

# KADJEBI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



# 2025 COMPOSITE ACTION PLAN

**PREPARED BY: DPCU**

**SEPTEMBER, 2024**

## **FOREWORD**

As the highest planning authority in the district, the Kadjebi District Assembly is dedicated to enhancing the socio-economic well-being of its people through the provision of essential social services and the promotion of sustainable resource development, all within the framework of good governance. In line with this mission and in alignment with the Assembly’s vision to be the best-managed Assembly in Ghana that fosters human and natural resource development, the Kadjebi District Assembly has developed the 2025 Composite Action Plan.

The 2025 Composite Annual Plan was created in accordance with key legislative frameworks, including the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the National Development Planning Systems Regulations (LI 2232), the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925), the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), and other relevant regulations that guide planning in Ghana. A bottom-up approach (participatory planning) was used, starting at the grassroots level and moving up to decision-makers and stakeholders. This ensures a sense of ownership, fosters consensus-building, and promotes the effective and efficient use of limited resources, ultimately leading to high project completion and success rates.

The focus of the 2025 Action Plan is the provision of socio-economic services and infrastructure aimed at reducing disparities between served and underserved communities in the district. It also seeks to expand opportunities for individuals at all levels to achieve both personal and communal prosperity. In this regard, we call on all stakeholders—including the Central Government, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, and the general public, both within and beyond the Kadjebi Assembly’s jurisdiction—to join forces as we work towards creating a prosperous district for everyone.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAB	-	Appeals Advisory Board
AIDS	-	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	-	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBPRP	-	Community Based Poverty Reduction Project
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CBR	-	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	-	Crude Death Rate
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DCDs	-	District Co-ordinating Directors
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DHIS	-	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development
DoP	-	Department of Planning
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	-	European Union
GPRS I	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GIZ	-	German International Development
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRD	-	Human Resource Development

HRDBS	-	Human Resource Development and Basic Services
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ILGS	-	Institute of Local Government Studies
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
KNUST	-	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
LE	-	Life Expectancy
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LGPRSP	-	Local Governance – Poverty Reduction Support Programme
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MPSP	-	Manual for the Preparation of Spatial Plans
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	-	National Development Planning Systems
NEPAD	-	Partnership for Africa’s Development
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NM	-	Net Migration
PA	-	Planning Authority
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints, and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPO	-	Physical Planning Officer
PPM	-	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes, and Projects
PPSC	-	Priorities for Private Sector Competitiveness
PSC	-	Private Sector Competitiveness

RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SD	-	Sustainable Development
SDCP	-	Sub-District Council Plans
SDCs	-	Sub-District Councils
SDDP	-	Sub-District Development Plans
SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
SMART	-	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound
SNV	-	Netherlands Development Organisation
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TMR	-	Total Mortality Rate
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
U5MR	-	Under Five Mortality Rate
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The 2025 Annual Action Plan of the Kadjebi District Assembly contains a set of coordinated programs and projects tailored to address socio-economic challenges confronting the district. The plan was prepared by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) in collaboration with Assembly's stakeholders and development partners in line with the National Development Planning Policy; dubbed, the coordinated program of economic and social development policies.

The Plan is aimed at achieving the district goal which is to improve the quality of life of the people of Kadjebi district and the four (4) main national development goals namely: Build a prosperous society, create opportunities for all, Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment and maintain a stable, united and safe society.

The 2025 Annual Action Plan was prepared based on the district medium term development plan (2022-2025). There is a total of **one hundred and Twenty-Six (124)** programs and projects identified for implementation during the period.

**The 124 programs and projects** have been grouped under Programme Based Budget thematic areas comprising Economic Development, Social Service Delivery, Infrastructure Delivery and Management, Environmental and Sanitation Management, Management and Administration, They are further broken down into sub-programmes and activities

The Assembly, Development Partners, Community Stakeholders, Traditional and Religious Leaders are expected to play key a major role in the implementation of the plan by providing financial assistance and technical backstopping. The DPCU is also charged with the responsibility of implementing, monitoring and evaluation of the plan where periodic progress report would be prepared and communicated to the relevant stakeholders.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **DISTRICT PROFILE**

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE**

The Kadjebi District was created as an Assembly by Legislative Instrument (*L.I.*) **1465** in **1989**, after being carved out of the Jasikan District Councils. It forms part of the 9 Municipal and District Assemblies of the Oti Region of Ghana. Its capital **Kadjebi** is located about 128km from **Dambai** the regional capital and 272km from **Accra** the national capital.

#### **Vision Statement**

To become the best managed assembly that creates opportunities for human and natural resources development in Ghana

#### **Mission Statement**

The Kadjebi District Assembly exists to improve on the socio-economic well-being of her people through the provision of basic social services and the promotion of sustainable resource development within the context of governance.

#### **1.2 PHYSICAL FEATURES**

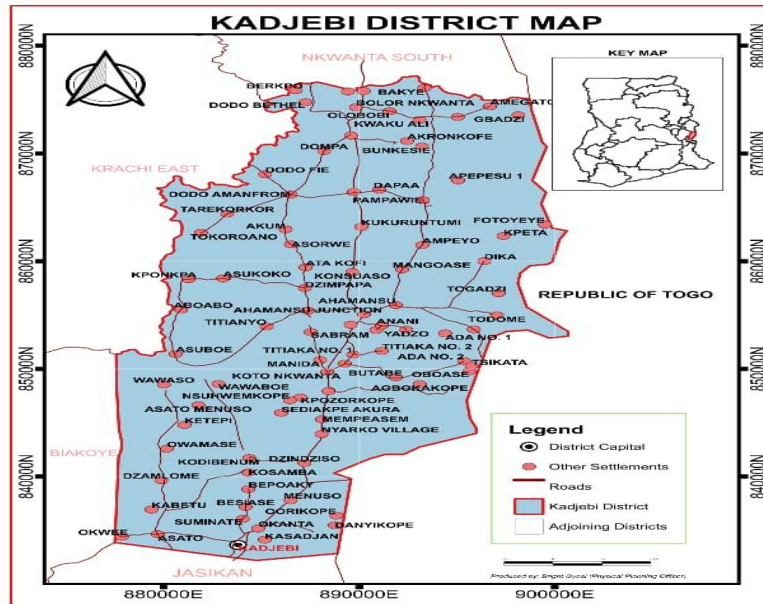
##### **1.2.1 Location and Size**

Kadjebi District lies within longitudes 0.15E and 15.35W and latitudes 7.45N and 6.15S. The district is located in the south-eastern belt of the Oti Region. It is bordered to the north by Nkwanta District, to the south by the Jasikan District, to the North-West by Krachi East and to the south east by Biakoye District. Kadjebi district has a long boarder eastward with the Republic of Togo and has a total land area of **949 km<sup>2</sup>**. The strategic location of the district promotes cross border activities with the Republic of Togo.

##### **1.2.2 Relief and Drainage**

The district has an average height of about **180 meters** above sea level rising to about **600 meters** towards the Ghana-Togo Border. Several rivers, rivulets streams and springs flow all over the district but three (3) major rivers run through the entire district. They are the Asukawkaw, Wawa and Menu rivers that take their sources from the Akwapim-Togo hills and drain into the Volta Lake. River Asukawkaw is the largest of the three and flows for about **25 km** westwards out of

the district. These rivers offer a possible basis for the introduction of small-scale irrigation activities in the agriculture sector in the district.



**Fig 1.2 Kadjebi District Map**

### 1.3. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The district is predominantly underlined by the Buem formations which form **70%** of the total rock. The Togo series occurs on the eastern sides of the district to form the remaining **30%** of the sub terranean structure. The district is made of quartzite, phylites, arkose, shale and sandstone. There are also traces of deposits of iron ore in the district with alluvial gold deposits on the banks of river Wawa and clay deposits at Asato, Dodo-Amanfrom and Kadjebi. The most predominant type of soil found in the district is the forest ochrosol. This soil includes the alluvial loams which are found along the three major rivers in the district. The soil supports the cultivation of agricultural crops such as ginger, cocoa, oil palm, cashew, plantain, cocoyam, cassava, yams, maize and rice.

### 1.4. CLIMATE

The climate in the district is characterized by an average monthly temperature of about **25°C** and rainfall is between **1400 mm and 1800mm**. Rainfall is generally heavy and starts from late February/March and ends between October and November each year. The peak of rainfall occurs in June. These conditions are conducive to agriculture production. One major climatic problem, facing the district is severe rainstorms, which destroy farm crops, buildings and also cause severe

soil erosion in some parts of the district. Also, the prolonged drought during the dry season (November/December–February/March) is a major source of worry to farmers who are engaged in dry season agriculture production especially vegetables.

The Kadjebi district especially in the rainy season is generally green with trees covering the beautiful landscape of mountains, hills and valleys. **90%** of the district total land size is predominantly covered with secondary rain forest. The forests have economic trees such as wawa, mahogany, odum, red wood, raffia palm and bamboo grooves to support the wood processing industry. Animal and bird species such as antelopes, monkeys, grasscutters, weaverbirds and parrots inhabit the forest. The forest reserve with its animal and bird species is potential for eco-tourism development in the district. Meanwhile, bush fires are predominant in the Kadjebi District and this is a major activity that affect the proper growth and functioning of the forest and the wood industry within the district.

## **1.6. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **1.6.1 Population Size and Growth Rate**

Kadjebi District according to the Ghana Statistical Service’s 2021 population and housing census has a total population of **73,959**. This is composed of **37,902 males** and **36,057 females** representing **51.2%** and **48.8%** respectively with a growth rate **2.9%**.

### **1.6.2 Spatial distribution of Population**

The district is comprised of **87** communities. **68%** of these communities are rural while **32%** are considered urban. Holding other factors constant, the urban communities/localities are Kadjebi; the district capital, Dodo-Amanfrom, Ahamansu, Poase Cement and Dodi Papase. It is estimated that about **30%** of the population in the district live in settlements of less than **600** persons. By implication these small settlements cannot support certain social infrastructure by themselves.

### **1.6.3 Population Density**

According to the **2021 Population and housing census**, about **73,959** people currently occupy a land area of **949 km<sup>2</sup>** with the population density as low as **78** persons per a square kilometer.

### **1.6.4 Household sizes/Characteristics**

According to Ghana Statistical Service (2021 PHC), there are **10,623** houses and **13,303** households with an average household size of **5.3** and a large household size of **9.5** in the Kadjebi District. These household indicators therefore account for the corresponding high household

expenditures on food, transport, clothing, education and health services in the district. Meanwhile, separate and compound houses are the main type of dwelling units in the district.

### **1.6.5 Age-Sex Structure**

The age structure of the population indicates that, children (0 – 14 years) and old age (65 + years) as the base of the dependency *ratios is 40.5% and 5.4%* respectively in the district. This simply means that about **54.1%** of the population provides the needs of the dependent population of **45.9%** who are mostly made up of children and the aged. Details of the Age-Sex structure is provided in Table 1 below:

**TABLE 1:3 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX**

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0 – 4	9,318	4,780	4,538
5 – 9	11,094	5,691	5,403
10 – 14	9,541	4,895	4,646
15 – 59	38,459	19,729	18,730
60 – 64	1,553	797	756
65 - 69	1,479	759	720
70 +	2,515	1,290	1225
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>73,959</b>	<b>37,902</b>	<b>36,057</b>

## **1.7 CULTURE**

### **1.7.1 Ethnicity**

Kadjebi district is ethnically diverse. It is predominantly a settler district. Only 19.4% of the population is made up of indigenous Akan. 47.5% of the population is made up of Ewes and the remaining 33.1% is shared amongst the Guans, Kotokoli, Basari, Ga-Adangbe, Mole Dagbani etc.

### **1.7.2 Language**

The Akan and Ewe languages are the predominant language spoken in all the major communities in the district and at all social gatherings and state functions. Other/widely spoken languages include Hausa, Kotokoli and Chamba/Basari. The English Language is also spoken among government officials and other literates.

### **1.7.3 Traditional Set-up**

The indigenous Akan group has eight (8) Traditional areas, namely: - Kadjebi, Asato, Dodi, Dodo, Dapaa, Ampeyo, Pampawie and Ahamansu. Each Traditional area has a Paramount Chief,

Divisional chiefs, Queen Mother and Chief Linguist. The settler groups have Headmen who normally pay homage to the Paramount chiefs.

#### **1.7.4 Festivals**

There are two major festivals celebrated by the Akans in the district. The Kwasidae Kese or Kuntukunu festival celebrated by the people of the eight (8) Traditional areas. It comes off on Sunday, the last forty-two (42) days to the end of the year. The Dawurokese festival is celebrated by the people of Kadjebi in every three (3) years. The Fontonfrom, Adowa, Kete and Ositi drums are played at such celebrations. The significance of the festivals is to bring together chiefs and people of the traditional areas to assess past performances and raise funds for the support of development programmes and projects of the areas.

### **1.8 DISTRICT ECONOMY**

#### **1.8.1 Economic Resource/Activities**

The Kadjebi district is predominantly an agricultural producing District. The district which is rural in nature is characterized by the availability of large tracts of land for farming and average soil fertility which support the cultivation of crops like cassava, yams, cocoyam, plantain, maize, cocoa ginger and oil palm.

The district has a wide range of economic potential, these ranges from agro-processing industries to financial institutions. These include; oil palm plantation, palm fruit processing, farming, wood processing, banking, insurance, credit unions etc. These resources/activities offer economic and financial benefits to individuals, businesses and the district at large. Just like the social resources, the district has not fully exploited these resources for socio-economic development, hence moving forward, these associations could be encouraged to pick up task that will particularly boost revenue generation in the district.

#### **1.8.2 Agriculture**

Agriculture production is the predominant sector of the district economy in terms of employment opportunities and incomes. The residents of the district who are predominantly rural provide the maximum contribution to the district's share of food security. Agriculture production is, however, small-scale and characterized by low output per farmer.

#### **1.8.3 Rural Transport Infrastructure**

Accessibility to major agricultural food production communities within the district is a major challenge. Food producing communities such as: Dika, Olobobi, Bisakrom, Tarikorkor, Bethel, Koru, and Butabe are not easily accessible by vehicular transport. Available data from the District's Agriculture Directorate revealed that, feeder roads in some of the areas only lack simple bridges across streams and rivers. Most of the roads are bush track roads, which are badly eroded and cannot provide access to vehicles, power tillers and trailers. The poor road conditions have resulted in the transportation of food by head portage in most parts of the district. Furthermore, the transport of agriculture produce by head portage is expensive. It is therefore restricted to goods of small quantities that could be transported at a time. This results in to high post-harvest loses and encourages farmers to further reduce the size of their holdings.

#### **1.8.4 Agro-Processing**

Agro processing is the most predominant and most important industry in the Kadjebi district. Agro-based industries include cassava processing into gari, cassava dough and kokonte, soap making, local gin (akpeteshi) distilleries, oil palm extraction, pepper processing and palm wine tapping. There are small-scale industries normally managed at the household level, except for cassava processing which required milling/grating machines, and maize sheller for easy shelling, the rest is straight forward industries requiring rudimentary accessories, which can be found locally. The Agro-based industry therefore attracts a large proportion of farmers in the district. Most of the women are engaged in cassava processing, palm oil extraction, soap making and cassava chip production whilst the men are usually engaged in gin distilling.

#### **1.8.5 Forest/Wood Processing Industries**

Forest and wood processing include saw milling, carpentry and joinery and charcoal burning. The district is endowed with forest products which feed the six (6) saw mills located at Ahamansu, Titiaka, Dodo-Amanfrom, Dapaa, Kadjebi and Menuso. Currently, wood processing supports local housing and furniture industries in the district. The wood processed by the saw-mills into lumber and plywood are exported to Lagos in Nigeria, Togo, Benin and all over Ghana.

#### **1.8.6 Metal Industry and Auto Works**

There are auto works which offer employment to a number of the youth in the maintenance of a fleet of transport vehicles in the district. There are also metal woks such as steel bending, black-smithing in places like Kadjebi where there is electricity. Local farm implements like hoes, axes

and cutlasses are fabricated in the district. The installation of a three-phase electricity in Kadjebi is expected to improve industrial production in the district.

### **1.8.7 Handy Craft/Art based industries**

Carvings, basket making as well as kente weaving are undertaken in some localities in the district. Dress making and tailoring, shoe making, solar lamp manufacturing is undertaken in most towns and villages in the district.

## **1.9 TOURISM POTENTIALS**

The Kadjebi District has a number of sites of historical, cultural, scenic and ecological importance for the promotion of tourism. These include: i. The Fetish Shrine at Totto Hill (Dodo Traditional Area), ii. Stone Pillar found at Nyonku No. 1, 3km North-East of Dodi-Papase, iii. Stone cave which is found at Bakpa, 6.5km West of Papase, iv. Obuletey cave located 7km North-East of Asato Menu Range Hills, v. Embroided Inscription on a rock found at Butabe, vi. Crocodile Pond found at Koru and vii. River confluence at Asuboe.

## **1.10 SERVICE PROVIDERS**

### **1.10.1 Banking and Non-Banking Financial Services**

Banking facilities are expected to promote trade and commerce in the district. The banking facilities available are Ghana Commercial Bank and North Volta Rural Bank both located at the District Capital, Kadjebi. The North Volta Rural Bank has a branch at Dodi-Papase.

### **1.10.2 Communication**

The District Capital, Kadjebi and other towns such as Dzindziso, Mempeasem, Ahamansu, Dodi-Papase, Dodo-Amanfrom, Dodo-Tamale and Pampawie and villages have been connected on to the Tele-communication Net Works of MTN, Tigo, Vodafone and Airtel. The presence of these networks, offers the opportunity for people to reach out to others within and without the district. There are also the Ghana Post Services, Information Centre and ICT centers at Kadjebi and Dodi-Papase.

### **1.10.3 Governance**

The Kadjebi District Assembly is charged with the task of programme formulation, budget preparation and promotion of development activities within the Kadjebi District. It has 36 elected members from 36 electoral areas and 16 government appointees with a town council and five (5) area councils, namely Kadjebi Town Council, Asato Area Council, Ahamansu Area Council,

Dodo Area Council, Dodi Area Council, Amanta Area Council and 34-unit committees. These Town and Area Council represent the sub-structure of the Kadjebi District.

Development through good governance in the Kadjebi District is vigorously pursued through a partnership between the Kadjebi District Assembly and other development partners such as Non-Governmental Organizations and Non-Decentralized Departments. The Assembly also engages the citizenry through various fora and seminars, prominent among such avenues are the Planning and Budget preparations, Town hall meetings, Sub-Committee meetings, General Assembly Meeting amongst others.

**Sub Committees**

The Kadjebi District Assembly as part of its structure is grouped into five (5) sub committees. These sub committees include: i. Finance and Administration, ii. Development Planning, iii. Social Services, iv. Justice and Security, v. Works Sub-Committee. These sub-committees are saddled with the responsibility of deliberating on specific issues and submitting their recommendation to the Executive Committee, which in turn presents them to the District Assembly for ratification. The Chairmen of the five (5) sub committees of the District Assembly are members of the Executive Committee.

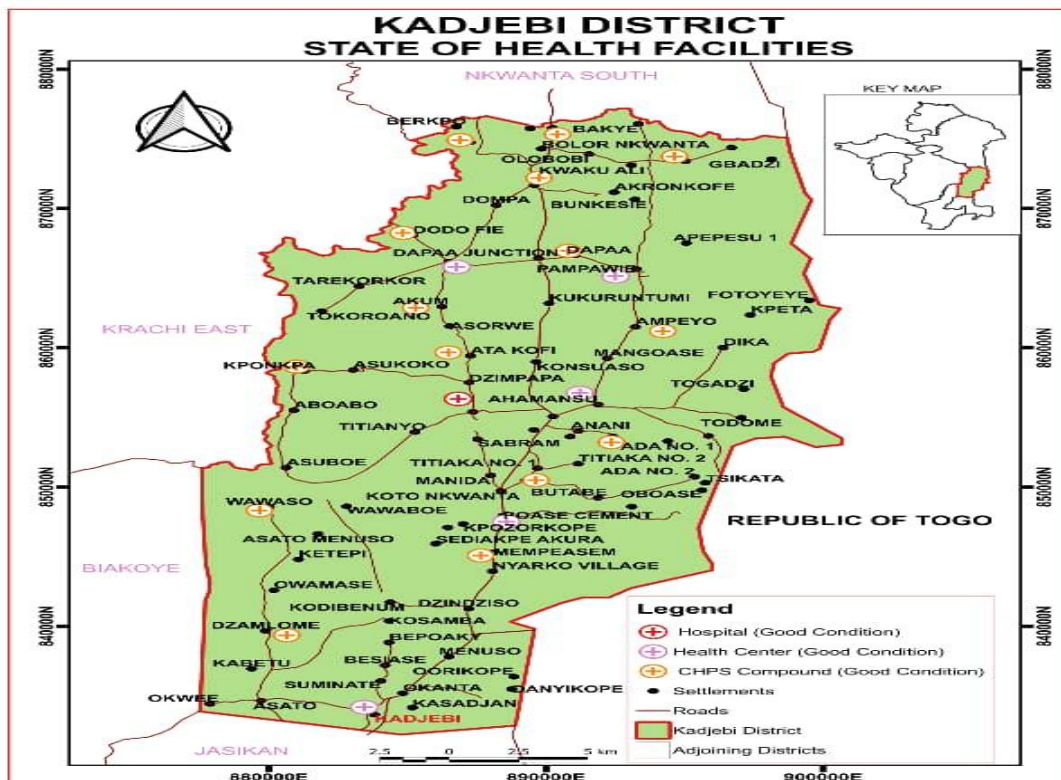
**1.11 SOCIAL SERVICES**

**1.11.1 Health Care**

The health delivery system in the district is well planned and organized. This makes it easier for communities to access at least a health facility within the radius of 5 km which is recommended by the Ghana Health Service. The district has the following health facilities:

**TABLE 1:4 HEALTH FACILITIES IN KADJEBI DISTRICT**

<i>Type of Facility</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Location</i>
Hospital	1	-	Dodi-Papase
Health Centre	5	-	Kadjebi, Pampawie, Dodo-Amanfrom, Poase-Cement, Ahamansu
Health Clinic / CHPS	13	-	Dodo Pepesu, Wawaso, Dzamlome, Ampeyo ,Asato, Yadzo,Dapaa,Bethel, Kponkpa, Akum,Dodi-Mempeasem, kuro, Dodo fie



*Fig 1.3 State of Health Facilities*

**TABLE 1:5 GHS SUB-DISTRICTS IN KADJEBI**

Sub-District	Communities	Proportion (%)	2015	2016
Kadjebi Asato	21	32	21,748	22,008
Dodi	23	25	16,774	17,193
Dodo	18	20	13,419	13,754
Ahamansu	15	16	10,736	11,004
Pampawie	10	7	4,697	4,814
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67,095</b>	<b>68,773</b>

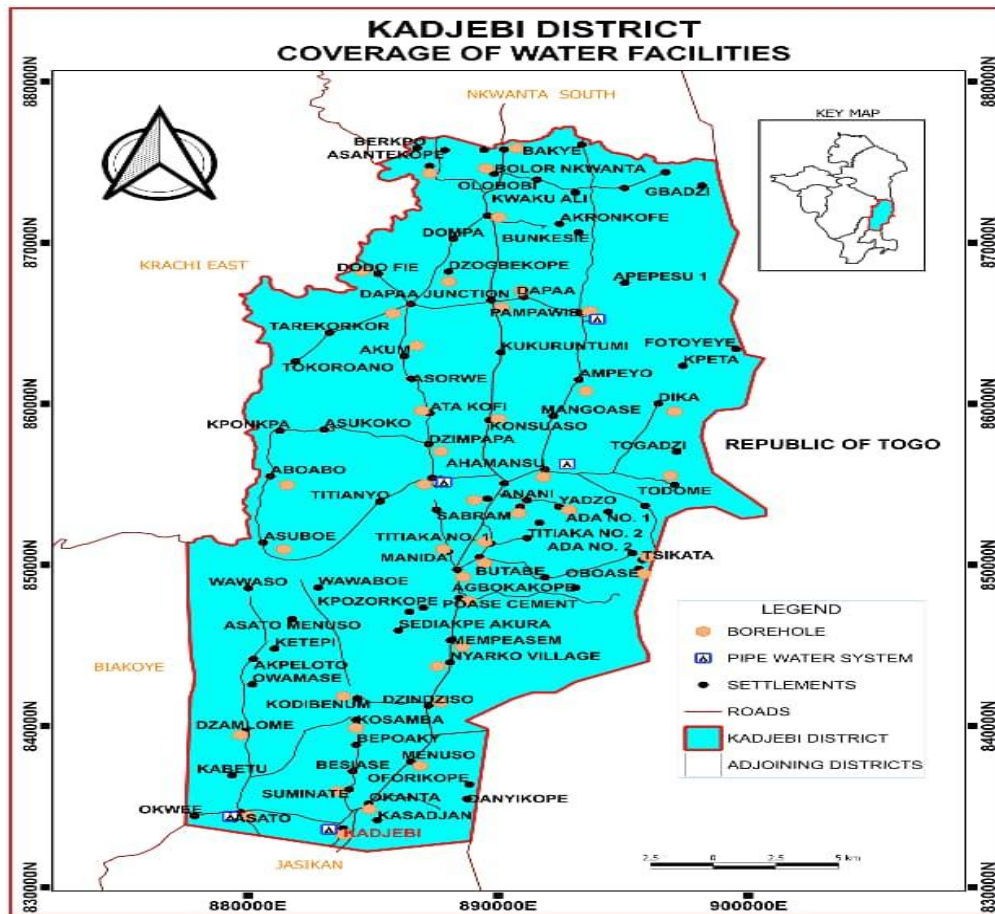
## 1.12 SANITATION

Waste Management covering the collection and proper disposal of both solid and liquid waste is now normal in the Kadjebi District. This is because most people consider the collection and disposal of waste as a social service which should not be paid for. A survey carried out by the District Environmental Health Unit indicates that 60% of households dispose of Solid Waste at

public dumps while 30.5% of households dump solid waste indiscriminately. The survey also reveals that 52.6% of households use the pit latrine, 17.6% of households use the public toilet while 16.1% of households have no disposal facility at all for liquid waste. This situation calls for concerted efforts in the area of waste management to improve sanitary conditions in the communities and the district at large.

### **1.13 WATER SUPPLY**

Safe and reliable water supply is a basic necessity for promoting good health and productivity among the populace within the district. Water coverage is about 66% of the total population (DESSAP, 2016). About 45.9% of households in the district derive their drinking water from rivers/streams, 16.0% from boreholes, 13.6% from wells and 12.4% from pipe borne outside. About 7.6% of households also depend on rain water during the rainy season. The Ghana Water Company, VRCWSP and GTZ/EVORAP have supplied pipe borne water to big towns like Kadjebi, Ahamansu, Dodi-Papase, Pampawie, Dapaa, Dodi-Mempeasem and Asato with a total number of 62 stand posts. There are still a substantial number of people and communities that need access to safe drinking water sources. Even communities with some form of safe drinking water sources will have to walk beyond the usual standard of distance to get access. Also, some of the Boreholes and stand pipes are old and obsolete and need regular maintenance and cost of servicing is very high in some cases. The District Assembly is still on the quest to increasing the number of small-town water systems and boreholes to mitigate the consequence of drinking from unsafe water sources as that could pose significant health risks to the populace.



*Fig 1.4 Coverage of Water Facilities*

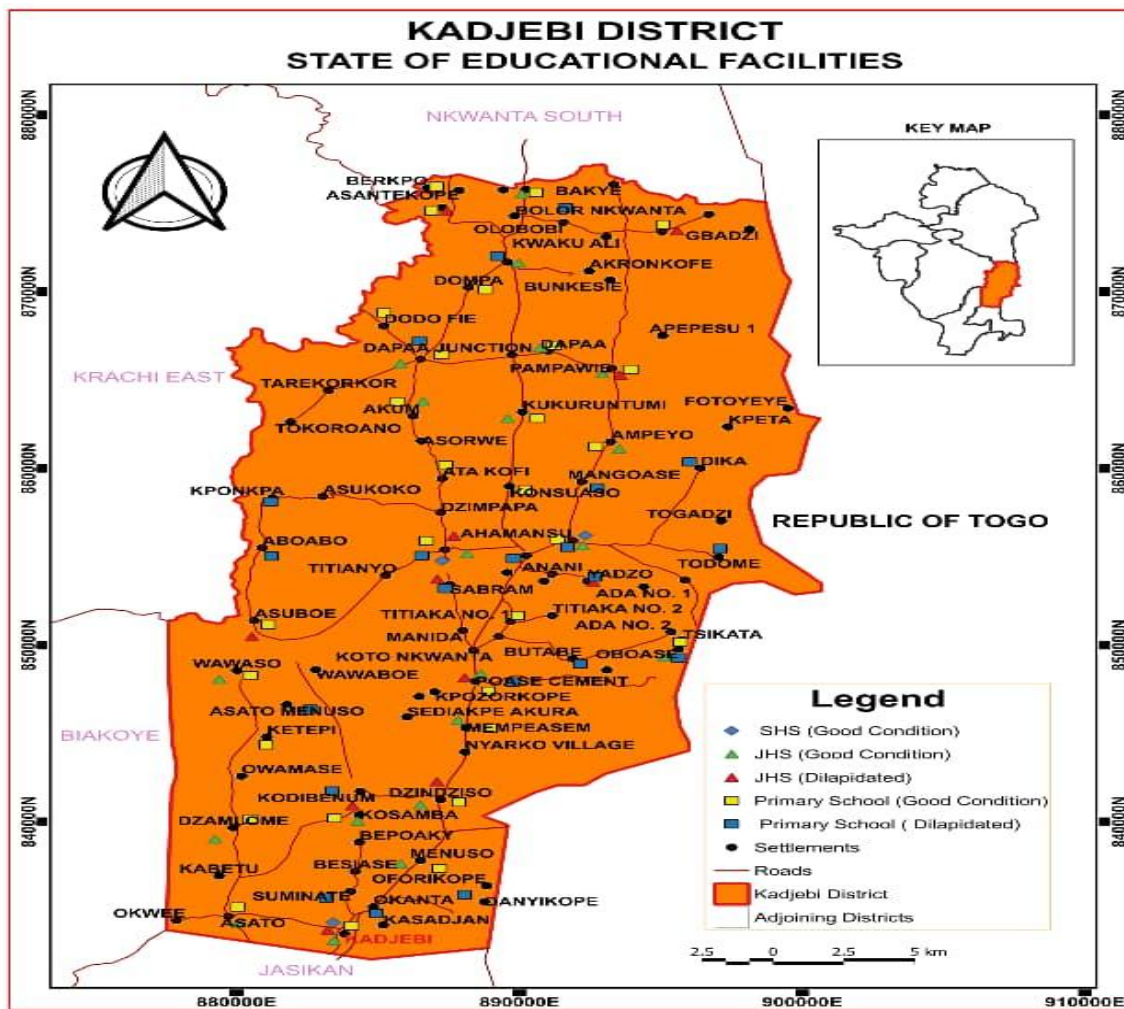
## 1.14 EDUCATION

### Educational facilities in the Kadjebi District

Kadjebi District has various educational institutions which cater for different categories of the school going population. These include institutions for pre-school, primary, JHS and secondary education in the district and grouped into the 8 educational circuits for effective supervision. These are Kadjebi, Asato, Ahamansu, Dzindziso, Poase Cement, Dodo Amanfrom and Pampawie. The Kindergarten, Primary and the Junior High Schools do not have an adequate supply of furniture. The infrastructural status of the schools in the district has however, improved.

**TABLE 1:6 EDUCATION STATISTICS -KADJEBI DISTRICT**

<i>SCHOOL</i>	<i>PUBLIC</i>	<i>PRIVATE</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Kindergarten	69	21	90
Primary	69	21	90
Junior High School	48	10	58
Senior High Secondary	3	0	3



*Fig 1.5 State of Educational Facilities*

### **1.15 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS**

Under the current decentralization programmed and the national poverty reduction strategy, District Assemblies are to institute programmes and implement projects that will empower vulnerable groups within their jurisdiction. These groups of people include children, women, the aged and the physically challenged persons. They are also to provide facilities to enhance good community life. Kadjebi District has a Social Welfare Department, which oversees, and coordinates all activities that promote good community life.

### **1.16 VULNERABILITY GROUPS**

The vulnerable groups identified within Kadjebi District are;

**TABLE 1.7: VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS IN THE KADJEBI DISTRICT**

S/ N	NATURE OF VULNERABILITY	SPECIFIC ISSUES OF VULNERABILITY	AREAS MOST AFFECTED IN THE DISTRICT	VULNERABLE GROUP	AGE GROUPS MOST VULNERABLE	PREDOMINANT SEX MOST AFFECTED	LEVEL OF VULNERABILITY	MITIGATION INTERVENTION	COLLAB INST/DEPTS/A GENCIES
1.	Socio-Cultural, Economic	1. Child Abuse, 2. Child labour, 3. Child trafficking, 4. Child marriages 5. Teenage pregnancy	Kadjebi, Ahamansu, Dodo Amanfrom,	Children	0-17	Female	High	Child protection	KADA, SW&CD, BAC, BRC/GEA, POLICE, GASIP, NOCID.
2.	Socio-Economic	1. Youth Unemployment 2. Lack of skills 3. Low access to education at Tertiary level	Kadjebi, Poase cement. Papase, Pampawie Dodo Amanfrom	Youth	18-35	Female	High	1. Skills Development, 2. Access to Job /Job creation opportunities, 3. Social Protection 4. Scholarships	KADA, BAC, BRC/GEA, AGRIC, MP, YEA, NABCO, NOCID, PROLINK.
3.	Socio-Economic	1. Unequal access to economic/product ive resources, 2. 2.Low involvement in decision making 3. Domestic violence/Abuse,	District wide	Women	15 and above	N/A	High	1. Skills Development, 2. Access to Job /Job creation opportunities, 3. Social Protection	KADA, SW&CD, BAC, BRC, POLICE
4.	Socio-Cultural	1. Poor living	District	The Aged	60 and	Female	Medium	1. Social	KADA, SW&CD.

		conditions 2. Inadequate access to healthcare	wide		above			Protection 2. Advocacy	GH. POLICE
5.	Socio-Cultural, Economic	1. Unemployment 2. Lack of skills 3. Low access to education at Tertiary level 4. Inadequate access to healthcare 5. Inadequate access public infrastructure 6. Stigmatisation	Kadjebi, Poase cement, Dzindziso, Papase, Ahamnsu, Dodo manfrom, Wawasom Dzamlome	Persons Living with Disability	18 and above	Female	Medium	1. Skills Development, 2. Access to Job /Job creation opportunities, 3. Social Protection 4. Scholarships 5. Advocacy	KADA, SW&CD. GHS. POLICE, BAC, BRC
6.		1. Inadequate access to healthcare 2. Stigmatisation	Kadjebi, Asato, Papase	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	18-35	Female	High	1. Social Protection 2. Advocacy	KADA, SW&CD. GHS. GAC, TA, RA, KHOFFI
7.		1. Flooding 2. Deforestation 3. Bush burning 4. Drought	Dodo Amanfrom, Dodo Dompaa, Dodo Bethel, Berkpo, Obuasi, Butabe, Aboabo, Kpomkpa	Persons Living in Disaster Prone/Risk areas	0-15	Male	High	1. Education and sensitisation 2. Development control 3. Afforestation 4. Improved drainage system	KADA NADMO, GHS

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## CHAPTER TWO KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The limited nature of resources has necessitated the prioritization of needs according to the desires of the populace in particular, and the district as a whole. It also facilitates the efficient allocation and use of these scarce resources. Further it aids in the determination of the best routes towards achieving set goals and objectives set out in the 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan and the Action Plan

### 2.1 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

**TABLE 2.1: SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Falling standard of education at basic school level.</li> <li>• Poor quality and condition of educational infrastructure and logistics</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT facilities and libraries</li> <li>• Lack of accommodation for teachers</li> <li>• Inadequate sanitation facilities in schools</li> </ul>
<b>WATER</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate water supplies portable</li> <li>• Non-functioning state of community water systems like boreholes</li> <li>• Unsafe water for drinking</li> <li>• Weak and ineffective water management committees</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate solid and liquid waste management systems</li> <li>• Non enforcement of sanitation and environmental by-laws</li> <li>• Inadequate latrines in communities and institutions</li> <li>• Inadequate environmental health staff</li> </ul>
<b>HEALTH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate health care service delivery in rural areas</li> <li>• Poor condition of health infrastructure and facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate health personnel</li> <li>• Inadequate accommodation for health staff</li> <li>• Spread of diseases like malaria, HIV &amp; AIDS etc</li> </ul>
<b>ROADS AND TRANSPORT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network and conditions especially in the rainy seasons</li> <li>• Inadequate drainage systems</li> <li>• Inadequate bridges on Rivers and streams</li> </ul>
<b>INDUSTRY, TRADE, TOURISM AND EMPLOYMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited job opportunities for the youth</li> <li>• Limited access to credit facilities for investment purpose</li> <li>• Lack of investment in tourism</li> <li>• Low levels of Technical/vocational skills</li> </ul>

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unavailability of industries</li> <li>• Limited entrepreneurial skills development</li> <li>• Poor market infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>ENERGY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate extension of electricity to newly developing areas due to high cost of extension</li> <li>• Inadequate promotion and dev't of other energy sources e.g., solar</li> <li>• Mal-functional Street light</li> </ul>
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of agricultural inputs and technology</li> <li>• Declining interest in farming due to low returns</li> <li>• Small land holding impeding investment</li> <li>• Lack of reliable market</li> <li>• Lack of irrigation facilities</li> <li>• Lack of farming implements and machinery</li> <li>• Inadequate access to extension services</li> <li>• Lack of storage facilities</li> <li>• Lack of processing facilities</li> </ul>
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited support for women, PLWDs and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Low access to information on Assembly's activities</li> <li>• Non-functioning state of sub district structures</li> <li>• Low level of M&amp;E by the people at the grassroots</li> <li>• Non- functioning state of Unit Committees</li> <li>• Low IGF capacity of the Assembly</li> <li>• Lack of modern office for the Assembly and Area councils</li> </ul>
<b>PHYSICAL PLANNING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited adherence to building and development regulations</li> <li>• Lack of enforcement of laws in relation to physical developments</li> <li>• Non completion of the street naming system</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENT/ NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidence of natural disasters</li> <li>• Over exploitation of natural resources</li> <li>• Incidence of Bush fires</li> <li>• Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>• Environmental and water pollution</li> <li>• Degradation of ecosystem</li> </ul>

## **2.2 PRIORITISED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

The development issues summarized above may be considered as a shopping list. It is important therefore to prioritise the issues. The following method was used in the prioritisation process;

**TABLE 2.2: PRIORITISED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED</b>
<b>1<sup>ST</sup></b>	Inadequate health care service delivery in rural areas
	Poor quality and condition of educational infrastructure and logistics
	Inadequate ICT facilities and libraries
	Inadequate accommodation for teachers
	Inadequate sanitation facilities in schools
	Inadequate water supplies Portable water
	Poor market infrastructure
	Poor road network and conditions especially in the rainy seasons
	Unavailability of industries
	High cost of agricultural inputs and technology
	Small land holding impeding investment
	Incidence of natural disasters
	Inadequate bridges and on Rivers and streams

## **CHAPTER THREE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS AND GOALS**

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

The focus of Kadjebi District Assembly development efforts will be to consolidate the successes gained under the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies CPESDP (2018-2021) - *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All* in the areas of health, agriculture, education, water and sanitation, energy and community-initiated projects. Other areas to be given the necessary attention include gender mainstreaming, climate change and green economy, entrepreneurial skills development and management, mobile networks, employment creation, lumbering and illegal chain saw operation, vulnerability issues, child labour, strengthening of sub-district structures, participatory planning and implementation, and disasters

#### **District Development Focus**

To ensure that all citizens within the Kadjebi District, irrespective of their gender, socio-economic status, creed or location, have access to basic human needs and services such as primary health care, quality education, potable water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in making decisions that affect their lives.

#### **District Goal**

The development goal of the Kadjebi District Assembly is to improve the quality of life of the people. This could be attained through access to quality education and health care delivery system, expansion of socio-economic infrastructure, improved agricultural production, job creation, effective partnership between the private and public sectors as well as efficient management of the natural resource.

### **3.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS**

The development projections of the Assembly for 2022-2025 were done in relation to the development issues identified and prioritised. This was to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve both district and development objectives. The additional services required are driven by the projected target population of the district as determined by development standards.

#### **3.1.1 Population Projection**

For the purpose of this plan, the projected population figures used for the period 2022-2025 were those projected by the Planning unit in 2021 the district, using the Oti regional growth rate of 1.5%.

The projections are however based on the following assumptions:

the population growth rate of 1.5% (Regional growth rate) will remain unchanged

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district of 3.6 will remain unchanged

The projected population of the district from 2022-2025 is shown in the table below.

**TABLE 3.1: POPULATION PROJECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>REMARK</b>
2021	73,959	Actual
2022	75,068	Projection
2023	76,194	Projection
2024	77,337	Projection
2025	78,498	Projection
2026	79,675	Projection

*Source: Ghana Statistical Service/DPCU, 2021*

The expected increases in the growth of the population of the district will result in pressure on the existing public infrastructure and services. This situation would require the provision of additional infrastructure and frequent maintenance of existing ones as well as creation of job opportunities.

### **3.1.2 Infrastructure needs Projection**

Based on the required thresholds for the provision of various infrastructural facilities as captured in 2022-2025DMTDP of district. The district intends to provide the following additional infrastructure as capture composite Action plan table

## **CHAPTER FOUR COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN - 2025**

### **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

Following a thorough analysis and review of the district's challenges and opportunities in relation to the overarching district development goal, it has become crucial to design district-specific programmes that will ensure the achievement of the set objectives in 2025. The 2025 Annual Action Plan serves as the implementable document that outlines the actionable programmes, sub-programmes, major activities, timelines, cost estimates, implementation status, and responsible institutions or departments. This plan will be pivotal in guiding the district's development agenda.

To ensure the smooth implementation of the Plan, active participation from various stakeholders is essential. The Departments and Units of the Assembly, along with Non-decentralized Agencies, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Private Sector players, will be instrumental in operationalizing the plan. Additionally, Traditional Authorities, Assembly members, youth groups, and other key stakeholders will be integrated into the planning and execution process to ensure that the needs and concerns of all community members are adequately addressed.

By fostering strong collaboration and maintaining open channels of communication between these key stakeholders, the district will be able to mobilize the necessary support from local communities. This collaboration is expected to not only enhance the implementation of projects but also ensure the long-term sustainability of the district's programmes and initiatives.

Moreover, the district will leverage existing NDPC guidelines on the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) and the Annual Action Plan to ensure alignment with national policies and standards. In this regard, the following programmes have been packaged as part of the district's 2025 development agenda:

**KADJEBI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**TABLE 3.2: 2025 COMPOSITE ACTION PLAN**

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	ON-GOING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS			NEW	LEAD
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Dev.	1. Develop and promote Tourism & cultural activities.	Promote indigenous arts and culture & Tourism	District Wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00				√	BAC/BRC /DPU	KADA
		2. Continue Training/Development of livelihood skills	Improve business skills& Job opportunities	District Wide	√	√	√	√		5,000.00		√		BAC/GEA /GPSNP	KADA
		3. Embark on Business Counseling and Follow ups	Improve business skills& Job opportunities	District Wide	√	√	√	√			3,000.00		√	BAC/Action Aid Ghana	KADA
		4. Facilitate market information flow by leasing with SMEs with relevant stakeholders	Improve business skills& Job opportunities	District wide	√	√	√	√		15,000			√	BAC/BRC	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING
		and introduce SMEs to trade fairs												
		5. Collect and update annually basic economic data on SMEs in the District	Improve business skills& Job opportunities	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000			√	BAC/BRC KADA
		6. Organize 1No. capacity building training for potential exporters and importers	Improve business skills& Job opportunities	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000			√	BAC/BRC KADA
		7. Establish network between SMEs and financial institutions	Improve business skills& Job opportunities	District wide	√	√	√	√		1000			√	BAC/BRC KADA
		8. Support the Registration of businesses with	Improve business skills& Job opportunities	District wide	√	√	√	√		1000			√	BRC/BAC KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING
		GRA/RGD /ORC and DA.												
		9. Organize 8No. training for 30 MSME's on proper records keeping	Improve business skills& Job opportunities	District wide		√	√	√		5,000			√	BRC/BAC KADA
		10. Provision of Stat-up kits to SMEs to establish/expand their businesses	Improve business skills& Job opportunities	District wide			√	√		50,000			√	BRC/BAC KADA
	<b>Agriculture</b>	11. Support private sector involvement in Irrigation, fruits and vegetable farming, etc.	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,000				√	DDA/BRC KADA
		12. Partner the private sector to establish farm machinery	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	25,000				√	DDA KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING
		mechanization centers												
		13. Organize training programmes for staff and farmers on rice and maize production	Improved capacity of staff for increased Agric productivity	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DDA KADA
		14. Organize training programmes for staff and farmers on soil fertility management and fertilizer use and facilitate the supply of fertilizers to farmers	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000				√	DDA KADA
		15. Organize training programmes	Production and	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DDA KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		for staff and farmers on the prevention of scheduled livestock and local poultry diseases, principle of crops and livestock production, farm planning and budget	Productivity Improvement												
		16. Facilitate the establishment of a rice value chain Platforms in the District	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000				√	DDA	KADA
		17. Develop and disseminate climate smart agricultural activities to farmers	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000				√	DDA	KADA GPSNP

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		18. Partner the private sector to establish farm machinery mechanization centers	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000				√	DDA	KADA
		19. Train farmers and staff on storage of cereals	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,500				√	DDA	KADA
		20. Supervise 20 demonstrations on proven rice and maize technologies in the district	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000				√	DDA	KADA
		21. Introduce improved planting materials (ginger, cassava, oil palm and pineapple) to farmers	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DDA	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST (GHC)	PROG RAM ME	STAT US	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT			
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4				IGF	GOG	OT HERS	NEW
		22. Carry out field and home visits by technical Staff and vaccinate local poultry and small ruminants against schedule diseases	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	25,000				√	DDA	KADA
		23. Carryout planting of food and job and Rearing for Food and job activities	Production and Productivity Improvement	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000				√	DDA	KADA
<b>Social Service Delivery</b>	<b>Education, Youth &amp; Sports Services</b>	24. Support school sports and cultural activities	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,500				√	DDE	KADA
		25. Organize annual my First Day at	Enhance equitable access to, and participation	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DDE	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		School programmes	in quality education												
		26. Support annual STME clinics	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DDE	KADA
		27. Provide material support (uniforms/shoes) and financial support to needy but brilliant students, especially Girls	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000				√	DDE	KADA
		28. Facilitate career guidance in schools	Enhance equitable access to, and participation	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,500				√	DDE	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
			in quality education												
		29. Establish and ensure the proper functioning of SMCs and PAs in all schools	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,500				√	DDE	KADA
		30. Supervision, data collection and monitoring of Teaching and Learning activities at all levels	improving quality of teaching and learning;	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DDE	KADA
		31. Organise School Performance Appraisal meetings in the school communities (SPAM)	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DDE	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		32. Monitor BECE and WASSCE and organise annual mock examinations	improving quality of teaching and learning;	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DDE	KADA
		33. Intensify school health and hygiene education activities in schools	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,500				√	DDE	KADA
		34. Organize capacity training for head teachers and teachers	improving quality of teaching and learning;	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000				√	DDE	KADA
		35. Institute annual teachers award scheme.	improving quality of teaching and learning;	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000				√	DDE	KADA
		36. Organize capacity training for staff of the education directorate	improving quality of teaching and learning	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DDE	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
	<b>Public Health Services</b>	37. Support routine immunizations programmes e.g., Polio	Improved the health status of citizens	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000				√	DHD NADMO	KADA
		38. Support Malaria control programmes	Improved the health status of citizens	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000				√	DHD	KADA
		39. Support mental health promotion activities	Improved the health status of citizens	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000				√	DHD	KADA
		40. Undertake HIV/AIDS activities and advocacy programmes with stakeholders and Organize 12No. Stigma reduction activities	Improved the health status of citizens	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DHD	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				COST (GHC)	PROG RAM ME	STAT US	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT			
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4				IGF	GOG	OT HERS	NEW
		41. Support adolescent reproductive health	Improved the health status of citizens	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DHD NOCID	KADA
		42. Support expansion of family planning and nutrition education to rural Areas	Improved the health status of citizens	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DHD NOCID	KADA
		43. Support referral case management system	Improved the health status of citizens	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DHD	KADA
	<b>Envi. Health and Sanitation</b>	44. Promote the construction of 800No. household and 12No. Institutional latrines	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	5000.00				√	DEHU/ World Vision/ UNICEF	KADA
		45. Promote sanitation marketing activities	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,500				√	DEHU UNICEF ACTION AID	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		46. Implement the ODF plan of the district, convert 80 communities to ODF status and Organize award scheme for ODF communities	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	75,000				√	DEHU UNICEF ACTION AID	KADA
		47. Sensitization of 800No. households on Household water treatment and safe water storage.	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,500				√	DEHU/ UNICEF	KADA
		48. Promote hand washing with soap in 800 households and 20 schools	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,500				√	DEHU/ UNICEF	KADA
		49. Organize capacity training for 200	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DEHU	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		stakeholders and staff in sanitation and hygiene													
		50. Review, gazette and enforce KADAs by-laws on sanitation	Improved environmental health and sanitation	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DEHU	KADA
		51. Review, update and implement the DESSAP	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DEHU	KADA
		52. Undertake effective liquid and solid waste management activities	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DEHU	KADA
		53. Acquisition and Provision of 20No. Refuse Containers and 100No. waste bins to	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000				√	DEHU	KADA ZOOMLION

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		residents in the district													
		54. Embark on disinfection activities and organize clean-up exercise and desilt choked gutters	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	33,000				√	DEHU NADMO	KADA ZOOMLION
		55. Complete acquisition of final disposal site	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000				√	DEHU	KADA ZOOMLION
		56. Enforcement of By-laws on Stray animals	Improved environmental health and sanitation	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000				√	DEHU	KADA
	Social Welfare and Community Development	57. Undertake skills training in entrepreneurship for PLWDs	Increase job opportunities among PLWDs	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,500.00	√		DSWCD BAC	KADA
		58. Collect and collate data on all PWDs in the District	Improve welfare of PLWDs	District wide	√	√	√	√			5,000.00	√		DSWCD DSD	KADA

PROGRAM ME (PBB)	SUB- PROGRAMM E (PBB)	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/ IMPACT INDICATOR S	LOCA - TION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)			PROG RAM ME  STAT US	ON- GOIN G	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTH ERS	NEW			LEAD	COLLA- BORATI ON
		59. Offer financial assistance to PLWDs and care givers of PLWDs including IDs and lepers	Improve welfare of PLWDs	District wide	√	√	√	√			3,000 .00	√		DSWCD	KADA	
		60. Organize 2No advocacy programmes for PWDs	Improve welfare of PLWDs	District wide	√	√	√	√			1,000 .00	√		DSWCD	KADA	
		61. Institute scholarship package for PLWDs education, provide assistive devices and Refund for Medical Expenses to 10 PWDs	Improve welfare of PLWDs	District wide	√	√	√	√			4,000 .00	√		DSWCD	KADA	
		62. Organize sensitization in 10 communities	Reduce incidence of Child rights abuses	District wide	√	√	√	√			15,00 0.00	√		DSWCD	NCCE KADA NOCID	

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING
		on child labour, trafficking and domestic violence.												
		63. Supervise 6 LEAP payment cycles in the district	Improve welfare of the poor and vulnerable	District wide	√	√	√	√	3,480.00			√		DSWCD KADANHIS
		64. Monitor 5Day care centers in the district	Reduce incidence of Child rights abuses	District wide	√	√	√	√		13,000.00		√		DSWCD KADA
		65. Support referral case management system	Improved case referral management	District wide	√	√	√	√			2,000.00			DSWCD KADA
		66. Facilitate the registration and renewal of the aged, LEAP and indigent on NHIS	Improve welfare of the poor and vulnerable	District wide	√	√	√	√		2,000.00				DSWCD NHIS

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		67. Mainstream gender issues into the development process of the district	Enhanced staff capacity on vulnerability planning and budgeting	District wide	√	√	√	√		5000.00		√		DSWCD	KADA
		68. Undertake skills training and entrepreneurship for women and women group.	Increase job opportunity for women and women group.	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000		√		DSWCD	KADA	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management	69. Completion of the construction of 1No. Lorry Station (Phase II)	Promote local economic development	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√			800,000	√		DWD	KADA
		70. Completion of Fence wall and Rehabilitation of Slaughter House	Promoted local Economic Development	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√			150,000.00		√		DWD

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		71. Completion of 3No. classroom block, library, headmaster's office and staff common room	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	Kadjebi Girls Model	√	√	√	√			450,000.00		√	DWD	KADA
		72. Completion of 1No. Police Headquarters (Phase 1), CHPS	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	Kadjebi Menu	√	√	√	√			452,174.00		√	DWD	KADA
		73. Construction and Rehabilitation of 1No. Market	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	Poase Cement	√	√	√	√			150,000.00			DWD	KADA
		74. Construction of 3No. boreholes in selected communities	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	KASE C and Dzindzi nso CHPS Compound.	√	√	√	√			240,000.00	√		DWD	KADA
		75. Maintenance of 6No Boreholes in Selected													

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	ON-GOING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS			NEW	LEAD
		Communities													
		76. Construction of 1No. Culverts and Drains	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√			218,978.00	√		DWD	KADA
		77. Spot improvement of 30km feeder roads	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	Ahamansu-Todome, Asato-Dzamlo me	√	√	√	√			200,000		√	DWD	KADA/GPSNP
		78. Installation and maintenance of street lights & road signage	Improved safety on the roads	District wide	√	√	√	√	25,000			√		DWD	KADA
		79. Institute sensitization programmes on road use regulations among road	Improved safety on the roads	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000					KADA	GPS

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		users													
		80. Collaborate with DVLA on issuance of licenses in Kadjebi quarterly	Improved safety on the roads	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,500					KADA	DVLA
		81. Advertise and implement District Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSP)	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000			√		DWD	KADA
		82. Undertake revaluation of all Assembly assets	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DWD	KADA
	Physical and Spatial Planning Dev	83. Undertake regular site inspection of development activities	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	PPD	KADA
		84. Undertake public sensitization	Infrastructure and human	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000			√	PPD	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	ON-GOING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS			NEW	LEAD
		programmes on Physical development	settlement Development												
		85. Prepare local plans for selected communities	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	PPD	KADA
		86. Train members of statutory planning committee on spatial planning laws and processes	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000			√	PPD	KADA
		87. Consultation and validation of Communities on street names	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	District Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000					PPD, KADA	GIZ
		88. Ensure proper acquisition, documentation and payment for	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	District wide	√	√	√	√	25,000				√	PPD	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ONGOING
		government/ KADA acquired lands												
		89. Continue Street naming and property addressing system	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	District wide	√	√	√	√	25,000				√	PPD KADA
		90. Establishment and furnishing of Public Data Room	Infrastructure and human settlement Development	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		√		PPD KADA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	91. Formation and Activation of Disaster Volunteer groups and disaster fan clubs	Reduce disaster related risk	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	NADMO KADA
		92. Supply relief items to disaster victims	Reduce disaster related risk	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000				√	NADMO KADA
		93. Hazard mapping/identification of	Positive change in attitudes of	District Wide	√	√	√	√			9,000.00		√	NADMO/ KADA GNFS/ ISD/

PROGRAM ME (PBB)	SUB- PROGRAMM E (PBB)	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/ MPACT INDICATOR S	LOCA - TION	TIME FRAME				COST (GHC)	PROG RAM ME  STAT US	ON- GOIN G	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4				IGF	GOG	OTH ERS
		Disaster-prone areas	people and reduce fire, flooding and disease										Opinion Leaders	
		94. Inspections of products/goods from shops.	Improved health service delivery	District wide	√	√	√	√		45,000.00		√	NADMO DEHO MOH	KADA
		95. Organize sensitization programs on bush/domestic fires, building codes and indiscriminate felling of trees/charcoal making	Positive change in attitudes of people and reduce fire, flooding and disease	District wide	√	√	√	√	9,000			√	NADMO	KADA
		96. Rehabilitation & Maintenance of 60HA community degraded land with tree/fruit crop (plantations) and embark on	Climate change Mitigation and Resilience	Asato, Pampawie-Okrakrom and Kadjebi	√	√	√	√		800,000.00	√	√	GPSNP NADMO	KADA GES Forestry Commission.

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	ON-GOING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS			NEW	LEAD
		a 1No. Tree planting exercise.													
Management and Administration	Finance	97. Carry out Regular sensitization campaigns on tax obligations	Improve IGF generation	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000			√	√	DFD	KADA
		98. Make contractual arrangement with 3No. Telecom providers to enable text messaging options	Improved citizen involvement in development	District wide	√	√	√	√		1,500		√		DFD, KADA	GIZ
		99. Develop and implement Bill Printing Plan	Improve IGF generation	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√		250		√		DFD, KADA	GIZ
		100. Develop and implement revenue collection plan	Improve IGF generation	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√		3,700		√		DFD, KADA	GIZ

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	ON-GOING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS			NEW	LEAD
		101. Hold quarterly meetings with GRA to discuss joint activities / monitor progress	4No. quarterly meetings with GRA to discuss joint activities / monitor progress	Improve IGF generation	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√			√		DFD, KADA	GIZ
		102. Training of Commission collectors		Improve IGF generation	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	2,200		√		DFD, KADA	NOCID
	Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and Statistics	103. Ensure participation of civil society in M&E activities and other public events		Improved citizen - involvement in development	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000			√	DPU, DBU	KADA
		104. Organize radio programmes to educate the public on activities of the Assembly		Improved citizen - involvement in development	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000			√	DPU, DBU	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	ON-GOING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS			NEW	LEAD
		105. Involve stakeholders in fee fixing and budget preparations	Improved citizen - involvement in development	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000				√	DPU, DBU	KADA
		106. Prepare and submit 2026 Annual Action Plan	Improved citizen - involvement in development	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	20,000				√	DPU, DBU	KADA
		107. Organize district based technical support for plan review and collaborate with NDPC to organize regional base draft plan reviews	Improved citizen - involvement in development	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	14,500					DPCU, KADA	GIZ
		108. Prepare and Submit 5No. Progress Reports quarterly	Improved citizen - involvement in development	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	15,000				√	DPU, DBU	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		109.Organize 1No. Mid-year review of Composite Annual Action Plan and Budget	Improved citizen - involvement in development	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	15,000				√	DPU, DBU	KADA
		110.Organize 1No. training programmes for planning stakeholders	Improved citizen - involvement in development	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DPU, DBU	KADA
		111.Collection of data and upload of District Database onto the DDDP	Improved citizen - involvement in development	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,500				√	DPU, DBU	KADA
	<b>Human Resource Management</b>	112.Organize Three (3) Capacity Buildings at least one per quarter- for Staff on Programme Based	Enhance staff competences and skill	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	HRD	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING
		Budgeting and Planning, Preparation of Local Plans and Munities, Report and Speech Writing.												
		113.Organize 1No. Sensitization programmes on LGS Protocols	Enhance staff competences and skill	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	HRD KADA
	Legislative Oversight	114.Continue implement KADAs NACAP Activities		Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	50,000				√	DCA KADA
		115.Support 4No. Internal field Audits/monitoring of projects		District wide	√	√	√	√	4,600				√	IAU, KADA GIZ
		116.Support to Social Audit Committees to embark on			District wide	√	√	√	√	6,500				√

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT	
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING
		4No. project audit in their communities												
		117.Organize 4No. annual Town Hall meetings and other public forums at Area Council levels	Improved citizen - involvement in development	District wide	√	√	√	√	100,000				√	DCA KADA
		118.Organize public education and awareness programmes for the general public on Anti-Corruption	Improved citizen - involvement in development	District wide	√	√	√	√	60,000				√	DCA KADA
		119.Hold regular Collaborations with Civil Societies on anti-corruption	Improved citizen - involvement in development	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DCA KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		120.Strengthen internal control measures to reduce opportunities for corruption.	Improved citizen - involvement in development	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000				√	DCA	KADA
	<b>General Administration</b>	121.Support to CSOs and marginalized groups by providing a platform for exchange of information between citizens and local government officials	Improved citizen participation	District wide	√	√	√	√	18,500				√	KADA	GIZ
		122.Celebrate National and International Anniversaries/ Days and events	Improved citizen participation	District wide	√	√	√	√	70,000				√	DCA	KADA

PROGRAMME (PBB)	SUB-PROGRAMME (PBB)	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				IGF	COST (GHC)		PROGRAMME STATUS	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT		
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		GOG	OTHERS		NEW	ON-GOING	LEAD
		123.Organize 4No Inter-Service & Sectorial Collaboration & Cooperation System (ISCCS) meetings	Improved citizen participation	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DCA	KADA
		124.Procure and maintain office equipment, logistics and stationery and Sanitation tools and equipment for the Assembly and Area Councils	Improved staff output	Kadjebi Asato Ahama nsu Pampawie Dodi-Papasi	√	√	√	√	50,000				√	DCA	KADA
		125.Implement the District Workplace Safety Plan	Improved staff output	Kadjebi	√	√	√	√	5,000				√	DCA	KADA

**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**  
**5.0 MONITORING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS**

It is important to institute measures to keep track of the Implementation and Management of Community/Town/Area Council and the District Assembly initiatives. This is to ensure that activities are implemented on time and with the required level of efficiency.

The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation of the plan include but not limited to the following:

- To ascertain whether or not activities are on track and take corrective measures where possible.
- Identify successful interventions for replication in other areas of the district.
- Obtain periodic data for further planning.
- Promote co-ordination and balance in service provision and utilization.
- Motivate as well as strengthen the capacity of the various Actors such as government departments/agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and the private sector in the collection and utilization of data to improve on service delivery.

**5.1 MONITORING OF PHYSICAL PROJECT**

A monitoring team is set up according to the guidelines given by the NDPC to monitor the execution of physical projects at the district level. The district already has its monitoring team in place. It consists of:

- District Coordinating Director
- District Planning Officer
- District Engineer
- District Budget Analyst
- District Gender Desk Officer
- District Finance Officer
- District Director of Education
- District Director of Ghana Health Services
- District Director, Department of Agriculture
- Assembly Persons of beneficiary communities

This committee is to assist the district to monitor implementation of programmes and activities of the plan. Since monitoring aims at assessing progress of work and filling the gaps rather than faultfinding mission, the exercise will be undertaken with the active participation of the various actors.

## **5.2 REPORTING ON MONITORING ACTIVITIES**

On quarterly basis, the KADA Monitoring Team will put together a report on progress of implementation of activities for circulation to the District Chief Executive and other stakeholders. Copies will be sent to:

- Regional Coordinating Council/ RM&E Unit
- Ministry of local government and rural development
- National development planning commission
- Project Financiers.

## **5.3 ANNUAL REVIEWS**

Apart from the periodic monitoring activities, there shall also be annual reviews of the annual work plans to ascertain:

- The progress made in implementing the year's work plan and budget.
- Status of implementation of programmes, projects and activities.
- The extent of achievement of indicators in the plan and budget.
- Outstanding activities and their continued relevance to the area and district development
- Identify programmes, projects that can be rolled over to the ensuing year.

## **5.4 EVALUATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

Evaluation is one of the key development tools for improving decision making and providing insights for effective Programme and Project design and implementation. In view of this, the DPCU will conduct terminal evaluations for all the projects to ascertain their relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impacts on the lives of the people as well as ascertaining information on whether the expected objectives, outcomes and impacts of implemented Programmes and projects are being achieved.

The Ex-Ante evaluations would be conducted before implementation of every Programmes and Projects, mid-term would also be conducted during the implementation period and terminal would be conducted at the end of every Project or Programme cycle.

The responsibility of evaluating Programme and projects lies with the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner involving the traditional authorities, youth and women group, Private Sector operators, decentralized departments and Agencies, District Sub-Structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organizations and the development partners.

## **5.5 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING EVALUATION**

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation could be explained as a process where primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking progress towards the achievement of self-selected or jointly agreed results to draw actionable conclusions. There shall be quarterly meeting to evaluate the performance of the revise 2024 AAP. The monitoring team shall also conduct periodic project site inspection with contractors, consultants, beneficiary communities and other stakeholders. The monitoring report would be disseminated to the public and other stakeholders at workshops and fora. Special interest will be focused on the view and contribution of Assembly members, the traditional authorities, NGOs/CBOs using focus group discussions and one on one discussions. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is essential to the development of the district based on the following benefits that is derived:

1. It enhances effective implementation of the activities and Programme in the AAP
2. It ensures a sense of ownership of Programme and activities from the community members
3. Also enhances community participation and boost the self-confidence of community members.

The Participatory Rural Appraisal approach will be adopted to enhance the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. It is important that, project managers, DPCU members collaborate with the local community members in order to ascertain the required information for the monitoring and evaluation purposes of the AAP.

Information for monitoring and evaluation of activities in the various communities will be acquired through a participatory approach. The following methods or steps will be adopted to enhance the participation of community members in the monitoring and evaluation of activities.

- Sensitize the various unit committees in the various electoral areas to actively participate in the process
- Use of maps for information gathering
- Transect Walk
- Stakeholder Analysis

All these methods are to enhance the compilation of information and improve monitoring and evaluation activities.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **COMMUNICATION STRATEGY`**

#### **6.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Assembly intends to effectively market the 2025 Annual Action Plan to generate the necessary ‘buy-in’ by the various stake holders whose inputs and support are indispensable in the implementation of the projects and programs in the plan. The chapter takes a look at the various strategies that will be employed by the Assembly to achieve this objective. Some of the areas to be considered include the following:

Copies of the 2025 APP will be submitted to the Regional Coordination Council, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the National Development Planning Commission, the Development Partners, Non-Governmental Organizations and other stakeholders whose contributions are necessary for the successful implementation of the plan.

Publicity programs will be rolled out to effectively market the plan. For success in this area, the Assembly intends to train members of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and other implementing agencies on the techniques of plan marketing to enable them deliver.

Quarterly and Annual progress reports on the implementation of the 2025 AAP will also be prepared and disseminated like that of the revise 2024 AAP.

The Assembly persons and other stake holders will be given the opportunity to review and make inputs into these reports through the Mid-year and Annual Review Workshops that would be rolled out during the implementation process.

#### **6.1 AWARENESS CREATION ON ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS**

Conscious efforts will be made by the Assembly to create awareness among stakeholders on their expected roles in the implementation of the programs, projects and activities within the plan. Assembly persons will be sensitized during Assembly meetings, workshops and seminars will be held at the Area Council Level to help the people appreciate their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the plan. The speeches of the District Chief Executive will have components that look at the role of citizens in the execution of the district plan so as to reach out to the people in the numerous engagements he will have with public.

## **6.2 PROMOTION OF DIALOGUE AND GENERATION OF FEEDBACK**

The Assembly will promote dialogue between the office and all stakeholders to generate the necessary feedback on the implementation of the policies, programs and projects through constant interactions with the public. Effective use would be made with the general Assembly meetings, the meetings of the Area Councilors and other key stakeholders at the area level and other fora that will be facilitated by the Assembly. Particular attention would be paid to the private sector to offer the opportunity to identify and timely respond to the concerns of the sector to illicit the necessary impetus for growth.

Some kind of partnership would be fashioned out with radio stations in the district and beyond to run programs that will enable the public to contribute to issues the implementation of the 2025 and the development in the district.

## **6.3 CONCLUSION**

All these programmes and projects will be implemented within the context of best environmental practices to promote green economy and good governance. This therefore calls for investments in all the sectors of the economy to propel and enhance the achievement of the goals and objectives outlined in the Plan which are anchored on the Long-Term National Development Plan goal of (LTNDP, 2018-2057) “a just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development.