (2022-2025) and the community needs assessment conducted presented several challenges. These issues will inform the overall development decisions in the development plan preparation. These issues are as presented below:

2.8.1 List of Development Issues

1. Inadequate access to portable drinking water
2. Inadequate and poor educational infrastructure
3. Low revenue mobilization
4. Poor state of road networks
5. Inadequate access to quality health care
6. Low electricity coverage
7. Land degradation
8. High prevalence teenage age pregnancy
9. High unemployment rates among the youth
10. Low agricultural productivity
11. Poor market infrastructure
12. Poor cellular networks coverage and ICT Services
13. The Menace of Fulani Herdsmen
14. Untapped tourism potentials

15. High HIV Prevalence
16. Inadequate social protection programmes like LEAP and School Feeding
17. Lack of access to public place by PWDs
18. Inadequate and faulty Streetlights
19. Low citizen participation
20. Inadequate office and staff for Area Councils
21. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
22. Poor land use management
23. Limited access to credit facilities
24. Poor sanitation management
25. Substance / Drug Abuse

2.8.2 SWOT Analysis: Upper Manya Krobo District

This analysis outlines key internal and external dynamics influencing the development of the Upper Manya Krobo District. Internal factors are categorized as strengths and weaknesses, reflecting attributes inherent to the district itself. External factors are identified as opportunities and threats, representing broader influences and conditions that shape the district's potential and risks.

Table 2.28 SWOT Analysis: Upper Manya Krobo District

<table>
<tr><th>STRENGTH</th><th>WEAKNESS</th><th>OPPORTUNITIES</th><th>THREATS</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration /Governance
An established institutional framework exists to facilitate district-level planning, inclusion and decision-making.
The district receives financial backing through the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and GETFUND
Locally and International donor community
includes
World Bank sponsored Project (GPSNP II)
JOCIEF, ARK Foundation, Plan Int. Be Smart Project, JICA and KOICA STEM Project
Agriculture
Agriculture and related trade employs more than 73 per cent of the population.
Rich arable and fertile land driving agricultural productivity
Large labour force
Serves as food basket for the region and other parts of the country, proximity to Urban centres boost trading activities
The three major market centres in the district (Asesewa, Akateng & Sekesua)
The presence of the Volta
River for irrigation, freshwater fishing and transportation
Establishment of exportable mango, Oil palm and cashew plantations.
Economy
The economy of the District is dominated by agriculture with commerce and local industries.</td>
<td>Administration / Governance
Limited Community support in Development Initiatives
Weak Social Cohesion Within Communities
Low revenue mobilization
Low citizen participation
Inadequate office and staff for Area Councils
Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
Poor land use management
Inadequate personnel (number) to support the decentralization process
Limited budget to support community initiative projects
Agriculture
Impact of land tenure systems (Huza) on Investment Potential
High reliance on rainfed Agricultural Systems
Limited agricultural output and resource utilization
High cost of farming inputs
Low level of infrastructure development
Most Farmers are subsistence farmers with few commercial ones
Insufficient storage Infrastructure
Significant post-harvest losses
The Menace of Fulani Herdsmen
Education
Inadequate and poor educational infrastructure
Inadequate classroom furniture</td>
<td>Economy
Harnessing the potential of volta lake for employment and commercial irrigation
The district also abounds in other natural resources that could be harnessed for increasing production and gainful employment including tourism sector, and cassava production.
Agriculture
Proximity to the Regional's capital Koforidua and the three market centres
Possibility of all year-round cultivation under irrigation
Stable socio-cultural environment.
Availability of local agro by-products for livestock feeding.
Good trunk roads facilitating movement.
Readily available labour</td>
<td>Administrative
Political interference and intolerance
Economy
Stagnation in agriculture production and productivity
The district's proximity to Accra, the nation's capital and Tema, the harbour and industrial city helps in the pull of population from the district.
Environment
Sand winning and the digging of gravel pits has given rise to the removal of the topsoil without
any plans to reclaim the land.
Wind and rainwater erosion.
Large pools of stagnant water with
the inevitable mosquitoes, malaria, and has led to the situation where agricultural lands are seriously being
threatened.
Stealing of forest resources and lack of well-equipped forest rangers to fight fire outbreaks
Agriculture
Limited irrigation schemes for farming resulting in Pollution of some water bodies</td>
</tr>
</table>

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
• The district benefits from the presence of Volta Lake, which serves as a valuable reservoir for commercial irrigation and water transport. **Security** • The district enjoys a generally peaceful and stable security climate, with minimal incidents of crime. • The District has in place an oversight security committee • The presence of the police stations and the security duty post **Natural Resource and Tourism** • Large deposits of limestone • Tourist sites within the district	• Inadequate staff • Inadequate residential accommodation for staff at the deprived areas. • Limited access to secondary and Higher education facilities. • High attrition rate due to poor work and living condition • Inadequate pre-school facilities **Health** • Inadequate staff and health infrastructures. • Discrimination and stigmatization against People Living with HIV /AIDS (PLWHA) • Inadequate funding for HIV/ AIDS activities • Inadequate health delivery system • Drug and substance abuse **Economy** • Limited access to credit facilities • High unemployment rates among the youth • Poor market infrastructure • High emigration of the economically active population • inadequate funding for entrepreneurial programmes • Farming and fishing remain largely labour-intensive across the district **Tourism** • Untapped tourism potentials • Inadequate support to tourism activities **Social protection** • Lack of access to public place by PWDs		

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	• Inadequate social protection programmes like LEAP and School Feeding • Inadequate skilled personnel to attend to the vulnerable and excluded **Water and sanitation** • Inadequate access to portable drinking water • Inadequate sanitation systems hindering public health and environmental quality • Inadequate skilled personnel (Environmental Health Officers) **Environment and infrastructure** • Poor state of road networks • Only 30 % out of 254 settlements linked to the electricity grid • There is no proper designated fire station or fire tender bay • Out of the 254 settlements, only Asesewa and Sekesua have Police station. • Land degradation • Poor land use management • Low electricity coverage • Poor cellular networks coverage and ICT Services • Lack of access to public place by PWDs • Inadequate and faulty Streetlights		

2.9 Projected Future Development Needs

This Section deals with the future desire and expected dynamics of the population and its variables. It also contains analysis of the development indicators and projections of future developments in the district. It highlights the District's development goals, objectives and strategies that will be adopted to achieve the desired development.

2.9.1 Population Projections

Table 2.29 Population Projections

Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Projected population	73,100	73,940	74,668	75,481	76,298	77,117

Source: DPCU, 2025

From Table 2.29 by 2026, the total population in the District would have increased to 74,668 persons. Percentage analysis of the labour force situation for all the years within the planned period depict that over 51% of the total population will be in the labour force for all the years within the planned period.

Implications

The demographic trends can have the following implications:

1. There would be pressure on housing, social infrastructure and services, (i.e. education, health, water, sanitation, housing and roads)
2. Appropriate enabling environment should be created by both the central government and the district assembly to drive job creation for the growing population, maintain those who are already employed.

Strategic Development Proposals

1. Skills training should be intensified with available access to credit to encourage self-employment.
2. Enforcement of environmental and land management laws.
3. Development should be controlled consciously to meet the growing demand of the teaming youth population.

2.9.2 Development Projections

Projections made on employment in the various sectors of the local economy are based on the following assumptions:

- Population growth rate would remain constant.
- There will be reasonable investments in the Agric sector with remarkable multiplier effect on infrastructure, within the planned period.

Table 2.30 Projected Structure of District Economy (%)

Sector / Year	Projected labour force	Agriculture	Industry	Service
2024	37,857	68.0	4.1	27.9
2025	38,236	67.4	4.3	28.3
2026	45,125	66.8	4.5	28.7
2027	46,082	66.2	4.7	29.1
2028	47,061	65.6	4.9	29.5
2029	48,060	65.0	5.1	29.9
% Change Per Year	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.4

Demand for goods and services as well as other essential services will increase as the population increases. There is therefore the need to boost agricultural production by at least 10% annually, with service and manufacturing sectors also marginally increasing, to sustain the growing population. To promote local economic development, three (3) major district markets will be created at strategic locations of the district, support for SMEs with increased from 25% to 50% by 2029 and this would be in the form of trainings, financially support and provision of appropriate technologies. Tourism potentials of the district would also be developed and promoted through public-private partnership.

2.9.3 Revenue and Expenditure Projection

The table below shows the revenue and expenditure projections of the Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly for the implementation period. All revenue projections were estimated at an annual increment rate of 10%.

Table 2.31 Revenue Projection

Revenue Item	2026 (GH₵)	2027 (GH₵)	2028 (GH₵)	2029 (GH₵)	Sub Total (GH₵)
GOG	3,723,986.09	4,468,783.31	4,915,661.65	5,407,227.82	18,515,658.7
IGF	889,425.87	1,067,311.05	1,280,773.26	1,536,927.92	4,774,438.1
Compensation Transfers	1,073,479.75	1,180,827.735	1,298,910.5	1,428,801.56	4,982,019.55
DACF	24,221,786.66	26,423,767.27	28,625,747.88	30,827,728.47	110,099,030.00
MP-DACF	800,000.00	880,000.00	968,000.00	1,064,800	3,712,800.00
MSHAP	116,184.90	121,994.15	127,803.40	133,612.65	499,595.10
DACF- RFG	430,467.00	473,513.70	520,865.07	572,951.58	1,997,797.35
Donor (GPSNP)	2,739,653.23	3,013,618.56	3,013,618.56	3,013,618.56	11,780,508.9
Total	3,152,864.16	3,468,151.12	3,814,966.13	4,196,462.85	14,632,444.30

Source: Budget Unit, 2025

Table 2.32 Expenditure Projection

Expenditure Item	2026	2027	2028	2029	Sub Total
Compensation	5,171,022.20	5,688,124.42	6,256,933.87	6,882,626.46	23,998,706.95
Goods and Services	5,178,722.30	5,437,658.42	5,709,541.35	5,995,018.62	22,320,940.69
CAPEX	4,504,273.77	5,405,128.53	6,486,154.24	7,833,850.09	24,229,406.63
Total	14,854,018.27	16,530,911.37	18,452,629.46	20,711,495.17	70,549,054.30

Source: Finance Department, 2025

2.9.4 Health Sector Projections

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

- The national standard for nurse to patient and doctor to patient ratio will remain the same constant over the planned period
- That the Ghana Health Service will post health workers to the district.
- That, basic social services such as potable water, electricity, health, and motivation packages will be put in place to attract and retain healthcare workers in the rural areas.

Table 2.33 Health Facility Requirements

Year	Health Facility	Population	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog
2026	Hospital	74,668	1/75,000	1	-	-
	Health centre		1/10,000	5	8	3
	Clinics/CHPS		1/5000	6	17	11
2027	Hospital	75,481	1/75,000	1	-	-
	Health centre		1/10,000	5	9	4
	Clinics		1/5000	6	17	11
2028	Hospital	76,298	1/75,000	1	-	-
	Health centre		1/10,000	5	9	4
	Clinics		1/5000	6	17	11
2029	Hospital	74,668	1/75,000	1	-	-
	Health centre		1/10,000	5	9	4
	Clinics		1/5000	6	18	12

Source: DHD 2025

Table 2.34 Health Personnel Projections

Year	Health Professional	Population	Standard	Existing Number	Required	Backlog
2026	Doctor	74,668	1:1320	2	65	63
	Nurse		1:500	125	172	47
2027	Doctor	75,481	1:1320	2	66	64
	Nurse		1:500	125	174	49
2028	Doctor	76,298	1:1320	2	67	65
	Nurse		1:500	125	179	54
2029	Doctor	77,117	1:1320	2	68	66
	Nurse		1:500	125	182	57

Source: DHD 2025

2.9.5 Education Sector Projections

There are certain basic educational needs that cut across all cultures regardless of their levels of development. Certainly, every district needs school educational infrastructure like school blocks, place of convenience, training equipment and teachers, educational needs assessment is necessary for several reasons including evaluation of educational system, comparative analysis and measurement of quality.

Assumptions:

- Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the DA
- One classroom shall be a maximum of forty pupils.
- Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through teaching training.
- The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the planned period.
- The school age is children between the ages of 0-15 years.

Table 2.35 Educational Infrastructure Needs

Year	Level	Eligible Population	Projected Eligible Population	Classroom		Surplus/ Deficit	Teachers			School		
				Existing	Required		Existing	Required	Sur/ Def	Existing	Required	Sur/Def
2026-2029	Pre School	4,925	3,000	101	202	-101	200	250	50	98	140	-50
	Primary	10, 733	11,000	530	504	26	548	600	548	96	92	4
	J.H.S	8,011	3,000	135	229	-94	311	310	-1	46	77	31
2026	Pre School	5,713	8,278	101	207	-128	218	238	20	100	164	-64
	Primary	11,721	18,089	530	517	13	635	650	15	98	91	7
	J.H.S	8,999	8,203	135	234	-99	333	400	67	48	81	-33
2027	Pre School	6,733	8,477	101	212	-111	230	269	39	102	158	-56
	Primary	12,541	18,523	530	529	1	648	725	77	100	99	1
	J.H.S	9,409	8,400	135	240	-105	411	486	75	50	85	-35
2028	Pre School	7,273	8,680	101	217	-116	262	313	51	104	162	-58
	Primary	13,081	18,968	530	542	-12	708	780	72	102	108	-6
	J.H.S	9,6779	8,602	135	246	-111	500	532	32	52	89	-37
2029	Pre School	7,491	8,888	101	222	-121	297	289	8	106	167	-61
	Primary	13, 999	19,423	530	555	-25	845	832	13	104	108	-4
	J.S.S	9,996	8,808	135	252	-117	591	593	2	54	93	-39

From Table 2.35 which depicts the educational needs assessment of the district assembly with focus on the classroom, teacher and schools needed. Though the data indicates that there are enough classroom block for the primary school, there is a gap between the rural and urban centres. Conscious effort must therefore be made to ensure that school infrastructure is provided at the rural areas. To curtail the back log situations in the district, the district assessable through the engagement of NGO's and community initiated projects will construct school blocks in existing schools with backlogs and communities without schools to promote education in the district.

More classrooms will be required in all levels of basic school, yet the existing number of teachers however will be less than required. Other educational needs will include the following

- Provision of teaching and learning materials
- Provision of furniture and
- Provision of water and toilet facilities

2.9.6 Water and Sanitation Projections

The major sources of potable drinking water are small water pipe system and boreholes for the urban and rural communities respectively. The projection was done taking into consideration the growing population and the available water facilities. The District will expand the small-Town water pipe system to three towns namely Akateng, Sekesua and Konkoney. Table 2.36 gives further details of water requirement over the planned period.

Table 2.36 Water Requirements

Year	Population	Pipelines Required	Boreholes Required
2026	74,668	20	35
2027	75,481	23	27
2028	76,298	25	24
2029	77,117	30	16

Source: DPCU, 2025

2.9.7 Sanitation Requirements

Only 38% of the population have access to basic sanitation. Less than 20% of the houses have household's toilets. Projection is therefore done based on the population growth and the current level of facilities at the district. Table 2.37 gives further details of sanitation requirement.

Table 2.37 Sanitation Requirements

Year	Population	KVIP Required	Household Toilet
2026	74,668	18	15,000
2027	75,481	18	16,000
2028	76,298	18	17,000
2029	77,117	18	18,000

Source: DPCU 2025

CHAPTER THREE
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES OF THE DISTRICT

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the harmonisation of the community needs and aspirations with the development issues/gap emanating from the performance review and profiling of the DMTDP (2026-2029) to determine their consistency. It also covers the prioritisation of the identified issues.

3.1 Prioritisation of Development Issues

The Upper Manya Krobo District's development challenges were prioritized using a participatory and criteria-based approach. To begin with the key developmental issues from sectoral reports, community consultations, and performance review were analysed, compiled and agreed prioritization criteria were applied to each problem. A problem analysis matrix was used to rank the issues with the stakeholders at the zonal level. These issues were further cross-checked against the five national SDGs priority targets to ensure coherence with national priorities. The final priorities aligned with national priorities and met all set criteria. Development priorities for district in the medium terms are outlined in the table below:

3.1.1 List of Prioritised Issues

1. Poor state of road networks
2. Inadequate access to portable drinking water
3. Inadequate access to quality health care
4. Inadequate and poor educational infrastructure
5. Poor cellular networks coverage and ICT Services
6. High prevalence teenage age pregnancy
7. Low electricity coverage
8. High unemployment rates among the youth
9. Low revenue mobilization
10. Untapped tourism potentials
11. Low agricultural productivity

12. Poor market infrastructure
13. Land degradation
14. The Menace of Fulani Herdsmen
15. High HIV Prevalence
16. Inadequate social protection programmes like LEAP and School Feeding
17. Lack of access to public place by PWDs
18. Inadequate and faulty Streetlights
19. Inadequate office and staff for Area Councils
20. Poor sanitation management
21. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
22. Poor land use management
23. Substance/Drug Abuse
24. Limited access to credit facilities
25. Low citizen participation

CHAPTER FOUR
FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter defines the district future direction, a strategic pillar of the plan and expected dynamics of the population and its variables and contains analysis of the development indicators and projections for the future developments in the District. It also highlights the District's development goals, objectives and strategies that will be adopted to achieve the desired development.

4.1 Formulation of Goals

The identified prioritized issues were examined and categorized into thematic areas. This helped avoid fragmented goals and ensures alignment with cross-cutting and emerging themes. The grouped issues were then reframed into a positive, action-oriented goal, written as a future desired state, avoiding duplication while keeping goals strategic and integrated. The formulated goals align with national and global development priorities. The goals were formulated by systematically transforming each problem into a positive, actionable objective, aligning them with national and global frameworks, merging related issues, and integrating cross-cutting development themes to ensure holistic planning.

1. Create an enabling environment for local economic growth and sustainable employment
2. Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities
3. Improve access to quality and affordable health care services and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
4. Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
5. Enhance service delivery through good governance, accountability and inclusive development

4.2 Goal Compatibility/Internal Consistency Matrix

The formulated goals were assessed using compatibility matrix. This is to ensure that formulated goals are **coherent, mutually reinforcing, and sustainable,** while identifying and managing possible conflicts. It aids in alignment of objectives, identification of potential trade-offs and prioritization of goals in development planning.

Table 4.1 Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goals	Create an enabling environment for local economic growth and sustainable employment	Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities	Improve access to quality and affordable health care services and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Enhance service delivery through good governance, accountability and inclusive development
Create an enabling environment for local economic growth and sustainable employment		H	H	M	H
Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities	H		H	H	H
Improve access to quality and affordable health care services and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	H	H		H	H
Promote sustainable and harmonious development of human settlements	M	H	H		H
Enhance service delivery through good	H	H	H	H	

Goals	Create an enabling environment for local economic growth and sustainable employment	Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities	Improve access to quality and affordable health care services and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Enhance service delivery through good governance, accountability and inclusive development
governance, accountability and inclusive development					

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025. **Scale: (H=High, M=Medium, L=Low)**

From the table , it is posited that governance is a strong, cross-cutting driver that supports the compatibility of all five goals. Prioritizing economic growth projects without environmental safeguards or spatial planning could lead to conflicting outcomes. The presence of an SDF and SEA for all programmes clears all doubt that all goals are interconnected.

4.3 Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

The matrix is a tool that aligns national development goals to real actions in the District. It shows how Specific strategies have been identified and are expected to be used to achieve the objectives leading to the attainment of the goal.

Table 4.2 Matrix on Goal, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized Issue	**Goals**	**Objectives**	**Aligned National Objective**	**Strategies**	**Development Programs**
Dimension/thematic area: Economic Development					
Limited access to credit for SME's and Farmers	1. Create an enabling environment for local economic growth and sustainable employment	Improve support for entrepreneurship and SMEs Development from 5% to 15% by 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	▪ Create entrepreneurial culture among the youth. ▪ Training of youth in employable skills district wide. ▪ Build the capacity of Agro based processing groups. ▪ Build capacity of small scale businesses to access grants and loans ▪ Facilitate public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements ▪ Encourage Banks, VSLA'S and micro finance institutions	Local Economic Development Programme

Prioritized Issue	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programs
				to offer loans to women-led and youth- led SMEs ▪ Build the capacity of women-led and youth-led SMEs.	
Poor market infrastructure	Create an enabling environment for local economic growth and sustainable employment	Provide three modern and hygienic market spaces in the CBD by 2029	Improve connectivity & reduce transport costs.	▪ Constructing 24-hour market infrastructure ▪ Rehabilitate old market structures. ▪ Construct lockable stores to aid local economic development. ▪ Strengthen market governance & safety ▪ Expand storage facilities. ▪ Improve transport & planning connectivity	Local Economic Development Programme
Undeveloped tourism potentials		Develop Three eco-friendly tourist site in accessible by 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	▪ Promote development collaboration between local authorities and Investors. ▪ Collaborate with the Tourism Authority and private sector to promote tourism ▪ Support culture and festival activities	Tourism Promotion Programme
Low agricultural productivity		Improve production yield and efficiency by from 5% to 10% by 2029	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Expand agricultural extension services ▪ Subsidize and streamline access to certified seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation tools. ▪ Create Public-Private Partnerships for input distribution and tech innovation ▪ Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry development. ▪ Intensify daisies control and surveillance, especially zoonotic and scheduled disease. ▪ Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels ▪ Promote the use of irrigation systems, and reservoirs for aquaculture	Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management Programme
Dimension/thematic area: Social Development					

Prioritized Issue	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programs
Inadequate social programmes like LEAP and School Feeding	2.Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities	Increase beneficiaries on social protection programmes by 8% by 2029	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	Expand LEAP to other communities • Expand access to school feeding programme • Promote full participation of PWDs in all social and economic development • Organize public education against gender-based violence	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
		Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year.		• Organize public education against gender-based violence • Form and train child protection committees • Support child panels and settle child maintenance cases	
Lack of access to public place by PWDs		Address at least 80% of all vulnerability issues by 2029	Strengthen institutions and systems that ensure protection, inclusion, and capacity building of PWDs	• Ensure public facilities are disability friendly • Require all new public infrastructure to follow national design principles that address infrastructure challenges confronted by PWD's	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme
High unemployment rates among the youth	Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities	To increase the number of young people in the district who secure and retain decent jobs from 5 to 20% by 2029 by supporting 30 youth-led startups with funding, resources, and mentorship.	Promote job creation and decent work	• Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates • Create decent jobs by promoting entrepreneurship, value chains, and labour-intensive programs, with a focus on youth, women, and PWDs. • Train youth in sustainable farming techniques	Youth and Sports Development Programme
Inadequate and poor educational infrastructure		Increase classrooms from 5% to 10 % by the end of 2029 and promote proper maintenance culture at all levels throughout the plan period	Promote learning at all levels	• Construct and rehabilitate educational facilities • Embark on regular record keeping on schools' infrastructure and furniture to ensure regular maintenance. • Ensure schools have functional toilets and clean water. • Equipping junior and the Asesewa senior high school with ICT tools • Train education officers to manage infrastructure projects. • Supply furniture to schools' district wide	Education Improvement Programme

Prioritized Issue	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programs
Inadequate access to quality health care	3.Improve access to quality and affordable health care services and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible, and universal health coverage from 30% to 50% by the end of 2029.	Ensure equitable, affordable, and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Provide permanent structure for 6 CHPS compounds by the end of 2029. • Expand community Based Health Delivery. • Expand and equip health facilities	Health Improvement Programme
High HIV Prevalence		Ensure a reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs from 50% to 20% and other infection among vulnerable groups by 2029	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	• Expand and intensify HIV testing and counselling programmes • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization. • Intensify effort to reduce mother to child transmission. • Promote PMTC	Health Improvement Programme
Substance and drug abuse		Reduce the prevalence of substance and drug abuse from 10% to 5% in targeted communities by 2029	Improve mental health services at all levels	• Launch relevant campaigns that highlight the dangers of substance abuse. • Improve sensitization programmes • Focus on prevention through education, community engagement, and early intervention.	Health Improvement Programme
Inadequate access to portable drinking water	3.Improve access to quality and affordable health care services and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Increase access to safe and reliable water supply service for all from 30% to 50% by 2029.	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	• Construct boreholes facilities • Mechanize existing boreholes to increase access to water • Form and train water management committees in all communities (WATSAN) • Ensure periodic conduct of water quality test by all water providers	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme
Poor sanitation management		Increase sanitation coverage from 20% to 40% by the end of 2029	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	• Strengthen environmental health education and enforcement. • Facelift final disposal site and improve waste collection systems. • Promote recycling, composting, and waste-to-energy initiatives. • Promote community-level sanitation and affordable household toilets • Mainstream circular economy and climate-smart waste practices.	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme

Prioritized Issue	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programs
				• provide communal containers and waste bins	
High prevalence teenage age pregnancy		Reduce adolescent pregnancy from 15.8% to 10% by December 2029	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	• Implement relevant teenage pregnancy reduction interventions (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) • Provide scholarships, vocational training, and livelihood support to reduce reliance on transactional sex (SDG 1,4,5 & 8)	Health Improvement Programme
		Increase family planning acceptor rate among Adolescent from 19.13% to 25% by December 2025		• Strengthen the integration of family planning education in adolescent reproductive healthcare services (SDG Target 3.7, 5.6) • Revive existing Adolescent Friendly corners and establish new ones in facilities without the corners. (SDG 3&5)	
Dimension/thematic area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements					
Poor state of road networks	4.Promote sustainable and harmonious development of human settlements	Upgrade and rehabilitate major feeder roads in the District from 15% to 40% by 2029.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services.	• Reshape feeder roads to link farms, markets, and social services. • Expand and maintain the district road network. • Maintain a regular monitoring and maintenance schedule for equipment and roads. • Construct culverts • Rehabilitate damages systems	Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement
Poor land use management		Increase the coverage of local plans from 5% to 15% by end of plan implementation.	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	• Ensure preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks, Structure Plans and Local Plans for the municipal	Spatial Development Programme
		Achieve 5 % annual efficiency in development control processes by 2029.		• Undertake regular public education on land use. • Enforce zoning regulations with quarterly inspections	
Land degradation	4.Promote sustainable and harmonious	Increase adoption of sustainable land management from 2% to 8% by 2029	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	• Implement government policies on tree planting • Enforce by-laws on regulating sand mining operations • Enhance sensitization programs on land degradation	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme

Prioritized Issue	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programs
Poor cellular networks coverage and ICT Services	development of human settlements	To install at least 10 new cellular towers in underserved communities to increase network coverage from 20% to 40% across the district by 2029.	Enhance application of ICT in national development	• Offer incentives to operators in low-revenue communities	Information Technology Program
Low electricity coverage		Increase district electricity coverage from 82% to 95 % by the December 2025	Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system	• Connect newly developed communities to the National grid • Facilitate the connection of households to electricity	Energy and Petroleum Program
Inadequate and faulty Streetlights		To enhance night security by procuring and installing 800 streetlights by the end of 2025		• Rehabilitate faulty streetlights • Install streetlights to streets without lights • Regularly maintain streetlights	
The Menace of Fulani Herdsmen			Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	•	
Dimension/thematic area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
Inadequate office and staff for Area Councils	5.Enhance service delivery through good governance, accountability, and inclusive development	To improve the physical infrastructure and planning of all Six Zonal Councils by 2029.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization.	• Resource and strengthening zonal councils. • Provide office accommodation with logistics	Sub-Structure Improvement Programme
Low citizen participation		Increase citizen participation from 10% to 40 in all public engagement programmes by 2029.	Strengthen democratic governance.	• Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy, and accountability. • Frequently organize town hall meetings, public hearings and community wide meetings • Involving communities in identification and implementation of projects • Intensify fee fixing engagements. • Offer incentives to operators in low-revenue communities	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme
Low revenue mobilization	5.Enhance service delivery through	Increase IGF collection from 10% to 20% per annum for the plan period (2026-2026)	Strengthen fiscal decentralization.	• Introducing computerized billing system and update revenue data • Identify and develop new revenue items. • Intensify fee fixing engagements.	Financial Management Programme

Prioritized Issue	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development Programs
	good governance, accountability, and inclusive development			• Minimize revenue leakages (Monitoring, Evaluations, and audit) • Embark on rigorous public education. • Encouraging citizens' participation in programmes • Build capacity of revenue collectors for effective mobilization of revenue	
		Ensure 100% of expenses are traceable to planned activities by 2029	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	• Ensure compliance with plan and budget implementation	
Inadequate infrastructure and logistics for effective governance		Equip at least 10 departments with logistics by the end of the plan period.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization.	• Budgetary allocation for logistics and equipment • Procurement of office furniture and equipment	Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme
Ineffective information dissemination	5.Enhance service delivery through good governance, accountability, and inclusive development	Ensure at least 70% of residents have access to timely and reliable District information		• Maintain active Assembly's website and social media platforms. • Intensify community engagement and town-hall meetings • Use radio, community information centres regularly	Communication and information dissemination

4.4 Integration of Spatial Plans

The Upper Manya Krobo District Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was prepared in line with the LUSPA guidelines, as outlined in Act 925 over the next 20 years and outlines a development vision for the District. The SDF is the primary and overarching development strategy for the District and presents a medium to long-term vision within the national development framework plan. The process involved stakeholders and considered key issues and opportunities to drive desired outcomes. The SDF guides the preparation of the structural plans and realign that of the local plans for the various sectors in the District. The SDF and MTDP have been well integrated to ensure coordination towards a common goal. The integration of development proposals with spatial plans ensures that development initiatives are not only programmatic but also geographically grounded.

Proposed interventions such as the construction of modern market infrastructures, upgrading of road networks, and construction of schools, CHP compounds, agriculture modernization, water provision, waste management, and promotion of tourism are spatially mapped out to indicate their exact locations. The plan provides an array of investments, prevents duplication of efforts, and establishes balanced distribution of resources. The market modernization proposals in the MTDP are map within major growth centers like Asesewa, Sekesua and Akakeng, while rural service centers are earmarked for smaller-scale trading facilities, community mining, agricultural production among forest conservation, among others. Similarly, tourism development proposals are represented by designating eco-tourism corridors along the Otrokper waterfalls, Prekumase waterfalls and historical sites at the Sisiamang stone city caves. This creates a desired future situation where infrastructure, services, and economic opportunities are distributed in line with the spatial development framework, ensuring inclusive, resilient, and sustainable municipal growth.

4.4.1 Preferred Scenario

After extensive stakeholder consultations, economic and inclusive growth, equitable access to basic services, public facilities, and development opportunities, sustainable development, and spatial restructuring was adopted with modifications to include sustainable agriculture with designated nodes at the lower level, as the preferred scenario. The future map aims at strengthening the tertiary sector which is the main driver of the economy by creating development nodes and clusters that will promote commerce, business and the services sector whilst ensuring sustainable settlement development by taking advantage of the major commercial and transportation activities.

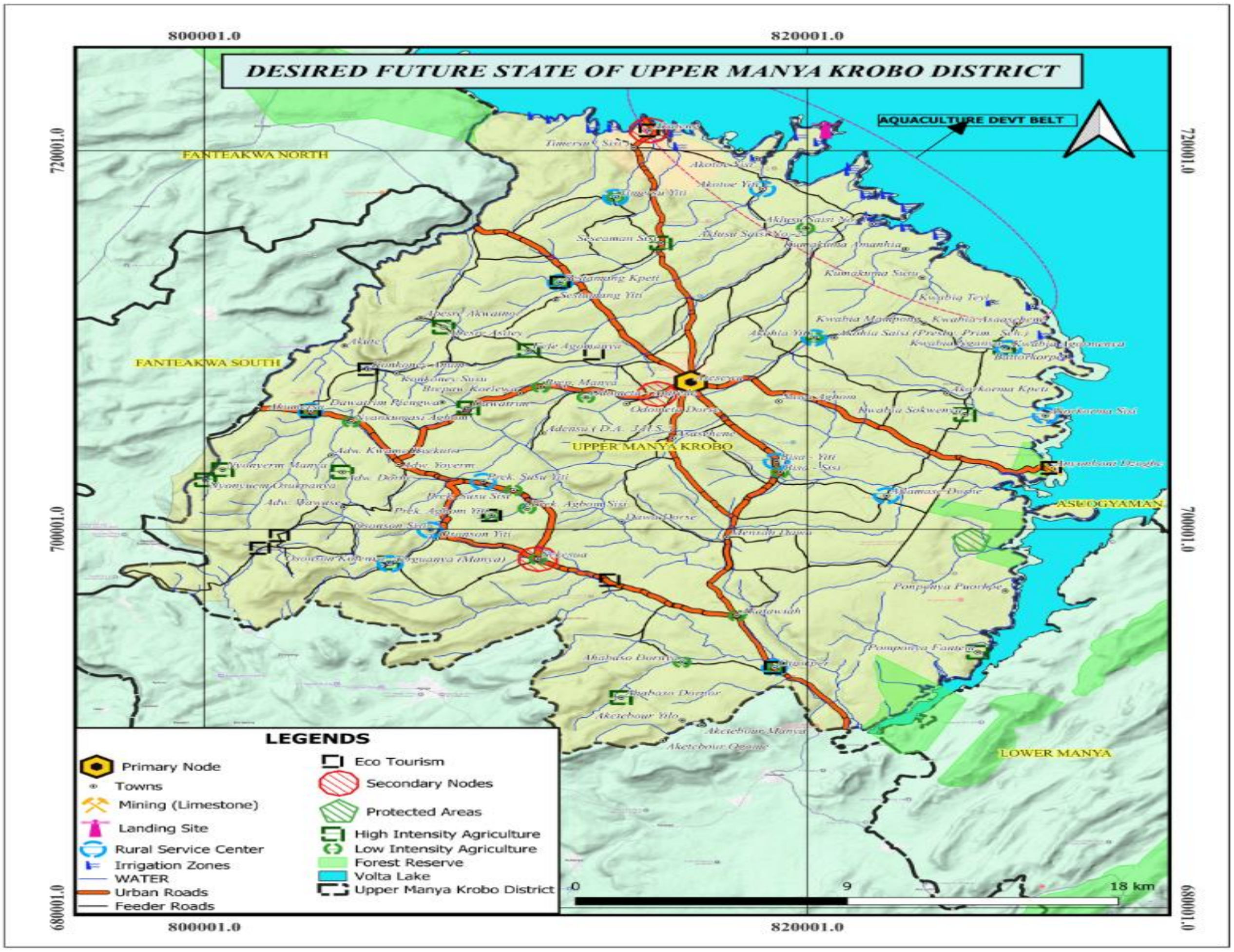
The future map also leverages on the vast tourism potentials of the District by strengthening all the existing and proposed tourist sites into eco-tourism nodes to contribute to the local economic development.

The future map also intends to ensure the sustainable exploitation of the district’s natural resources such as limestone, clay and sand deposits through industrial development aimed at boosting the local economy and improving household revenue, protect forest reserves and ecologically sensitive areas to support environmental sustainability efforts by all stakeholders. It proposes the development of five major building blocks consisting of primary, secondary, tertiary, eco-tourism, and sustainable mining nodes, and industrialization and protection of ecologically sensitive resources.

4.4.2 DSDF Map

The DSDF shows the map of development proposals over 20 years. The integration of the SDF and MTDP ensures development is not only strategic but also geographically coherent. It strengthens alignment between economic, social, and environmental objectives and the physical growth of the municipality, thereby achieving an orderly, sustainable, and inclusive desired future situation. The SDF therefore made designated land for specific development in unserved and underserved places, and redevelopment in the central business district. This is reflected in the proposed development map, where these facilities are strategically located along accessible road networks. Similarly, the MTDP's goals and objectives are supported spatially through the allocation of land for the various projects.

Figure 4.1 Map of Preferred Scenario



4.4.3 Structure Plan

The district currently does not have a structural plan. Recommendations made in SDFs will be used to define future development and land use patterns, layout of trunk roads, conservation and protected areas, and other key features for managing the direction of growth.

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

This chapter of the document identifies projects whose implementation will facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the Four- Year Medium Term Programme. Development projects and projects/activities are carefully phased out, on yearly basis within the four-year period. These are reflected in the Annual Plan indicating what action to be taken, by whom, at what time as well as the indicative cost. Financial and maintenance strategies have been developed to support the plan's implementation

The following factors were considered during the formulation of development programmes:

- The Profile of the District
- Performance review of the previous plan
- Ongoing development interventions
- Prioritized needs
- Poverty profiling, mapping and pro-poor programming
- Mainstreaming/Integrating cross cutting issues in District Programmes
- Local economic development; and
- Inputs from the District Sectoral Directorates, zonal Council

5.1 Programme of Action (PoA)

The Programme of Action for Upper Manya Krobo District are summarised in the Table 5.1 as follows

Table 5.1 Composite Programme of Action with Indicative Budget (2026-2029)

Development Programme	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (DP)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Local Economic Development Programme	√	√	√	√		40,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00		√	DA	BAC,GPSNP
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	√	√	√	√	16,800.00	126,000.00	30,800.00	490,000.00		√	Agric	DA, GPSNP
Tourism Promotion Programme	√	√	√	√		42,000.00	14,000.00			√	DA	Central Administration
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	√	√	√	√	21,310.80	1,680,761.60	16,800.00	50,400.00		√	DSW &CD	UMKDA, UNICEF, CHRAJ, DoVVSU
Health Improvement Programme	√	√	√	√		3,931,561.52	23,800.00			√	GHS	UMKDA
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	√	√	√	√		7,411,607.84	39,200.00			√	DEHU	UMKDA
Education Improvement Programme	√	√	√	√		7,675,620.6	37,726.03			√	GES	UMKDA
Youth and Sports Development Programme	√	√	√	√	210,000.00		133,000.00	280,000.00		√	DSCD	YEA, GES, BAC
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	√	√	√	√		21,000.00	17,372.95			√	NADMO	UMKDA
Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety	√	√	√	√		291,630.78	11,200.00	1,680,000.00		√	DWD	UMKDA
Disaster Management Programme	√	√	√	√		25,000,000.00	360,000.00			√	NADMO	Fire, UMKDA
Spatial Development Programme	√	√	√	√	25,186.00	16,102,419.33	35,000.00	1,355,306.00		√	PPD	UMKDA

Development Programme	Time frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (DP)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	√	√	√	√	14,207.00	4,903,103.13	602,204.28			√	UMKDA	Depts. /units TAs
Financial Management Programme	√	√	√	√	10,819.00	182,000.00	91,000.00			√	Fin/ Budget	PPD, WD, UMKDA
Sub-Structure Improvement Programme	√	√	√	√		43,375.70	44,800.00			√	UMKDA	ZCs, CSOs/ NGOs
Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme	√	√	√	√	793,030.00	226,800.00	14,000.00			√	HR	UMKDA
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	√	√	√	√		277,561.44	21,840.00	70,000.00		√	DPCU	UMKDA
Maintenance of public buildings	√	√	√	√		1,007,696.00	42,250.95.00			√	DPCU	UMKDA
Communication and information dissemination	√	√	√	√		168,000.00	19,600.00			√	ISD	UMKDA, NCCE

5.2 Programme Financing

The total estimated cost of the projects and programs outlined in the DMTDP is One Hundred and Forty- One Million, Three Hundred and Ninety- Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty-Six Ghana cedis (GH¢141,394,366.00) while the budget revenue for the four-year period from the traditional sources of funding, namely, GoG and IGF is projected at Ghana Cedis, (GH¢ 19,581,489.12) registering a budget deficit of 36%. To address the gaps in financing, the Assembly plans to roll out the following strategies among others:

- Intensification of **'Management Day Out'** to participate in Revenue Collection and monitor the activities of the Revenue collectors.
- Unannounced visits and monitoring at various revenue collection points
- Scale-up the street naming and property addressing system project to create accurate database for budgeting and monitoring of revenue collection
- Organize regular (quarterly basis) training workshops for the revenue collectors.
- Recruitment of additional revenue or commission collectors to augment the existing number.
- Partner with EPA, FC and DPs to implement most of the environmental-related programmes
- Conduct Public Education and Sensitization in the District to encourage members of the public to honor their tax obligations to the Assembly.

Table 5.2 Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	UNICEF	DPs		
Local Economic Development Programme	57,781,721.56		40,771,597.50	1,323,847.03	2,856,079.30	47,916.00	2,395,800	47,395,239.90	17,010,124.00
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	1,385,977.96	16,800.00	126,000.00	30,800.00			490,000.00	663,600.00	722,377.96
Tourism Promotion Programme	76,170.29		42,000.00	14,000.00				56,000.00	20,170.29
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	2,425,759.06	21,310.80	1,680,761.60	16,800.00		50,400.00		1,769,272.00	656,486.66
Health Improvement Programme	4,071,704.17		3,931,561.52	23,800.00				3,955,361.52	116,342.65
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	8,000,000.00		7,411,607.84	39,200.00				7450807.84	549,192.16
Education Improvement Programme	7,713,346.63		7,675,620.6	37,726.03				7,713,346.63	0
Youth and Sports Development Programme	5,455,000.00	150,000	4,000,000	95,000		200,000		4,445,000	1,010,000
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	40,049.25		21,000.00	17,372.95				38,372.95	1,676.30
Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety	2,000,000.00		291,630.78	11,200.00			1,680,000.00	1,982,830.78	17,169.22
Disaster Management Programme	28,360,000.00		25,000,000.00	360,000.00				25,360,000.00	3,000,000.00
Spatial Development Programme	10,445,618.63	25,186.00	16,102,419.33	35,000.00	1,355,306.00			900000	1,000,000
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	6,749,958.4	14,207.00	4,903,103.13	602,204.28				5,519,514.41	1,230,443.99
Financial Management Programme	283,819.00	10,819.00	182,000.00	91,000.00				283,819.00	0
Sub-Structure Improvement Programme	100,000.00		43,375.70	44,800.00				88,175.70	11,824.30

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	UNICEF	DPs		
Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme	738,450.00		226,800.00	14,000.00				240,800.00	497,650.00
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	400,000.00	277,561.44	21,840.00	70,000.00				369,401.44	30,598.60
Maintenance of public buildings	5,232,791.00		1,007,696.00	42,250.95.00				1,049,946.95	24,182,844.05
Communication and information dissemination	134,000.00		168,000.00	19,600.00				300000	400,000
	141,394,366	**515884.24**	**113,607,014.00**	**2,846,350.29**	**4,211,385.30**	**298,316.00**	**4,565,800 .00**	**109,581,489.12**	**50,456,900.18**

5.3 Strategies for Increasing Revenue

The Assembly has adopted a holistic financial approach to identify sources of funding that will increase the revenue streams to secure resources required for development purposes. The strengthening of institutional arrangements will foster policy coherence, bridges gaps, and secures resources for effective implementation.

The Assembly has the potential that interests private sector investment for the provision of various socio-economic infrastructure to close the infrastructure gap and enhance service but is constrained by the higher level of revenue leakages. Using geographical information systems and other information technology tools to update its revenue data, training of revenue collectors, and revaluation of properties, Public-Private- Partnerships (PPP) present another huge resource potential for development. The financing strategy seeks to:

- Mobilize resource through local revenue generation
- Strengthen partnerships with NGOs and private sector for funding
- Allocation budget based on priority projects
- Ensure regular financial monitoring and auditing
- Ensure efficient procurement processes to reduce costs

Table 5.3 is a summary of the revenue generation measures to improve the finances of the Assembly.

Table 5.3 Revenue Generation Measures

Revenue Source	Proposed Measure/ Strategy	Responsible Unit	Timeframe	Expected Outcome
Business Operating Permits	Expand database of businesses; introduce online renewal system	Budget Unit/ Finance	2025–2028	20% increase in annual yield
Market Tolls & Fees	Modernize markets; increase revenue collectors	Finance / Revenue Unit / Market Mgmt.	2025–2026	50% reduction in leakages
Property Rates	Undertake property revaluation; digitalize billing/collection	Budget Unit /PPD/ISD	2025–2026	60% increase in compliance
Lorry Park Fees	Introduce automated collection system	Finance Department / Revenue/Works	2025–2027	Sustainable, reliable revenue flow
Building/Development Permits	Strengthen enforcement of building regulations; streamline process	Works Dept. / Physical Planning	2025–2026	20% increase in permit issuance
Sanitation Fees	Introduce household and business waste collection fees	Environmental Health / Revenue	2025–2026	Improved cost recovery for waste management
Fines & Penalties	Strengthen enforcement of by-laws; public sensitization	Finance / ISD/ City Guards / EHU	Continuous	Higher compliance, deterrence effect

Revenue Source	Proposed Measure/ Strategy	Responsible Unit	Timeframe	Expected Outcome
PPP Ventures	Lease assembly lands for commercial ventures (market and lorry park redevelopment)	DPCU / Finance	2025–2028	Increased non-traditional revenue
Natural Resource Royalties	Strengthen engagement with mining/Timber companies; ensure statutory payments	Planning Unit / Finance	Continuous	Improved revenue mobilization

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) conforms to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements. The process involved a systematic review of all programmes and projects to determine their potential environmental, social, economic, and climate-related impacts. The SEA was carried out through the following steps:

- Screening and Assessment: all programs and projects were compiled and assessed against the municipal baseline situation to identify programs with significant environmental and social impacts
- Impact Analysis: Assessment of potential risks and benefits of proposed interventions using SEA matrices and sustainability criteria. Both direct and cumulative impacts were considered.
- Mitigation and Enhancement Measures: strategies were proposed to avoid or minimize adverse impacts while enhancing positive outcomes those that were found to have potential impact.
- Integration into the MTDP: SEA findings were mainstreamed into programme designs, safeguards, and the monitoring and evaluation framework of the MTDP.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) aligns the MTDP with national policies, focusing on sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient local development. It'll also assess environmental impacts, informing planning and mitigation measures for activities with potential negative effects. Appendix 3 to 40 capture all the SEA conducted for the Goals and their respective test scores are provided.

CHAPTER SIX
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter identifies planned activities under the various programmes and projects on annual bases. The activities are also linked to the various policy objectives and strategies under each thematic area that has been adopted from the (AGENDA) Resetting-Ghana: Creating Jobs, ensuring accountability, and promoting shared prosperity. The Annual activities and the corresponding indicative budgets from the basis for the District annual budgetary request to Ministry of Finance. The table below presents the specific programmes and projects, spatial location of the programme or projects, budget timeframe, source of funding and implementing and monitoring agencies.

6.1 2026-2029 Annual Action Plans

In selecting activities for implementation for the four-year period 2026-2029, some considerations were made which among others includes:

1. On-going programmes/ projects
2. Priority of the programmes/projects or need/pressure factors
3. Number of beneficiaries of the programmes/project etc.
4. Impact of the programme/projects to the communities.

The Annual Action Plan for 2026 can be found in Table 6.1 while that for 2027, 2028 and 2029 can be found in Tables 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 respectively.

Table 6.1 2026 Annual Action Plan

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Objective	Improve support for entrepreneurship and SMEs development from 5% to 15% by 2029													
Programme	Local Economic Development													
Organise 4No. field visits to SMEs for counselling & follow-Ups for 50 SMEs	**1.**	Asesewa, Fefe, Akateng					-	7,000.00	-	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organise Community/association based sensitization, communication and Animation	**2.**	Asesewa					-	4,000.00	-	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organize occupational safety health & environmental Management (OSHEM) training for 45clients.	**3.**	Asesewa Sisiamang, Mensah Dawa, Akateng, Asuom					-	10,000.00	-	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organise basic marketing training for 20 business owners	**4.**	Asesewa					-	5,000.00	-	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Facilitate NVTI certificates acquisition for 50 graduates' apprentices	**5.**	Asesewa Akateng					-	7,000.00	-	-		✓	BAC	NVTI, DA, MP
Organise 3No. Technology improvement trainings in charcoal making, cassava processing/packaging/branding & vegetable sellers for 20 women.	**6.**	Sekesua Asesewa					-	5,000.00	2,000.00	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organise 2No. Business forum for SMEs	**7.**	Akateng Sekesua					-	6,000.00	3,000.00	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Objective	Develop Three eco-friendly tourist site in accessible by 2029													
Programme	Tourism promotion programme													
Develop and market 3No. tourist sites	8.	Selected					-	1,500,000.00	-	2,000,000.00		✓	Tourism committee	DA
Facilitate the construction of a landing beach	9.	Akateng					-	100,000.00	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Organize 6th edition of sisiamang stone city carnival	10.	Sisiamang					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	Tourism committee	Trust Fm
Objective	Provide three modern and hygienic market spaces in the CBD by 2029													
Programme	Local Economic Development													
Construction of 24hrs ultra-modern market phase 2	11.	Asesewa					-	5,532,614.59	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Rehabilitation of 3No. Markets	12.	Akateng Sekesua Akrusu					-	40,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA
Creation of 3no. Satellite market	13.	Anyaboni resettlement Dawa Kolewa Akrusu					-	50,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	DA	Planning Unit (LED)
Objective:	Improve production yield and efficiency by from 5% to 10% by 2029													
Programme:	Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management Programme													
Provision of administrative support by 31st Dec, 2026	14.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	6,000	6,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Provision of insurance cover for 1 official vehicle and 14 motorbikes by 31st Dec, 2026	15.	Asesewa			3rd		4,000.00	4,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Purchase of office materials and consumables by 31st Dec, 2026.	16.	Asesewa		2nd	3rd	4th	4,000.00		2,500.00			✓	Agric	DA
Undertake monitoring visits in the district by the District Chief Executive, District Coordinating Director and the District Director of Agriculture by 31st December, 2026	17.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	6,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct supervision and monitoring visits to 12 operational areas by DAOs by December, 2026	18.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	15,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize 12 monthly technical staff meetings for 18 staffs by 31st Dec, 2026.	19.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	10,000.00	8,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize 12 monthly management meeting for 18 staff by31st Dec, 2026.	20.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	6,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meeting for 50 farmers by 31st, Dec, 2026.	21.	Asesewa		2nd			-	-	8,000.00	-		✓	Agric	DA
Coordinate and monitor government projects and programmes by 31st Dec, 2026	22.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5,000.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize District Farmers Day celebration by 31st Dec, 2026	23.	District wide				4th	-	70,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Carry out Multi Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) activities by 31st Dec,2026.	24.	District wide		2nd	3rd	4th	-	9,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct 52 bi-weekly market survey by 31st Dec, 2026.	25.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	4,000.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Establishment of an acre maize demonstration crop in a community by 31st Dec, 2026	26.	Asesewa		2nd			-	5,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize a field day for 50 participant by 31st Dec, 2026	27.	Asesewa			3rd		-	3,500.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	**S/N**	**Location**	**Time frame**				**Cost**				**Project Status**		**Implementation institution / Department**	
			QI	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**OTHER**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collabo.**
Undertake 2,688 home and farm visits by 12 AEAs by 31^{st} Dec,2026.	28.	District wide	1^{st}	2^{nd}	3^{rd}	4^{th}	-	9,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Sensitise 200 farmers in 4 zones on Fall Army worms by 31^{st} Dec, 2026.	29.	District wide		2^{nd}	3^{rd}		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 200 farmers in 4 zones on post harvest management of cereals and legumes by 31^{st} Dec, 2026.	30.	District wide	1^{st}		3^{rd}		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Hold one-day food demonstration on nutrient rich food by 31^{st} Dec, 2026.	31.	District wide		2^{nd}		4^{th}	-	6,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 livestock farmers in 4 zones on pest and disease management by Sept, 2026	32.	District wide			3^{rd}	4^{th}	-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 Crop farmers in 4 zones on pest and disease management by Sept, 2026	33.	District wide	1^{st}		3^{rd}		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct surveillance for scheduled livestock diseases and pest by 31^{st} Dec, 2026.	34.	District wide	1^{st}	2^{nd}	3^{rd}	4^{th}	-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Facilitate local organization and participation in Eastern Region Commodity by 31st October, 2026.	35.	Koforidua			3rd		-	-	10,000	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 4 FBOs on packaging and marketing of agriculture produce by 31st Oct, 2026	36.	District wide			3rd		-	4,000	3,500	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 farmers in 4 zones on climate smart agriculture by June, 2026.	37.	District wide			3rd		-	4,000	3,500	-		✓	Agric	DA
Sensitize 100 farmers in 4 zones on prevention and control of bush fires by 31st Dec, 2026	38.	District wide				4th	-	4,000	3,500	-		✓	Agric	DA
Social Development														
Objective:	Increase classrooms from 5% to 10 % by the end of 2029 and promote proper maintenance culture at all levels throughout the plan period													
Programme:	Education Improvement													
Construct two-unit classroom blocks with ancillaries for three schools.	39.	Asesewa Com. ‘’A’’					998,924.79	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Construct six-unit classroom blocks with ancillaries for three schools.	40.	Asesewa Com. ‘’A’’					3,097,849.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Construct three-unit classroom blocks with ancillaries for three schools.	41.	Dawa Kpeserbi Basic School					2,271,800.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
SCPJ001 Provide gender and disability friendly sanitary facilities (Urinals and toilets)	42.	Asesewa SHS					97, 435.00	-	-	-	✓		Getfund	GES
Rehabilitate classroom blocks for selected schools and District Office	43.	(KG)Tibu orso, Akumersu D/A, Nyakumase,A dwenso Dorhe,Ak utey D/A Primary)					250,991.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GE
Provide recreational facilities/equipment for eight schools.	44.	PRIMARY (Akokoma Kpeti, Akokoma-sisi, Battorkope, Aflamse Takunya, Agaja-geter,Akotoklo-gua, Anyaboni R/C Basic)	X	X	X	X	34,090.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Provide office equipment-(3 computers, 4 UPS &2 Printers)	45.	DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE					54,022.00	-	-	-	✓		GOG	GES
Provide pupils with 294 hexagonal and	46.	KG, Pri					1,759,065. 00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
500 dual set of furniture.														
BSPJ007 Provide pupils furniture (mono desk for JHS)	47.	JHS					480,980.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Screen 1500 children with defects for early corrections/treatment	48.	KG, PRIMARY					270,000.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Support forty deprived schools with materials and other resources to develop indoor learning corners and outdoor learning areas.	49.	KG, PRIMARY					-	-	-	118,000.00	✓		NGO	GES
Organize intra-school sports and athletic competition for 100 schools and inter-school sports and athletic competition within eight circuits.	50.	KG, Primary, jhs	x	x	x	x	322,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DA, NGO
Organise community sensitization on the need to send all children to school and at the right age in 30 school communities.	51.	KG, PRIMARY, JHS	x	x	x	x	45,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DA, NGO

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Provide guidance and counselling services in 20 school communities.	52.	PRIMARY, JHS	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	NGO
Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in 80 schools.	53.	KG, PRIMARY, JHS	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	NGO
Disburse capitation grant to 100 schools.	54.	KG, PRIMARY, JHS	x	x	x	x	340,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	MoE
Organize School and community SPAMs for 100 schools.	55.	PRIMARY, JHS	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	-	-	-		✓	JICA	GES
Provide 2 wheel chairs,10 pair glasses and 10 hearing aids for children with disabilities in 20 schools	56.	PRIMARY, JHS	X	X	X	X	71,000.00	-	-	-	✓		NGO	GES
Provide scholarship schemes for 20 needy pupils in 10 deprived school areas	57.	PRIMARY, JHS	X	X	X	X	71,000.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Organize enrolment drive in 40 school communities prior to reopening of schools	58.	PRIMARY, JHS	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organize de-worming programme in 100 school	59.	All Basic Schools	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	-	-	-		✓	Ghana Health Service	GES
Provide 100 schools with well stocked first aid boxes and dust 60 bins in 60 schools	60.	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x	104,410.94	-	-	-	✓		Donors	GES, GHS
Provide disinfectants and toiletries to 100 schools.	61.	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x	562,500.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	GHS, Donor
Organize capacity-building workshop for Teachers, Staff and Head teachers	62.	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x	62,500.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	NGO's
Organize common test in literacy and numeracy for primary children in 99 schools.	63.	Primary school in the	x	x	x	x	26,460.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	District Assembly
Organise quizzes and debates competitions among schools in 99 schools.	64.	Various and Circuit	x	x	x	x	20,948.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	District Assembly and NGOs
Post 20 teachers to 10 JHS based on subject specialization.	65.	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x	22,050.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	DA
Organise Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinics in 99 schools	66.	All JHS		x	x		38,588.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	NGO

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organise a grade-based INSET for 523 Primary teachers on Maths and Science in 99 schools	67.	District wide		x	x	x	6,924.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	NGO
Organise Best Teacher, Worker and School Awards	68.	District wise			x		86,483.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	NGO,
Organise orientation for 523 teachers on new curricula in 99 schools.	69.	DEO	x	x	x	x	42,350.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	DA
Conduct regular monitoring and inspection of 99 schools.	70.	All schools	x	x	x	x	60,500.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	Government Of Ghana
Organise training workshop for SMCs on 3 their roles in basic school management.	71.	All School (On-going)	x	x	x	x	221,430.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	JICA
Organise counselling clinics on STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections) in 49 schools.	72.	All JHS		x	x		70,740.00	-	-	-	✓		GHS	GES, Donors
Provide teaching and learning materials/resources (TLMs/TLRs), e.g. learning kits etc	73.	Asesewa SHS		x	x	x	62,308.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	SHS mgt
Provide technical/vocational	74.	Asesewa SHS	x	x	x	x	53,055.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	SHS Mgt

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
workshops with materials.														
Organise speech and prize giving days and quizes and debates competitions among schools	75.	Asesewa SHS	x	x	x	x	44,215.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	SHS Mgt
Organise STMIE clinics / fairs	76.	Asesewa SHS			x		47,752.00	-	-	-		✓	SHS mgt	GES, DA
Organise INSET for Teacher's Professional Development	77.	Asesewa SHS			X		25,702.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	SHS Mgt
Organise entrepreneurship programmes for students	78.	Asesewsa SHS		X			70,740.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	SHS Mgt
Construct sickbay and infirmaries for 5 schools	79.	Disaster Prone Zone			x		53,055.00	-	-	-	✓		NADMO	GES, IOC
Organise quarterly radio and community sensitization on EIE	80.	Kwabea Asasehene, Battor, Akrusu Saisi, Agajajeter, Akokoma Sisi	x	x	x	x	44,215.00	-	-	-	✓		UNICEF	GES
Fumigate school environment (combat bed bugs, reptiles,bats etc) in 114 schools	81.	Asesewa Trust FM	x	x	x	x	30,064.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	Trust Fm

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organise Back-to-School campaigns in school communities	82.	Selected Community	x	x	x	x	44,215.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES, Unicef
Provide (50 dual desk and 50 Mono desks) furniture for affected schools in emergency.	83.	Selected landing bay	x	x	x	x	79,583.00	-	-	-		✓	DA	GES Unicef
Conduct Monitoring, Inspection, Evaluation and Research related activities	84.	DEO	x	x	x	x	44,100.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DA
Support the development of SPIP and SPPP in all schools.	85.	DEO	x	x	x	x	109,386.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	MoE
Objective:	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage from 30% to 50% by the end of 2029.													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
Increase immunization coverage	86.	All sub-districts	√	√	√	√	80,000		-	-		✓	GHS	Global fund/ GAVI/UNICEF
Strengthen disease surveillance	87.	All sub-districts	√	√	√	√		GHC. 50,000.00	-	-		✓	GHS	DA NGO
Reduce malaria incidence	88.	All sub-districts	√	√	√	√	120,000		-	-		✓	GHS	NMEP
Carry out quarterly monitoring and supervision on nutrition Activities	89.	All the health facilities in the district	√	√	√	√	GHC. 5000.00		-	-		✓	GHS	Gov't Hosp, NGO
Training of 40 CHO's on CMAM	90.	Nurses from all			√	√	GHC 90,000.00	GHC 20.000.00	-	-	✓		GHS	NGO

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
and 50 CHOs in the district		health facilities												
Carried out Food Demonstrations	91.	All the communities in the district	√	√	√	√	GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	MOFA
Training of 40 nurses on growth monitoring and promotion.	92.	Nurses from all health facilities				√	GHC 25,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	**NGO**
Carry out quarterly monitoring and supervision on CHPS	93.	District wide					54000	-	-	-		✓	GHS	DA
Construction of 4 CHPS Compounds in 4 zones	94.	Battor CHPS Sawa CHPS Takorase					-	GHC 2,130,458.34	-	-		✓	GHS	DA
To encourage the population in the upper Manya Krobo District to practice regenerative health	95.	District wide					10,000	-	-	-		✓	GHS	DA
To increase school health services from 4 to 6 times per month throughout the year	96.	All schools					GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	GES
Register births and deaths	97.	District wide					-	-	9,000.00	-		✓	BND	DA, Dist. Hospital, CHPS, TBA
Objective:	Reduce the prevalence of substance and drug abuse from 10% to 5% in targeted communities by 2029													
Programme:	Health Improvement													

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
To increase radio and information centers discussion on substances and drug abuse issues from twice a month to 3times in the month end of the year.	98.						-	GHC. 5000.00	-	-		✓	GHS	Media/Trust FM
Objective:	Reduce adolescent pregnancy from 15.8% to 10% by December 2029													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
Supportive visit on safe motherhood activities	99.	District Wide					GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	DSW&CD
Advocacy program on ASRHR	100.	District Wide					GHC 10,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Media/ Trust FM
Objective:	Increase family planning acceptor rate among Adolescent from 19.13% to 25% by December 2025													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
Training program on family planning	101.	District Wide					GHC 10,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	NGO's
Objective:	Ensure a reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs from 50% to 20% and other infection among vulnerable groups by 2029													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
HIV/AIDS screening	102.	District Wide					-	GHC 25,000.00	-	-		✓	GHS	DA
Data management training	103.	All sub district					GHC 10,000.00		-	-		✓	GHS	Resource Firm
Objective :	Increase sanitation coverage from 20% to 40% by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Organize clean-up exercises	104.	Asesewa (CBD)					-	8,000	4,000	-		✓	DEHU	Chief, opinion leaders, Assembly members

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Fumigation of public toilets and refuse container sites	105.	District wide					-	15,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	NAMCOP/ Zoomlion
Monitoring of food vendors, eateries and other commercial premises	106.	District wide					-	6,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	Chop bars /restaurant owners
Organize public health education programs on Environmental sanitation	107.	District wide						8,000	4,000			✓	DEHU	FM station, information department
Conduct inspection and promote house latrine construction	108.	District wide						15,000	5,000			✓	DEHU	Chiefs, Opinion leaders and Assembly members
Disinfestation (fumigation) of all stagnant waters	109.	District wide						15,000	4,000			✓	DEHU	NAMCOP/ Zoomlion
M & E of Sanitation (waste management) services	110.	District wide						6,000	2,000			✓	DEHU	Private waste providers.
Organize school health education and hygiene promotion	111.	District wide						5,000	2,000			✓	DEHU	School heads and SHEP coordinator.
Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation	112.	District wide						50,000.00			✓		DEHU	Planning unit/ community leaders
Desilting of drains	113.	District wide						20,000				✓	DEHU	NADMO/ GNFS
Objective:	Increase access to safe and reliable water supply service for all from 30% to 50% by 2029.													
Programme:	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Repair of 20No. Boreholes	114.	District Wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DA	District Wide
Drilling of 5No. Boreholes	115.	Selected Communities,					-	150,000.00	-	-		✓	DA	Selected Communities,
Drilling and mechanization of 15 and repairing of 60 boreholes	116.	District Wide					-	2,213,045.83	-	-		✓	DA	DWD
Objective:	Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year.													
Programme:	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Organise mass meetings in 60 communities on child trafficking, child labour, child neglect, and child abuse	117.	selected communities					1,220.00	-	2,000.00	10,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Organise sensitization for 10 study groups in 10 communities on home management	118.	selected communities					1,992.00	-	1,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Organise training and support 4 women's groups on business dynamics	119.	Selected communities					3,200.00	--	5,000.00	20,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Offer social welfare services to 20 families including case management	120.	District wide					-	-	-	20,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Engage 20 communities with the child protection tool kits	121.	selected communities					2,080.00	-	2,000.00	5,000.00	-	✓	DSWCD	UMKDA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organise case management training in 5 communities	122.	Selected communities					4,550.00	-	1,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Support for inter-sectorial social services	123.	District wide					4,650.00	-	5,000.00	10,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Objective	Address at least 80% of all vulnerability issues by 2029													
Programme	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Sensitize the public on PWDs interventions, identify, register and assist 200 PWD in economic activities	124.	District wide					15,000.00	-	5,000.00	400,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Objective:	Increase adoption of sustainable land management from 2% to 8% by 2029													
Programme:	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Organise regular public education in Churches, marketplaces, schools etc on effects of bush fires and deforestation.	125.	Selected communities					1,500.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	GFS
Support the formation and operation of DVGs in 20 communities	126.	Selected communities					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA
Organize tree planting exercises in 20 communities	127.	Selected communities					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA
Organize 4no talk shows on climate change and its adverse effects	128.	Selected communities					1,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Maintenance of 20acre(10hec) of mangoes, oil palm and cashew plantations	129.	Akrusu Anyaboni, Sekesua, Akotoe, Abesre					3,000,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GPSNP-2	DA
Objective:	Achieve 5 % annual efficiency in development control processes by 2029.													
Programme:	Spatial Development Programme													
Document all assembly/govt. lands	130.	District wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DA	PPD
Complete Street Naming and Property Addressing	131.	Asesewa, Akateng Sekesua					-	100,000.00	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Organise Monthly Spatial Committee meetings	132.	UMKDA					-	100,000.00	80,000.00	-		✓	PPD	DA
Objective:	Increase the coverage of local plans from 5% to 15% by end of plan implementation.													
Programme	Spatial Development Programme													
Organize 4 number plan education programmes	133.	District Wide					8,000.00	-	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Acquire Auto maps for the district	134.	Anyaboni					8,000.00	-	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Prepare comprehensive schemes layouts for major towns	135.	Anyaboni					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Objective:	Upgrade and rehabilitate major feeder roads in the District from 15% to 40% by 2029.													
Programme:	Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement													
Reshaping of feeder roads	136.	District Wide					50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	-		✓	DWD (DRIP)	DA
Road safety campaigns	137.	District Wide					-	30,000.00	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Construction of 3no. culverts	138.	Akotoe Tsrebuana,					100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
		Saisi, Adefe												
Objective :	Increase district electricity coverage from 70% to 95 % by the December 2029													
Programme :	Energy and Petroleum													
Facilitate the extension of electricity to newly developed areas.	139.	District wide					50,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Objective :	To enhance night security by procuring and installing 800 streetlights by the end of 2029													
Programme :	Energy and Petroleum													
Procurement and supply of 100No. Streetlights	140.	District wide					-	-	200,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA,MoE
Objective :	To improve the physical infrastructure, logistics and strengthen participatory governance of all Six Zonal Councils by 2029.													
Programme :	Sub-Structure Improvement Programme													
Organise Capacity building for Assembly members and staff	141.	UMKDA					15,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	HR	HoDs
Support Sub-structures	142.	UMKDA					52,421.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓	DPCU	DA
Objective:	Increase IGF collection from 10% to 20% per annum for the plan period (2026-2026)													
Programme:	Financial Management Programme													
Procure logistics for revenue collectors	143.	District wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DoF	DA
Revalue all landed properties in the district (commercial & residential)	144.	District wide					100,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DoF	Valuation Board
Update Revenue Database	145.	District wide					-	10,000.00	-	-		✓	BU	DoF
Sensitize major communities on payment of Rates	146.	District Wide					-	3,000.00	-	-		✓	BU	DoF/ISD/PPD

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Objective:	Ensure 100% of expenses are traceable to planned activities by 2029													
Programme:	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Undertake DPCU, M&E activities/programmes and DMTDP Review	147.	UMKDA					7,000.00	50,000.00	-	-		✓	DP	DPCU
Preparation of 2026 District Fee-fixing & Composite Budget	148.	UMKDA					30,000.00	-	-	-		✓	BU	BC,DA
Objective:	Implement at least 80 percent of activities and projects of the Medium-Term Plan by the end of December 2029													
Programme:	Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and													
Prepare 4no quarterly progress Reports	149.	UMKDA					1,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DP	DPCU
Provide support for community-initiated projects	150.	UMKDA					206,052.6	-	-	-		✓	DA	DPCU
Organise all Statutory Meetings of the Assembly	151.	UMKDA						50,000.00	45,000.0 0			✓	Mg'mt	DA
Implementation of MP's projects	152.	UMKDA					300,000.00					✓	MP	DA
Objective :	Increase citizen participation from 10% to 40 in all public engagement programmes by 2029.													
Programme :	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Organize bi-annual social accountability meetings/Town Hall meetings	153.	Selected Towns					8,000.00	8,000,00	-	-		✓	BU	DPCU /HoDs
Organise civic education on responsive governance	154.	District wide					-	-	12,000.0 0	-		✓	NCCE	ISD,EC Media , DA,FBO, Legal Aid, CHRAJ,

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
and citizens' participation in development dialogue														PPs,
Procure office equipment, furniture and supplies	155.	UMKDA					13,000.00	5,000.00	-	-		✓	DPro	DA
Objective	Ensure that at least 70% of planned public buildings (schools, health facilities, offices) are maintained													
Programme	Maintenance of public buildings													
Support security, and operationalization of police stations	156.	Selected towns					200,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DA	GPS
Facilitate the establishment of District offices for Departments/Agencies (Rent Control)	157.	UMKDA					5,000.00	5,000,00	-	-		✓	Mgt	DA
Completion of 3storey Office complex	158.	UMKDA					-	-	200,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA
Implementation of the O&M Plan	159.	District wide					30,000.00	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DWD	DA

Table 6.2 2027 Annual Action Plan

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Objective:	Improve support for entrepreneurship and SMEs development from 5% to 15% by 2029													
Programme:	Local Economic Development													
Organise 4No. field visits to SMEs for counselling & follow-Ups for 50 SMEs	**1.**	Asesewa, Fefe, Akateng					-	7,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organise Community/association based sensitization, communication and Animation	**2.**	Asesewa					-	4,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organize occupational safety health & environmental Management (OSHEM) training for 45clients.	**3.**	Asesewa Sisiamang, Mensah Dawa, Akateng, Asuom					-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organise basic marketing training for 20 business owners	**4.**	Asesewa					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	SP, DA
Facilitate NVTI certificates acquisition for 50 graduates' apprentices	**5.**	Asesewa Akateng					-	7,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	NVTI, DA, MP
Organise 3No. Technology improvement trainings in charcoal making, cassava	**6.**	Sekesua Asesewa					-	5,000.00	2,000.00	-	-	✓	BAC	SP, DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
processing/packaging/branding & vegetable sellers for 20 women.														
Organise 2No. Business forum for SMEs	**7.**	Akateng Sekesua					-	6,000.00	3,000.00	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Rehabilitation of 3No. Markets	**8.**	Akateng Sekesua Akrusu					-	40,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA
Objective	**Develop Three eco-friendly tourist site in accessible by 2029**													
Programme	**Tourism promotion programme**													
Develop and market 3No. tourist sites	**9.**	Selected					-	1,500,000.00	-	2,000,000.00		✓	Tourism committee	DA
Facilitate the construction of a landing beach	**10.**	Akateng						100,000.00				✓	DWD	DA
Organize 7th edition of sisiamang stone city carnival	**11.**	Sisiamang						20,000.00				✓	Tourism committee	Trust Fm
Objective	**Provide three modern and hygienic market spaces in the CBD by 2029**													
Programme	**Local Economic Development**													
Construction of 24hrs ultra-modern market phase 2	**12.**	Asesewa					-	5,532,614.59	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Creation of 3no. Satellite market	**13.**	Anyaboni resettlement Dawa Kolewa Akrusu					-	50,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	DA	Planning Unit (LED)
Objective	Improve production yield and efficiency by from 5% to 10% by 2029													

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Programme:	Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management Programme													
Provision of administrative support by 31st Dec, 2027	14.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	6,000	6,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Provision of insurance cover for 1 official vehicle and 14 motorbikes by 31st Dec, 2027	15.	Asesewa			3rd		4,000.00	4,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Purchase of office materials and consumables by 31st Dec, 2027.	16.	Asesewa		2nd	3rd	4th	4,000.00	-	2,500.00	-		✓	Agric	DA
Undertake monitoring visits in the district by the District Chief Executive, District Coordinating Director and the District Director of Agriculture by 31st December, 2027	17.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	6,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct supervision and monitoring visits to 12 operational areas by DAOs by December, 2027	18.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	15,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize 12 monthly technical staff meetings for	19.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	10,000.00	8,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
18 staffs by 31st Dec, 2027.														
Organize 12 monthly management meeting for 18 staff by31st Dec, 2027.	20.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	6,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meeting for 50 farmers by 31st, Dec, 2027.	21.	Asesewa		2nd			-	-	8,000.00	-		✓	Agric	DA
Coordinate and monitor government projects and programmes by 31st Dec, 2027	22.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5,000.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize District Farmers Day celebration by 31st Dec, 2027	23.	District wide				4th	-	70,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Carry out Multi Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) activities by 31st Dec,2027.	24.	District wide		2nd	3rd	4th	-	9,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct 52 bi-weekly market survey by 31st Dec, 2027.	25.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	4,000.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Establishment of an acre maize	26.	Asesewa		2nd				5,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Loca-tion	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institu-tion / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
demonstration crop in a community by 31st Dec, 2027.														
Organize a field day for 50 participant by 31st Dec, 2027	27.	Asesewa			3rd		-	3,500.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Undertake 2,688 home and farm visits by 12 AEAs by 31st Dec,2027.	28.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	9,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Sensitise 200 farmers in 4 zones on Fall Army worms by 31st Dec, 2027.	29.	District wide		2nd	3rd		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 200 farmers in 4 zones on post-harvest management of cereals and legumes by 31st Dec, 2027.	30.	District wide	1st		3rd		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Hold one-day food demonstration on nutrient rich food by 31st Dec, 2027.	31.	District wide		2nd		4th	-	6,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 livestock farmers in 4 zones on pest and disease management by Sept, 2027.	32.	District wide			3rd	4th	-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Train 100 Crop farmers in 4 zones on pest and disease management by Sept, 2027	33.	District wide	1st		3rd		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct surveillance for scheduled livestock diseases and pest by 31st Dec, 2027.	34.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Facilitate local organisation and participation in Eastern Region Commodity by 31st October, 2027.	35.	Koforidua			3rd		-	-	10,000	-	-	✓	Agric	DA
Train 4 FBOs on packaging and marketing of agriculture produce by 31st Oct, 2027	36.	District wide			3rd		-	4,000	3,500	-	-	✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 farmers in 4 zones on climate smart agriculture by June, 2027.	37.	District wide			3rd		-	4,000	3,500	-	-	✓	Agric	DA
Sensitize 100 farmers in 4 zones on prevention and control of bush fires by 31st Dec, 2027	38.	District wide				4th	-	4,000	3,500	-	-	✓	Agric	DA
Social Development														
Objective:	Increase classrooms from 5% to 10 % by the end of 2029 and promote proper maintenance culture at all levels throughout the plan period													

Projects	S/N	Loca-tion	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institu-tion / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Programme:	Education Improvement													
Construct two-unit classroom blocks with ancil-laries for three schools.	39.	KG(	X	X	X	X	1,078,838.77	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Construct six-unit classroom blocks with ancillaries for three schools.	40.	PRI-MARY	X	X	X	X	3,097,849.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Construct three-unit classroom blocks with ancil-laries for three schools.	41.	JHS					2,271,800.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
SCPJ001 Provide gender and disa-bility friendly sanitary facilities (Urinals and toi-lets)	42.	SHS						-	-	-	✓		Getfund	GES
Provide recrea-tional facili-ties/equipment for eight schools.	43.	PRI-MARY					34,090.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Provide office equipment-(3 computers, 4 UPS &2 Printers)	44.	GES OFFICE					54,022.00	-	-	-	✓		GOG	GES
BSPJ007 Provide pupils furniture (mono desk for JHS) and 500 dual set of furniture for Primary Schools	45.	JHS	x	x	x	x	2,343,680.00	-	-	-		✓	DA	GES,UNICEF

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
and 294 hexagonal set of furniture and (50 dual desk and 50 Mono desks) furniture for affected schools in emergency.														
Screen 1500 children with defects for early corrections/treatment	46.	KG, PRIMARY					270,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DA	GES
Support forty deprived schools with materials and other resources to develop indoor learning corners and outdoor learning areas.	47.	KG, PRIMARY					-	-	-	118,000.00		✓	NGO	GES
Organize inter and intra-school sports and athletic competition within eight circuits.	48.	KG, Primary, JHS					322,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DA, NGO
Organise community sensitization on the need to send all children to school and at the right age in 30 school communities.	49.	KG, PRIMARY, JHS					45,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DA, NGO

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Provide guidance and counselling services in 20 school communities.	50.	PRIMARY, JHS					18,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	NGO
Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in 80 schools.	51.	KG, PRIMARY, JHS					18,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	NGO
Disburse capitation grant to 100 schools.	52.	KG, PRIMARY, JHS					340,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	
Organize School and community SPAMs for 100 schools	53.	PRIMARY,JHS					80,000.00	-	-	-		✓	JICA	
Provide 2 wheel chairs,10 pair glasses and 10 hearing aids for children with disabilities in 20 schools	54.	PRIMARY, JHS					71,000.00	-	-	-	✓		NGO	GES
Provide scholarship schemes for 20 needy pupils in 10 deprived school areas	55.	PRIMARY, JHS	X	X	X	X	71,000.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Organize enrolment drive in 40 school communities prior to reopening of schools	56.	PRIMARY, JHS	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DA

Projects	S/N	Loca-tion	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institu-tion / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Provide 100 schools with well stocked first aid boxes and 60dust bins in 60 schools.	57.	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x	73,472.00	-	-	-	✓		Donors	GES, GHS
Provide disinfect-ants and toiletries to 100 schools and Organize de-worming pro-gramme in 100 school	58.	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x	562,500.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	Ghana Health Service, Donor
Organize capac-ity-building workshop for staffs and teach-ers	59.	Selected Schools	x	x	x	x	860,230.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	GHS, Donors, NADMO
Organize com-mon test in liter-acy and numer-acy for primary children in 99 schools.	60.	Primary school in the	x	x	x	x	26,460.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	District Assem-bly
Organise quizes and debates com-petitions among schools in 99 schools.	61.	Various and Cir-cuit	x	x	x	x	20,948.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	District Assem-bly and NGOs
Organise Science, Technology, Mathematics and Innovative Edu-cation (STMIE) clinics in 99	62.	All JHS		x	x		64,290.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	NGO, SHS MGT

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Basic schools and SHS														
Organise a grade-based INSET and orient 523 Primary teachers on Maths and Science in 99 schools, Teacher's Professional Development	63.	All		x	x	x	129,937.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	SHS Mgt
Organise Best Teacher, Worker and School Awards	64.	District wise			x		15,743.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	NGO,
Organise counselling clinics on STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections) in 49 schools	65.	All JHS		x	x		70,740.00	-	-	-	✓		GHS	GES, Donors
Provide teaching and learning materials/resources (TLMs/TLRs), e.g. learning kits etc and Provide science consumables	66.	SHS		x	x	x	115,363.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	SHS mgt
Provide technical/vocational workshops with materials.	67.	SHS	x	x	x	x	44,215.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	SHS Mgt

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organise entrepreneurship programmes for students	68.	SHS			x		35,372.00	-	-	-	✓		SHS mgt	GES, NGOs
Organise orientation workshop for identified stakeholders (PTAs, SMCs, Community members, Gov't agencies, CSOs, CBOs, NGOs, etc) in EIE in all 8 circuits.	69.	Disaster Prone Zone			x		53,055.00	-	-	-	✓		NADMO	GES, IOC
Organise quarterly radio and community sensitization on EIE	70.	Asesewa Trust FM	x	x	x	x	30,064.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	Trust Fm
Fumigate school environment (combat bed bugs, reptiles, bats etc) in 114 schools	71.	District wide	x	x	x	x	30,064.00	-	-	-		✓	DA,	GES, Zoomlion
Identify and Provide alternative learning spaces (Tents, Chapels, etc) for Learners in emergency	72.	Selected Community	x	x	x	x	44,215.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	GES, UNICEF
Conduct regular payroll audit in all schools to	73.	DEO and all school	x	x	x	x	5,513.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	Audit

Projects	S/N	Loca-tion	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institu-tion / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
streamline staff-ing														
Conduct Monitor-ing, inspection and evaluation re-lated activities	74.	DEO	x	x	x	x	158,861.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	UNICEF
Support the de-velopment of SPIP and SPPP in all schools.	75.	Dis-trictwide	x	x	x	x	23,397.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	MoE
Objective	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage from 30% to 50% by the end of 2029.													
Programme	Health Improvement													
Increase immun-ization coverage	76.	All sub-districts					80,000	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Global fund/ GAVI/U NICEF
Strengthen dis-ease surveillance	77.	All sub-districts					-	GHC. 50,000.00	-	-		✓	GHS	D/A NGO
Reduce malaria incidence	78.	All sub-districts					120,000	-	-	-		✓	GHS	NMEP
Carry out quar-terly monitoring and supervision on nutrition Ac-tivities	79.	All the health facilities in the district					GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Govt Hosp, NGO
Training of 40 CHO's on CMAM	80.	Nurses from all health facilitie					-	GHC 20.000.000	-	-	✓		GHS	NGO
Carried out Food Demonstrations	81.	All the commu-nities in the dis-trict					GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	MOFA

Projects	S/N	Loca-tion	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institu-tion / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Training of 40 nurses on growth monitoring and promotion.	82.	Nurses from all health facilities				√	GHC 25,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Resource person
Carry out quar-terly monitoring and supervision on CHPS	83.	District wide					5400.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	DA, Do-nor part-ner
construction of 4 CHPS Com-pounds in 4 zones	84.	Battor CHPS Sawa CHPS Takorase					-	GHC 2,130,458. 34	-	-	✓		DA	GHS, Donor partner
Training of 50 CHOs in the dis-trict	85.	District wide					GHC 90,000.00	-	-	-	✓		GHS	Resource person
To increase school health ser-vices from 4 to 6 times per month throughout the year	86.	All schools					GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	GES
Register births and deaths	87.	District wide						-	9,000.00			✓	BND	DA, Dist. Hospital, CHPS, TBA
Objective	Reduce the prevalence of substance and drug abuse from 10% to 5% in targeted communities by 2029													
Programme	Health Improvement													
To increase radio and information centers discussion on health issues from twice a month to 3times	88.						-	GHC. 5000.00	-	-		✓	GHS	Me-dia/Trust FM

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
in the month end of the year.														
Objective	Reduce adolescent pregnancy from 15.8% to 10% by December 2029													
Programme	Health Improvement													
Supportive visit on safe motherhood activities	89.	District Wide					GHC. 5000.00					✓	GHS	NGO
Advocacy program on ASRHR	90.	District Wide					GHC 10,000.00					✓	GHS	Media/ Trust FM
Objective :	Increase family planning acceptor rate among Adolescent from 19.13% to 25% by December 2025													
Programme	Health Improvement													
Training program on family planning	91.	District Wide					GHC 10,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	NGO
Objective :	Ensure a reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs from 50% to 20% and other infection among vulnerable groups by 2029													
Programme	Health Improvement													
HIV/AIDS screening and counseling, and other related activities.	92.	District Wide					-	GHC 25,000.00	-	-		✓	GHS	District Assembly
Objective :	Increase sanitation coverage from 20% to 40% by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Monitoring of food vendors, eateries and other commercial premises	93.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	6,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	Chop bar /restaurant owners
Organize clean-up exercises	94.	Asesewa (CBD) and Sekesua	×	×	×	×	-	8,000	4,000	-		✓	DEHU	Chief, opinion leaders, Assembly members

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Slaughter house duties and meat inspection	95.	Asesewa market and Akateng	×	×	×	×	-	6,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	Veterinary officers and butchers
Conduct inspection and promote house latrine construction	96.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	15,000	5,000	-		▫ ✓	DEHU	Opinion leaders, chief, Assembly members
Organize durbars on public health education programs and Environmental sanitation.	97.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	8,000	4,000	-		✓	DEHU	FM station, information department
M & E of Sanitation (waste management) services (liquid waste)	98.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	6,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	Private waste entities/ companies.
Conduct dwelling premises inspection / market sanitation	99.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	4,000	4,000	-		✓	DEHU	Landlords, community leaders
Desilting of drains	100.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	20,000	-	-		✓	DEHU	NADMO /National Fire service
Regular dislodging of all institutional public toilets	101.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	50,000	-	-	✓		DEHU	Head of all institutions

Projects	S/N	Loca-tion	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institu-tion / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Procurement of Sanitary Tools /Equipment including Veronica buckets for Public Schools and Health Centers	102.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	70,000	-	-		✓	DEHU	School heads and Health Authorities
Objective :	Increase access to safe and reliable water supply service for all from 30% to 50% by 2029.													
Programme :	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Repair of 20No. Boreholes	103.	District Wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DA	District Wide
Drilling and mechanization of 15 and repairing of 60 boreholes	104.	District Wide					-	2,213,045.83	-	-		✓	DA	
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities in selected communities.	105.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	40,000	-	-		✓	DEHU	Planning dept./WATSAN Committees.
Objective :	Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year .													
Programme :	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Organise mass meeting in 60 communities on child trafficking, child labour, child neglect, and child abuse	106.	selected communities					1,220.00	-	2,000.00	10,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Organise sensitization for 10 study groups in 10 communities on home management	107.	selected communities					1,992.00	-	1,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organise training and support 4 women's groups on business dynamics	108.	Selected communities					3,200.00	-	5,000.00	20,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Offer social welfare services to 20 families including case management	109.	District wide						-		20,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Engage 20 communities with the child protection tool kits	110.	selected communities					2,080.00	-	2,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Organise case management training in 5 communities	111.	Selected communities					4,550.00	-	1,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Support for intersectorial social services	112.	District wide					4,650.00	-	5,000.00	10,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Objective :	Address at least 80% of all vulnerability issues by 2029													
Programme :	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Sensitize the public on PWDs interventions, identify, register and assist 200 PWD in economic activities	113.	District wide					15,000.00	-	5,000.00	400,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Objective :	Increase adoption of sustainable land management from 2% to 8% by 2029													
Programme :	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Organise regular public education in Churches, marketplaces, schools	114.	Selected communities					1,500.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	GFS

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
etc on effects of bush fires and deforestation.														
Support the formation and operation of DVGs in 20 communities	115.	Selected communities					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA
Organize tree planting exercises in 20 communities	116.	Selected communities					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA
Organize 4no talk shows on climate change and its adverse effects	117.	Selected communities					1,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA
Maintenance of 20acre(10hec) of mangoes and oil palm plantation	118.	Akrusu Anyaboni, Sekesua, Akotoe, Abesre					-	-	-	-		✓	GPSNP-2	DA
Objective:	Achieve 5 % annual efficiency in development control processes by 2029.													
Programme :	Spatial Development Programme													
Document all assembly/govt. lands	119.	District wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DA	PPD
Complete Street Naming and Property Addressing	120.	Asesewa, Akateng Sekesua					-	100,000.00	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Organise Monthly Spatial Committee meetings	121.	UMKDA					-	100,000.00	80,000.00	-		✓	PPD	DA
Objective:	Increase the coverage of local plans from 5% to 15% by end of plan implementation.													
Programme :	Spatial Development Programme													

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organize 4 number plan education programmes	122.	District Wide					8,000.00	-	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Prepare comprehensive schemes layouts for major towns	123.	Anyaboni					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Objective :	Upgrade and rehabilitate major feeder roads in the District from 15% to 40% by 2029.													
Programme :	Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement													
Reshaping of feeder roads	124.	District Wide					50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA
Road safety campaigns	125.	District Wide					-	200,000.00	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Objective	Increase district electricity coverage from 70% to 95 % by the December 2029													
Programme	Energy and Petroleum													
Facilitate the extension of electricity to newly developed areas.	126.	District wide					50,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Objective	To enhance night security by procuring and installing 800 streetlights by the end of 2029													
Programme	Energy and Petroleum													
Procurement and supply of 100No. Streetlights	127.	District wide					-	-	200,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA,MoE
Objective	To improve the physical infrastructure, logistics and strengthen participatory governance of all Six Zonal Councils by 2029.													
Programme	Sub-Structure Improvement Programme													
Organise Capacity building for Assembly members and staff	128.	UMKDA					15,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	HR	HoDs
Support Sub-structures	129.	UMKDA					52,421.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓		DA
Objective	Increase IGF collection from 10% to 20% per annum for the plan period (2026-2026)													
Programme	Financial Management Programme													

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Procure logistics for revenue collectors	130.	District wide					-	20,000.00				✓	DoF	DA
Revalue all landed properties in the district (commercial & residential)	131.	District wide					100,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DoF	Valuation Board
Update Revenue Database	132.	District wide					-	10,000.00	-	-		✓	BU	DoF
Sensitize major communities on payment of Rates	133.	District Wide					-	3,000.00	-	-		✓	BU	DoF/ISD / PPD
Objective	Ensure 100% of expenses are traceable to planned activities by 2029													
Programme	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Undertake DPCU, M&E activities/programmes	134.	UMKDA					7,000.00	6,000.00	-	-		✓	DP	DPCU
Preparation of 2026 District Fee-fixing & Composite Budget	135.	UMKDA					30,000.00	-	-	-		✓	BU	BC,DA
Objective	Implement at least 80 percent of activities and projects of the Medium-Term Plan by the end of December 2029													
Programme	Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and													
Organise all Statutory Meetings of the Assembly	136.	UMKDA					-	50,000.00	45,000.00	-		✓	Mg'mt	DA
Prepare 4no quarterly progress Reports	137.	UMKDA					1,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DP	DPCU
Implementation of MP's projects	138.	UMKDA					300,000.00	-	-	-		✓	MP	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Provide support for community initiated projects	139.	UMKDA					206,052.6	-	-	-		✓	DA	DPCU
Objective	Increase citizen participation from 10% to 40 in all public engagement programmes by 2029.													
Programme	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Organize bi-annual social accountability meetings/Town Hall meetings	140.	Selected Towns					8,000.00	8,000,00	-	-		✓	BU	DPCU /HoDs
Procure office equipment, furniture and supplies	141.	UMKDA					13,000.00	5,000.00	-	-		✓	DPro	DA
Organise civic education on responsive governance and citizens' participation in development dialogue	142.	District wide					-	-	12,000.00	-		✓	NCCE	ISD,EC Media , DA,FBO ,Legal Aid, CHRAJ, PPs,
Objective	Ensure that at least 70% of planned public buildings (schools, health facilities, offices) are maintained													
Programme	Maintenance of public buildings													
Implementation of the O&M Plan	143.	District wide					30,000.00	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DWD	DA

Table 6.3 2028 Annual Action Plan

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Objective:	Improve support for entrepreneurship and SMEs development from 5% to 15% by 2029													
Programme:	Local Economic Development													
Organise 4No. field visits to SMEs for counselling & follow-Ups for 50 SMEs	**1.**	Asesewa, Fefe, Akateng					-	7,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organise Community/association based sensitization, communication and Animation	**2.**	Asesewa					-	4,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organize occupational safety health & environmental Management (OSHEM) training for 45clients.	**3.**	Asesewa Sisiamang, Mensah Dawa, Akateng, Asuom					-	10,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organise basic marketing training for 20 business owners	**4.**	Asesewa					-	5,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	SP, DA
Facilitate NVTI certificates acquisition for 50 graduates' apprentices	**5.**	Asesewa Akateng					-	7,000.00	-	-	-	✓	BAC	NVTI, DA, MP
Organise 3No. Technology improvement trainings in charcoal mak-	**6.**	Sekesua Asesewa					-	5,000.00	2,000.00	-	-	✓	BAC	SP, DA

Projects	S/N	Loca-tion	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institu-tion / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
ing, cassava pro-cessing/packag-ing/branding & veg-etable sellers for 20 women.														
Organise 2No. Business forum for SMEs	**7.**	Akaten g Sekesu a					-	6,000.00	3,000.00	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Objective:	Develop Three eco-friendly tourist site in accessible by 2029													
Programme:	Tourism promotion programme													
Create access route to 3No. tourist sites	8.	Se-lected					-	1,500,000. 00	-	2,000,000. 00		✓	Tourism commit-tee	DA
Organize 8th edition of sisiamang stone city carnival	9.	Sisia-mang					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	Tourism commit-tee	Trust Fm
Objective:	Provide three modern and hygienic market spaces in the CBD by 2029													
Programme:	Local Economic Development													
Construction of 24hrs ultra-modern market phase 2	10.	Asese wa					-	5,532,614. 59	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Rehabilitation of 3No. Markets	11.	Akaten g Sekesu a Akrusu					-	40,000.00	30,000.0 0	-		✓	DWD	DA
Objective:	Improve production yield and efficiency by from 5% to 10% by 2029													
Programme:	Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management Programme													
Provision of admin-istrative support by 31st Dec, 2028	12.	Asese wa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	6,000	6,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Provision of insur-ance cover for 1 of-ficial vehicle and 14	13.	Asese wa			3rd		4,000.00	4,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
motorbikes by 31st Dec, 2028														
Purchase of office materials and consumables by 31st Dec, 2028.	14.	Asesewa		2nd	3rd	4th	4,000.00	-	2,500.00	-		✓	Agric	DA
Undertake monitoring visits in the district by the District Chief Executive, District Coordinating Director and the District Director of Agriculture by 31st December, 2028.	15.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	6,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct supervision and monitoring visits to 12 operational areas by DAOs by December, 2028.	16.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	15,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize 12 monthly technical staff meetings for 18 staffs by 31st Dec, 2028.	17.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	10,000.00	8,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize 12 monthly management meeting for 18 staff by31st Dec, 2028.	18.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	6,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meeting for 50	19.	Asesewa		2nd			-	-	8,000.00	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
farmers by 31st, Dec, 2028.														
Coordinate and monitor government projects and programmes by 31st Dec, 2028	20.	District wide					5,000.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize District Farmers Day celebration by 31st Dec, 2028	21.	District wide					-	70,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Carry out Multi Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) activities by 31st Dec,2028.	22.	District wide					-	9,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct 52 bi-weekly market survey by 31st Dec, 2028.	23.	District wide					4,000.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Establishment of an acre maize demonstration crop in a community by 31st Dec, 2028.	24.	Asesewa					-	5,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize a field day for 50 participant by 31st Dec, 2028	25.	Asesewa			3rd		-	3,500.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Undertake 2,688 home and farm visits by 12 AEAs by 31st Dec,2028.	26.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	9,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Sensitize 200 farmers in 4 zones on Fall Army worms by 31st Dec, 2028.	27.	District wide		2nd	3rd		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 200 farmers in 4 zones on post harvest management of cereals and legumes by 31st Dec, 2028.	28.	District wide	1st		3rd		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Hold one-day food demonstration on nutrient rich food by 31st Dec, 2028.	29.	District wide		2nd		4th	-	6,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 livestock farmers in 4 zones on pest and disease management by Sept, 2028	30.	District wide			3rd	4th	-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 Crop farmers in 4 zones on pest and disease management by Sept, 2028	31.	District wide	1st		3rd		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct surveillance for scheduled livestock diseases and pest by 31st Dec, 2028.	32.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Facilitate local organisation and participation in Eastern Region Commodity by 31st October, 2028.	33.	Koforidua			3rd		-	-	10,000	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Train 4 FBOs on packaging and marketing of agriculture produce by 31st Oct, 2028	34.	District wide			3rd		-	4,000	3,500	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 farmers in 4 zones on climate smart agriculture by June, 2028.	35.	District wide			3rd		-	4,000	3,500	-		✓	Agric	DA
Sensitize 100 farmers in 4 zones on prevention and control of bush fires by 31st Dec, 2028	36.	District wide				4th	-	4,000	3,500	-		✓	Agric	DA
Social Development														
Objective:	Increase classrooms from 5% to 10 % by the end of 2029 and promote proper maintenance culture at all levels throughout the plan period													
Programme:	Education Improvement													
Construct two-unit classroom blocks with ancillaries for three schools.	37.	KG					-	1,078,838.77	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Construct six unit classroom blocks with ancilliaries for three schools	38.	Primary					-	3,354,656.00	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Rehabilitate classroom blocks for Four Pri and Six JHS schools.	39.	Primary					-	906,199.00	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Provide recreational facilities/equipment for six schools (6 See-saw, Football 5 each to each school	40.	Selected Schools					-	128,000.00	-	-	✓		DA	GES

Projects	**S/N**	**Loca-tion**	**Time frame**				**Cost**				**Project Status**		**Implementation institu-tion / Department**	
			QI	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**OTHER**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collabo.**
and Miniature Horse-5 each)														
Provide pupils with 500 dual set of fur-niture for selected Primary Schools and 294 hexagonal set of furniture	41.	Se-lected Pri-mary School s	x	x	x	X	-	2,064,219.00	-	-	✓		DA	GES
Provide 103 schools with TLMs/TLRs for teaching and learning.	42.	Se-lected school s	x	x	x	x	853,000.00	-	-	-	✓		GOG	GES
Screen 1500 chil-dren with defects for early correc-tions/treatment	43.	Se-lected School s	x	x	x	x	312,000.00	-	-	-	✓		GHS	Donors
Support forty de-prived schools with materials and other resources to develop indoor learning cor-ners and outdoor learning areas.	44.	Se-lected School s	x	x	x	x	128,000.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	NGO
Organize intra-school sports and athletic competition for 103 schools, and train sports teams in 103 schools (foot-ball)	45.	All school s					192,143.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	YEA
Organize inter-school sports and athletic competition within eight cir-cuits.	46.	School s in all the cir-cuits					180,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	YEA

Projects	S/N	Loca-tion	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institu-tion / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Provide 100 uni-forms, 100 sandals, 300 exercise books to pupils in 103 schools, and addi-tional Provide 150 uniforms, 150 pair sandals, 500 excer-cise books to pupils in 96 schools	47.						159,286.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	MoE
Organise commu-nity sensitization on the need to send all children to school and at the right age in 30 school com-munities	48.	All school com-muni-ties					60,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DSW&CD
Provide guidance and counselling ser-vices in 20 school communities.	49.	Se-lected school s					24,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DSW&CD
Organize "My First Day at School" cer-emony in 90 schools	50.	Se-lected school s					24,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DA
Disburse capitation grant to 103 schools	51.	All school s					455,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	MoE
Organize School and community SPAMs for 103 schools	52.	All school s					107,000.00	-	-	-	✓		JICA	GES
Provide 2 wheel chairs,10 glasses and 10 hearing aids	53.	Identi-fied					95,000.00	-	-	-	✓		DA	NGO

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
for children with disabilities in 20 schools		Children with disability												
Invite 2 role models with disabilities to motivate pupils on special occasions in 20 schools	54.	Selected Schools					72,000.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	NGO
Organise sensitization workshops for parents of children with SEN in 8 circuits	55.	All circuit					213,000.00	-	-	-		✓	UNICEF	GES
Provide scholarship schemes for 20 needy pupils in 10 deprived school areas	56.	Identified Needy children					95,000.00	-	-	-		✓	District Assembly & Donors	GES
Organize enrolment drive in 40 school communities prior to reopening of schools.	57.	Selected school communities					13,225.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	NGO
Objective:	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage from 30% to 50% by the end of 2029.													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
Increase immunization coverage	58.	All sub-districts					80,000	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Global fund/ GAVI/UNICEF
Strengthen disease surveillance	59.	All sub-					-	GHC. 50,000.00	-	-		✓	GHS	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY NGO

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
		districts												
Reduce malaria incidence	60.	All sub-districts					120,000					✓	GHS	NMEP
Carry out quarterly monitoring and supervision on nutrition Activities	61.	All the health facilities in the district					GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Gov't Hosp
Training of 40 CHO's on CMAM	62.	Nurses from all health facilitie			√	√	-	GHC 20.000.000	-	-	✓		GHS	NGO
Carried out Food Demonstrations	63.	All the communities in the district	√	√	√	√	GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	MOFA
Training of 40 nurses on growth monitoring and promotion.	64.	Nurses from all health facilities				√	GHC 25,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Resource personnel
Carry out quarterly monitoring and supervision on CHPS	65.	District wide					54000	-	-	-		✓	GHS	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GoG**	**DACF**	**IGF**	**OTHER**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collabo.**
construction of 4 CHPS Compounds in 4 zones	66.	Battor CHPS Sawa CHPS Takorase					-	GHC 2,130,458.34	-	-		✓	GHS	DA
Training of 50 CHOs in the district	67.	District wide					GHC 90,000.00				✓		GHS	MoH
To encourage the population in the upper Manya Krobo District to practice regenerative health	68.	District wide					10,000		√			✓	GHS	
To increase school health services from 4 to 6 times per month throughout the year	69.	All schools					GHC. 5000.00					✓	GHS	GES
Objective:	Reduce the prevalence of substance and drug abuse from 10% to 5% in targeted communities by 2029													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
To increase radio and information centers discussion on mental health issues from twice a month to 3times in the month end of the year.	70.						-	**GHC. 5000.00**	-	-		✓	GHS	Media/Trust FM
Objective:	Reduce adolescent pregnancy from 15.8% to 10% by December 2029													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
Supportive visit on safe motherhood activities	71.	District Wide					**GHC. 5000.00**	-	-	-		✓	GHS	

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Advocacy program on ASRHR	72.	District Wide					GHC 10,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Media/Trust FM
Objective:	Increase family planning acceptor rate among Adolescent from 19.13% to 25% by December 2025													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
Training program on family planning	73.	District Wide					GHC 10,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	NGO
Objective:	Ensure a reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs from 50% to 20 and other infection among vulnerable groups by 2029													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
HIV/AIDS screening and counselling and other related activities	74.	District Wide					-	GHC 25,000.00	-	-		✓	GHS	DA
Objective :	Increase sanitation coverage from 20% to 40% by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Organize clean-up exercises	75.	Akateng and Asesewa (CBD)					-	8,000	4,000	-		✓	DEHU	Chief, opinion leaders, Assembly members
Slaughterhouse duties and meat inspection	76.	Asesewa market Akateng					-	6,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	Veterinary and butchers
Monitoring of food vendors, eateries / other commercial premises	77.	District wide					-	6,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	Chop/restaurants owners
Organize public health education programs on Environmental sanitation	78.	District wide					-	8,000	4,000	-		✓	DEHU	FM station, information department

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Conduct inspection and promote house latrine construction	79.	District wide					-	15,000	5,000	-		▫ ✓	DEHU	Opinion leaders, chief, Assembly members
Conduct dwelling premises inspection	80.	District wide					-	4,000	4,000	-		▫ ✓	DEHU	Landlords, Assembly
M & E of Sanitation (waste management) services	81.	District wide					-	6,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	Private waste entities/ companies.
Public health education on Excessive noise control	82.	District wide					-	6,000	-	-		✓	DEHU	Information Service Department & NCCE
Procurement of 10 refuse containers	83.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	500,000	-	-	✓		DEHU	DPU
Organize quarterly sanitation clean-up exercises	84.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	10,000	4,000	-		✓	DEHU	Opinion leaders, chief, Assembly members
Desilting of drains	85.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	20,000	-	-		✓	DEHU	NADMO/ National Fire service
Objective :	Increase access to safe and reliable water supply service for all from 30% to 50% by 2029.													
Programme	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Repair of 20No. Boreholes	86.	District Wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DA	District Wide
Drilling and mechanization of 15 and repairing of 60 boreholes	87.	District Wide					-	2,213,045.83	-	-		✓	DA	

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities in selected communities.	88.	District wide	×	×	×	×	-	40,000	-	-		✓	DEHU	Planning dept./WATSAN Committees.
Objective	Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year .													
Programme	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Organise mass meeting in 60 communities on child trafficking, child labour, child neglect, and child abuse	89.	selected communities					1,220.00	-	2,000.00	10,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Organise sensitization for 10 study groups in 10 communities on home management	90.	selected communities					1,992.00	-	1,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Organise training and support 4 women's groups on business dynamics	91.	Selected communities					3,200.00	-	5,000.00	20,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Offer social welfare services to 20 families including case management	92.	District wide						-		20,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Engage 20 communities with the child protection tool kits	93.	selected communities					2,080.00	-	2,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Organise case management training in 5 communities	94.	Selected					4,550.00	-	1,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
		communities												
Support for intersectorial social services	95.	District wide					4,650.00	-	5,000.00	10,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Objective	Address at least 80% of all vulnerability issues by 2029													
Programme	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Sensitize the public on PWDs interventions, identify, register and assist 200 PWD in economic activities	96.	District wide					15,000.00		5,000.00	400,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Objective :	Increase adoption of sustainable land management from 2% to 8% by 2029													
Programme :	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Organise regular public education in Churches, marketplaces, schools etc on effects of bush fires and deforestation.	97.	Selected communities					1,500.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	GFS
Support the formation and operation of DVGs in 20 communities	98.	Selected communities					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA
Organize tree planting exercises in 20 communities	99.	Selected communities					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA
Organize 4no talk shows on climate	100.	Selected					1,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
change and its adverse effects		communities												
Maintenance of 20acre(10hec) of mangoes and oil palm plantation	101.	Akrusu Anyaboni, Sekesua, Akotoe, Abesre					3,000,000.00		-	-		✓	GPSNP-2	DA
Objective:	Achieve 5 % annual efficiency in development control processes by 2029.													
Programme :	Spatial Development Programme													
Document all assembly/govt. lands	102.	District wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DA	PPD
Complete Street Naming and Property Addressing	103.	Asesewa, Akateng Sekesua					-	100,000.00	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Organise Monthly Spatial Committee meetings	104.	UMK DA					-	100,000.00	80,000.00	-		✓	PPD	DA
Objective:	Increase the coverage of local plans from 5% to 15% by end of plan implementation.													
Programme :	Spatial Development Programme													
Organize 4 number plan education programmes	105.	District Wide					8,000.00	-	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Prepare comprehensive schemes layouts for major towns	106.	Anyaboni					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	PPD	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Objective :	Upgrade and rehabilitate major feeder roads in the District from 15% to 40% by 2029.													
Programme :	Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement													
Reshaping of feeder roads	107.	District Wide					50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA
Road safety campaigns	108.	District Wide					-	60,000.00	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Objective	Increase district electricity coverage from 70% to 95 % by the December 2029													
Programme	Energy and Petroleum													
Facilitate the extension of electricity to newly developed areas.	109.	District wide					50,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Objective	To enhance night security by procuring and installing 800 streetlights by the end of 2029													
Programme	Energy and Petroleum													
Procurement and supply of 100No. Streetlights	110.	District wide							200,000.00			✓	DWD	DA,MoE
Objective	To improve the physical infrastructure, logistics and strengthen participatory governance of all Six Zonal Councils by 2029.													
Programme	Sub-Structure Improvement Programme													
Organise Capacity building for Assembly members and staff	111.	UMK DA					15,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	HR	HoDs
Support Sub-structures	112.	UMK DA					52,421.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓		DA
Objective	Increase IGF collection from 10% to 20% per annum for the plan period (2026-2026)													
Programme	Financial Management Programme													
Procure logistics for revenue collectors	113.	District wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DoF	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Revalue all landed properties in the district (commercial & residential)	114.	District wide					100,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DoF	Valuation Board
Update Revenue Database	115.	District wide					-	10,000.00	-	-		✓	BU	DoF
Sensitize major communities on payment of Rates	116.	District Wide					-	3,000.00	-	-		✓	BU	DoF/ISD/ PPD
Procure office equipment, furniture and supplies	117.	UMK DA					13,000.00	5,000.00	-	-		✓	DPro	DA
Objective	Ensure 100% of expenses are traceable to planned activities by 2029													
Programme	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Undertake DPCU, M&E activities/programmes and DMTDP preparation	118.	UMK DA					7,000.00	6,000.00	-	-		✓	DP	DPCU
Preparation of 2026 District Fee-fixing & Composite Budget	119.	UMK DA					30,000.00	-	-	-		✓	BU	BC,DA
Objective	Implement at least 80 percent of activities and projects of the Medium-Term Plan by the end of December 2029													
Programme	Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and													
Organise all Statutory Meetings of the Assembly	120.	UMK DA						50,000.00	45,000.00			✓	Mg’mt	DA
Prepare 4no quarterly progress Reports	121.	UMK DA					1,000.00					✓	DP	DPCU
Implementation of MP’s projects	122.	UMK DA					300,000.00					✓	MP	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Provide support for community initiated projects	123.	UMK DA					206,052.6	-	-	-		✓	DA	DPCU
Objective	Increase citizen participation from 10% to 40 in all public engagement programmes by 2029.													
Programme	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													
Organize bi-annual social accountability meetings/Town Hall meetings	124.	Selected Towns					8,000.00	8,000,00	-	-		✓	BU	DPCU /HoDs
Organise civic education on responsive governance and citizens' participation in development dialogue	125.	District wide					-	-	12,000.00	-		✓	NCCE	ISD,EC Media , DA, PPs, FBO, Legal Aid, CHRAJ,
Objective	Ensure that at least 70% of planned public buildings (schools, health facilities, offices) are maintained													
Programme	Maintenance of public buildings													
Implementation of the O&M Plan	126.	District wide					30,000.00	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DWD	DA

Table 6.4 2029 Annual Action Plan

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Objective:	Improve support for entrepreneurship and SMEs development from 5% to 15% by 2029													
Programme:	Local Economic Development													
Organise 4No. field visits to SMEs for counselling & follow-Ups for 50 SMEs	**1.**	Asesewa, Fefe, Akateng					-	7,000.00	-	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organise Community/association based sensitization, communication and Animation	**2.**	Asesewa					-	4,000.00	-	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organize occupational safety health & environmental Management (OSHEM) training for 45clients.	**3.**	Asesewa Sisiamang, Mensah Dawa, Akateng, Asuom					-	10,000.00	-	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Organise basic marketing training for 20 business owners	**4.**	Asesewa					-	5,000.00	-	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Facilitate NVTI certificates acquisition for 50 graduates' apprentices	**5.**	Asesewa Akateng					-	7,000.00	-	-		✓	BAC	NVTI, DA, MP
Organise 3No. Technology improvement trainings in charcoal mak-	**6.**	Sekesua Asesewa					-	5,000.00	2,000.00	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
ing, cassava processing/packaging/branding & vegetable sellers for 20 women.														
Organise 2No. Business forum for SMEs	**7.**	Akateng Sekesua					-	6,000.00	3,000.00	-		✓	BAC	SP, DA
Objective	**Develop Three eco-friendly tourist site in accessible by 2029**													
Programme	**Tourism promotion programme**													
Develop and market 3No. tourist sites	**8.**	Selected					-	1,500,000.00	-	2,000,000.00		✓	Tourism committee	DA
Facilitate the construction of a landing beach	**9.**	Akateng					-	100,000.00	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Organize 6th edition of sisiamang stone city carnival	**10.**	Sisiamang					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	Tourism committee	Trust Fm
Objective	**Provide three modern and hygienic market spaces in the CBD by 2029**													
Programme	**Local Economic Development**													
Construction of 24hrs ultra-modern market phase 2	**11.**	Asesewa					-	5,532,614.59	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Rehabilitation of Markets Shed	**12.**	Akateng Sekesua Akrusu					-	40,000.00	30,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA
Creation of 3no. Satellite market	**13.**	Anyaboni resettlement					-	50,000.00	15,000.00	-		✓	DA	Planning Unit (LED)

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
		Dawa Kolewa Akrusu												
Objective:	Improve production yield and efficiency by from 5% to 10% by 2029													
Programme:	Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management Programme													
Provision of administrative support by 31st Dec, 2029	14.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	6,000	6,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Provision of insurance cover for 1 official vehicle and 14 motorbikes by 31st Dec, 2029	15.	Asesewa			3rd		4,000.00	4,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Purchase of office materials and consumables by 31st Dec, 2029.	16.	Asesewa		2nd	3rd	4th	4,000.00	-	2,500.00	-		✓	Agric	DA
Undertake monitoring visits in the district by the District Chief Executive, District Coordinating Director and the District Director of Agriculture by 31st December, 2029	17.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	6,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct supervision and monitoring visits to 12 operational areas by DAOs by December, 2029	18.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	15,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize 12 monthly technical	19.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	10,000.00	8,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
staff meetings for 18 staffs by 31st Dec, 2029.														
Organize 12 monthly management meeting for 18 staff by31st Dec, 2029.	20.	Asesewa	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	6,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meeting for 50 farmers by 31st, Dec, 2029.	21.	Asesewa		2nd			-	-	8,000.00	-		✓	Agric	DA
Coordinate and monitor government projects and programmes by 31st Dec, 2029	22.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5,000.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize District Farmers Day celebration by 31st Dec, 2029	23.	District wide				4th	-	70,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Carry out Multi Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) activities by 31st Dec,2029.	24.	District wide		2nd	3rd	4th	-	9,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Conduct 52 bi-weekly market survey by 31st Dec, 2029.	25.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	4,000.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Establishment of an acre maize demonstration crop in a community by 31st Dec, 2029	26.	Asesewa		2nd			-	5,000.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Organize a field day for 50 participant by 31st Dec, 2029	27.	Asesewa			3rd		-	3,500.00	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Undertake 2,688 home and farm visits by 12 AEAs by 31st Dec,2029.	28.	District wide	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	-	9,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Sensitize 200 farmers in 4 zones on Fall Army worms by 31st Dec, 2029.	29.	District wide		2nd	3rd		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 200 farmers in 4 zones on post-harvest management of cereals and legumes by 31st Dec, 2029.	30.	District wide	1st		3rd		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Hold one-day food demonstration on nutrient rich food by 31st Dec, 2029.	31.	District wide		2nd		4th	-	6,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 livestock farmers in 4 zones on pest and disease management by Sept, 2029	32.	District wide			3rd	4th	-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 Crop farmers in 4 zones on pest and disease	33.	District wide	1st		3rd		-	4,000	-	-		✓	Agric	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
management by Sept, 2029														
Conduct surveillance for scheduled livestock diseases and pest by 31^{st} Dec, 2029.	34.	District wide	1^{st}	2^{nd}	3^{rd}	4^{th}	-	4,000		-		✓	Agric	DA
Facilitate local organisation and participation in Eastern Region Commodity by 31^{st} October, 2029.	35.	Koforidua			3^{rd}		-	-	10,000	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 4 FBOs on packaging and marketing of agriculture produce by 31st Oct, 2029	36.	District wide			3^{rd}		-	4,000	3,500	-		✓	Agric	DA
Train 100 farmers in 4 zones on climate smart agriculture by June, 2029.	37.	District wide			3^{rd}		-	4,000	3,500	-		✓	Agric	DA
Sensitize 100 farmers in 4 zones on prevention and control of bush fires by 31^{st} Dec, 2029	38.	District wide				4^{th}	-	4,000	3,500	-		✓	Agric	DA
Social Development														
Objective:	Increase classrooms from 5% to 10 % by the end of 2029 and promote proper maintenance culture at all levels throughout the plan period													
Programme:	Education Improvement													
Construct two-unit classroom blocks with ancillaries for three schools	39.	KG	x	x	x	X	-	1,165,145.87	-	-	✓		DA	GES

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Construct six-unit classroom blocks with ancillaries for three schools	40.	Primary	x	x	x	x		3,632,569.00	-	-		✓	DA	GES
Construct three-unit classroom blocks with ancillaries for three schools	41.	JHS	x	x	x	x	-	4,022,170.00	-			✓	DA	GES
Expand / Rehabilitate classroom blocks for 4 KG schools, 6 Pri and 5 JHS, DEO office buildings and some dilapidated schools in the fishing communities.	42.	KG	x	x	x	x	-	1,561,083.00	-	139,987.00	-	✓	DA	UNICEF , GETFund
Provide pupils with 294 hexagonal set of furniture for Selected KGs, 500 dual set of furniture for Pri and 400 mono desks for JHS	43.	Selected KGs	x	x	x	x	-	3,305,333.00	-	-	-	✓	DA	GES
Organize intra-school and inter-school sports and athletic competition for 106 schools	44.	All schools and Circuit	x	x	x	x	-	457,000.00	-	-	-	✓	GES	DA
Provide guidance and counselling services in 20 school communities and all 8 circuits in the fishing communities	45.	Selected schools	x	x	x	x	-	32,000.00	-	46,395.00	-	✓	GES	DA, UNICEF

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organize "My First Day at School" ceremony in 100 schools	46.	Selected Schools	x					32,000.00	-	-		✓	GES	NGO
Organize School and community SPAMs for 106 schools	47.	All schools		x	x	x	-	142,000.00	-	-		✓	JICA	GES
Provide scholarship schemes for 20 needy pupils in 10 deprived school areas	48.	Identified Needy children		x	x	x	-	127,000.00	-	-		✓	GES	DA
Organize de-worming programme in 106 school	49.	All schools	x	x	x	x	50,000.00		-	-		✓	GHS	DA
Provide 20 dust bins in 20 basic and SH schools	50.	Selected Schools		x	x	x	-	146,546.15	-	-		✓	GHS	GES, Donors
Provide disinfectants and toiletries to 106 schools	51.	All schools	x	x	x	x	-	878,906.25	-	-		✓	GES	GHS, Donors
Establish and support school health/HIV/AIDS clubs in 55 schools	52.	Selected schools	x	x	x	x	-	40,000	-	-		✓	GHS	GES, DA
Organize capacity-building workshop for Staff, SMC's,Teachers and Head teachers ,PTAs on SPIP, SPAM, SRCs	53.	All JHS					32,212.00	238,308.12	-	209,278.00		✓	GES	Unicef, GHS

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Locate and integrate excluded children (out-of-school, truants, dropouts and adolescent mothers) within the education system in communities in the District	54.	All Fishing Communities					-	44,017.00	-	-	✓		GES	GHS
Provide schools with essential supplies - markerboards, mono desks, teacher's tables, cupboards, chairs etc, learning materials/resources (TLMs/TLRs), e.g. learning kits etc, and science consumables	55.	Fishing Communities	x	x	x	x	558,840.00	92,790.00	-	-		✓	GETFund	DA, SHS,GES
Provide clean and safe water facilities in schools (2 700-Poly tanks, etc)	56.	Fishing Communities	x	x	x	x	-	77,640.00	-	-		✓	DA	CWSA
Organise sports and cultural festivals	57.	Asesewa SHS	x	x	x	x	61,860.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	YEA
Implement award scheme as an incentive to hard-working heads and teachers	58.	Asesewa (Deserving teachers)	x	x	x	x	123,720.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Provide technical/vocational workshops with materials	59.	Asesewa SHS					273,511.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	Shs
Organise speech and prize giving days quizzes and debates competitions among schools	60.	Asesewa SHS					44,947.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	SHS
Organise STMIE clinics / fairs	61.	Asesewa SHS					179,395.00	-	-	-		✓	GES	SHS
Organise INSET for Teacher's Professional Development and INSET for 5 Maths, 5 Science and 5 English	62.	Asesewa SHS					95,883.00	-	-	-	✓	✓	GES	Donors
Organise entrepreneurship programmes for students and Support girls in life- skills development programme	63.	All schools					-	-	-	156,750.00	✓		UNICEF	GES
Procure and Distribute first aid kit, lifesaving jacket, WASH facilities and other Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) facilities to schools in 8 circuits	64.	Fishing Communities	x	x	x	x		-		129,906.00	✓		UNICEF	GES

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
and Construct sick-bay and infirmaries for 5 schools														
Organize quarterly radio and community sensitization on EIE	65.	All school					52,581.00	-	-	-	✓		GES	DA
Fumigate school environment (combat bed bugs, reptiles, etc) in 114 schools	66.	All schools					-	-	-	92,790.00		✓	UNICEF	GES
Organize Back-to-School campaigns in 30 school communities	67.	Fishing Communities					-	-	-	34,000		✓	UNICEF	GES
Conduct rapid emergency needs assessment in all circuits.	68.	Fishing Communities					-	-	-	182,235.00		✓	UNICEF	GES
Organise quarterly DEOC meetings.	69.	DA Hall					-	-	-	87,171.00		✓	JICA	GES
Objective	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage from 30% to 50% by the end of 2029.													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
Increase immunization coverage	70.	All sub-districts					80,000					✓	GHS	Global fund/ GAVI/UNICEF
Strengthen disease surveillance	71.	All sub-districts						GHC. 50,000.00				✓	GHS	DA NGO

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Reduce malaria incidence	72.	All sub-districts					120,000	-	-	-		✓	GHS	NMEP
Carry out quarterly monitoring and supervision on nutrition Activities	73.	All the health facilities in the district					GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Gov't Hosp
Training of 40 CHO's on CMAM	74.	Nurses from all health facilities					-	GHC 20.000.000	-	-		✓	GHS	NGO
Carried out Food Demonstrations	75.	All the communities in the district	√	√	√	√	GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	MOFA
Training of 40 nurses on growth monitoring and promotion.	76.	Nurses from all health facilities				√	GHC 25,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	MOH
Carry out quarterly monitoring and supervision on CHPS	77.	District wide					54000	-	-	-		✓	GHS	DA
construction of 4 CHPS Compounds in 4 zones	78.	Battor CHPS Sawa CHPS					-	GHC 2,130,458.34	-	-	✓		GHS	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
		Takorase												
Training of 50 CHOs in the district	79.	District wide					GHC 90,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	NGO
To encourage the population in the upper Manya Krobo District to practice regenerative health	80.	District wide					10,000	-	-	-		✓	GHS	DA,DSW &CD
To increase school health services from 4 to 6 times per month throughout the year	81.	All schools					GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	GES
Objective	Reduce the prevalence of substance and drug abuse from 10% to 5% in targeted communities by 2029													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
To increase radio and information centres discussion on mental health issues from twice a month to 3times in the month end of the year.	82.						-	GHC. 5000.00	-	-		✓	GHS	Media/Trust FM
Objective	Reduce adolescent pregnancy from 15.8% to 10% by December 2029													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
Supportive visit on safe motherhood activities	83.	District Wide					GHC. 5000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	NGO
Advocacy program on ASRHR	84.	District Wide					GHC 10,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Media/ Trust FM
Objective	Increase family planning acceptor rate among Adolescent from 19.13% to 25% by December 2025													
Programme:	Health Improvement													

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Training program on family planning	85.	District Wide					GHC 10,000.00	-	-	-		✓	GHS	Resource Personnel
Objective	Ensure a reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs by 50% and other infection among vulnerable groups by 2029													
Programme:	Health Improvement													
Carry out HIV/AIDS related activities	86.	District Wide					-	GHC 25,000.00	-	-		✓	GHS	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Objective :	Increase sanitation coverage from 20% to 40% by the end of 2029													
Programme:	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Organize clean-up exercises	87.	Asesewa (CBD)					-	8,000	4,000	-		✓	DEHU	Chief, opinion leaders, Assembly members
Slaughterhouse duties and meat inspection	88.	Asesewa market and Akateng					-	6,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	Veterinary and butchers
Monitoring of food vendors, eateries / other commercial premises	89.	District wide					-	6,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	Chop/restaurants owners
Organize public health education programs on Environmental sanitation	90.	District wide					-	8,000	4,000	-		✓	DEHU	FM station, information department
Conduct inspection and promote house latrine construction	91.	District wide					-	15,000	5,000	-		✓	DEHU	Opinion leaders, chief, Assembly members

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Conduct dwelling premises inspection	92.	District wide					-	4,000	4,000	-		✓	DEHU	Landlords, Assembly
M & E of Sanitation (waste management) services	93.	District wide					-	6,000	2,000	-		✓	DEHU	Chop bar & restaurant owners
Evacuation of refuse dumps and maintenance of final dumping site	94.	District wide					-	360,000	-	-	✓		DEHU	Zoom lion
Monitoring and evaluation of environmental service providers	95.	District wide					-	50,000	-	-	✓		DEHU	District Assembly
Organized public health education on food hygiene & safety	96.	District wide					-	6,000.00	-	-		✓	DEHU	Food/drink vendors & shop owners
Objective :	Increase access to safe and reliable water supply service for all from 30% to 50% by 2029.													
Programme :	Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme													
Repair of 20No. Boreholes	97.	District Wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DA	District Wide
Drilling and mechanization of 15 and repairing of 60 boreholes	98.	District Wide					-	2,213,045.83	-	-		✓	DA	DWD
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities in selected communities.	99.	District wide					-	40,000	-	-		✓	DEHU	Planning dept./WAT SAN Committees.
Objective :	Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year.													
Programme :	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organise mass meetings in 60 communities on child trafficking, child labour, child neglect, and child abuse	100.	selected communities					1,220.00	-	2,000.00	10,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Organise sensitization for 10 study groups in 10 communities on home management	101.	selected communities					1,992.00	-	1,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Organise training and support 4 women's groups on business dynamics	102.	Selected communities					3,200.00	-	5,000.00	20,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Offer social welfare services to 20 families including case management	103.	District wide						-		20,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Engage 20 communities with the child protection tool kits	104.	selected communities					2,080.00	-	2,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Organise case management training in 5 communities	105.	Selected communities					4,550.00	-	1,000.00	5,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Support for inter-sectorial social services	106.	District wide					4,650.00	-	5,000.00	10,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Objective :	Address at least 80% of all vulnerability issues by 2029													

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Programme :	Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme													
Sensitize the public on PWDs interventions, identify, register and assist 200 PWD in economic activities	107.	District wide					15,000.00	-	5,000.00	400,000.00		✓	DSWCD	UMKDA
Objective :	Increase adoption of sustainable land management from 2% to 8% by 2029													
Programme :	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Organise regular public education in Churches, marketplaces, schools etc on effects of bush fires and deforestation.	108.	Selected communities					1,500.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	GFS
Support the formation and operation of DVGs in 20 communities	109.	Selected communities					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA
Organize tree planting exercises in 20 communities	110.	Selected communities					1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA
Organize 4no talk shows on climate change and its adverse effects	111.	Selected communities					1,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	NADMO	DA
Maintenance of 20acre(10hec) of mangoes and oil palm plantation	112.	Akrusu Anyaboni, Sekesu							-	-		✓	GPSNP-2	DA

Projects	S/N	Loca-tion	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institu-tion / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
		a, Ako-toe, Abesre												
Objective:	Achieve 5 % annual efficiency in development control processes by 2029.													
Programme :	Spatial Development Programme													
Document all as-sembly/govt. lands	113.	Dis-trict wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DA	PPD
Organize 4 number plan education pro-grammes	114.	Dis-trict Wide					8,000.00	-	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Complete Street Naming and Prop-erty Addressing	115.	Asese wa, Akaten g Sekesu a					-	100,000.00	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Organise Monthly Spatial Committee meetings	116.	UMK DA					-	100,000.00	80,000.0 0			✓	PPD	DA
Objective:	Increase the coverage of local plans from 5% to 15% by end of plan implementation.													
Programme :	Spatial Development Programme													
Acquire Auto maps for the district	117.	Anya-boni					8,000.00	-	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Prepare comprehen-sive schemes lay-outs for major towns	118.	Anya-boni					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-		✓	PPD	DA
Objective :	Upgrade and rehabilitate major feeder roads in the District from 15% to 40% by 2029.													
Programme :	Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement													
Reshaping of feeder roads	119.	Dis-trict Wide					50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.0 0	-		✓	DWD	DA

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Road safety campaigns	120.	District Wide					-	60,000.00	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Construction of 3no. culverts	121.	Selected Communities					100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA
Implementation of the O&M Plan	122.	District wide					30,000.00	20,000.00	-	-		DWD	DA	District wide
Objective :	Increase district electricity coverage from 70% to 95 % by the December 2029													
Programme :	Energy and Petroleum													
Facilitate the extension of electricity to newly developed areas.	123.	District wide					50,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DWD	DA
Procurement and supply of 100No. Streetlights	124.	District wide					-	-	200,000.00	-		✓	DWD	DA,MoE
Objective :	Increase IGF collection from 10% to 20% per annum for the plan period (2026-2026)													
Programme :	Financial Management Programme													
Procure logistics for revenue collectors	125.	District wide					-	20,000.00	-	-		✓	DoF	DA
Revalue all landed properties in the district (commercial & residential)	126.	District wide					100,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DoF	Valuation Board
Update Revenue Database	127.	District wide					-	10,000.00	-	-		✓	BU	DoF
Sensitize major communities on payment of Rates	128.	District Wide					-	3,000.00	-	-		✓	BU	DoF/ISD/PPD

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Objective	Ensure 100% of expenses are traceable to planned activities by 2029													
Programme	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Undertake DPCU, M&E activities/programmes and DMTDP preparation	129.	UMK DA					7,000.00	6,000.00	-	-		✓	DP	DPCU
Preparation of 2026 District Fee-fixing & Composite Budget	130.	UMK DA					30,000.00	-	-	-		✓	BU	BC,DA
Objective	Implement at least 80 percent of activities and projects of the Medium-Term Plan by the end of December 2029													
Programme	Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and													
Prepare 4no quarterly progress Reports	131.	UMK DA					1,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DP	DPCU
Organise all Statutory Meetings of the Assembly	132.	UMK DA					-	50,000.00	45,000.00	-		✓	Mg'mt	DA
Procure office equipment, furniture and supplies	133.	UMK DA					13,000.00	5,000.00	-	-		✓	DPro	DA
Implementation of MP's projects	134.	UMK DA					300,000.00	-	-	-		✓	MP	DA
Provide support for community initiated projects	135.	UMK DA					206,052.6	-	-	-		✓	DA	DPCU
Objective	To improve the physical infrastructure, logistics and strengthen participatory governance of all Six Zonal Councils by 2029.													
Programme	Sub-Structure Improvement Programme													
Support Sub-structures	136.	UMK DA					52,421.00	3,000.00	-	-		✓		DA
Objective	Increase citizen participation from 10% to 40 in all public engagement programmes by 2029.													
Programme	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement													

Projects	S/N	Location	Time frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation institution / Department	
			QI	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	OTHER	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabo.
Organize bi-annual social accountability meetings/Town Hall meetings	137.	Selected Towns					8,000.00	8,000,00	-	-		✓	BU	DPCU /HoDs
Support security and operationalization of police stations	138.	Selected towns					200,000.00	-	-	-		✓	DA	GPS
Organise civic education on responsive governance and citizens' participation in development dialogue	139.	District wide	50	85	90	40	-	-	12,000.00	-		✓	NCCE	ISD,EC Media, DA,FBO, Legal Aid, CHRAJ, PPs,

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

This chapter looks at the arrangement for the Monitoring and Evaluation of activities in the 2026-2029 DMTDP plan. M&E is conducted to measure the extent to which development targets are being met and to identify achievements, constraints and failures in assessing the output, the outcomes and the impacts. The M&E plan provides a platform for all stakeholders to be actively included in the development process to improve service delivery and influence allocation of resource as well as promote accountability and transparency.

7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Identification of stakeholders in M&E is as critical to the development of the District as their inputs to shape the plan implementation. This promotes sustained capacity development of all groups to serve as agents of change, empower them for joint ownership and promote high transparency. Four categories of stakeholders are clearly identified and appropriately classified as follows:

- Beneficiaries of projects and programmes at the community level
- Government and quasi-government institutions and structures at all levels
- Intermediary organizations such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs etc. and
- Donor agencies and the private sector

The table below presents the stakeholder analysis, their ordering needs interest and contribution in the M&E.

Table 7.1 Stakeholder Analysis for Upper Manya Krobo

S/N	Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interest/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E
1.	Community/ Members Vulnerable Group	Primary	Beneficiaries of development interventions Demand accountability Mobilise resources	Monitor projects/programs Collect data for dissemination
1.	Political Parties	Secondary	Shapes policy formulation	Evaluate performance of DA
2.	Civil Society Organisations/ Media	Secondary	Advocacy Financial and resource support Transparency and accountability	PM&E meetings and results reporting/dissemination
3.	Religious Organisations	Primary	Good values development Education and information dissemination	Project maintenance

S/N	Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interest/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E
4.	Traditional Authorities	Primary	Influence Decisions Lobby for projects	M&E meetings Supervise and inspect projects
5.	Sub-Structures	Primary	Lobby for development Mobilise community support	Participates in M&E Disseminates information
6.	Departments/ Agencies	Primary	Advises on policy formulation and implementation	M&E meetings Collects data and report.
7.	District Assembly	Primary	Adoption of plan and budget, bye-laws and taking development decisions.	Prepare M&E plan Conducts M&E meetings Collects and reports on data
8.	MP	Primary	Makes decisions in the interest of his/her electorates Initiate development and support with MP's CF	Monitor development Disseminate reports
9.	ERCC	Primary	Technical and advisory support to DA, Build Capacity	M&E plan preparation M&E meetings and site visits Reporting dissemination
10.	NDPC	Primary	Offers policy direction and guidelines Build capacity of DA Staff	Supports DMTDP preparation M&E reports dissemination.
11.	OHLGS	Primary	Employs and builds capacity of DA staff	Monitor DA performance
12.	OADACF	Primary	Receive and disburse funds to DA, Offers policy direction and advisory support	Monitor DA projects and programs
13.	MLGRD	Primary	Formulate policies Support capacity building Mediates with donors for DA	Monitor DA programs, collects data and report dissemination.

Attaining the intended purpose of stakeholder involvement in plan implementation is to a large extend, dependant on the status, conditions, needs and M&E capacity of the DPCU and the District as a whole. For this reason, there is the need for the District to build the human and material resource of the Departments of the District to enable them manage information and Communication Technology in M&E. The support for the organisation of Community Durbars and Town Hall Meetings promotes the involvement of the communities in the M&E process.

7.2 M&E Matrix

The Monitoring Matrix in Table 7.2 outlines the goals, programs and, the indicators defined by type whether they are input, output, outcome and impact indicators. The baseline for the matrix is 2025. It also has the targets for 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029, the data disaggregation has been shown with specifics being ages and gender distribution of beneficiaries together with the monitoring frequency and whose responsibility it is to provide the data.

Table 7.2 M&E Matrix

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Goal 1: Create an enabling environment for local economic growth and sustainable employment										
Objective 1: Improve support for entrepreneurship and SMEs Development from 5% to 15% by 2029										
Objective 2: Provide three modern and hygienic market spaces in the CBD by 2029										
Programme 1 : Local Economic Development										
Percentage of beneficiary SMEs with improved businesses.	Percentage of improved businesses from the total trained and or supported with loans. Trained Loans Both	outcome	5%	10% 10% 10%	15% 15% 15%	18% 18% 18%	20% 20% 20%	Small Scale Medium Scale	Quarterly/ Annually	BAC
Percentage change in revenue generated from market sheds/stall/stores.	Percentage of IGF generated from market sheds/stalls/stores	Outcome	5%	8%	10%	12%	15%	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DWD
Percentage change in total IGF generated	Percentage change in total IGF collected in the District.	Outcome	12%	15%	18%	21%	25%	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DWD
Goal 1: Create an enabling environment for local economic growth and sustainable employment										
Objective 3: Develop Three eco-friendly tourist site in accessible by 2029										
Programme 2: Tourism promotion										
% change in revenues from tourism	% of IGF generated from tourism	Outcome	0.00%	0.0%	3%	6%	10%	-	Quarterly/ Annually	BU, DoF
Goal 1: Create an enabling environment for local economic growth and sustainable employment										
Objective 4: Improve production yield and efficiency by from 5% to 10% by 2029										
Programme 3 : Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management										
AEA :Farmer Ratio	Number of farmers to one AEA.	outcome	1:3233	1:2695	1:2309	1:2156	1:2021	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DoA
Percentage of DA's budget for Agricultural activities.	% of DACF budget allocated to agricultural activities.	outcome	3.6	5.1	6.6	8.1	9.6	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DoA

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
% change in yield under PFJ. Maize Rice	% change in yield for farmers who benefited from the list PFJ inputs.	outcome	-7.4% 13.0%	5% 15%	6% 17%	8% 20%	10% 22%	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DoA
Hectors of land under cultivation in PERD.	Count of hectors of land under the cultivation of PERD	Outcome	345.6	450	550	650	750	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DoA
No of trained farmers applying improved farming methods.	Count of trained farmers applying improved farm methods on their farms.	Outcome	16,276	20,345	25,432	31,789	39,736	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DoA
Number of home and farm visits conducted	Count of AEA visits to homes and farms of farmers.	output	2,014	2518	3148	3584	4371	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DoA
Number of trained farmers with reduced post-harvest loses.	Count of total trained farmers in post-harvest managements reducing the loses in yield.	outcome	502	628	785	982	1228	Male/ Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DoA
Change in yield in selected farm produce. Rice Cassava Plantain Livestock-cattle	Change in productivity in selected farm items.	Outcome	13% 11.5% 4.1% 45.56%	15% 12.5% 5% 46.5%	17% 13.5% 6% 47%	20% 14.5% 7% 47.5%	22% 15.5% 8% 48%	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DoA
Goal 2: Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities										
Objective 5: Increase classrooms from 5% to 10 % by the end of 2029 and promote proper maintenance culture at all levels throughout the plan period										
Programme 4 : Education, Youth and Sport Improvement										
Percentage change in BECE performance	% of passed candidates over the total number of registered candidates.	outcome	40.32%	43%	46%	50%	55%	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DoE
Percentage change in school enrolment KG PRIMARY JHS	% change in enrolment of pupils at all levels.	outcome	68.6% 72.8% 30.2%	69.5% 73.5% 31%	70.5% 74.5% 32%	71.5% 76% 33%	73% 78% 35%	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DoE

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**			
Schools with access to school infrastructure 1. Classroom 2. Furniture 3. Water 4. Toilet facilities.	Percentage of the difference in numbers of school infrastructure over the total in their listed category.	Outcome	80 80 80 80	82 82 82 82	84 84 84 84	86 86 86 86	88 88 88 88	- -	Quarterly/ Annually	DoE
Goal 2: Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities										
Objective 6: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage from 30% to 50% by the end of 2029.										
Objective 7: Ensure a reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs from 50% to 20% and other infection among vulnerable groups by 2029										
Objective 8: Reduce the prevalence of substance and drug abuse from 5% to 10% in targeted communities by 2029										
Objective 9: Reduce adolescent pregnancy from 15.8% to 10% by December 2029										
Objective 10: Increase family planning acceptor rate among Adolescent from 19.13% to 25% by December 2025										
Programme : Health Improvement										
OPD attendance rate	% of recorded number of OPD patients over the total population.	outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DHD
Doctor-Patient ratio	Number of patients to a doctor.	outcome	1:16533	1: 16533	1: 10,000	1: 8,000	1: 8,000	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DHD
Nurse-Patient ratio	Number of patients over a number of nurses.	Outcome	1: 504	1:200	1: 200	1:150	1:150	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DHD
% of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel	Number of mothers delivered by skilled health workers in expressed in percentage	output	45.11%	40%	35%	30%	25%	Females	Quarterly/ Annually	DHD
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5	Proportion of children whose height-for-age is less than two standard deviations from the medium of the reference group	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DHD
Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	Proportion of children whose weight-for-age is less than two standard deviations from the medium of the reference group	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DHD
Number of new HIV infections	Count of persons with new HIV infections	Outcome	61	50	40	30	20	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DHD

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of district population on full COVID-19 vaccination	Count of population on covid-19 full vaccination against total population in percentage	Outcome	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DHD
Goal 2: Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities										
Objective 11 : Increase sanitation coverage from 20% to 40% by the end of 2029										
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
Percentage of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status.	Number of communities practicing zero ODF, expressed in percentage.	outcome	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Rural Urban	Quarterly/ Annually	DEHU
Percentage of food venders educated in food safety.	Number of food venders with knowledge in food safety	outcome	89%	95%	100%	100%	100%	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DEHU
Percentage of IGF from sanitation law enforced.	A percentage of the total IGF accrued from enforcing sanitation laws.	Outcome	1.9%	30%	35%	43%	48%	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DEHU
Percentage of communities with access to skip containers	Number of communities with access to skip containers	Outcome	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DEHU
Goal 2: Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities										
Objective 12: Increase access to safe and reliable water supply service for all from 30% to 50% by 2029.										
Programme : Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
Percentage of communities with access to safe water	Number of communities with access to safe water over total communities in percentage	outcome	52%	56%	58%	60%	62%	Urban/Rural	Quarterly/ Annually	DPO/DEHU
Percentage of communities with functional WATSAN committees	Number of communities with functional WATSAN committees in percentage.	outcome	10%	15%	20%	30%	35%	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DPO/DEHU
% population with sustainable access to safe water sources District Urban	Total population with sustainable access to safe water source over total population	Outcome	86.0 99.8 72.2	87% 99.8% 73%	88% 99.8% 74%	89% 99.9% 75%	90% 99.9% 76%	District/ Urban/Rural	Quarterly/ Annually	DPO/DEHU

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Rural										
Number of Boreholes drilled and mechanised	Count of total boreholes drilled	output	12	12	18	24	30	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DWD
Percentage of boreholes rehabilitated	Count of total rehabilitated boreholes in percentage		15	30	45	60	75	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DWD
Goal 2: Improve the quality of life of the citizenry by ensuring equitable access to social amenities										
Objective13: Increase beneficiaries on social protection programmes by 8% by 2029										
Objective14: Address at least 80% of all vulnerability, social and child protection cases each year.										
Objective15: Address at least 80% of all vulnerability issues by 2029										
Programme : **Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection**										
Number of beneficiaries PWDs in economic activities	Count of PWDs using their benefits for business activities	outcome	276	300	320	350	400	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DSWCD
Percentage increase in the number of beneficiaries enrolled in social protection programmes	Measures the change in numbers of vulnerable and needy benefitting from social protection	Outcome	30	35	40	50	60	Gender	Quarterly	DSWCD
Number of beneficiary women into economic activities	Count of trained women groups into economic venture	outcome	40	80	100	130	160	Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DSWCD
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	Count of reported cases of abuse	outcome	7	20	20	20	20	Male Female	Quarterly/ Annually	DSWCD
GOAL 3 : Promote sustainable and harmonious development of human settlements										
Objective16: Increase the coverage of local plans from 5% to 15% by end of plan implementation.										
Objective17: Achieve 5 % annual efficiency in development control processes by 2029.										
Objective 18 : Increase adoption of sustainable land management from 2% to 8% by 2029										
Programme : Environment and Human Settlements Development										
No. of communities with planning schemes and layouts	Count of communities with planning schemes and layouts.	output	3	9	10	11	12	Rural/Urban	Quarterly/ Annually	PPD

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of development permits issued	Count of development permits issued on time	output	30	100	100	100	100	-	Quarterly/ Annually	PPD
No. of streets named and digitised	Count of streets named and digitised	output	15	25	35	45	55	-	Quarterly/ Annually	PPD
No. of properties numbered	Count of properties numbered	output	15,000	2,000	2,600	3,200	3,800	-	Quarterly/ Annually	PPD
Goal 3: Promote sustainable and harmonious development of human settlements										
Objective 19 : Upgrade and rehabilitate major feeder roads in the District from 15% to 40% by 2029.										
Programme : Transport Infrastructure and Safety										
length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated Trunk Roads (in km) Feeder Roads (in km)	Length of roads maintained	output	80	125	125	130	130	Trunk/Feeder	Quarterly/ Annually	DWD
Percentage of public buildings renovated	Number of renovated buildings expressed in percentage	output	0%	15%	25%	35%	50%	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DWD
Goal 3: Promote sustainable and harmonious development of human settlements										
Objective 20 : Increase district electricity coverage from 82% to 95 % by the December 2025										
Objective 21: To enhance night security by procuring and installing 800 streetlights by the end of 2025										
Number of communities on electricity extension.	Count of communities with access to electricity extension	output	154	170	25	30	40	Rural /Urban	Quarterly/ Annually	DWD/ECG
Number of communities connected to the national grid.	Count of beneficiary communities under rural electrification	output	154	170	180	220	254	Rural Urban	Quarterly/ Annually	DWD/ECG
Goal 4: Safeguard the natural environment to ensure the preservation of biodiversity										
Objective 22: Increase adoption of sustainable land management from 2% to 8% by 2029										
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability, and Disaster Management										
Percentage of beneficiary communities with knowledge on Disaster preventive measures	Count of communities with increased knowledge in disaster prevention in percentage	Outcome	40%	55%	60%	65%	70%	Rural Urban	Quarterly/ Annually	NADMO
Acres of degraded land rehabilitated.	Count of acres of degraded land rehabilitated	Outcome	63	65	67	69	70	-	Quarterly/ Annually	NADMO
GOAL 5: Enhance service delivery through good governance, accountability and inclusive development										
Objective 23 : To improve the physical infrastructure and logistics of all Six Zonal Councils by 2029.										

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Programme : Sub-Structure Improvement Programme										
No. of sub-structures with offices and staff	Count of sub-structures with offices and staff	output	0	2	3	4	6	-	Quarterly/ Annually	AD
GOAL 5: Enhance service delivery through good governance, accountability and inclusive development										
Objective 24: Increase IGF collection from 10% to 20% per annum for the plan period.										
Objective 25 : Ensure 100% of expenses are traceable to planned activities by 2029										
Programme: **Governance and Institutional Development**										
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Total amount of IGF generated	output	733,422.01	806,764.21	887,440.63	976,184.7	1,073,803.17	-	Quarterly/ Annually	BU/DoF
Percentage of revenue collectors with achieved targets.	Number of revenue collectors with achieved targets in percentage	outcome	5%	20%	40%	60%	80%	-	Quarterly/ Annually	BU/DoF
GOAL 5: Enhance service delivery through good governance, accountability and inclusive development										
Objective 26 : Increase citizen participation from 10% to 40 in all public engagement programmes by 2029.										
Objective 27 : Implement at least 80 percent of activities and projects of the Medium-Term Plan by the end of December 2029										
Objective 28: To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for tracking the implementation of development plans and projects by 2029										
Objective 29: Ensure at least 70% of residents have access to timely and reliable district information										
Programme : Governance and Institutional Development										
No. of DPCU meetings held	Count of DPCU meetings held	output	4	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DPO
No. of M&E conducted	Count of M&E conducted	output	4	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DPO
No. of Progress Reports Submitted	Count of progress reports submitted	output	5	5	5	5	5	-	Quarterly/ Annually	DPO
Proportion of residents who received accurate and relevant information within the expected time frame	Measures share of population receiving accurate and relevant information	Outcome	40	45	60	60	70	-	Quarterly	ISD/DPCU
Objective 30: Strengthen institutional capacity, transparency, and citizen engagement in district-level governance to ensure effective service delivery and inclusive decision-making from.										
Programme : Governance and Institutional Development										

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of departments and agencies in the District	Count of departments and agencies in the district	output	20	21	23	25	25	-	Quarterly/ Annually	HR
No. of staff bungalows and quarters	Count of existing staff bungalows	output	1	2	2	3	3	-	Quarterly/ Annually	HR
No. of town hall meetings organized	Count of town hall meetings organised in the year	output	2	4	4	4	4	-	Quarterly/ Annually	BU/DPCU
Number of radio programs organised	Count of radio programs organised	output	2	12	12	48	48	-	Quarterly/ Annually	ISD
Police citizen ratio	Number of police officers to district population	output	1:1,670	1: 1,442	1: 1,000	1: 1,000	1: 1,000	-	Quarterly/ Annually	GPS
No. of NACAP activities implemented	Count of NACAP activities implemented in a year.	output	12	12	12	12	12	-	Quarterly/ Annually	CHRAJ

7.3 Evaluation

Evaluation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP implementation assess the extent to which project objectives are being met or not met. A mid-term and terminal evaluation of the plan implementation will be conducted at the end of the second and fourth years respectively to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the plan as well as its overall performance or improvement to the target group.

7.3.1 Evaluation Arrangements

Conducting an evaluation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP implementation will help the District determine the successes and failures of the projects and programs for informed decision making in planning and allocation of resources. This determines the sustainability of the plan for the realisation of long-term benefits of projects. The District will adopt the underlisted steps to undertake the various evaluations of the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

a. Assessing the need for an evaluation (provide the background).
b. Developing clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation.
c. Determining the type of evaluation to undertake (ex-ante, terminal, ex-post evaluation).
d. Specifying the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation (external and self-evaluation).
e. Identifying and analysing stakeholders.
f. Estimating the costs involved which would be factored into the budget of the AAP.
g. Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreements based on items (a) to (d) above.
h. Recruiting a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Act
i. Organising meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders.
j. Organising a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report.
k. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communications strategy

7.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation involves the active participation of primary stakeholders in measuring the status of implementation of interventions in the plan implementation.

The District will use several tools such as Citizens' Report Cards and Community Score Cards to solicit the outcome and impact of interventions from the DMTDP. All major stakeholders will also be involved in the monitoring of ongoing physical and non-physical projects including site meetings and handing over/taking over meetings.

7.5 Knowledge Management Learning - KML

Knowledge Management and Learning (KM&L) is considered as the systematic process of capturing, organizing, and disseminating knowledge within an organization to facilitate continuous learning and professional growth that ensures that information, experiences, and lessons are systematically generated, documented, shared, and applied to enhance decision-making and improve development outcome. The Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly will adopt the following **KM&L frameworks**, as an integral part of the action items.

7.5.1 Proposed KML Frameworks

There are several frameworks that will guide the KML process in the Municipality as discussed below:

Results-based management

Results-based management combines planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting into a continuous cycle. This means programmes and projects are aligned with clear indicators and baselines, and M&E informs adjustments and future planning through annual progress reports.

Communities of Practice (COP)

Communities of practice (CoP) Communities of practice enable practitioners to take collective responsibility for managing the knowledge they need, recognizing that, given the proper structure, they are in the best position to do this. The Upper Manya Krobo has great potential for harnessing CoP:

- Entrepreneurship and skills CoP: BAC, trade associations mentorship and job creation clinics
- Climate smart agriculture and post-harvest management: agric staff with farmers on drought resistant crops, organic composting and use of hermetic storage bags.
- Disaster risk reduction CoP: NADMO, volunteers, GHS, ZCs joint learning on flood preparedness, early warning signs and response.
- WASH: EHU, NGOs, WATSANS on sanitation campaigns, borehole maintenance, waste management

Learning and knowledge sharing platforms: Assembly will strengthen stakeholder engagements, town hall meetings, inter sectoral joint reviews to promote cross-learning

After-Action Reviews and Post-project Learning Reviews: The Assembly will capture lessons from success and challenges after project implementation. This will be applied to all projects and findings stored in municipal knowledge repository to guide future projects

Knowledge database and digital platforms: A successful execution of these frameworks will improve evidence-based planning, adaptive innovative management, enhance accountability, transparency, citizen trust and ensure feedback loops.

Appendices 1 and 2 are tables that show the Knowledge management learning and the competency matric for learning.

7.6 Sustainability

Sustainability in M&E is crucial importance because it helps the Assembly to improve on activity programming. It a serve as an accountability mechanism to donors, community members and other stakeholders which ensures continues guide in decision-making, resources are efficiently used, and communities retain the capacity to sustain the benefits of development initiatives as many development programmes, projects, and policies are designed to create long-term impact. Without including sustainability into M&E, results often fade away once projects end. It is therefore important to properly integrate M&E sustainability into the project life cycle. Below is a summarized processes that will be adopted to achieve this reality.

Table 7.3 M&E Sustainability Matrix

Component	Process / Actions	Expected outcome
Integration with Existing Systems	- Assess current M&E structures and reporting flows - Align new indicators with MTDP, NDPC frameworks - strengthen central M&E desk in MPCU - Develop standard reporting templates & tools	Coherent, non-duplicative system aligned with national standards
Stakeholder Collaboration	- Promote community participation (scorecards, social audits) - Include diverse voices (youth, women, vulnerable groups)	Synergies, inclusivity, shared learning, and stronger e
Training & Capacity Building	- Conduct Training Needs Assessment (TNA) - Develop tailored training modules (M&E basics, data collection, analysis, reporting) - Train staff, sector departments, Units, Community reps - Provide mentorship & coaching support	Skilled staff & stakeholders who own and sustain M&E processes
Digital Tools & Data Platforms	- Use Kobo Toolbox for mobile data collection - Integrate GIS for project mapping - Employ Excel, SPSS, Power BI for analysis - Utilize the DDDP platform - Create digital knowledge hubs for document storage & access	Accurate, real-time, accessible M&E data supporting decision-making
Mainstreaming into Assembly Culture	- Secure leadership buy-in (DCE, Coordinating Director) - resource M&E Desk/Unit in DPCU - Link performance appraisals to M&E results - Recognize and reward best practices ("data champions")	M&E embedded in governance culture, enhancing accountability, learning, and adaptive planning

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

7.7 Accountability

Accountability is a critical principle in M&E, as it ensures that programs are delivering results, builds trust with stakeholders and community members, and promotes the effective and efficient use of resources. This involves setting clear objectives, collecting and analysing data on project performance, being transparent with stakeholders, taking responsibility for project performance, and taking appropriate action to address any issues or concerns that are identified through monitoring and evaluation processes. The assembly will adopt varied strategies to ensure open accountability and transparency including:

- Setting clear performance indicators aligned with project goals.
- Defining clear roles and responsibilities
- Commit to involve communities, TAs, CSOs using social accountability tools scorecards, PRAs
- Regular reporting and disclosure of information utilizing cross platforms including social media
- Use M&E findings to decide where to allocate budget, inform planning, and evaluate staff performance

CHAPTER EIGHT
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Introduction

The chapter eight of this document outlines the Communication Strategy to be used by the Assembly for the dissemination the Medium-Term Development Plan as well as progress reports on implementation to stakeholders. The Communication Strategy of the Assembly is the plan used to disseminate the District's Medium-Term Development Plan, progress of implementation of the plan, direct Government interventions and support from other stakeholders. The strategy also looks at the method of creating awareness and the departments responsible for the various methods.

Stakeholder consultation, involvement and support is critical for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of the 2026 -2029 DMTDP. The communication strategy will help achieve this objective and other objectives like building the organisational knowledge and skills.

8.1 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The objective of the Communication Strategy are to:

- Constructively, disseminate the Goals, Mission and Objectives of Decentralisation Policy in the District
- Foster stakeholder's engagement through participation, consultation and collaboration
- Strengthen donor orientation, support, involvement and coordination
- Improve staff performance
- Equip team members with organisational knowledge and skills to handle and solve challenges

8.2 Targeted Audience

The success of the plan centres on identifying key stakeholders who have influence or can be impacted by the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan. Below is a list of carefully identified groups to determine the most effective way of communicating with them

- MLGRD, RCC, NDPC, DACF, MoF etc
- Decentralized Departments and subverted agencies

- Development Partners
- Pressure Groups and Political Parties
- Identifiable groups (Women, youth, farmers, others)
- Religious bodies
- NGO's, CBOs, CSOs
- Assembly members and unit committees
- Traditional Authorities
- Business, Trade groups and associations
- Security agencies
- Media

8.3 Communication Channels

The framework of dissemination and communications strategy shall include the following among other things while the details are outlined in Table 8.1:

- Modern/Tech: District website, WhatsApp groups, Facebook pages, short videos (vlogs), infographics.
- Traditional: Community durbars, radio announcements, local FM talk shows, churches/mosques.
- Direct Engagement: Stakeholder meetings, town-hall forums, focus group discussions, participatory workshops.
- Feedback Channels: Hotlines, WhatsApp feedback numbers, suggestion boxes at Assembly offices, zonal council offices

8.4 Key Messages

Communicating the right messages to the right audience create the medium of acceptance and ownership of development interventions. The assembly will adopt these key messages to champion all stakeholders to achieve a common goal.

Table 8.1 Audience and Style of Messages

Audience	Key Message	Tone & Style
Management of Assembly	Management leadership style and accountability drive the success of the projects.	Formal, professional

Audience	Key Message	Tone & Style
Traditional leaders & opinion leaders	Traditional authority influences community support and ownership of Assembly initiatives.	Respectful, culturally sensitive
Citizens (public)	The public participates by holding the Assembly accountable.	Simple, clear, participatory
Youth	The voice and energy of the youth can transform the District	Energetic, engaging, youth-friendly
Women & vulnerable groups	Women and vulnerable groups are actively inclusive in decision making.	Empathetic, empowering
Development partners	The Assembly ensures transparency and accountability	Data-driven, formal

Source DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Table 8.2 Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Target Audience	Purpose	Method/Tools	Timeframe	Responsibilities
Community sensitisation	Community members, TAs, Religious Groups	Create awareness on the DMTDP	Community Forum Local information centres	Quarterly	DPCU/DCD
Public forum/Town hall meetings	Men, women, Youth Traditional authorities, CSOs, Reps. Of PWDs , market women etc	Create awareness and assess performance on the DMTDP and Budget	Community durbars, use of PFM Template	Quarterly	Media Group, DPCU,
Sensitization and consultations	Zonal Council Members, Organized Groups, CSOs	Update and collect data on implementation of the DMTDP and Budget	Meetings and workshops	Annually	DPCU
General Assembly and Sub-Committee Meetings	Assembly members, Zonal Council Members, HODs, CSOs Disability groups,	Build their capacity on the subject, solicit for their inputs into the DMTDP & Budget Update them on the status of implementation of the DMTDP.	DCE's address, presentations by DPO	Quarterly	DCE/MCD/MPO
Information sharing through electronic media	Internal and external stakeholders	Share information on the implementation of the DMTDP& Budget	- Assembly Web site - UMKDA Face-book, - Radio Discussion - Notice Board	Weekly and Quarterly	MIS /HOD/DPCU
Submission of progress reports	Presiding Member, NDPC, ERCC, Zonal council members.	Reporting on DMTDP implementation and M&E activities	Delivery of hard & soft reports through the ERCC	End of: April, July, October & January and on demand	DCD/DPO/MPCU

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

No.	Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
1.	Local Government Administration • Structure and Functions of the Assembly • Roles of Political and Administrative heads • Interplay between local and central government	DCE, DCD HoDs	Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) Constitution of Ghana (Chapter 20) MLGDRD Policy Documents Civil/Public Service Training Manuals	Limited understanding of recent amendments to the Local Governance Act (Act 936) Poor appreciation of the separation of powers between political heads (DCE) and administrative heads (Coordinating Director) Weak capacity to manage interdepartmental collaboration
2.	Development Planning and Budgeting Medium Term Development Planning (MTDP) Annual Action Plans Composite Budgeting District Development Data Collection; DDDP	District Planning Officer Budget Officer Coordinating Director	NDPC Guidelines (MTDPF) Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) Ministry of Finance Composite Budget Manual	Inadequate skills in evidence-based planning and data analysis Difficulty aligning District Plans with National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) Weak use of participatory planning approaches at the grassroots
3.	Legal and Regulatory Framework within • Relevant Acts and Legislative Instruments • Assembly bye-laws development and enforcement • Procurement procedures	DCD Legal Officer Procurement Officer	Local Governance Act (Act 936) Public Procurement Act (Act 663, as amended) Assembly Bye-laws Financial Administration Act (Act 654)	Limited awareness of updated legal instruments Poor capacity to draft enforceable bye-laws Weak enforcement and compliance mechanisms at the Assembly level
4.	Public Financial Management Internally Generated Funds (IGF) Financial reporting and auditing Revenue mobilization and management	Finance Officer Internal Auditor Budget Officer Coordinating Director	Public Financial Management Act (Act 921) CAGD Financial Procedures Manual Internal Audit Agency Guidelines	Insufficient understanding of the Public Financial Management Act (Act 921) and IGF regulations Weak internal controls and audit follow-up mechanisms Delays in preparing and submitting financial statements Poor revenue forecasting and mobilization strategies
5.	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) • M&E tools and indicators • Data collection and reporting	Planning Officer HoDs	NDPC M&E Guidelines Annual Progress Report Templates Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) data collection frameworks	Low capacity in designing performance indicators and conducting impact evaluations Over-reliance on manual data collection instead of digital tools

No.	Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
	• Performance measurement and reporting			Inconsistent submission of Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to NDPC Weak feedback loops for learning and adaptation
6.	Community Engagement and Participatory Governance • Stakeholder mapping • Participatory planning and budgeting • Grievance redress and feedback mechanisms	DPO, ISD Social Welfare & Community Development Officer Assembly Members	Local Government Service Training Manuals District Assembly Operational Manuals Civil Society Organization (CSO) toolkits	Engagement of community members in planning and budget processes Limited use of local languages and inclusive tools during townhall meetings Poor grievance redress mechanisms and citizen feedback tracking
7.	Environmental Health and Sanitation • Waste management • Public health inspection • Water and sanitation regulations	Environmental Health Officer Waste Management Officer Public Health Officers	Environmental Sanitation Policy Guidelines from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Ghana Health Service protocols WHO sanitation standards	Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-laws Lack of data on waste generation and disposal Inadequate technical knowledge on climate resilience and public health linkages Weak inter-agency collaboration with EPA and GHS
8.	Infrastructure and Works • Feeder road and urban road planning • Building permit systems • Public works maintenance	District Works Engineer Physical Planning Officer Feeder Roads Engineer	Department of Feeder Roads manuals Ghana Building Code Physical Planning Department Standards	Poor knowledge of urban planning standards and building codes Inadequate supervision of local contractors and procurement irregularities Limited training in climate-smart infrastructure and maintenance planning
9.	Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management • Disaster preparedness and response • Risk assessment • Safety protocols and drills	NADMO Coordinator Planning Officer Social Welfare Officer	National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) policies District Disaster Management Plans United Nations and Red Cross manuals	Weak capacity in risk mapping and contingency planning NADMO Units often under-trained and under-resourced Low public education and simulation practice in disaster-prone communities
10.	Human Resource and Administrative Management • Public service ethics • Performance appraisals • Records and registry management	Human Resource Officer Coordinating Director Departmental Heads	Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS) HR policy frameworks Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) Training Manuals Civil Service Code of Conduct	Poor knowledge of Local Government Service HR policies Lack of performance appraisal tools tailored for local government Weak support for staff capacity development and retention strategies
11.	ICT and Digital Governance	MIS Officer Coordinating Director	Ghana.gov platform user guidelines	Low digital literacy among staff

No.	Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
	• Use of MIS systems for planning, budgeting and service delivery • Digital platforms for citizen engagement • Cybersecurity and data protection		Data Protection Commission regulations District Development Data Platform Manuals	Poor adoption of digital platforms (e.g., Ghana.gov) Lack of cybersecurity protocols and data protection awareness Outdated IT equipment and weak internet connectivity

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025.

Appendix 2 Competency Matrix for Learning

Competence	**Training Programme**	**Evaluation Criteria**	**Learning Objective**
Knowledge Management & Documentation	Training on records management, knowledge mapping, digital archiving	Accuracy of records kept, timeliness of updates, ability to retrieve information	To strengthen institutional memory and improve decision-making
Project Planning & Management	Workshops on project cycle management, logical framework approach (LFA), and M&E	Completion of project work plans, alignment with MTDP, quality of reports submitted	To enhance capacity in planning, implementing, and monitoring development projects
Financial Management & Revenue Mobilization	Training on budgeting, IGF mobilization strategies, and financial accountability	Increased IGF collection rates, audit compliance, proper use of financial tools	To improve financial discipline and enhance resource mobilization
Participatory Governance & Community Engagement	Capacity building in stakeholder engagement, facilitation of community action plans (CAPs)	Level of community participation, inclusiveness of decision-making, citizen feedback	To promote inclusive planning and strengthen local ownership of development initiatives
Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Resilience	Training in disaster preparedness, climate adaptation, early warning systems	Response time to disasters, preparedness scorecards, community resilience indicators	To reduce vulnerability and enhance community resilience to disasters and climate shocks
ICT & Digital Literacy	Training in data management systems, GIS, MS Office, and e-governance platforms	Staff ability to use ICT tools, adoption of e-reporting systems, reduced manual errors	To promote digital transformation and efficiency in service delivery
Leadership & Change Management	Leadership and team management workshops, conflict resolution training	Demonstrated leadership in teams, improved staff morale, reduced workplace conflicts	To build effective leadership skills for managing change and driving performance
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL)	Training in results-based M&E, indicator development, data analysis & reporting	Quality of M&E reports, evidence of adaptive learning, integration of lessons learned	To strengthen evidence-based planning, reporting, and accountability

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025.

Appendix 3 Sustainability Tests

Local Economic Development Programme -Sustainability Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Activity *participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of poor to be assisted	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity *should improve access to water*	Number of poor to be assisted	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity *should improve access to transport*	Number of poor to be assisted	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines. *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Local Economic Development Programme- Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Local Economic Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**4**	Support the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**4**	Support the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**5**	Supports the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**4**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth	**5**	Strongly supports the aim

Description of Program: Local Economic Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth		
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**4**	Supports the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme-Sustainability Environment Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions								

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management-Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**4**	Support the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**4**	Support the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**4**	Support the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**5**	Strongly supports the aim

Description of Program: Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**4**	Supports the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**4**	Supports the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**4**	Supports the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**4**	Supports the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Tourism Promotion Programme- Sustainability Environment Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Tourism promotion programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>								
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Tourism promotion programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Tourism Promotion Programme-Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Tourism promotion programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**4**	Supports the aim
Energy	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Program: Tourism promotion programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels		
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**4**	Support the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**4**	Supports the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**4**	Supports the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**4**	Supports the aim

Description of Program: Tourism promotion programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**4**	Supports the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**4**	Supports the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme -Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
***Growth**:* The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information:*The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office:*The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines*The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme - Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**4**	Supports the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**4**	Supports the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**4**	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Description of Program: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**4**	Supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**4**	Supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**4**	Supports the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**4**	Supports the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Health Improvement Programme-Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Health Improvement Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions								

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Health Improvement Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Health Improvement Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Health Improvement Programme-Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Health Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**4**	Supports the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**4**	Supports the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**4**	Supports the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim

Description of Program: Health Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**4**	Supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**4**	Supports the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme -Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme-Sustainability Test :Record Sheet

Description of Program: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**5**	Strongly support the aim

Description of Program: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**5**	Strongly support the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**4**	Supports the aim

Description of Program: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**5**	Strongly supports the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Education Improvement Programme-Sustainability Environment Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Education Improvement Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions								
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Education Improvement Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Education Improvement Programme-Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Education Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Program: Education Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**4**	Supports the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**4**	Supports the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Program: Education Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible		
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Strongly supports the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Youth and Sports Development Programme- Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Youth and Sports Development Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Use of Local Materials and Services: *The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues								
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information:*The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office:*The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines*The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Youth and Sports Development Programme - Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Youth and Sports Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Program: Youth and Sports Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**4**	Supports the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**4**	Supports the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Strongly supports the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme- Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Sustainability Test							
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability							
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	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)**	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

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Sustainability Test							
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability							
Access to Transport: *Activity should improve access to transport*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
***Growth**:* The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information:*The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office:*The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines*The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability - Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim

Description of Program: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aims
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**4**	Supports the aim
Gender: Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**4**	Supports the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**4**	Supports the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**4**	Supports the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**4**	Supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Program: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**5**	Strongly supports the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Disaster Management Programme -Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Sustainability Test							
Programme: Disaster Management Programme							
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	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: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Activity *participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of poor to be assisted	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Sustainability Test							
Programme: Disaster Management Programme							
Access to Water: Activity *should improve access to water*	Number of 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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
***Growth**:* The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines*The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	s

Disaster Management Programme - Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Disaster Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**4**	Support the aim

Description of Program: Disaster Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**4**	Support the aim
Energy the activity should be encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**4**	Support the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**4**	Support the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**5**	Strongly support the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Support the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**4**	Support the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation: Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water	**4**	Support the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**5**	Strongly support the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**4**	Support the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Description of Program: Disaster Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**4**	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**4**	Supports the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement-Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	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)**	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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	s

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement - Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Program: Transport Infrastructure and Road Safety Improvement		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**4**	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**4**	Support the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Spatial Development Programme - Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme:							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and this resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	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

Sustainability Test							
Programme:							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to waterborne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	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)**	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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth*:* The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							

Sustainability Test								
Programme:								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Spatial Development Programme - Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Spatial Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**4**	Support the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**5**	. Strongly support the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**4**	Supports the aim

Description of Program: Spatial Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**4**	Support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**4**	Support the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**4**	Supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**4**	Supports the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**4**	Supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**5**	Strongly supports the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Program - Sustainability Environment Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical*	Sensitive areas shown on maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5	

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme							
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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information:*The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office:*The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines*The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Program - Sustainability Test: Record

Description of Program: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Program		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**4**	Supports the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**4**	Supports the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**4**	Supports the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**4**	Supports the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**4**	Supports the aim

Description of Program: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Program		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**4**	Supports the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**5**	Strongly support the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim

Description of Program: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Program		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Source : DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Financial Management Programme - Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Financial Management Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions								
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Financial Management Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Financial Management Programme Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Financial Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Description of Program: Financial Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth	**5**	Strongly supports the aim

Description of Program: Financial Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth		
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**4**	Supports the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Sub-Structure Improvement Programme- Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test

Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Use of Local Materials and Services: *The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Sub-Structure Improvement Programme - Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Program: Sub-Structure Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme - Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Effects of Natural Resources								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5	
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5	
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions								
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5	
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5	
communities in terms of health and well-								
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed							
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5	
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5	
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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	

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Access to Transport: *Activity should improve access to transport*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth*:* The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information:*The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office:*The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines*The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme - Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Program: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced		
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**4**	Supports the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Program: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme -Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Use of Local Materials and Services: *The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>								
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information:*The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office:*The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines*The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme - Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Program: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**4**	Supports the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practise and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**5**	Strongly support the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Communication and Information Dissemination - Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Communication and Information dissemination							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Effects of Natural Resources							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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

Sustainability Test								
Programme: Communication and Information dissemination								
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**						
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes 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 raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Communication and Information Dissemination- Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Communication and Information dissemination		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Program: Communication and Information dissemination		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**4**	Supports the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**4**	Supports the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**4**	Supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**4**	Supports the aim
Local investment of Capital	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim

Description of Program: Communication and Information dissemination		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**5**	Strongly support the aim

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Maintenance of Public Buildings - Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Maintenance of public buildings							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: *Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when 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 maps	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: *The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels*	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Maintenance of public buildings							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Pollution: *Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided*	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*	Quantity and type of materials	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: *Should retained their natural character*	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: *Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable*	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Health and wellbeing: *Activities should benefit the work force, and local*	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
communities in terms of health and well-							
being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	food and shelter to be assessed						
Gender: *Activity should empower women*	Number of women to be 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 to be employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: *Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)*	Level of participation proposed	**(0)**	1	2	3	s	5
Access to Land: *Activity should improve access to land*	Number of the poor to be assisted	**(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
Equity: *Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups*	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: *Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced*	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stabilizes conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Sustainability Test							
Programme: Maintenance of public buildings							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**INDICATORS**	**PERFORMANCE MEASURE**					
Use of Local Materials and Services: *The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible*	Description of sources	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: *Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor*	Description of investment strategy	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democracy: *Poverty on the part of women should be addressed*	Number of women employed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: *The Activity should be enhanced*	Number of people with adequate information	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: *The activity should be improved*	Number of offices built	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines *The activity should be improved*	Environmental standard guidelines and best practices observed	**(0)**	1	2	3	4	5

Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Maintenance of Public Buildings - Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Program: Maintenance of public buildings		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife Should be conserved and these resources should be enhanced when practical	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Degraded Land Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Energy the activity be should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Pollution Discharge of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Use of Raw Materials All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency	**4**	Supports the aim
Rivers and Water Bodies Should retained their natural character	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character	**5**	Strongly support the aim

Description of Program: Maintenance of public buildings		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	**SCORE**	**REASONS**
Cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practicable		
Health and Well Being Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities, in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural well being	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Gender Activities should empower women	**3**	Has neutral effect on the aim
Job Creation Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Participation Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Land Activity should improve access to land	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Water Activity should improve access to water	**5**	Strongly support the aim
Access to Transportation Activity should improve access to transport	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Equity Adverse and beneficial impacts from developments should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Vulnerability and Risk Drought, bush fires, flood, crises and epidemics should be reduced	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth The PPP should result in development that encourage and stable conditions of economic growth	**4**	Supports the aim
Use of Local Materials and Services The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	**4**	Supports the aim
Local investment of Capital Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labour	**4**	Supports the aim
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to Democracy Poverty on the part of women should be addresses	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Access to Information The activity should be enhanced	**5**	Strongly supports the aim
Inadequate Office The Activity should be improved	**3**	Has neutral effects on the aim
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines The activity should be improved	**5**	Strongly support the aim

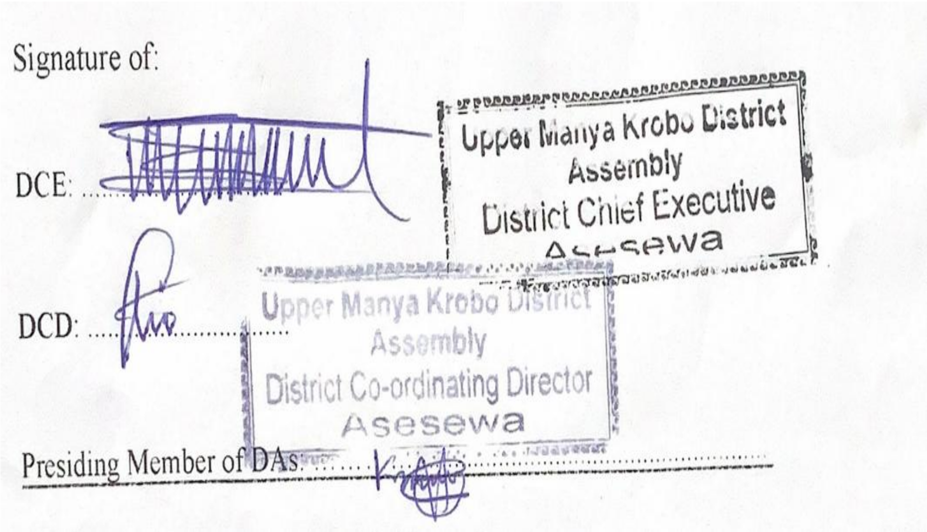
Source: DPCU-UMKDA, 2025

Appendix *4*   Report on Final Public Hearing on the Draft DMTDP 2026-2029

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name of District</td><td colspan="2">Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Region</td><td colspan="2">Eastern Region</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name of Area Council(s)</td><td colspan="2">1. Asesewa Area Council
2. Mensah Dawa Area Council
3. Sekesua Area Council
4. Ternguanya Area Council
5. Bisa-Anyaboni Area Council
6. Konkoney/Sisiamang Area Council</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Venue(s)</td><td colspan="2">Rev Thomas Clegg Methodist Church, Asesewa</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Date</td><td>14th October 2025</td><td>Time: 9:00am</td></tr>
<tr><td>S/N</td><td>Report Description</td><td>Activity Report</td><td>Remarks</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Medium of Invitation</td><td>1. Invitation Letters were sent to 150 groups and individuals
2. The General Public was notified through announcements on the Local information centers</td><td>Invitations were sent with and an abridged draft attached, two weeks to the event</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited</td><td>List Attached</td><td>Invitees were representative</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Identifiable Representations at Hearing</td><td>The Divisional Chief and his entourage, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Departments and Agencies, Religious Groups, Dademantseme, Students, Women Groups, Area Council Members, Opinion Leaders, PWDs, CSOs, Media, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties, Private Sector, GPRTU and Community Members</td><td>Attendance was impressive</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Total Number of persons</td><td>480 persons attended with 293 males and 187 females</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Gender Ratio/Percentage</td><td>Males= 61% Female= 39%</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Language Used at Hearing</td><td>Dangbe ,English and Twi were used as the medium of presentation and discussions</td><td>Translations were done by the District Information Officer and the MC where necessary</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Major Issues Raised</td><td>The public hearing on the draft 2026-2029Development Plan was to conclude the plan preparation process. The purpose was therefore to engage in a final dialogue to solicit views and proposals. Presentation of the draft plan was done by the Planning Officer and supported by the other DPCU members. This centred on main problems, constraints and potentials in the District. And also the proposed programs and activities outlined in the plan to engender development</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

8	Main Controversies/Concerns	1. Some members complained that their projects were captured in the previous plan but it was not implemented at all 2. Complains that some communities did not benefit from certain projects	
9	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	1. Members were assured that all projects which were captured in the previous plan and were not implemented have been rolled over to the new plan. 2. It was also explained that some of the submissions were not realistic for the plan period. 3. The DCD further explained that due to limited funds communities benefitted from projects based on need and communities were selected and prioritised based on standards	Participants were okay with responses offered
10	Unresolved questions or Queries	NIL	
11	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	N/A	
12	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organized. It created the opportunity for dialogue and learning	Participants showed great enthusiasm

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:


Signature of:

DCE: ....

Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly
District Chief Executive
Asesewa

DCD: ....

Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly
District Co-ordinating Director
Asesewa

Presiding Member of DAs: ....

List of Attendance

UPPER MANYA KROBO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM – TERM PLAN (2026 - 2029)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Activity: Public Hearing Date: 14/10/25

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Revf J Quame	Hon. Ass. Member	0244386894	[signature]
2	Meshack Kumah	Executive Mem	0242018555	[signature]
3	Moses Demah Narh	" "	0248229279	[signature]
4	Adamu Ahmed F.	" "	0555586081	[signature]
5	Kortey Juliana	Youth activist	0546947967	[signature]
6	Evelyn Jamila Nyonu	Director, Education	0244481390	[signature]
7	Opoku Patrick	HR GES	0243241122	[signature]
8	Charles K. Adabah	PRO, GES	0247781516	[signature]
9	Victor Deemy	Plg. Officer, GES	0243677174	[signature]
10	Francis N. Kweku	Assessor	0245383362	[signature]
11	James Djorbua	Nadmo	0242717097	[signature]
12	Theophilus Teye Amanor	Legal Aid Commission	0556786013	[signature]
13	Daniel Tetteh Foreman	Radio operator	0242055933	[signature]
14	Dr. Andrew D. D-Dahamah	Hon. Assemblyman	0543426425	[signature]
15	Francis Gbetey	Records	0540552763	[signature]
16	Oklah George Kwame	Asst. Dedematse	0242175461	[signature]
17	Bright Saga	M.D.C	0551713059	[signature]
18	Dosejo Kwame	Akwowowo Yiti	0544890623	[signature]
19	Kwesi John		054268[illegible]82842	
20	Kwao Matthew Kofi		0541240623	[signature]

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
21	John Tege-Tsu	Moku	0246267586	[illegible]
22	Elizabeth Owusu	Youth Team	0245012165	[illegible]
23	Korletey Martha		0247458691	[illegible]
24	Akuffo Emmanuel	Asesewa.	0247611746	[illegible]
25	Sevelor Moses Tetteh	Asesewa	0594627445	[illegible]
26	Manya Awoma	Asesewa	0542216509	[illegible]
27	Nartey Francis Tetteh	Kwesi	0242705815	[illegible]
28	Terkpertey Abraham T.	Director UMKD CEA/NFED	0240688235	[illegible]
29	Adjokatse Philip	Asesewa	0554509910	[illegible]
30	Stephen Assam Pagnaw	Asesewa	0202123784	[illegible]
31	Omari Christopher	Asesewa	0548982110	[illegible]
32	Rev Paul Narty Mensah	Asesewa	0244151945	[illegible]
33	Rita Narkie Padi	Asesewa	0248852660	[illegible]
34	Rev Isaac Manyform Matey	✓	0208162635	[illegible]
35	Odonkor Samuel Tetteh	Field officer UMKD	0549373443	[illegible]
36	Amewu Elizabeth Esi	Asesewa	0542202929	[illegible]
37	Peter T. Lamptey	Asesewa	0245944722	[illegible]
38	Victoria Esi Gbertey	Asesewa	0248559949	[illegible]
39	Perpetual Konyo	Asesewa	0552115281	[illegible]
40	Simon Bartey Tetteh	Asesewa	0245496028	Simon
41	Ofei Mary Maku	Asesewa	0242713440	Simon
42	Ofoe Rebecca	Asesewa	0546507505	Simon
43	John Kwesi Tetteh	Asesewa	0204909590	[illegible]
44	Acuo Joyce	Asesewa	0549915170	

UPPER MANYA KROBO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM – TERM PLAN (2026 - 2029)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Activity: Public Hearing **Date:** 14/10/25

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Bismark Narley Jawiah	Assembly Member	0548597933	[signature]
2	Dicka Emmanuel	Assembly Member	0542928153	[signature]
3	Rev A Fllfs Dekure	Pastor, CAC	0243682152	[signature]
4	Rev Samuel T. Terkper	Pastor. Baptist	0241691012	[signature]
5.	Hon. Terkper Sampson	Assemblyman	0555581178	[signature]
6.	Hon. Kingsley Odonkor	Assembly Member	0547445924	[signature]
7	Hon John T. Djormeber	Assembly Member	0241626140	[signature]
8.	Tetteh Kofi	Chief Brepaw	0540730180	
9.	Samuel Teye Korley	Member Brepaw	0551990579	
10	Adjagbatey Simon	Member	0248678249	
11.	Padi ~~Isaac Tetteh~~	Member	0248933760	[signature]
12.	Augustin Tetteh	Member	0545002323	[signature]
13.	Ofoe Abraham	Member	0541820612	[signature]
14.	Abdul Aziz Abdulai	Dist. Director (GHS)	0242156997	[signature]
15.	Ahah Linaty Letteh	Member	0207109538	[signature]
16.	Mohamend Gambali	Member	0247075151	[signature]
17.	Tetteh Enoch	Vulcanizer	0249653664	[signature]
18.	Peter Anom Tetteh	Member	0245038464	[signature]
19	Dennis Anewuga Atiricki	MEMBER	0540245809	[signature]
20	Samuel Opoku	Police	0248491605	[signature]

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
21	Osmanu Seidu Imoro	Unemployed	0249458084	[signature]
22	Asare Felishia Nankrie	Member	0552693380	
23	Robert Tetteh Adomako		0248443714	[signature]
24	Batsa Albert	Member	0245249694	[signature]
25	Frank N.O Agyerom		0553380188	[signature]
26	Terkper Emmanuel	Member CAMF	0241172005	[signature]
27	Nah George	Member	024444893	[signature]
28	Teye Gladys	Member	053358943	
29	Tetteh Abagail	Member	0597149643	
30	Kasapim Matthew	Ambulance 34	0241074223	[signature]
31	Tettey Richard	Ambulance	0241957300	[signature]
32	Teye Samuel Edas	Hospital	0545270473	[signature]
33	Raymond Dadzawol	Zoomlion Gh. Ltd	0244243048	[signature]
34	Michael Nuertey	Member	0248979007	[signature]
35	Tetteh Isaac	Member	0256289098	
36.	Opemikasa Dede	Member	0549233220	
37.	Tetteh Abigail	Member	0556914920	[signature]
38.	Isaka Afisa	Member	055839714	
39.	Godson Amafey	Member	0241684291	[signature]
40	Eunice Klanfio	Member		[thumbprint]
41	Kemesuor Patience	Member	024155268	[thumbprint]
42.	Teye Victoria	Member		[signature]
43	Afiji Abraham Atta	Member	0548311393	[signature]

Public Hearing

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
44	Elizabeth Mertey	com C	0257856774	
45	Juliana Gbebi K	com B	0244371026	
46	Osakono Grace Kosi	com A	0555799802	OSG
47	Eric K. Tanney	com D	0242605292	
48	Henry Tetteh	com E	0242702876	
49	Buatey E Kwesi	Com. B	0506813777	
50	Abraham Tetteh	com A	0591417473	
51	Seth Tetteh	com B	0245667436	
52	Jonathan Annor	com E/F	0243158144	
53	Abraham Tetteh	com C	0549384494	
54	Isaac A-Mark	~~Com~~ Korlewa	0544120837	
55	Eric Kwesi-Wayo	com B	0541225843	
56	Tetteh Philip	com D	0246088642	
57	ANANG Ochi	com A	0206206640	
58	Christopher Sulley	com A	0557476102	
59	Joshua Tege Agyem	com A	0546380366	

UPPER MANYA KROBO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM – TERM PLAN (2026 - 2029)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Activity : PUBLIC HEARING Date: 14/10/2025

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Tawiah Abraham	Comm. E 1	0537510700	
2	Tetteh Christian A	Comm. E 1	0247793011	
3	Agnes Ayerkie	Comm. A		
4	Benjamin Tetteh	Comm. E	0542808911	
5	Mama Victoria Ngagblodjoo	Com. E	0543486513	
6	Adamptey Robert	Com D Yiti	0558746208	
7	Kwetey Michael	Com. E	0245903115	
8	Francis Ayernor	Com F	0597983088	
9	Eric Bantey	Com C	0549345557	
10	Dantey Comfort	Com. A	0248997990	
11	Teye Asivi	Com D	0550350091	
12	Mantey Emmanuel	Com D	0247332771	
13	Amiteye Rebecca	Com D		
14	Ama Adobeah	Com D		
15	Ni Armah Olivia	Com E	0533586400	
16	Mark Moses Pantey	Comm D	0547207899	
17	Joseph K. Terkpertey	Comm B	0242874992	
18	Yohuno Rosina Kosi	Comm. A	0242714694	
19	Agnes Matekwor	Com B		
20	Komesuor Harriet	Comm F	0242927068	

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
21	Ofei Rosina Awayah	Com. E/F		
22	Okrah Grace M.	Com E/F		[signature]
23	Veronica Baah	Konkomey	0544899108	[signature]
24	Joyce Tetteh	Com. A		
25	Theresa Pehuer	Com A		
26	Mary Naako Amewah	Com A	0244087664	[signature]
27	Adjetey Felix	Com B	0536746968	[signature]
28	Nosi Gifty	Com E	0546502670	[signature]
29	Boamah Juliana	Com C	0535617601	[signature]
30	Teye Christiana	Com B	0249008874	[signature]
31	Kenney Rose	Com A	0535522213	
32	Teye Gladys	Com A	0533228077	[signature]
33	Teye Elizabeth	Com D	0557374929	[signature]
34	Theresa Kooko	Com E	0548999968	
35	Matey Mary	Com A	0554172203	
36	Manye Helina Mamle	Com E	0549196667	[signature]
37	Aboagye Joseph	Com C	0544615435	[signature]
38	Tetteh Thomas Akwetteh	Com 'A'	0544054937	[signature]
39	Padi Abraham Tetteh	Com A	0248343886	[signature]
40	Grace Tawiah	Com A		
41	Gladys Kometey	Com B		[signature]
42	Dianah Tetteh	Com B	0552575201	[signature]
43	Joseph Teye Matey	Com C	0249541484	

UPPER MANYA KROBO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM – TERM PLAN (2026 - 2029)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Community: .... **Date:** ....

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Teye Emmanuel	C	0559904290	
2	Sadah Sophia Nyemebio	C	0537651604	
3	Azaglo Prosper	D	0241812796	
4	Bantey Emmanuel	C	0538691275	
5	Tetteh David	X	0242910292	
6	Angmor Erica Korkor	D	0547716377	
7	Tanko Rabiyatu Badaweya	C	0594134288	
8	Sadah Ezekiel Tetteh	C	0599379519	
9	Tetteh Maxwell Korley	A	0266864714	
10	Atter Isaac Martey	C	0543635115	
11	Kwabla Christabel K.	D	0534227131	
12	Puser Bertha	D	0204670540	
13	BATSA ENOCH	D	0547715136	
14	Batsa patience	C	0595763928	
15	TETTEH RAYMOND	C	0599177887	
16	Desmond Tetteh	C	0592789196	
17	Dawutey Christabel Korkor	D	0530350747	
18	Janet Afla Oklah	E	0554853685	
19	Teye Josephine Dede	A	0592510614	
20	Partey Martha	C	0537682556	

UPPER MANYA KROBO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM – TERM PLAN (2026 - 2029)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Community: Public Hearing **Date:** 14/10/25

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	David Tetteh-Kwabla	Dademankye	0240517059	
2	Ali Maiwunge	Tsiame	0247195175	
3	Akoto Teye	Dademankye	0240107813	
4	Mary Tetteh Mamle	community Member	–	
5	Teye Vida Ademake	community member	0549203884	
6	Mabel Nenebi	community member	0549248176	
7	Eric Mensah Agbagbla	Community member	0241391278	
8	Tetteh Issaac	Youth Leader, community member	0247991647	
9	Narh Isaac	community member	0545209835	
10	Ahinsah Ama	Community member	–	
11	Nartey Gabriel Annor	community member	0558689069	
12	Nyakong Sackitey	Organizer	0539415930	
13	Teky Janet Namo	Manyeme Asekeso	–	
14	Tetteh Rebeca Mamle	Community member	–	
15	Tekpe Moses Tetteh	FMC Chairman	–	
16	Laweh Joseph Ayete	community member	0247458803	
17	Gyimateye Azuem	Chiefs Sumon	0557408910	
18	Tettey-Narh	Otsieme	–	
19	Thomas Sakitey Kwaku	Dademakye	0555668638	
20	Samuel Torboah	Dademankye	–	

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
21	James Lowo Martey	Dademankye	0597020897	
22	Narh Baby	Sub-manyeme	—	
23	Christiana Panor Peter	Community member	—	
24	Nartey Afordey	Community member	—	
25	Mawulede Vida	Community member	—	
26	Kwao Vida	Community member	—	
27	Narh ~~Esther~~ Dede	Community member	—	
28	Kwesi Abigail	Community member	0245085293	
29	Mawulade Gladys	Community member	—	
30	Narh Margaret	Community member	—	
31	DICKA EMMANUEL	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	054292853	
	LOTSU TEYE	Community Member	0534779268	
	ANHOR Emmanuel	Community member	—	

UPPER MANYA KROBO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM – TERM PLAN (2026 - 2029)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Activity : .... **Date:** ....

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
3.	GABRIEL NYADDI	HPU	0244509929	
4	Mary Boateng	HRM	0242612865	
5	TOGOBO DAVID K.	ADI	0549094938	
6	Sarkodie Abigail	BAC	0547087391	
7	John Asamoah	DE	0243231846	
8	Khadijah Osumanu	finance	0557190490	
9.	Tetteh Regina	RMU	0542547856	
10				

UPPER MANYA KROBO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM – TERM PLAN (2026 - 2029)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Activity: Public Hearing Date: 14/10/25

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Gladys Adoma		—	
2	Joshua Awulen K	Pleasure		
3	~~[illegible]~~	~~Assemblyman~~	0543426425	
4	Terkpertey Abraham Teye	Departmental Head CEA/NFED	0240688235	
5	Nah Ebenezer A.	Assembly Member	0205890825	
6	Ademan Mary	Member		
7	Mary Konokie	Member		
8	Charles Matey	Member	0246480288	
9	Alhasan Aliclu	member	0248138527	
10	Glady Ayeungo Kwesi	Member		
11	Amanye Aku	Manye	0544705358	
12	Nartey Doris	Member	0549286676	
13	Apenko Mary	Member	0555282976	
14	Batsa Patience	Member	0240805104	
15	Adu Adjoma	Member		
16	Angmor Esther	Member	0545268711	
17	Tettey Faustina	Member	0249804894	
18	Batsa Mabel	Member	—	—
19	Kwabena Tegemor	Security	0247309024	
	Nartuh Stephen	Member	0545238930	

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
21	JOHNSON OLYMPIO ANIM	HEADTEACHER	0202221709	[illegible]
22	Richmond Botse	PA	0553543957	[illegible]
23	Mr. A. T. Emmanuel	Teacher	0547900381	[illegible]
24	Kenney Joseph Tega	Farmer	0248286492	Kengtye
25	Acheampomaa B. Olivia	Environmental	0245929691	[illegible]