



ABURA ASEBU KWAMANKESE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2026 – 2029)**

THEME:

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

**NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK**

(NMTDPF 2026 -2029)

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

SEPTEMBER 2025

FOREWORD

The 2025 fiscal year concludes the implementation period of the 2022–2025 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) under the theme: “*Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*”. In line with the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, Act 480, and its regulation, LI 2232, all Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs), as well as Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), are required to prepare a new development plan to succeed the current one.

Following these legal requirements and the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly (AAKDA) has developed its 2026–2029 MTDP under the theme: “*Resetting Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity*” to replace the previous plan. The preparation process involved extensive consultations, gathering input from key stakeholders, and engaging committed individuals both within and outside the district to ensure that the plan reflects the aspirations of all stakeholders and addresses the development challenges facing the District.

The Assembly anticipates that this plan will serve as a strategic framework for the development of AAKDA, providing guidance in addressing urbanization and rural related challenges. Furthermore, it is expected to direct the mobilization and allocation of the Assembly’s resources and attract support from development partners.



HON. DANIEL MENSAH-WARDY
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of this Medium-Term Development Plan would not have been possible without the unwavering commitment and dedication of key individuals, departments, institutions, and stakeholders. On behalf of the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly (AAKDA), and on my own behalf, I wish to extend our sincere appreciation to all those who made invaluable contributions toward the successful completion of this plan.

As mandated, Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) are prepared by all Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies in Ghana in accordance with guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). These guidelines ensure that district-level plans are aligned with the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) to achieve the nation's overarching development goals and objectives.

The plans prepared at the district level are subsequently harmonized by the Central Regional Coordinating Council (CRCC) before final submission to the NDPC. The Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly is, therefore, particularly grateful to both the NDPC and the CRCC for their technical guidance and support throughout the plan preparation process.

The successful preparation of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan was made possible through the strong leadership and support of the Honorable Member of Parliament, Hon. Felix Kwakye Ofori, District Chief Executive, Hon. Daniel Mensah Wardy, and the Presiding Member Hon. Napoleon Tawiah Nsiako, who provided the necessary political commitment and facilitated the approval of the plan and its related budgetary provisions.

We are also deeply grateful to the District Coordinating Director, Ms. Tawakalitu Raji, under whose chairmanship the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) operated effectively. Her role in facilitating the release of resources and coordinating departmental inputs was instrumental in the timely preparation of this plan.

Our heartfelt appreciation goes to all members of the DPCU, particularly officers from the departments of Finance, Physical Planning, Social Welfare and Community Development, Education, Health, Agriculture, Roads, Budget, and Planning. Their technical contributions, teamwork, and commitment are worthy of commendation.

Special recognition must be given to the District Planning Officer and the core planning team whose enthusiasm, professionalism, and tireless efforts ensured that this document met the required standards. The technical input of officers including Mr Amos Agyeman Oduro, Mr Samuel Awotwe,

Mr Isaac Sagoe, Mr Isaac Opoku Dadzie, Mr James Kwame Hagan and other team members was particularly vital in shaping the quality of this plan.

We are equally thankful to our traditional leaders, opinion leaders, community members, civil society organizations, NGOs, the media, and all residents of the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District who participated in the community needs assessment exercises and public hearings. Their feedback and aspirations greatly informed the development priorities captured in this plan.

Finally, we extend our gratitude to all Assembly Members, Town Council Members, and staff of the various decentralized departments especially the District Statistics Office as well as individuals whose names may not be mentioned here but whose contributions were significant. It is our hope and prayer that the same passion, zeal, and cooperation exhibited during the preparation phase will continue through the implementation of this plan, for the collective development of our beloved district.

May the Almighty God bless us all.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly (AAKDA) Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029 is a strategic planning document developed in line with Ghana’s decentralized development planning system, underpinned by the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936) and guided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). It marks the Assembly’s commitment to facilitating inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development across the district over the four-year period from 2026 to 2029.

This plan continues the national legacy of structured development planning that began in the 1920s and evolved into a decentralized, participatory approach from the 1990s. It incorporates policy directions from the national level while responding to the unique developmental needs of local communities within the district.

The AAKDA MTDP 2026–2029 is shaped by a participatory planning process that reflects the voices of stakeholders across the district’s 147 settlements. Anchored by a vision to become a first-class District Assembly characterized by equitable service delivery, increased wealth creation, and enhanced quality of life, the plan builds on the Assembly’s mission to improve the wellbeing of all residents through good governance and sustainable service provision.

Key highlights of the plan include:

- A situational analysis that assesses current socio-economic conditions, including population trends, development gaps, and sectoral performance.
- Identification of key development priorities aligned with national goals and local aspirations.
- Clearly defined development goals, objectives, and strategies designed to guide policy and programme implementation.
- A set of composite development programmes and annual action plans to ensure structured and measurable progress.
- A robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track results, promote accountability, and inform policy adjustments.
- A dedicated development communication strategy to ensure information flow and stakeholder engagement throughout the plan’s lifecycle.

The Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District—established by Legislative Instrument 1381 in 1988 and comprising three traditional areas (Abura, Asebu, and Kwamankese)—is governed by a 44-member General Assembly. The administrative machinery is supported by decentralized departments and

allied public sector institutions, working collaboratively to deliver development outcomes across critical sectors such as education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, and social services.

This MTDP serves as a blueprint for coordinating public investment, attracting private sector participation, and fostering partnerships for development. It reflects the Assembly's core values of discipline, commitment, teamwork, hard work, punctuality, courtesy, confidentiality, and motivation, and reinforces its resolve to leave no one behind in the district's development journey.

The successful implementation of this plan will require strong leadership, sustained community engagement, effective resource mobilization, and collaboration among all stakeholders. With this plan, the AAKDA positions itself to make meaningful strides toward inclusive growth, improved service delivery, and a better quality of life for all residents by the year 2029.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AES	-	Agriculture Extension Services
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BOT	-	Build Operate Transfer
CAAP	-	Composite Annual Action Plan
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBSVs	-	Community Based Surveillance Volunteers
CLTS	-	Community Led Total Sanitation
CDP	-	Community Development Plans
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Services
CHAG	-	Christian Health Association Ghana
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Right Administrative Justice
CREMA	-	Community Resource Management Area
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DBA	-	District Budget Analyst
DCDs	-	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DED	-	District Education Directorate
DEHU	-	District Environmental Health Unit
DEOC	-	District Education Oversight Committee
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
DFMC	-	Disability Fund Management Committee
DHD	-	District Health Directorate
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development Plans
DOVVSU	-	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DPO	-	District Planning Officer

DPAT	-	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
DSWCD	-	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
EC	-	Electoral Commission
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Rate
GFD	-	Ghana Federation for the Disabled
GHG	-	Green House Gases
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GFTF	-	Ghana First Toilet Foundation
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSFP	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immuno Virus / Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IBR	-	Infant Birth Registration
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LGA	-	Local Government Act
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
LTNDP	-	Long –Term National Development Plan
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MSE	-	Micro Small Enterprise
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan

MTDPF	-	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MTTD	-	Motor Transport and Traffic Department
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NABCO	-	Nation Builders Corps
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	-	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NYA	-	National Youth Authority
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
PBB	-	Programme Based Budget
PFJ	-	Planting for Food and Jobs
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PM	-	Presiding Member
PME	-	Participatory and Monitoring Evaluation
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes and Projects
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	-	Senior High School
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SME	-	Small and Medium sized Enterprise
SMART	-	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time- bound
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TVET	-	Technical and Vocational Education

U5MR	-	Under Five Mortality Rate
UHC	-	Universal Health Coverage
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UTI	-	Urinary Tract Infection
WASSCE	-	West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examination
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation
WHO	-	World Health Organization
YEA	-	Youth Employment Agency
ZGL	-	Zoom Lion Ghana Limited

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Development Plan Preparation, which began in Ghana in early 1920s by Sir Gordon Guggisberg, resulted in the preparation of many national development plans. Notable among them are the 1959-1964 and the 1964-1970 Plans. Both Plans resulted in the establishment of many industries and Secondary schools in Ghana, the construction of the Tema Motorway, Tema Harbour and many other interventions. During this time, plan preparation and co-ordination was done mainly at the central government level without or with little involvement of the local people and the beneficiary communities. The disadvantages associated with this approach to planning led to the government adopting a new approach to local governance in the 1990s. A new system in which development planning was decentralized under the Local Governance Act 1993 Act 462, National Development Planning Commission – NDPC Act 1994 Act 479 and National Development Planning System Act 1994, Act 480. The rationale was to ensure maximum community participation and beneficiary involvement in the decision-making process.

Since then, this system has been the main guide to development planning and implementation and the basis upon which Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in the country have prepared Medium-Term Development Plans. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) issues guidelines based on the Policy direction of successive governments to guide the plan preparation process, ensure consistency and preserve national interest while working towards the various subnational development objectives

This Medium-Term Development Plan of Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District is prepared in fulfillment of this national obligation to guide efforts in the next four- years from 2026-2029.

1.2 Historical Background of the District

Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District (hereafter referred to as the District) was carved out of the erstwhile Mfantseman District by Legislative instrument 1381 of 1988, and inaugurated on 30th December, 1988. There district has 147 settlements with Abura Dunkwa as its capital. The District population as estimated in the 2021 Population and Housing Census was 124,465 and projected to be around 143,559 in 2029 with a growth rate of 1.8%.

Traditionally, the district is made up of three (3) paramuncies. The three paramuncies are Abura which stretches further inland towards the north and north-west with the paramount seat at Abakrampa, Asebu in the south with the paramount seat at Asebu, and Kwamankese in the north-east with the paramount seat at Ayeldu.

1.3 Location and size

The Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly is one of the twenty-two (22) Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in the Central Region of Ghana. The District lies within latitudes 5°05'N and 5°25'N and longitudes 1°05'W and 1°20'W. It has a short coastal frontage of approximately 5.2 km along the Gulf of Guinea and extends inland. The District shares administrative boundaries with the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly to the south-west, Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira District to the north-west, Assin South District to the north, Mfantseman Municipal Assembly to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south.

The District covers a total land area of about 380 square kilometres, representing approximately 4 percent of the total land area of the Central Region (9,562 square kilometres). It comprises 147 communities, with Abura Dunkwa serving as the District capital.

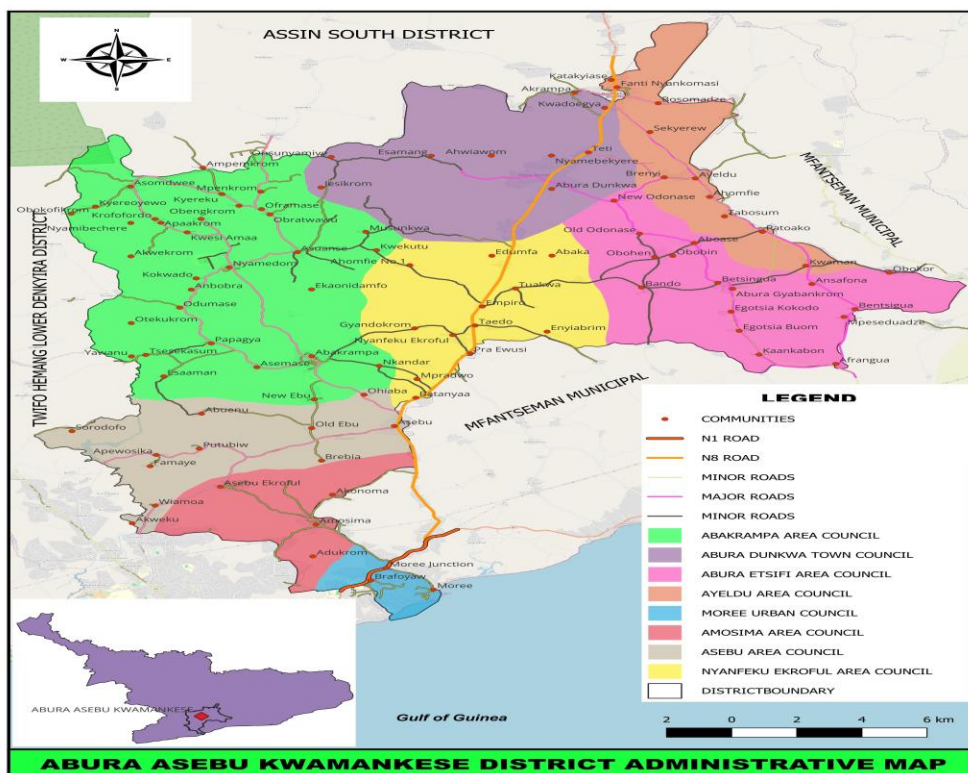


Figure 1: Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Map

1.4 Mission

The Assembly exists to facilitate the improvement of quality of life of the people within the assembly's jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the district, within the context of good governance.

1.4 Vision

The vision of the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese (AAK) District Assembly is:

To become a first class District Assembly with equitable distribution of amenities, increased wealth creation and enhanced quality of life

1.5 Core Values

- Discipline
- Commitment
- Team Work
- Hard Work
- Punctuality
- Courtesy
- Confidentiality
- Motivation

1.6 Structure of the Assembly

1.6.1 The General Assembly

The General Assembly which constitutes the legislative arm of the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly is made up of forty-four (44) Assembly Members, out of which thirty-one (31) are elected and thirteen (13) are Government appointees. Interestingly, there is no female among the thirty-one (31) elected Assembly members based on the outcome of the 2023 District Assembly level elections. Out of thirteen (13) Government appointees eight (8) are women bringing it to a total of thirty-six (36) males to eight (8) females. There is also the Member of Parliament who is an Ex-Officio Member to the Assembly.

As a one (1) constituency district, there are has eight (8) Sub-district structures (Urban/Town/Area Councils) and thirty-one (31) electoral areas. Eighteen (18) of the Electoral Areas are in the Abura traditional area while ten (10) Electoral Areas are in Asebu traditional area with the remaining three (3) Electoral Areas in the Kwamankese traditional Area.

1.6.2 The General Administration

The day-to-day management and administration of the district is led by the District Co-ordinating Director who is a senior technocrat among many other professional staff working in the various departments, units and agencies who together constitutes the management team of the Assembly. The District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) also serves as the Secretary to the General Assembly.

The administration exists to provide secretarial and advisory services to the Assembly in its planning, programming and budgeting functions. The District Co-ordinating Director also has an oversight responsibility over all the decentralized departments of the District Assembly.

1.6.3 Decentralized Department

As per the Section 77 of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 and Local Government Department of District Assemblies Commencement Instrument of 2009, LI 1961, the list below shows the Decentralized Departments currently operating in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly.

1. Central Administration
2. Works Department
3. Department of Human Resources
4. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
5. Physical Planning Department
6. Agriculture Department
7. Department of Statistics

It must be noted that finance functions are provided by officers of the Treasury Department of the Controller and Accountant General's Department.

1.6.4 Decentralized Public Service Sector/ Subvented Organizations

The Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly can also boast of other non-decentralized public service sector agencies and government subvented organizations which provide varied public services to the citizenry. These agencies and organizations are as listed here below:

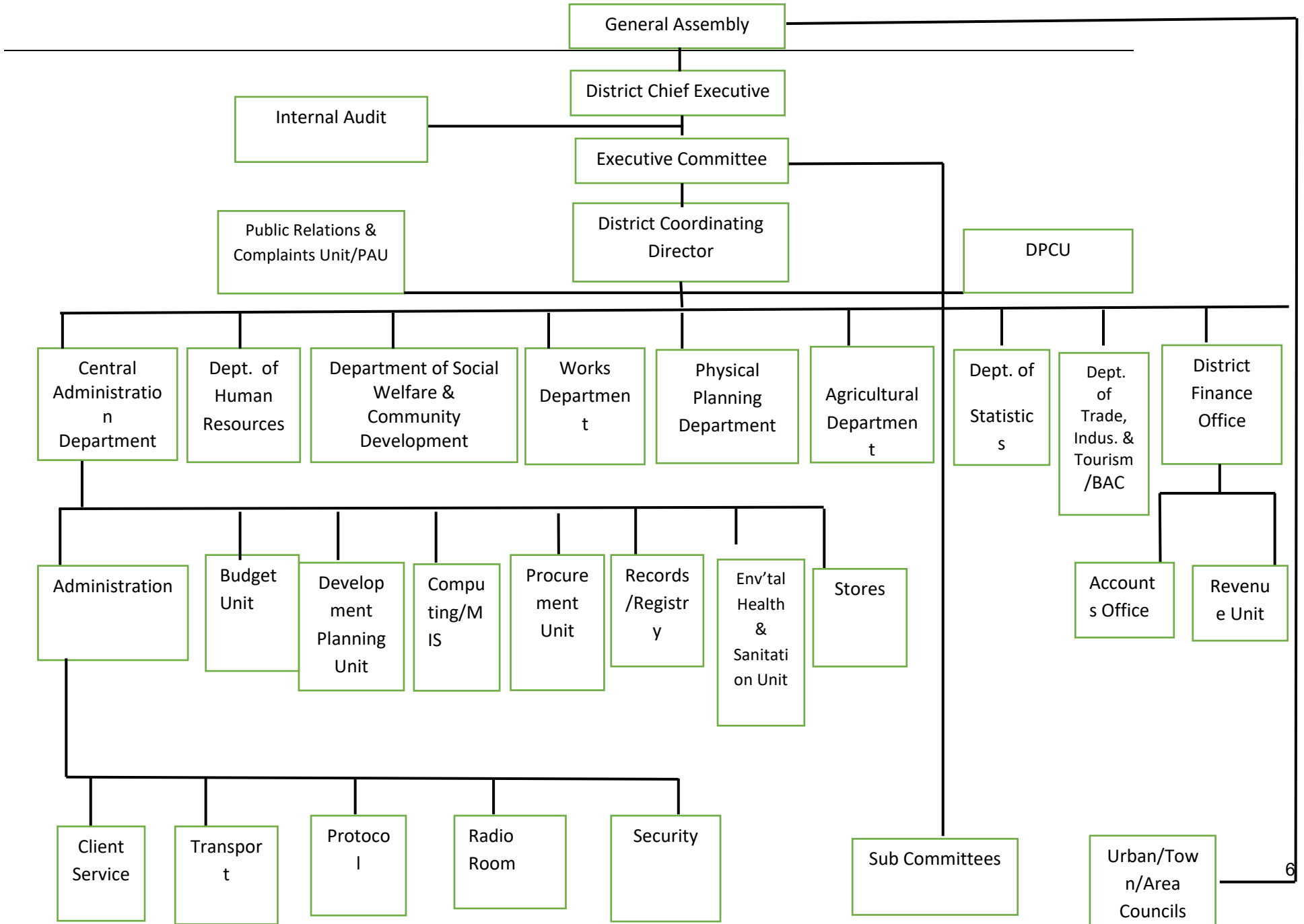
1. Ghana Education Service
2. Ghana Health Service
3. Births and Deaths Registry

4. Centre for National Culture
5. National Commission for Civic Education
6. Commission on Human Rights and Admin. Justice
7. District Electoral Commission
8. National Disaster Management Organization
9. National Health Insurance Authority
10. Non-Formal Education Division
11. Department of Co-operatives
12. Bureau of National Investigation
13. Judicial Service
14. Trade and Industry (NBSSI)
15. Ghana Police Service
16. National Fire Service
17. National Ambulance Service
18. Information Services Department
19. National Identification Authority

Unfortunately, Electricity Company of Ghana and Ghana Water Company still operate in the District through their offices outside the District.

Figure 1: District Assembly Organizational Structure

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART SHOWING RELATIONSHIP WITH SUB-STRUCTURE



1.7 Structure of the Plan

This Plan is divided into eight (8) chapters and introduced by an Executive Summary. The first chapter provides a general introduction to the entire plan. Chapters two- eight are arranged to present information relating to various sections of the plan. To some extent, it also presents in a logical manner the sequence of activities or processes that has contributed to the development of this strategic document. The highlights of what each chapter contains are given below:

Chapter One:	General Introduction
Chapter Two:	Situational Analysis
Chapter Three:	Key Development Priorities
Chapter Four:	Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies
Chapter Five:	Composite Development Programmes
Chapter Six:	Annual Action Plans
Chapter Seven:	Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement
Chapter Eight:	Development Communication Strategy

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive situational analysis of the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly (AAKDA), crucial for understanding the factors influencing development, governance, and service delivery in the district. The analysis covers demographic trends, economic activities, infrastructure, access to essential services, social structure, cultural practices, and governance roles in community development.

The district's population size, growth patterns, and age distribution shape resource allocation and planning priorities. Economically, agriculture dominates, with key crops including maize, cassava, plantain, citrus, and oil palm. Infrastructure in roads, water, sanitation, education, and health services significantly affects residents' quality of life. The social fabric and cultural norms influence local governance and community engagement.

Challenges such as poverty, unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, environmental degradation, and limited access to quality services hamper development. Conversely, opportunities lie in agricultural potential, community participation, and ongoing government initiatives. This analysis provides a foundation for strategic planning aimed at sustainable development and improved governance, aligned with both national objectives and local aspirations.

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

A detailed review of the district's medium-term development plan (MTDP) from 2018 to 2025 highlights progress, challenges, and lessons learned. The review focused on four key thematic areas from the national Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021), excluding international affairs due to limited local relevance.

2.2.1 Economic Development

Agricultural production showed significant improvements by 2024 due to interventions such as the adoption of improved seed varieties, subsidized fertilizers, farmer training, and extension services. These efforts boosted yields of maize, cassava, and citrus, with a notable increase in citrus output due to farm rehabilitation and pest control. Oil palm production also grew steadily with better seedlings and processing techniques.

However, challenges remain: post-harvest losses caused by poor storage and handling, limited agro-processing infrastructure, and weak market demand constrain value addition. Plantain output declined despite disease control efforts. These issues highlight the need for enhanced storage facilities and agro-processing to maximize economic gains.

2.2.2 Social Development

Progress has been made in education and healthcare access. School enrollment and transition rates improved marginally between 2021 and 2024, with the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate increasing from 85.6% to 96.4%. Healthcare access expanded with more valid National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) cards and a slight increase in health facilities.

Notably, the district recorded zero malaria fatalities and maternal mortality during the period, reflecting improved health outcomes. However, gender parity in education declined slightly due to increased dropout rates among girls, signaling the need for targeted interventions. Rising child abuse cases and insufficient access to safe drinking water remain pressing social concerns. Additionally, the demand for healthcare professionals and infrastructure continues to grow with the population.

2.2.3 Infrastructure Development

The district assembly has implemented various infrastructure projects, improving roads, water supply, sanitation, and educational facilities. Nonetheless, rural communities still face limited access to these essential services. Educational infrastructure requires further investment to accommodate the increasing number of students and improve learning environments.

2.2.4 Governance and Community Participation

Governance has improved through enhanced community involvement and stakeholder engagement. However, challenges persist in transparency, accountability, and resource allocation. The assembly conducts regular performance evaluations and strategic reviews to address these gaps and optimize resource mobilization for district needs.

Inclusive governance is promoted through the active participation of vulnerable and marginalised groups, including women, youth, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), and the elderly, in decision-making processes. Out of forty-four (44) Assembly Members, six (6) are women, two (2) are

PWDs, and four (4) are elderly persons, ensuring broad representation through community forums, public hearings, and consultative meetings.

2.2.5 Emergency Planning and Response

In 2024, the District recorded several hazard and disaster incidents, predominantly climate- and human-induced. These included three (3) wind and rainstorm incidents, one (1) tidal wave occurrence along the coastal belt, and four (4) domestic fire outbreaks. The wind and rainstorms caused damage to residential structures and public facilities, while the tidal wave posed significant risks to coastal communities, livelihoods, and infrastructure. Domestic fire incidents resulted in property losses and highlighted gaps in household fire safety practices.

Improving emergency preparedness requires greater investment in local capacities, coordinated planning, and the establishment of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems. Strengthening these components will enhance the district’s resilience to crises and safeguard its population.

Situational Analysis on Hazards and Disaster

The data on communities affected by disasters indicates fluctuating but significant exposure to environmental and human-induced hazards. Floods recorded the highest impact (up to 16 communities in one period), making them the most widespread disaster risk. Bushfires also affected several communities (peaking at 6), while domestic fires showed recurring incidents (up to 5 communities). Wind/Rain storms and tidal waves recorded relatively lower and inconsistent cases.

Situational Analysis on Hazards and Disaster

Number of communities affected by	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bushfire	0	0	0	0	0
Flood	1	1	1	0	3
Wind/Rain storm	6	16	1	3	5
Tidal waves	0	0	1	1	1
Domestic fire	5	3	2	4	3

The presence of multiple periods with zero recorded incidents suggests either seasonal patterns, improved mitigation efforts, or possible gaps in reporting. However, the spikes in flood and bushfire cases indicate high vulnerability of certain communities, likely due to poor drainage systems, settlement in flood-prone areas, weak enforcement of land-use planning regulations, climate variability, and limited public awareness on fire prevention.

2.2.5 Cross-Cutting Issues

2.2.5.1 Child Protection

In 2024, the Assembly conducted public education and sensitisation programmes on child protection, child labour, and child trafficking in selected communities including Abura Dunkwa, Abokomano, Moree, and Ayeldo, among others. The activities reached a total of 1,522 beneficiaries and contributed to increased community awareness and prevention of child rights abuses.

Table 1: Child Protection

Name of Community	Topic	Target Group	Attendance		Total
			Male	Female	
Abura Dunkwa	Child Protection	Parents	78	154	232
Abura Dunkwa, Ayeldo, Nyanfeku Ekroful, Moree, Patoako, Old Ebu, Abakrampa, Pataase, Akokokrom, Nkwantanan, Abuenu, Brebia & Abokomano	Child labour & Trafficking	Community Members & LEAP beneficiaries	183	533	716
Moree & Ayeldo	Teenage pregnancy	Parents and students	134	251	385
Abura Dunkwa, Moree, New Ebu, Old Ebu, Ayldo & Asebu	Sensitization on intellectual disability	Caregivers	24	73	97

Aburaman SHS	Gender base Violence	Students and teachers	0	168	168
Total			419	1,179	1,598

2.2.5.2 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

To promote social inclusion and livelihoods, the Assembly supported thirty (30) PWDs with stationery, provisions, and payment of school fees. Twenty-one (21) visually impaired persons received mobility training, while two (2) beneficiaries were supported to undertake apprenticeship training. In addition, twenty-five (25) items were distributed to PWDs to support income-generating activities, and participants of PWD skills training programmes in pastry-making were provided with start-up inputs.

2.2.5.3 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

Under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the District recorded eight hundred and eighty-seven (887) new registrations and three thousand six hundred and fifty (3,650) renewals in 2024, improving access to healthcare services, particularly for vulnerable groups.

Overall, while the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly has made notable strides in agricultural productivity, education, healthcare, infrastructure development, and governance. However, significant challenges remain in post-harvest losses, gender disparities in education, water access, healthcare demand, infrastructure gaps, governance transparency, and emergency preparedness.

Addressing these issues demands focused efforts, strategic investments, and capacity-building to unlock the district's full potential. This situational and performance analysis lays the groundwork for informed decision-making and sustainable development planning, fostering improved livelihoods and governance aligned with both local needs and national development goals.

Table 1: Performance Review (2022 -2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)		2022-2025 Medium Term Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
					Year	Data	
Economic Development	Total output in agricultural production of selected crops (mt)	Maize	21,431	26,400	2024	24,000	Improved AEA services and adaptation of climate-smart agriculture
		cassava	151,558	181,232	2024	165,000	
		Plantain	33,247	24,200	2024	22,000	
		Citrus	220,000	310,000	2024	290,000	
		Oil palm	148,260	161,000	2024	159,263	
	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha):	Maize	3.5	5	2024	4.0	The department requested for planting materials (oil palm, coconut and oil palm seedlings) from Minerals Commission Ghana and shared to farmers for cultivation
		cassava	22.00	28	2024	25.0	
		Plantain	11.5	13.5	2024	12.0	
		Citrus	7.33	14	2024	10.7	
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Cash Crops	18.9%	37%	2024	38%	The department implemented the Government's PFJ 2.0 flagship project The department also intensified collaborations with basic and second cycle schools to introduce school gardening -The department undertook Ghana Agriculture Production Survey collaboratively with Ghana Statistical Service and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to estimate production of various staple crops grown in the district
		Staple crops	37.5%	48%	2024	37%	
	Number of new industries/businesses established	Agriculture	10	30	2024	13	Training of artisans under biz box projects and support them with start-up kits. Workshop for Ghana skills and job programme applicants
		Industry	0	12	2024	3	
		services	0	12	2024	15	
	Number of new jobs created	Agriculture	33	45	2024	46	Training youths in rearing of Animals
		Industry	28	35	2024	5	
		services	6	40	2024	150	
	Change in animals holding for major livestock	Cattle	600	960	2024	900	The department as well improved upon its extension delivery methods to reach out to more farmers especially female participation.
Pig		1,200	1,920	2024	3,500		
Poultry		32,000	48,000	2024	97,100		
Goat		12,000	18,000	2024	17,050		

Social Development	Net enrolment ratio	KG	56.4	63.1	2024	62.80	Improved organization and Mass reach My first day at School
		Primary	76	81	2024	80.70	
		JHS	54	59	2024	58.10	
	Gender Parity Index	KG	1.00	1.0	2024	1.01	My first day at School Comprehensive school monitoring visits Distribution of free sanitary pads for girls
		Primary	1.10	1.1	2024	0.93	
		JHS	1.10	1.1	2024	0.97	
	Completion rate	KG	88.50	100.00	2024	97.00	
		Primary	98.30	100.00	2024	99.00	
		JHS	74.90	100.00	2024	98.00	
		SHS	94.20	100.00	2024	124.30	
	Pass rate	JHS	85.6	100.00	2023	96.4	Support to the organization of District mock.
		SHS	73.2	100.00	2023	81.1	
	Proportion of health facilities that are functional	CHPS	26	28	2024	26	Community sensitization on the operations of CHPS facilities.
		CLINIC	4	5	2024	5	
		Health Center	2	3	2024	2	
		Hospitals	1	1	2024	1	
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	44,602		60,000	2024	49,898	Sensitization (Renewals, Mobile Renewals, linkage of NHIS card to Ghana Card, MYNHIS App, CO-Payment, Benefit Package) Outreach Programs
Number of births and deaths registered	Birth	2,423	3,393	2024	1618	Inadequate funding to undertake community sensitization and registration	
	Death	43	980	2024	41		
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	45.9%		80%	2024	63.29%	Routine household inspection Massive sensitization on improve sanitation	
Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0		0%	2024	0	Health education	
Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	0		0%	2024	0	Health education Immunization	
Recorded cases of child abuse	0		0%	2024	40	Improved sensitization	
Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	85%		100%	2024	80%	Rehabilitation of 28 broken down boreholes Drilling and mechanization of boreholes for Papagya CHPS compound	
Environment,	Percentage of road	65%		208km	2022	55%	Road's deteriorating

Infrastructure and Human Settlement	network in good condition;			2023	40%	High cost of maintaining road and irregular flow of funds for planned activities
				2024	35%	
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	85%	100%	2024	95%	Extension of electricity within the communities
	Percentage of towns covered by town hall meetings/ stakeholders' engagement	4	70%	2022	24.15%	There were community engagements and townhall meetings to improve accountability
				2023	58.87%	
				2024	76.22%	
	Percentage change in IGF	13.05%	100%	2022	37.43%	Frequent monitoring to curb revenue leakage, Distribution bills
				2023	-18.4%	
				2024	87.5%	
				2025	131.6%	
Emergency Planning and Response (Covid 19 Recovery Plan)	Number of climate smart intervention implemented	10	22	2022	7	Active participation in Green Ghana activities and sensitization in schools and communities
				2023	11	
				2024	15	
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	Percentage of Annual Action Plan Implemented	93.51	100%	2025	78.7%	There was 394 activities in the 4year plan and the district implemented 310 activities hence having a percentage of 78.7.

2.3 Financial performance

A cursory observation of the table below, indicate that, over the past four years (2022-2025), AAKDA has benefited from sources of funds in revenue mobilization. The district planned a total expenditure of GHC22,147,000.00 for the period. However, it received only GHC13,897,660.86, resulting in a funding gap (variance) of GHC8,249,339.14. This indicates that approximately 62.7% of the planned funds were received, leaving 37.3% unmet. Only 58.3% of expected GOG funds were received. This shortfall had affected critical administrative and recurrent expenditure. IGF exceeded expectations by over 3 times, showing strong local revenue performance. This reflects effective revenue mobilization intensive publicity, monitoring, enforcement of penalties and prosecution of defaulters, compliance to the LUSPA Act 925 (2016) sections 113 and 116, use of the revenue taskforce and the use of revenue software such as the TREE had helped in the improvements in revenue mobilisation. Only 71.6% of DACF funds were disbursed. Delays or shortfalls in national allocations have constrained infrastructure and development projects. Similar to DACF, RFG, funding was 64% of planned, suggesting continued reliance on central transfers that may not be fully reliable. A very low 1.1% disbursement indicates poor coordination with partners or unrealistic budgeting projections. Only 21.6% of agricultural funds received, which could negatively impact extension services and agriculture modernization efforts. The district heavily depended on external and central government funding, with inconsistent inflows. The IGF over performance is a major strength and could be leveraged for greater autonomy. Development Partner (DP) funding is highly unreliable, with serious shortfalls that could jeopardize WASH and agricultural programs. The overall funding gap of GHC8.2 million (37.3%) has obviously affected the delayed and non-implementation of some planned programs and projects.

Table 2: Financial Performance (2022 -2025)

Source of Funds		Total Estimated Cost of plan (A) GHC	Total Amount Received (B) GHC	Variance (C)= (A-B) GHC
GOG		119,000.00	69,407.41	49,592.59
IGF		573,000.00	1,815,432.46	(1,242,432.46)
DACF		11,482,000.00	8,222,507.49	3,259,492.51
DACF-RFG		5,660,000.00	3,620,985.23	2,039,014.77
DPs	WASH	1,499,000.00	17,062.94	1,481,937.06
	MAG	242,000.00	52,265.33	189,734.67
	SAFETY NET	72,000.00	100,000.00	(28,000.00)
Others : DRIP		2,500,000.00	-	2,500,000.00
TOTAL		22,147,000.00	13,897,660.86	8,249,339.14

2.4 Overall Performance

In summary, the DMTDP 2022-2025 proposed 174 interventions or projects to be pursued within the plan period. Having implemented 148 out of it, the overall Performance is estimated as, 85.1%. This could be described as a very good performance.

2.5 Challenges identified under the implementation of 2022-2025 DMTDP

The implementation of the 2022-2025 DMTDP was faced with some challenges that accounts for the Assembly's inability to fully achieve the set target in the plan. Some of these issues are outlined as follows:

1. Significant shortfalls and delay in the release of DACF and other Central government transfers
2. Low IGF mobilization
3. Low level of Institutional Collaboration
4. Low functionality of sub district structures
5. Delays in the District Assembly elections
6. Logistical constraints
7. Lack of proactivity in utilizing local potentials and opportunities
8. Poor attitudes of constituents

2.6 Lessons Learnt

1. Institutional collaboration and strengthening for increased efficiency in performance of core functions
2. There is the need for the DA to source for funds outside the traditional and work harder to attract investment into the district
3. The Assembly needs to adopt practical steps that will reduce revenue leakages and ensure improvement in IGF
4. Sub district structures including the general assembly should be empowered to be able to perform their functions and improve local governance
5. The need for continuous Monitoring and Evaluation is very critical for the successful implementation of the DMTP.
6. Regular monitoring of programmes and projects implementation has been identified as very crucial. Hence, the DPCU should be adequately resourced with the necessary logistics especially a designated M&E vehicle for effective M&E exercises.

2.7 Existing Situational Analysis

This section provides an overview of the existing physical and natural characteristics of the AAKDA region during the period from 2022 to 2025. The purpose of this analysis is to assess

the geographical, environmental, and ecological conditions that have shaped the region’s development potential and influenced planning and decision-making within AAKDA.

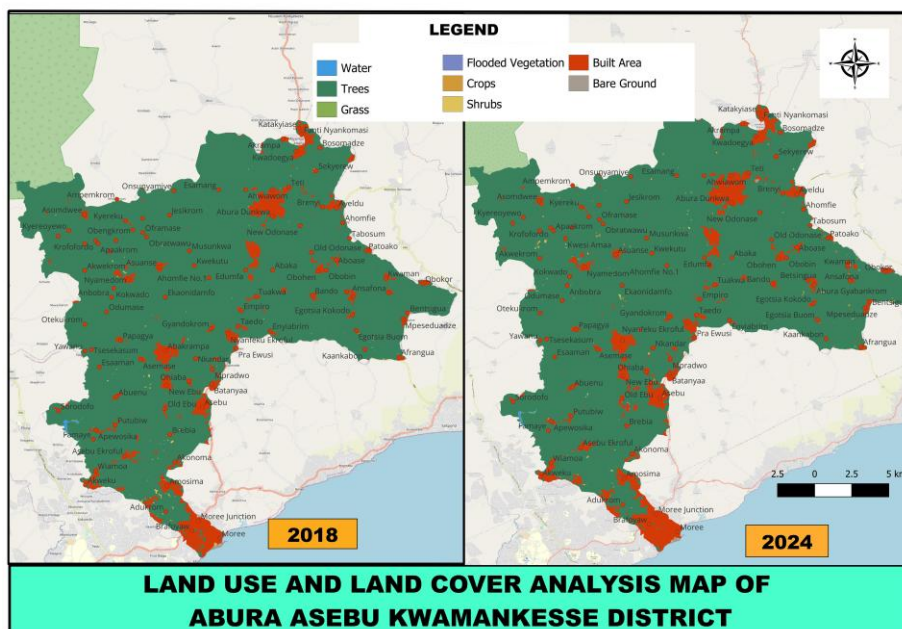
Key aspects examined include topography, climate patterns, soil types, water resources, vegetation cover, and land use. The analysis also considers how natural features and environmental changes — including issues such as deforestation, land degradation, and climate variability — have affected agriculture, infrastructure development, and resource management in the area.

2.7.1 Physical and Natural Characteristics

2.7.1.1 Topography

The District is basically low-lying and undulating with elevations between 20 and 80metres above sea level. Areas around Nyanfeku Ekroful, Edumfa/Abaka and parts of Abakrampa being hilly. However, in Kwamankese Traditional Area two notable topographical features occur in the form of Mountain Aburabura and Katakysi with elevations high enough to constitute the only critical farthest landmarks which fishermen in Moree observe on the high seas in their fishing activities in the Gulf of Guinea.

At the base of mountain Aburabura, is located a village called Bosomadze, signifying the bottom of the ‘god-mount’. This mountain is known to contain a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna and the area nearby contain traditional sacred groves with potentials for the development of tourist attraction but currently being degraded by the activities of hunters and farmers.



2.7.1.3 Climate

The district falls within the Evergreen and Semi deciduous forest zones. The area thus experiences double maxima rainfall. The major season starts usually at the end of April, peaking in May-June and declining in July. The minor rainy season begins in October and reaches a peak in November, declining by the middle of December, followed by a spell of dry, cold weather (the harmattan) in the latter part of December through the end of February. The months of August and September are relatively dry.

Annual rainfall in the southern part of the District and the coastal savanna area around Moree is generally lower between 100cm and 110cm, than in the northern interior, ranging between 110cm and 170 cm. However, the area close to the margin of the forest zone which comprises part of the Kakum valley experiences annual rainfall of about 190cm

With the closeness to the Atlantic Ocean, the District has mild temperatures ranging between 23°C and 28°C and a relative humidity of around 70 percent.

2.7.1.4 Vegetation

The vegetation consists of dense scrub tangle in the south, stretching to the Asebu and Abakrampa areas. Deciduous forest covers the northern or south western portion and merges with the tropical rain forest of the Kakum valley along the south eastern stretch of the district. Beyond this area and covering almost the rest of the District, the vegetation gradually becomes secondary thick bushes with isolated ‘onyaa’ trees an uneconomic and small-sized diameter trees as a result of centuries of farming, logging and bush farming.

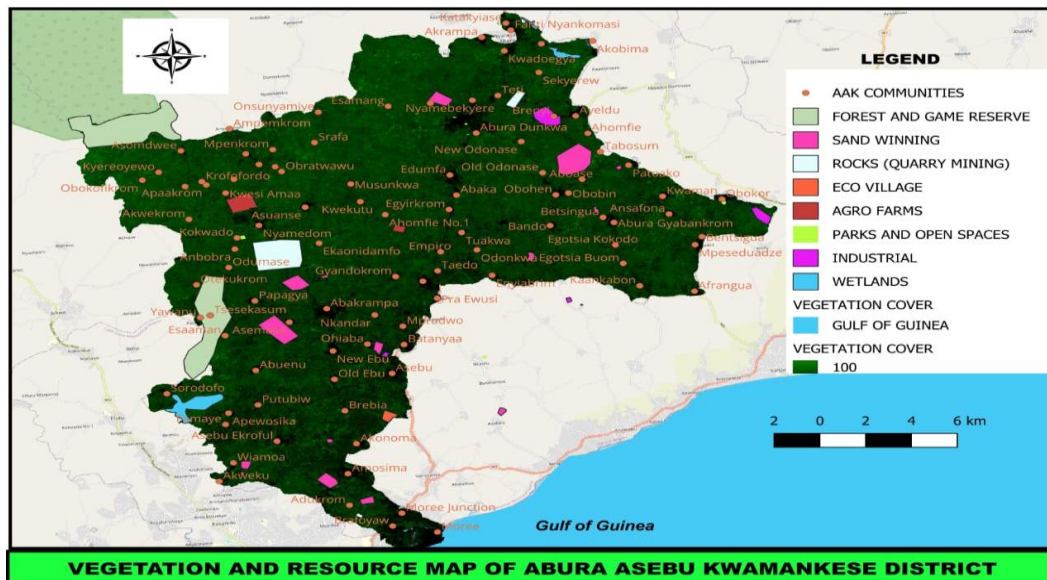


Figure 1: A.A.K.D. Vegetation and Resource Map

2.7.1.5 Forest Reserves

The district has two forest reserves, at Kakum and Birim valleys in Abakrampa and Asebu traditional areas. These reserves serve as protective cover to some of the major rivers that drain the district.

The Kakum Forest Reserve, part of which is the district has been developed into a tourist site that generates foreign exchange and income for the local economy and the nation as a whole. However, the district assembly does not derive any revenue directly from the operations of this tourist site. The reserve and vegetation are indicative that the District is endowed with potentially rich forest resources especially timber

2.7.1.6 Soils

The soils within the District have not been studied in terms of type and their suitability for specific crop production and other uses. Due to continuous cultivation of crops at shorter intervals as a result of population increases and traditional shifting system of farming practices, there are hardly any soils in their fertile natural state and most of the soils are generally declining in natural fertility resulting in reduced crop yields. Generally in the district, the soil is suitable for tree crops such as citrus, oil palm, cocoa and coconut. The major food crops that thrive in this area include cassava, maize, plantain, yam, and some vegetables.

2.7.1.7 Geology

The District consist of upper and lower Brimian rocks consisting of granite formation of good quality for the manufacture of products and materials for road and industrial construction. It stretches from Cape Coast through Abuenu-Abakrampa area and up to the Kwodoegya area, near the Assin border.

Near Bosomin area in the Kwamankese Traditional area is underlain by the Cape Coast granite an estimated 2.5-million-ton deposit of kaolinite for emulsion and oil paint production.

The small coastal stretch is made up of cretaceous Eocene marine sand with thin pebbly sand and some limestone; and in many parts of the district occurs in varying sizes deposits of plaster and rocks for building construction.

Recently, there has been the discovery of Lithium in Afrangua as part of the Ewoyaa Lithium Project together with exploration activities going on in Nkantanan and Akokorom for similar minerals.

It is believed that several metals, such as gold, talc and diamonds are believed to exist, appropriate studies are required to confirm their economic and industrial potential for exploration.

2.7.1.8 Drainage

The District is basically drained by three water bodies, the Kakum River, the Kura River and the Mankensu Spring. There are also several streams and swamps, which join other streams and flow into rivers especially in the rainy seasons.

The Kakum River, the most important originates from Assin North District and flows roughly along the northern and north-western borders of the District, turns southward, flowing past Asuansi and Abenu where it was dammed in 1927 and Birimso became the centre-piece for the treatment and distribution of reasonably stable, potable water for Elmina-Cape Coast-Saltpond areas as well as for settlement along the Cape Coast-Fosu trunk motor highway, including the District headquarters. From the Birimso waterworks, the Kakum River continues towards Cape Coast drowning itself into the lagoon close by.

The Kura whose source is Wurakeseim in the northern part of the District meanders through what is described as the Abura Dunkwa Lands and crosses the Fosu –Cape Coast trunk road at

Kwadoegya and then flows past Korado town, entering Mfantseman District where it is dammed at Kwesi Ansa town and plunges its waters into the Asafo lagoon near Hinanyi town on the sea coast.

The Mankensu, a corruption of ‘‘Ndankansu’’, meaning ‘pure potable water from bead’’, is an extraordinary natural spring of noted good quality water located in Abura Dunkwa. It ceaselessly exudes its waters over the surrounding area to produce swamps which slowly flow southwards across the Abura Dunkwa – Cape Coast highway to join the Nsanyaako stream which in turn flows to join the river Brutu near Enyinabrim and then through Mfantseman District to empty its waters into the Atlantic Ocean near Akatakyiwa town.

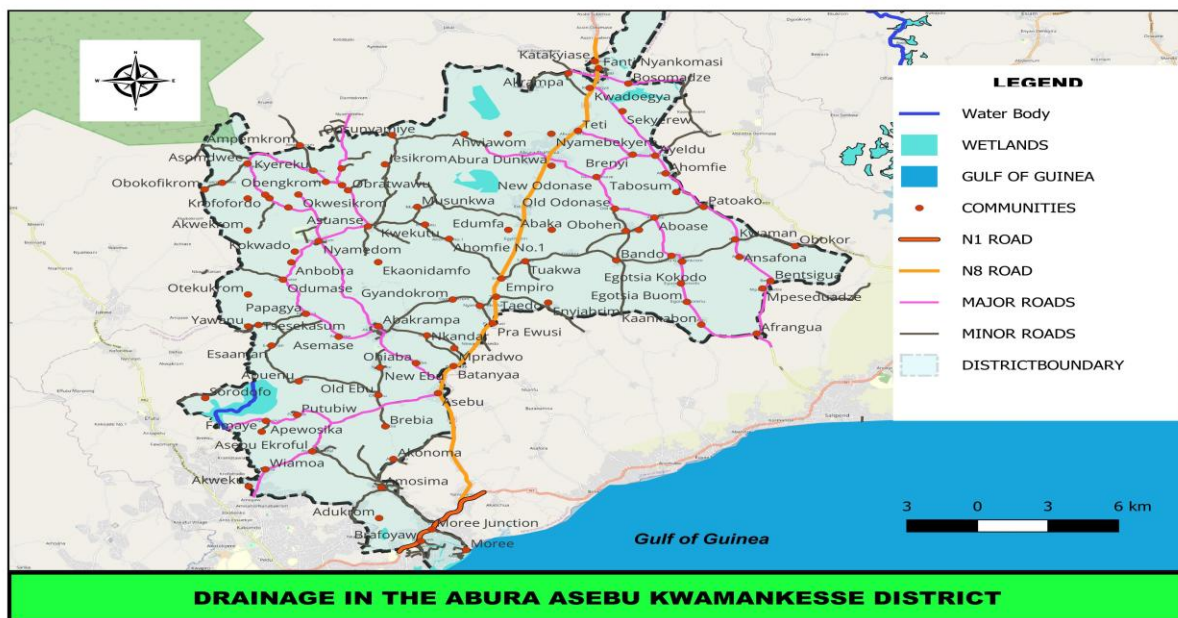


Figure 2: A.A.K.D. Drainage Map

2.7.1.9 Conditions of the Built-up Environment

The built Environment is typically made up of the man-made features and other human activities that find expression in space.

Houses, Roads, Educational infrastructure, water and sanitation facilities, health facilities, post and telecommunications facilities are some of the prominent elements that exist in this environment. Economic activities such as fishing, farming and trading as well as industrial activities are all organized within the built environment.

Basically, there are 147 settlements which are organized in a way that reflects all the three most popular settlement patterns namely; linear, nucleated and scattered.

With the exception of two unique small settlements of New Ebu and New Odonase where layout was specially organized decades ago by Nana Otu IX, Omanhene of the Abura Traditional Area, developments in most communities have been haphazardly carried out. Layouts or development schemes exist in some parts of the District but has not been followed in most cases resulting in chaos, conflicting land use and haphazard development of structures as well as non-proper existence and delineation of streets for un impeded accessibility.

The absence of organized streets in the settlements to foster the development of any form of drainage systems has resulted in poor drainage network in most of the settlements and over the years gullies have been created and erosion has taken a heavy toll on houses and undermined the foundations of many structures and houses in most settlements. The worst form of the drainage problems exists in areas such as Moree, Asebu, Abura Dunkwa, Brafoyaw Moree Jnc where in most cases, storm drain is required to deal with the challenges at hand.

Another characteristic of our built-up environment is the poor road network system in most of the hinterlands. This hinders the smooth movement of vehicles and people in the district. Problems such as potholes, erosion and creation of gullies as a result of lack of drains at the sides of the roads are some of the direct results of poor maintenance culture and neglect in some cases. These conditions make it very difficult to use the roads especially during the rainy season which also affects the transportation of food and other farm produce to the marketing centers. This has a direct impact on post-harvest losses with its attendant loss of income to farmers and traders.

2.7.2 Demographic Characteristics

2.7.2.1 Population Size type of locality and sex

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the District's population was estimated to be 124,465 which constituted 4.4% of the population of the Central Region. Based on the estimated growth rate of 1.8%, the projected population of the district as at 2025 is 133,594.

The population of first twenty settlements as captured by the Ghana Statistical Service from the 2021 PHC is given in the table below.

Table 3: Population Projection for First Twenty (20) Communities

S/ N	Community Name	2010	Community Name	2021	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Moree	23,554	Moree	28,132	30,195	30,756	31,310	31,874	32,448
2	Abura Dunkwa	11,077	Abura Dunkwa	13,609	14,607	14,879	15,147	15,419	15,697
3	Abakrampa	5,667	Brafoyaw	6,169	6,621	6,745	6,866	6,990	7,115
4	Asebu	4,124	Abakrampa	6,142	6,592	6,715	6,836	6,959	7,084
5	Amosima	3,775	Asebu	4,267	4,580	4,665	4,749	4,835	4,922
6	Edumfa	3,704	Amosima	3,470	3,725	3,794	3,862	3,932	4,002
7	Brafoyaw	3,253	Edumfa	2,319	2,489	2,535	2,581	2,627	2,675
8	New Ebu	2,186	New Ebu	2,250	2,415	2,460	2,504	2,549	2,595
9	Asebu Ekroful	2,113	Nyamedom	2,225	2,388	2,433	2,476	2,521	2,566
10	Nyamedom	2,012	Nyanfeku Ekroful	1,930	2,072	2,110	2,148	2,187	2,226
11	Akonoma	1,908	Katakyiase	1,758	1,887	1,922	1,957	1,992	2,028
12	Nyanfeku Ekroful	1,761	Asebu Ekroful	1,654	1,775	1,808	1,841	1,874	1,908
13	Asuansi	1,649	Batanyaa	1,636	1,756	1,789	1,821	1,854	1,887
14	Katakyiase	1,585	Akonoma	1,574	1,689	1,721	1,752	1,783	1,815
15	Batanyaa	1,550	Ayeldu	1,478	1,586	1,616	1,645	1,675	1,705
16	Moree Junction	1,498	Nyamoah(Wiomuah)	1,461	1,568	1,597	1,626	1,655	1,685
17	Obokor	1,437	Abura Kwadeogya	1,450	1,556	1,585	1,614	1,643	1,672
18	Ayeldu	1,326	New Odonase	1,290	1,385	1,410	1,436	1,462	1,488
19	New Odonase	1,283	Asuansi	1,255	1,347	1,372	1,397	1,422	1,448
20	Abaka	1,236	Abaka	1,212	1,301	1,325	1,349	1,373	1,398

Source: AAK projection based on 2021 population and housing census

The above table reveals that, most of the communities in the district have grown in terms of their population size. However, majority of the first twenty towns have population between One Thousand (1000) and 4000. It can be noted that, the growth of the urban centers was gradual while, the growth in the smaller township was dramatic and significant. The above shows that more communities are becoming good candidates for higher order services.

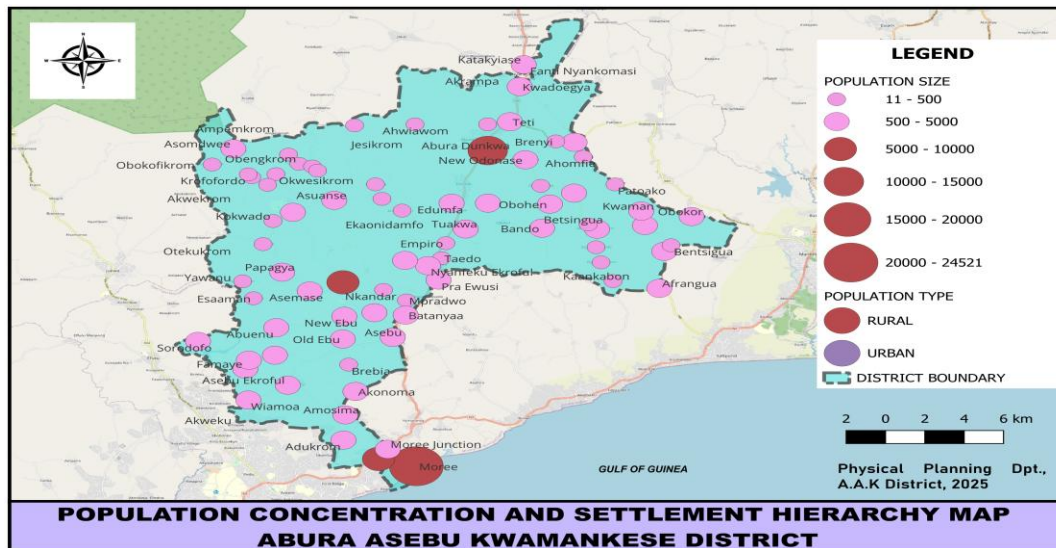


Figure 3: A.A.K.D. Population Concentration and Settlement Hierarchy Map

2.7.2.2 Sex Composition and Sex Ratio

The district has more females than males with a sex ratio of 92.0 and generally, there are more females than males in all the age groups. The sex ratio of 92.0 for the district indicates that, for every 100 females, there are about 92 males. This demographic pattern carries important implications for social development, economic planning, and policymaking.

Socially, the female-majority population may influence caregiving roles and increase the demand for support systems, especially for elderly women who are more likely to live alone. Economically, the trend underscores the need to enhance women's participation in the workforce and expand services like healthcare, education, and elderly care to meet the needs of a growing female demographic.

From a policy perspective, the data calls for gender-sensitive planning in areas such as urban infrastructure, public safety, and social welfare. The consistent female majority also presents an opportunity to advance gender equality by addressing persistent gaps in education, employment, and leadership.

Table 4: Sex Composition

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE (47.9%)	FEMALE (52.1%)
2021	124,465	59,644	64,821
2026	136,077	65,181	70,896
2027	138,527	66,354	72,173

2028	141,020	67,549	73,471
2029	143,559	68,765	74,794

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.7.2.3 Rural – Urban Split

The district is predominantly rural with 58.8 percent of the population living in rural areas, while 41.2 percent live in urban areas. Similarly, there are more female than males among both the urban and rural populations as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Rural - Urban Split

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	124,465	100.0	51,287	41.2	73,178	58.8
Male	59,644	100.0	24,485	41.1	35,159	58.9
Female	64,821	100.0	26,802	41.3	38,019	58.7

Percent of regional population 4.4%

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.7.2.4 Population Density

The population density which used to be 237 persons per sq.km in 2000, changed to 308 persons per sq. km in 2010. Based on the district population of 124,465 for 2021, the population density is estimated to be 327 persons km², and subsequently to 327 persons per km² in 2025. This makes AAK. District one of the densely populated areas in the Central Region and therefore a good candidate for higher order services.

2.7.2.5 Age Distribution

The district's population has a youthful structure, with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons. The population Aged 0-14 years is 44,963 (36.1%) out of the district total of 124,465. This compared to both regional and national figures of 39.5 percent and 34.4 percent, respectively confirms the youthful nature of the district population. This situation requires the District Assembly to make adequate provision to take care of the educational, Health care, jobs and other critical needs required for such a

population. The table below and the population pyramid that follows gives a complete picture of the structure of the population as given in five (5) years and broad age cohorts.

Table 6: Age Distribution of A.A.K.D.

Age Group	Sex					Type of Locality	
	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Rural	Urban
All Ages	124,465	100.0	59,644	64,821	92.0	73,178	51,287
0-4	14,603	11.7	7,460	7,143	104.4	8,818	5,785
5-9	15,490	12.4	7,913	7,577	104.4	9,024	6,466
10-14	14,870	11.9	7,614	7,256	104.9	8,794	6,076
15-19	16,418	13.2	8,569	7,849	109.2	8,464	7,954
20-24	9,577	7.7	4,536	5,041	90.0	5,423	4,154
25-29	8,525	6.8	3,719	4,806	77.4	4,809	3,716
30-34	7,573	6.1	3,496	4,077	85.7	4,260	3,313
35-39	6,942	5.6	3,179	3,763	84.5	4,008	2,934
40-44	5,636	4.5	2,671	2,965	90.1	3,291	2,345
45-49	5,118	4.1	2,350	2,768	84.9	3,210	1,908
50-54	4,598	3.7	2,049	2,549	80.4	2,951	1,647
55-59	3,620	2.9	1,619	2,001	80.9	2,393	1,227
60-64	3,601	2.9	1,493	2,108	70.8	2,375	1,226
65-69	2,594	2.1	1,118	1,476	75.7	1,729	865
70-74	2,002	1.6	838	1,164	72.0	1,369	633
75-79	1,315	1.1	490	825	59.4	906	409
80-84	947	0.8	285	662	43.1	667	280
85-89	485	0.4	126	359	35.1	322	163
90-94	260	0.2	59	201	29.4	165	95
95-99	140	0.1	31	109	28.4	89	51
100+	151	0.1	29	122	23.8	111	40
All Ages	124,465		59,644	64,821		73,178	51,287
0 - 14	44,963		22,987	21,976		26,636	18,327
15 - 64	71,608		33,681	37,927		41,184	30,424
65+	7,894		2,976	4,918		5,358	2,536
Age dependency ratio	73.8		77.1	70.9		77.7	68.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

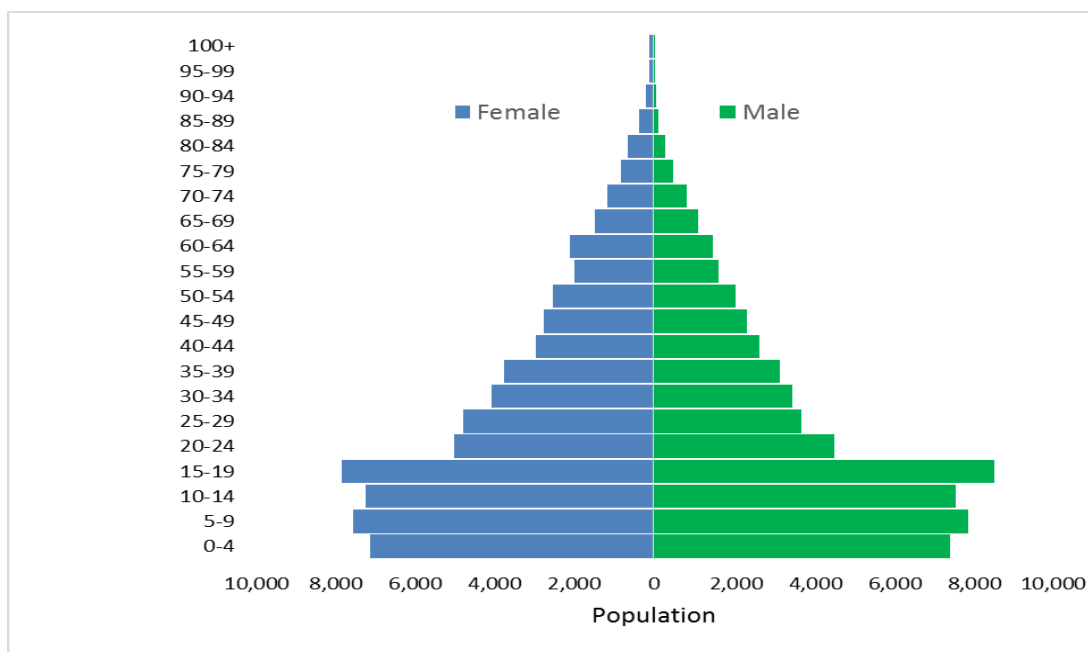


Figure 4: A.A.K.D. Age Distribution Pyramid

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

2.7.2.6 Dependency Ratio

The district has a dependency ratio of 73.8 compared to the regional dependency ratio of 66.1. This implies that for every 100 persons aged 15-64 years which is the economically active group, there are about 74 dependents to be supported. Thus, the district has the sixth highest dependency ratio in the Central Region.

While old age dependency ratio of 11.0%, child dependency is 62.8 % for every 100 person within the working age group (15-64). This means children would be the most affected if there aren't enough job opportunities for the working class. Furthermore, child dependency ratio is noted to be higher in rural areas (64.7%) compared to urban areas (60.2%), and old age dependency ratio is also higher in rural areas (13.0%) compared to urban areas (8.3%).

Table 7: Dependency Ratio of A.A.K.D.

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	124,465	51,287	73,178
0-14	44,963	18,327	26,636
15-64	71,608	30,424	41,184

65+	7,894	2,536	5,358
Age-dependency ratio	73.8%	68.5%	77.7%
Child dependency Ratio	62.8%	64.7%	60.2%
Old Age Dependency Ratio	11.0%	8.3%	13.0%

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 population and Housing Census

2.7.2.7 Spatial Distribution/ Settlement Pattern

Population in the district is unevenly distributed. Most of the settlements are sparsely populated with very few densely populated areas which have populations of more than 5,000 people and above. Another feature of the District population distribution is that, most of the communities with high populations are located close to the trunk road passing through the District from Yamoransa Junction through Assin Fosu to Kumasi. The others, which are rural, are dispersed and dotted all over the District. This makes it difficult or very expensive to locate or provide basic social amenities to benefit a large number of people.

2.7.2.8 Household Composition and Structure

The Household composition and structure are direct reflection of the social structure, economic activities, and level of education, migrations and sometimes traditional religious beliefs.

Being a typical Akan speaking area and matrilineal in inheritance, the household units in the District are traditional. Except for the slight effect of modernization, the extended family system is dominant with more than one household living in the same housing unit.

The structure of the household therefore is defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to one person they accept and recognize as family head. Members of the household are therefore the family head and the lineage (children, sisters, grandchildren and great grandchildren).

2.7.2.9 Household Size

Household size is the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex or residential status. The welfare of each member is directly linked to the size of that household. This is because the resources that are available to the individual household members may be influenced by the size of the household. The average household size in the district estimated at

3.2 persons as at the 2021 PHC. This figure is slightly lower than the Regional figure of 3.3 but lower than the national average of 3.6. The figures also vary with individual communities.

2.7.2.10 Development Implications

The overall demographic characteristics pose the following challenges of:

- The need to put up programmes aimed at meeting the development needs of the large dependent population size.
- Nurturing the high infant and dependent population to maturity.
- Managing the high fertility rates to reduce population growth rate and size.
- Managing and developing the high rural population and ensure the provision of the needed development interventions.

In addition, Population control measures must be put in place to avoid over Population. Promotion of planned settlement Housing, good housing types, and use of appropriate technologies including building materials are also pertinent issues of development that need to be addressed. The District can adopt using religious denomination as an agent of development and involvement of the majority of people who are women in decision-making.

- Introduction of alternate employment opportunities to accelerate development and reducing over dependence on agriculture.
- Improving literacy rates as a measure of accelerated development.
- Empowering female with emphasis on rural women as a measure of accelerating development.
- Population age, sex and labour distributions are factors that should be key in determining project planning horizon, project type, project target, and project cycle.

2.7.2.11 Labour Force

The potential labour force within any given population is calculated using persons aged 15–64 years. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the potential working force of the district, constitutes 57.5% of the total population. Assuming the proportion of the working force doesn't change significantly within the plan period, the statistics of the district's potential working force is shown in the table below.

Table 8: Projected Labour Force (15 – 64) (2026 – 2029) of A.A.K.D.

Year	Population	Potential Labour Force
2021 (Baseline)	124,465	71,608
2026	136,077	78,244
2027	138,527	79,653
2028	141,020	81,087
2029	143,559	82,546

Source: DPCU 2025

2.7.3 Economic Characteristics

2.7.3.1 Micro economy:

The Services sector that was hitherto the second largest contributor in terms of economic activity currently is the largest contributor to the district economy. It employs about 47 % (18,466) of the economically active population, followed by Agriculture 37% and then Industry with 16%.

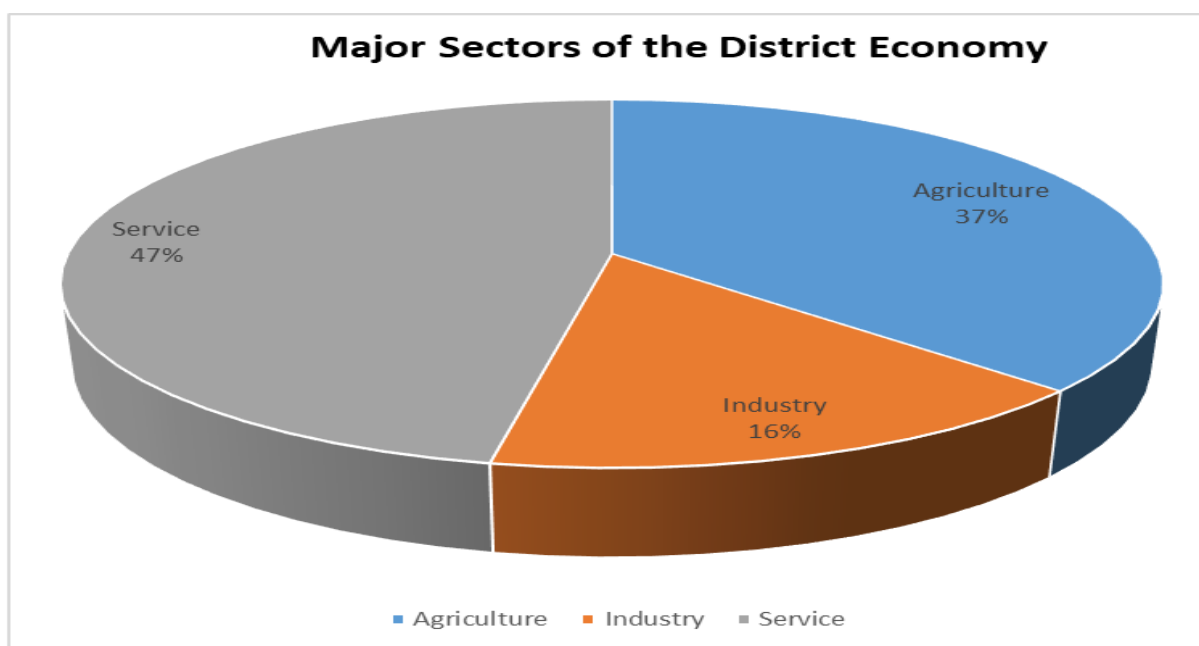


Figure 5: Major Sectors of A.A.K.D. Economy

The above show that the services sector is the main employer and backbone of the district's economy. A large proportion of the sector is engaged in buying and selling of farm produce and finished products from in and out of the district, hence the significant proportion of sales. On the other hand, clerical work, administrative and managerial services are low because there are not many public institutions and the available private institutions with well-developed organizational structures are not in demand for such caliber of employees. Industry is the least contributor to the

districts economy with quite a number of enterprises that use raw materials from agriculture for production (backward integration).

The rate of investment is low even though there are several investment potentials to be tapped. This is an area the District will have to work on, to improve upon its economic gains.

2.7.3.2 Agriculture

As indicated above, agriculture is the second largest contributor to the economy, which employs about 37% of the labour force. Based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census estimates, there are about 14,521 farmers across the district.

Agriculture is done mainly at the subsistence level, producing the staple foods such as plantain, cassava, vegetables and the traditional cash crops as cocoa, coconut, citrus, sugar cane and oil palm. Farm holdings are therefore small ranging from 0.5 to 3 acres per farmer.

Commercial farming is not widespread in the district. For the few commercial farmers existing, the major crops cultivated include citrus, oil palm, sugarcane, cocoa and coconut. The average farm size per commercial farmer is estimated around 5 acres per farmer.

2.7.3.3 Crop Production

The major arable crops cultivated in the District are, maize, cassava, plantain, sweet potato, beans, groundnut, pepper, garden eggs, okro, tomatoes, tiger nuts and banana as shown in the table below.

Table 9: Output of Major Crops Produced During the Planned Period

Type Of Crops	Output in Metric Tonnes							
	Actuals				Target			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Maize	23,377	22,158	24,000	23,700	24,000	24,200	24,500	24,800
Cassava	146,050	159,225	165,000	165,400	165,900	170,200	170,400	170,700
Plantain	22,336	29,302	22,000	22,200	22,600	22,950	30,300	30,650
Citrus	250,000	285,000	300,000	300,100	300,300	300,600	300,800	301,000

Source: MOFA, AAKDA 2025

The major tree crops cultivated are citrus, (oranges, lime) and oil palm. Tree crops cultivated on a minor scale are cocoa and coconut. Coconut is set to become a major tree crop in about five

years considering the rate at which farmers are engaging in it. Apart from the above the district also has the potential of producing groundnut and tiger nuts on commercial levels.

2.7.3.4 Agriculture Drought

The agricultural sector is inherently dependent on climatic conditions, with rainfall and moisture availability being crucial for crop growth. In regions such as Ghana's Abura Asebu Kwamankese (AAK) District, understanding the spatial distribution of drought is essential for effective agricultural planning and food security. The "Agric Drought Map of Abura Asebu Kwamankese District" offers valuable insight into the extent and severity of drought across the district. This essay presents a detailed analysis of the drought conditions depicted in the map, highlighting spatial patterns, levels of risk, and implications for agricultural activities.

The agric drought map of Abura Asebu Kwamankese District provides a crucial visual tool for understanding the spatial dynamics of drought within the region. While a substantial portion of the district currently enjoys favorable conditions for farming, a significant number of communities are under moderate to extreme drought stress. Addressing these disparities through targeted mitigation and adaptation strategies is essential for safeguarding agricultural productivity, ensuring food security, and supporting the livelihoods of farmers in the district.

The implications of drought for crop productivity in AAK District are mixed. Crops such as cassava and citrus are well-positioned to withstand current drought conditions and meet production targets, especially if grown in areas with low drought risk. On the other hand, maize and plantain both highly susceptible to water stress face considerable challenges. If current drought patterns continue without significant intervention, maize production may stagnate or even decline, and plantain yields could remain below target for several years.

To bridge this gap between projected and actual yields, climate adaptation strategies must be prioritized. These include promoting drought-tolerant crop varieties, investing in small-scale irrigation systems, adopting soil moisture conservation techniques, and providing farmers with accurate weather forecasts and early warning systems. Crop diversification could also serve as a buffer, reducing the risk associated with over-reliance on a few vulnerable crops.

In conclusion, the Agricultural Drought Map of Abura Asebu Kwamankese District offers a crucial lens through which to assess the viability of crop output projections. While cassava and citrus production are relatively secure under current conditions, maize and plantain outputs are at risk of falling short due to moderate to extreme drought conditions in significant parts of the district. Achieving the district's agricultural targets will depend heavily on the implementation of

responsive, localized strategies to manage the risks posed by drought and ensure sustainable food production over the coming years.

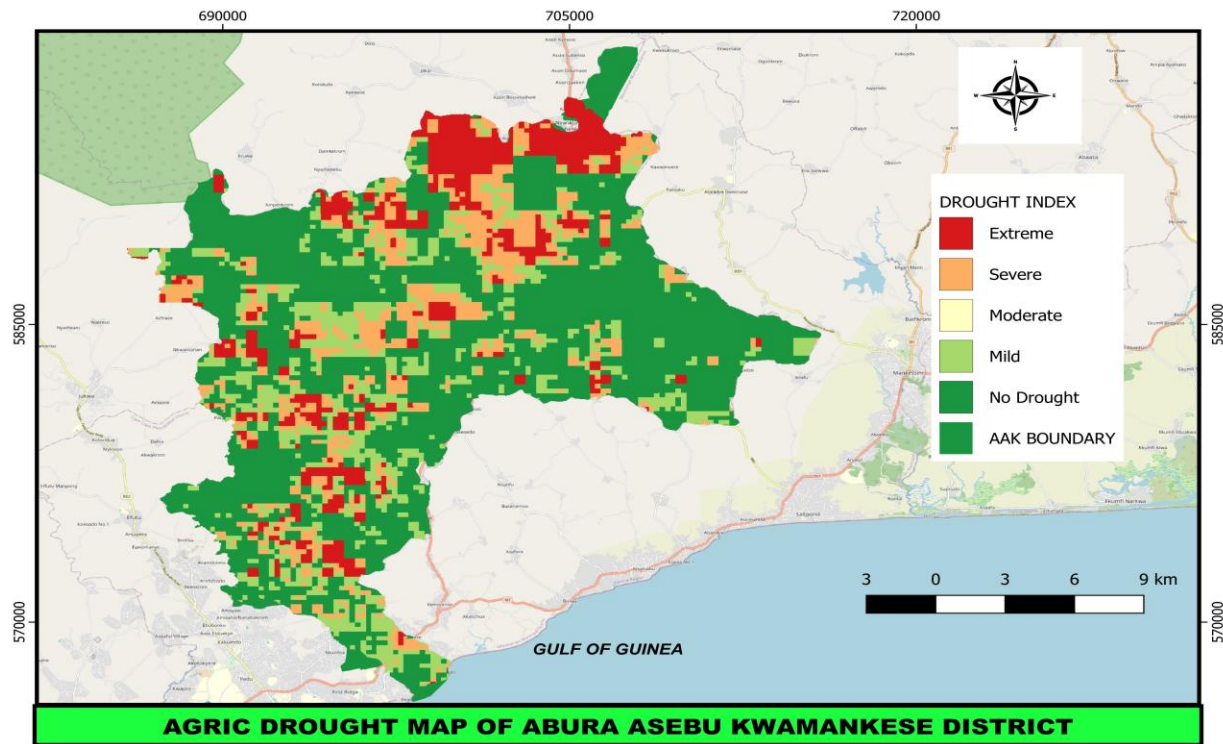


Figure 6: A.A.K.D. Agric Drought Map

2.7.3.5 Land Tenure System

Traditionally, land belongs to the people but held in trust by the paramount chiefs who over the years have, for many specific reasons, delegated the trust through sub-chiefs to the heads of clans and families, resulting in the allocation of land to specific and identifiable groups. With this system individuals only hold the right to use the land either by freehold or leasehold and not the absolute title to the land. This therefore makes access to land and land development difficult and unattractive. This also affects the possibility of using the land as collateral.

2.7.3.6 Production Technology

The methods and technology for farming are mainly traditional and based on manual operations. The age-old cutlass and the felling axe are used for clearing the land. The hoe for seedbed preparation and weeding by women and the ubiquitous cutlass and the earth chisel for planting constitute the major farming implements prevalent in the district. These four hand tools are the main ones by which agricultural activities are carried on by the majority of the farming population in the District. The use of knapsack sprayers for the control of weeds, pest and diseases using agro chemicals is also on the rise especially by maize and vegetable farmers.

It is also estimated that, most farmers in the district practice mixed cropping with mono cropping following, as the second most preferred farming practice.

2.7.3.7 Farm Inputs

The use of local varieties of crops such as maize and cassava for planting is still prevalent in the district. However, the adoption of improved varieties of planting materials is gradually catching up and being embraced by farmers in the district. This has been made possible by the efforts of the District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU) through the Agriculture Extension Agents. The use of agro chemicals is on the rise for pest and disease control, weed management in the field as well as for storage.

The use of yield boosting chemicals like fertilizers and simple organic manure is quite high and widespread among most farmers in the district.

2.7.3.8 Storage Facilities

Farmers in the district still use the traditional methods of storing farm produce using systems like barns and cribs for storing maize. Others also use agro chemicals as their means of storing maize over a longer period. There are no public storage facilities which mean that usually, unless farm produce is sold immediately, farmers bear a high risk of losing their products entirely or having to dispose at very low price to avoid losses. Storage is a basic problem, especially in the agric sector. This has resulted in post-harvest loses currently estimated between 17-20%. However, there are no facilities to preserve citrus, which is produced on large scale in the district. Added to the above is the fact that there aren't enough agro processing plants to process the product to semi or finished products.

2.7.3.9 Marketing of Farm Produce

Farm produce is mainly sold within the communities and at weekly market centers at Nyanfeku Ekroful, Abaka, Nyamedom, Asebu and recently at Abura Dunkwa. It is estimated that 72% of the farmers sell their produce within the community with 20% selling theirs outside the community and the remaining 8% of the farmers marketing their produce both within and outside the community. Some of the problems identified are low prices, high cost of transport to marketing centers, perishability of products, etc.

2.7.3.10 Livestock Rearing

The District has an estimated number of livestock farmers to be about 7,508. These are engaged in the rearing of animals such as poultry (local and exotic), piggery, small ruminants, cattle. The

district also has the potential of rearing rabbits. Livestock is mainly kept on free-range and sedentary husbandry, intensive for commercial poultry production and sometimes semi-intensive practice.

Poultry farming emerges as the most prominent activity, with a total of 103,610 birds, comprising 69,610 exotic poultry and 34,000 local poultry. The dominance of exotic poultry suggests a strong focus on commercial poultry production, likely due to its relatively quick turnover and profitability. The presence of local poultry, though smaller, indicates continued traditional practices, possibly for household consumption or small-scale trade.

Among the larger livestock, goats account for 17,000, making them the most common type of ruminant in the area. This reflects their adaptability to different environments and their importance in household economies. Sheep follow with 8,900, which may serve both economic and cultural purposes, including meat production and traditional ceremonies.

Pig farming also plays a moderate role, with 3,000 pigs, suggesting niche markets or cultural preferences that support pig rearing. Cattle, by contrast, are the least represented, with only 900 animals. This may be due to limitations such as land availability, feeding costs, or disease control challenges, making cattle less attractive to local farmers despite their high value.

2.7.3.11 Fishing

As indicated in the description of the physical features, the District has a short coastal strip along the Gulf of Guinea. This strip, about 5 Kilometers long within which is located the only town, Moree, which occupies 3.4 km from east to west along the coastal stretch of land.

Moree, with a current estimated population of 26,319, has had the reputation of being one of the major centers for marine fishing along the West African coast. Economically, Moree is one of the largest fishing communities in the Central Region.

Marine fishing in Moree area has two seasons, the main season, usually lasting from the middle of June to mid-August. The minor or 'lean' season covers the months of November through January of the following year.

It is estimated that there are about 436 registered seaworthy canoes in Moree, most of them motorized and 91 registered fish processors.

In the main season, the fishermen operate from their home base using ‘Ali’ nets and according to the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the annual catch by Moree fishermen is of the tune of some 241,128 metric tonnes, February being the month with the lowest catch.

Moree, has about 7 landing sites. Fishers at Moree intermittently move to Cote D’Ivoire for fishing expedition during lean seasons. The Zone has numerous fish processors with much experience in fish processing and able to smoke large quantities of fish with the use of Traditional oven (Chokor) and newly improved oven (Ahotor). There is a fish processing demonstration center in Moree with a chest freezer as storage facility which was constructed under the Coastal fishing port project sponsored by Ghana Port and Harbour’s Authority, under the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development and in conjunction with the Fisheries Commission. Fleets operated in AAK District are mainly, artisanal with common gears such as Ali – Poli Watse (APW), Set Net and Beach Seine by Voltarians of which pelagic fishes such as Flat Sardinella, Round Sardinella and Anchovy are fished.

2.7.3.12 Aquaculture

Fish farming is a rising enterprise in the District with good future prospect for employment and good income generation. There are about 7 active fish farms and 5 inactive farms with a total pond size of 8,374 square meters. Cultured species includes catfish and tilapia with stocking densities of 14,000 and 2,500 respectively.

2.7.3.13 Technical Support

Technical support services are provided to farmers by the Department of Agriculture (DoA)- D.A.D.U. staff in the district. The DoA.- D.A.D.U. has staff strength of Eighteen (18). This is made up of one District Director, District Development Officers, Veterinary Officer, Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs), Market Enumerator, Accountant, Secretary, Labourer, Watchman and a Driver. Currently, the district has only Six (6) Agricultural Extension Agents. This figure in relation to the farmer population of 67,148, the estimated AEA: Farmer ratio is 1:11,191 which is very high when compared to the standard ratio of 1:500. This put a lot of strain on the officers. This situation coupled with issues like low funding and logistical constraints are some of the main reasons that have hindered the smooth development of the agricultural sector in the district.

Table 10: Staff composition as at June, 2025

S/N	Designation	Number
1	District Director	1
2	District Agric. Officers	3
3	Agric. Extension Agents	6
4	Veterinary	2
5	Market Enumerator	1
6	Accountant	1
7	Secretary	1
8	Watchman	1
9	Labourer	1
10	Cleaner	0
11	Driver	1
Total		18

2.7.3.14 Challenges of the Agricultural sector

1. Lack of funds for administrative work, field work and demonstrations.
2. Unavailability of funds for renewal of motorbike insurance and roadworthy
3. Poor maintenance of motorbikes used for Agriculture Extension delivery.
4. High cost of fuel and spare parts for the motorbike.
5. Poor road network to some farming communities.
6. Inadequate staff accommodation.
7. High cost of farm input (fertilizers, seed/seedlings, pesticides, breeds, feed, vaccines etc.).
8. Poor farmer /A.E.A. ratio.
9. Inadequate market for farm produce and harvested fish.
10. Lack of water test kits for fisheries officers for checking the water quality parameters on fish farms.
11. Sand winning coupled with land tenure issues.

2.7.4 Industry

According to the 2021 PHC, this sector employs about 17% of the district's labour force. This sector covers, processing, small scale manufacturing and mining

2.7.4.1 Manufacturing and Processing Industries

The Registrar General's Department gives the following definition for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

Micro scale firms employ maximum of 5 workers with estimated turnover not exceeding \$25,000.00 or fixed assets valuing to such amount- Small Scale firms have employment level of 6 to 30 with an expected turnover of \$25001.00 to \$1,000,000.00 or fixed assets valuing to such amount and Medium Scale Firms have employment level of 31 to 100 workers with an expected turnover of \$1,000,001.00 to \$3,000,000.00 or fixed assets valuing to such amount.

There is a plethora of micro scale businesses in the district. A number of Small-scale manufacturing and processing firms also exist and a good cross-section of these in the district is shown in *Table 11* below. The Table also shows a few firms in the district which fall within the medium scale level.

There are three main staples in the district. These are citrus, cassava and oil palm. Majority of the processors in the micro scale category as well as the major processing firms in the district which operate on the small and medium scale are predominantly into the processing of one of these major staples. Hence, they fall largely under the Agro-processing industry.

The district is actually one of the leading producers of citrus in the Central Region but currently has no functional processing factory that takes advantage of this potential. The oil palm is mostly processed into palm oil and palm kernel oil. Gari and cassava dough which are major processed food items are the main products the great supply of cassava is processed into. Though some firms have ventured into processing the cassava into flour and starch, more could be done with its vastness in supply. A good investment into the already existing firms and the setting up of new ones can help to put to good use, these major staples, found in their vastness. Their processing can be scaled beyond the current medium scale ceiling they are experiencing- there is great potential for large scale production.

A good number of Satchet water Production firms are also located within the district. Besides these agro processing activities, the district has a good number of artisans working in various fields such as Hairdressing, carpentry and joinery, dress-making, and soap-making. There are sandcrete block making factories and other similar enterprises.

Table 11: Major Agro Processing Enterprises in the District

S/N	Name and Type of Industry	Location	Main Product	Raw Material	Est. No. of Employees
1	Mandis Co Ltd Food and Beverage	Asebu	Fruit juice, sachet water	Citrus	stopped
2	Mola World Oil Palm Processing	Kwadoegya	Palm Oil	Oil Palm	stopped
3	WAML	Tetsi	Palm Oil	Palm fruits/ kernel	stopped
4	Women in Need	Bosomin	Cassava Flour, Chips, Gari	Cassava	10
5	Tropical Starch	Abura Dunkwa	Starch, Gari	Cassava	22
6	Amo Palm	Abompi	Palm Oil	Palm fruits	yet
7	Center for Women Empowerment	Nsan	Palm Oil, Kernel & Coconut	Palm fruits	yet
8	Coastal Groove	Asebu	Dried peels and Cassava Flour	Citrus and Cassava	45
9	Centre for Awareness		Mixtures	Plants	Yet to

Source: DPCU 2025

Table 12: Non Agro Processing Industry

S/N	Name and Type of Industry	Location	Main Product	Raw Material	Est. No. of Employees
1	MJ Quarry	Abura Dunkwa	Quarry Products	Rocks	49
2	Gemnite Stone Quarry	Nyamebekyere	Quarry Products	Rocks	23
3	Aqua Fill Mineral water	Bosomin	Sachet and bottled water	Water	21
4	Artic Mineral Water	Asebu	Sachet and bottled water	Water	15
5	Ahenpong sachet water	Abakrampa	Sachet water	Water	12
6	Adom Special sachet water	Tetsi Inc	Sachet water	Water	stopped
7	Aqua Biney Water	Abura Dunkwa	Sachet water	Water	10
8	Krystal Sip	Amosima	Sachet Water	Water	10
9	Nhyira	Abura Dunkwa	Sachet Water	Water	stopped

Source: DPCU 2025

It is also worth noting that the District has potentials for the production of non-traditional industrial products. A notable example is the citronella grass, which is processed for its perfumery chemicals for industrial use in the production of fragrance in soaps and cosmetics.

The main constraints facing the manufacturing sector in the district are:

- Limited access to capital
- Tedious production methods due to lack of more efficient machinery
- Limited markets
- Inadequate managerial personnel.

2.7.4.2 Mining and Quarrying

Another economic activity in the district is stone quarrying. The district currently has two major sites located at Abura Dunkwa and Nyamebekyere. There are also a few other small-scale quarries at places like Kwadoegya and Aboase. These establishments provide employment to the people, support the construction industry and also serve as a source of revenue to the Assembly.

The recent discovery and mining of Feldspar and Lithium around Afrangua together with prospecting activities in Akokokrom, Nkwantanan and Koko Mensah Ekroful are all pointers to the mineral resources that exist in the district. There are also reports of traces of deposits of Gold, at Korado and Gyabankrom; Kaolin/Clay at Bosomin; granites at Tetsi and Miensa and feldspar at Abuenu and Mpeseduadze. However, their economic worth is yet to be established as these require further geological studies and tests.

2.7.4.3 Commerce and Services

Commercial activities in the district cover trading which involves the buying and selling of goods. This forms a very important part of the economic life of the people in the District as it penetrates into the small villages in the District in the form of peddling.

The Services sector comprises of trading activities, transport, catering and hospitality services.

According to the 2021 PHC, this sector employs about 47 % of the district's labour force.

There are five important periodic marketing centres in the District which attract traders from various locations both within and without the District. These Market centres are located at Abaka, Nyanfeku Ekroful (Abura Denkyira), Asebu, Abura Dunkwa all along the Fosu-Cape

Coast Highway and Nyamedom. Each market centre has specific market days and serves a number of communities within the catchment area.

Table 13: Weekly Markets and Marketing Days

MARKET	MARKET DAYS
Abaka	Mondays and Thursdays
Nyanfekul Ekroful	Tuesdays and Fridays
Nyamedom	Wednesdays and Saturdays
Asebu	Saturdays
Abura Dunkwa	Wednesdays and Sundays

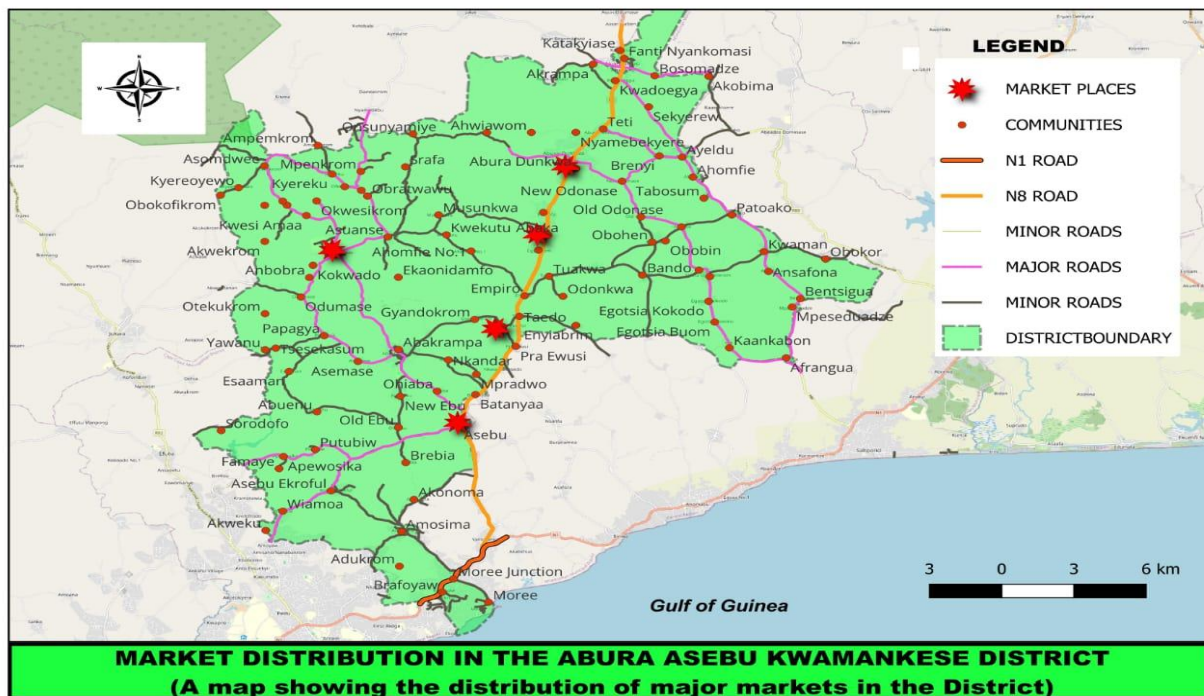


Figure 7: A.A.K.D. Major Market Distribution Map

Some of the problems identified in relation to these markets are:

- Inadequacy of space for the orderly display of goods
- Lack of adequate sheds and stalls as transactions are always disrupted during the rainy season.
- Absence and or Inadequate places convenience and refuse containers
- Trading along the shoulders of the road

2.7.4.5 Banking

The banking needs of the district, is served with the presence of Four (4) different banking institutions located in four major towns in the district. The banks and their respective operational areas are indicated in the table below

Table 14 : Banks in the District

S/N	Name of Bank	Towns Located
1	GCB Bank	Abura Dunkwa
2	Nyankumasi Ahenkro Rural Bank	Abura Dunkwa
3	Akoti Rural Bank	Abura Dunkwa
4	Kakum Rural Bank	Moree, Abakrampa

A number of other financial institutions such as Co-operative Credit Union and Micro finance companies are also in the district. Notable among them are Coast link Micro Finance and AAK Teachers Cooperative Credit Union all in Abura Dunkwa. Access to credit is however said to be cumbersome and amount approved of is normally too small to be of any significant use. Again on the issue of accessibility, banks are unevenly located. Their locations favour towns along the Fosu – Abura Dunkwa - Cape Coast trunk road and a few other towns, to the disadvantage of communities within the Asuansi and Abura Gyabankrom Catchment areas.

It also worth noting that most of these banks operating in the district are branches of other banks whose headquarters are located outside the district. This situation in the end does not work to the advantage of the district since the net benefits of the banking activities are utilized and controlled by indigenes of other districts.

2.7.4.6 Key Developmental Issues

- Inadequate and uneven access to financial institutions and cumbersome bureaucracies.
- Lack of Modern, fit for purpose markets with ancillary facilities that ensure all year round activity regardless of changing weather conditions.
- Low rate of investment in the midst of countless potentials in tourism and commerce.

- High cost of farm input (fertilizers, seed/seedlings, pesticides, breeds, feed, vaccines etc.).
- low funding and logistical constraints coupled with Poor farmer /A.E.A ratio
- Lack of Storage facilities, inadequate market, and Inadequate-processing factories resulting in post-harvest losses or poor pricing for perishable produces.
- Sand winning coupled with land tenure issues.
- Lack of water test kits for fisheries officers for checking the water quality parameters on fish farms.
- Tedious production methods due to lack of more efficient machinery in the industrial sector.
- Inadequate managerial personnel in industry.

2.7.4.7 Postal Services /Telecommunication

The District is served by one post office and two postal Agencies. The post Office is located in Abura Dunkwa, and the postal agencies in Moree and Abakrampa. The Postal facilities which used to offer traditional services related to mails, postal money transfers parcel deliveries have all grounded to a halt and are virtually non-functional.

The district is reasonably served by three (3) telecommunication networks. These are MTN, Telecel and AirtelTigo. The service masts of these companies have been strategically mounted in various communities across the district, providing connectivity to all major towns and settlements in the district. The services of these providers have also improved tremendously over the period.

2.7.4.8 Access to Mobile Phone and Internet Connectivity

According to the 2021 Population and Housing census, the district has a mobile phone penetration rate of 81.46% and internet access of 32.65%. The proportion of males (84.23%) having access to mobile phones is higher than females 79.05%. However, internet access by females is higher than males as can be seen from the table 16.

Table 15: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,017	100.0	71,699	81.46	28,739	32.65
Male	41,030	100.0	34,558	84.23	10,731	26.15
Female	46,987	100.0	37,141	79.05	18,008	38.33

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census

The main facilities in the district that provides internet services to the public are three Community Information Centers located at Abura Dunkwa, Ayeldo and Abakrampa. However, the Community Information Centers at Ayeldo and Abakrampa are not functional due to lack of computers, roofing leakages and electricity. The district should ensure these facilities are functional and also provide more of such facilities in equally prominent towns in the district.

2.7.5 Road Transport

According to the Department of Feeder Roads the district has a total estimated road length of about 205 km. This includes a 32 km trunk road being part of the Yamoransa Junction to Kumasi Highway, 160 km feeder road and 13 km urban road. About Twenty percent (20%) of the total road network has been sealed. Also, an estimated length of 55.7 km of the feeder roads is tarred leaving a little above 100km of the district's feeder roads untarred.

The first-class asphalt highway constructed in the late eighties is the Fosu - Abura Dunkwa-Cape Coast Road. This highway has a corridor along which settlements with a combined population accounting for 20.1 percent of the total population of the District are clustered.

Some of the feeder roads are classified as all-year round motorable roads while others are said to be motorable only in the dry season.

Notwithstanding, some of the all-year motorable roads are noted for their pot holes and are usually made up of roads which branch off from the highway. These roads which are beset with numerous potholes that makes travel very difficult: The following are some:

1. Kwadoegya through Ayeldu to Kwaman and Afrangua.
2. Empiro to Musunkwa
3. MusunkwaJnc to Asuansi
4. Abakrampa to Nyamedom.
5. Abakrampa-Pagagya-Akukorkrom
6. Asebu-Putubiw-Apewosika
7. Nyankefu Ekroful-Abakrampa
8. Tuakwa-Abora Gyabankrom
9. Abura Denkyira –Enyinabrim

In addition to all these, the district anticipates adding a total of about 40km additional roads to open up some other communities and improve the transportation system across the district.



Fig. 5: Feeder Road Linking some farming areas Fig. 6 Trunk Rd from Yamoransa to AssinFosu

Table 16: Tarred Roads in AAKD

No.	From	To	Kilometers	Condition
1	Tetse Jnc	Abeadze Dominase	14.0	Good
2	Ayeldu	Afrangua Jnc.	11.6	Poor
3	Abura Dunkwa	Afrangua Jnc	20.5	Poor

4	Asebu	Asuansi	12.0	Poor
5	MoreeJnc	Moree	2.1	Good
6	AsutechJnc	Asutech	2.0	Poor
7	Asebu	Asokyeano	3.0	Poor
8	Kwadoegya	Ayeldu	4.5	Poor
9	AbakrampaJnc	Abakrampa	5.0	Good

One can therefore say based on the above that, the District is well served with a reasonably adequate road network. The main problem has to do with the conditions of the various types of roads as indicated earlier. The lack of properly constructed drains at the sides of the road makes it so easy for erosion to occur which couples with the potholes leaving most of them in deplorable state. This makes accessibility difficult and costly, thus adversely affecting the movement of goods and people. Maintenance of motor roads will continue to be the key problem associated with the transportation network, if appropriate action is not taken.

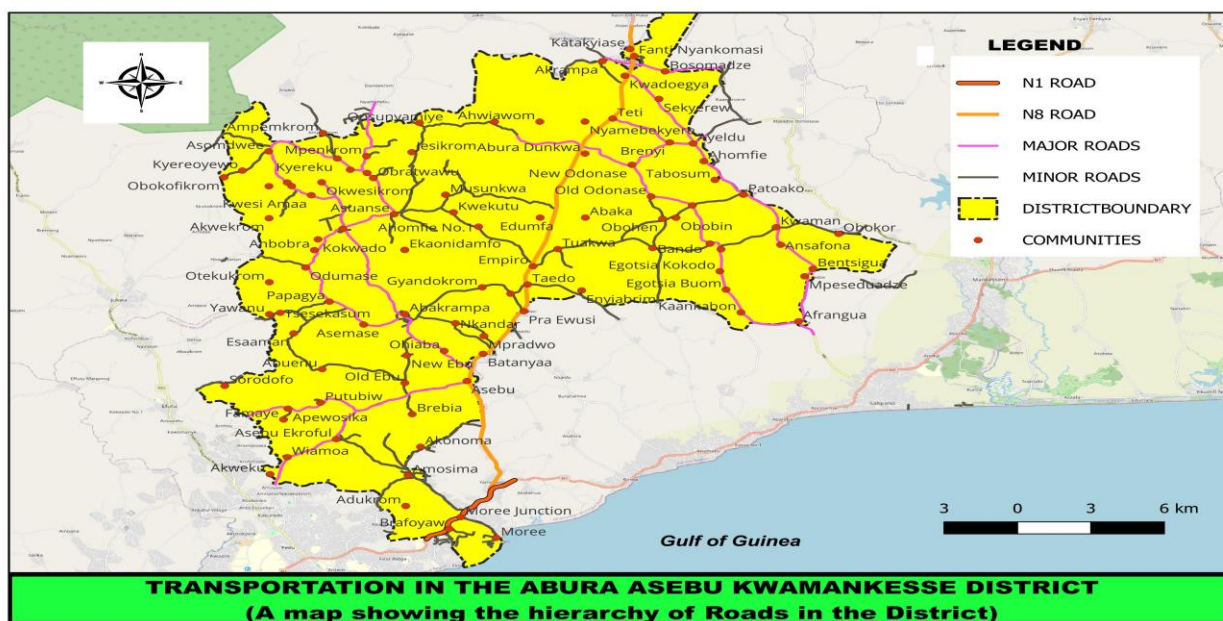


Figure 8: A.A.K.D. Hierarchy of Roads Map

2.7.6 Electricity

The district seems to have made a lot of progress with respect to rural electrification. In terms of community access, the district out of its 147 communities has connected a total of 135

communities to the national grid. This constitutes 91.8% coverage district wide. One emerging issue however is the increasing demand to expand the coverage of electricity within communities already connected to the national grid due rapid development and expansion of towns and villages.

2.7.7 Tourism and Culture

There are several undeveloped tourist potentials spread over the three (3) Paramunicipalities in the district. These when developed and packaged well could generate a lot of revenue. The Table below presents some information on the types of tourism potentials and the locations.

Table 17: List of Tourist Sites in the District.

Type	Tourist Potentials	Location	Remarks (Period)
Snake Mountain Stone cave Stone containing water Rock with foot prints of Asebu Amanfi Sacred Rocks in the Sea Monkey Sanctuary	Site seeing	Asebu Asebu Asebu Asebu Moree Akesegua	All year round
Colourful Festivals: Odumkwaa Afahye Amoakyere Afahye Kae Arko Okyir Abangye Apayem	Rich Cultural Display	Abura Dunkwa Abakrampa Asebu Edumfa Moree Moree	Easter Saturday April November October August September
Forest Reserve	Site seeing	Abakrampa and Kakum	
Fort Nassau	Historical Site	Moree	
The Beach	Recreational	Moree	
Bonsu Addae (Whale site)		Moree	
Alata Pusuban		Moree	
MpoanoNsum		Moree	

Source: DPCU 2025

The industry has the potential of:

- Generating employment and improving households' incomes and local government revenue.

- Enhancing other economic activities such as craft, food production, commerce and cultural activities as indicated in Table above.

There are also Hotels, Guest Houses, A beach resort, Restaurants and other facilities in the hospitality industry which complement the development of the tourism industry. The table below shows some of the major facilities and their locations.

Table 18: List of Hospitality Facilities and Locations

Name	Facility/Type	Location
Pacific Port Hotel	Hotel	Abura Dunkwa
Ampiaba Hotel	Hotel	Batanyaa
Okotopon Guest House	Guest House	Abura Dunkwa
iSlot Hotel	Hotel	Pra Ewusie
Mann Guest House	Guest House	Abakrampa
Hutchland Hotel	Hotel	Moree Inc.
Juliag Guest House	Guest House	Abura Dunkwa
Bobmah Hotel	Hotel	Abura Dunkwa
Adom Restaurant	Restaurant	Tetsi
Reliance Oil Restaurant	Restaurant	Tetsi
Kingsfoe Hotel	Hotel	Pra Ewusi
Nananom Hotel	Hotel	Abaka
Juliag Hotel	Hotel	Abura Dunkwa
Madisons Lodge	Hotel	Abura Dunkwa

Source: DPCU 2025

The sector is however confronted with a lot of setbacks notably among them are:

- Low appreciation of tourism issues
- Underdeveloped hospitality industry
- Inadequate logistics and funds to develop and market tourism potentials
- Inadequate complementary infrastructure
- Administrative bottlenecks
- Inadequate publicity

For tourism to be fully harnessed there is the need to:

- Develop the tourism infrastructure, especially the hospitality industry.

- Expand socio-economic infrastructure,
- Develop and Market the tourism potentials of the district and
- Ensure collaboration with the major stakeholders as a means of making the sector attractive and viable.

As a step to marketing and developing the tourism sector, the district Assembly is considering establishing a cultural and craft village at Tetsi junction. This facility with its closeness to the Metro Mass Transit stop at Tetsi Junction is expected to create a market for various skilled artisans especially in the arts and craft industry to showcase their products and attracts travelers who use the rout.

2.7.8 Employment

Statistics from the 2021 PHC indicated unemployment rate of 11.9% for the district. Based on a population of 44,582 people constituting the economically active group, the unemployed figure stood at 5,283 as at the year 2021. If the same proportion of unemployed is assumed over the years, the total unemployed figure for 2025 is estimated at 5,671 and 6,093 by 2029. The Assembly is therefore confronted with the duty of ensuring jobs for this increasing numbers.

Table 19: Employment situation of the district

Year	Total Population	Economically Active	Employed	%	Unemployed	%
2021	124,465	44,582	39,299	88.1	5,283	11.9
2025	133,594	47,852	42,181		5,671	
2026	136,077	48,741	42,965		5,776	
2027	138,527	49,619	43,739		5,880	
2028	141,020	50,512	44,526		5,986	
2029	143,559	51,421	45,328		6,093	

Source: DPCU 2025

Human Resource and Infrastructure Development

Some of the indicators for human development as captured under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) cover issues on quality education, good health, access to potable water and

sanitation, good housing among many others. This part of the plan covers education, health care, nutrition, housing, water and sanitation infrastructural programs and projects.

2.7.9 Education

2.7.9.1 Education Management

The District Education Directorate's vision is to be pacesetters in delivering quality, accessible, and equitable education for all children of school-going age, with a mission of Making Quality Education Accessible for all school-going-age children in the district, Ensuring Quality Human Resource Development and Management with the aim of providing adequate staff motivation.

The Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Education Directorate works closely with the District Assembly to enhance the overall delivery of education in the district. The Assembly provides various forms of support, including the supply of furniture to schools, funding and logistics for Mock/BECE examinations, support the capacity building in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), and the promotion of sports and cultural activities. Additionally, the Assembly contributes to the successful implementation of educational projects, periodic monitoring, and the provision of essential logistics needed for effective teaching and learning. The District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) also plays a vital role by supporting school-level monitoring and conducting sensitisation programs within school communities. These collaborative efforts contribute significantly to improving educational outcomes across schools in the district.

2.7.9.2 Literacy

In the 2021 census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he/she is not literate. In Ghana most people obtain this skill by enrolling in formal educational settings, although some obtain it through informal evening or night classes.

The 2021 PHC indicates that, among persons aged 11 years and older in Abura Asebu Kwamankese District, literacy rate is estimated to be 71.6% which represents 65,115 of the population aged 11 years and older. Table 21 Shows further that, Literacy in both English and

Ghanaian Language recorded the highest proportions. The statistics for male and female literacy analysis also shows that males recorded the highest level of literacy than females. However, females' literacy in English only is higher than that of the males.

Table 20: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Category	Total (District)		Male		Female	
	Absolute	Percent	Absolute	Percent	Absolute	Percent
None (not literate)	25,798	28.4%	8,777	20.6%	17,021	35.2%
Literate	65,115	71.6%	33,817	79.4%	31,298	64.8%
Total No. of persons age 11 yrs. and older	90,913	100%	42,594	100.0%	48,319	100.0%
<i>Literate (Specifics)</i>						
English only	21,103	32.4%	10,148	30.0%	10,955	35.0%
Ghanaian language only	2,276	3.5%	1,085	3.2%	1,191	3.8%
English and Ghanaian language	41,056	63.1%	22,256	65.8%	18,800	60.1%
English and French	128	0.2%	72	0.2%	56	0.2%
English, French and Ghanaian language	552	0.8%	256	0.8%	296	0.9%
Total	65,115	100%	33,817	100.0%	31,298	100.0%

Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census.

Table 21: Number of Schools By Circuit, Status and Levels

Level	Number		Total
	Public	Private	
KG	95	58	153
Primary	92	58	150
JHS	92	33	125
SHS	4	2	6
TVET	2	0	2
Total	285	151	436

Source: AAK District Education Directorate, 2025

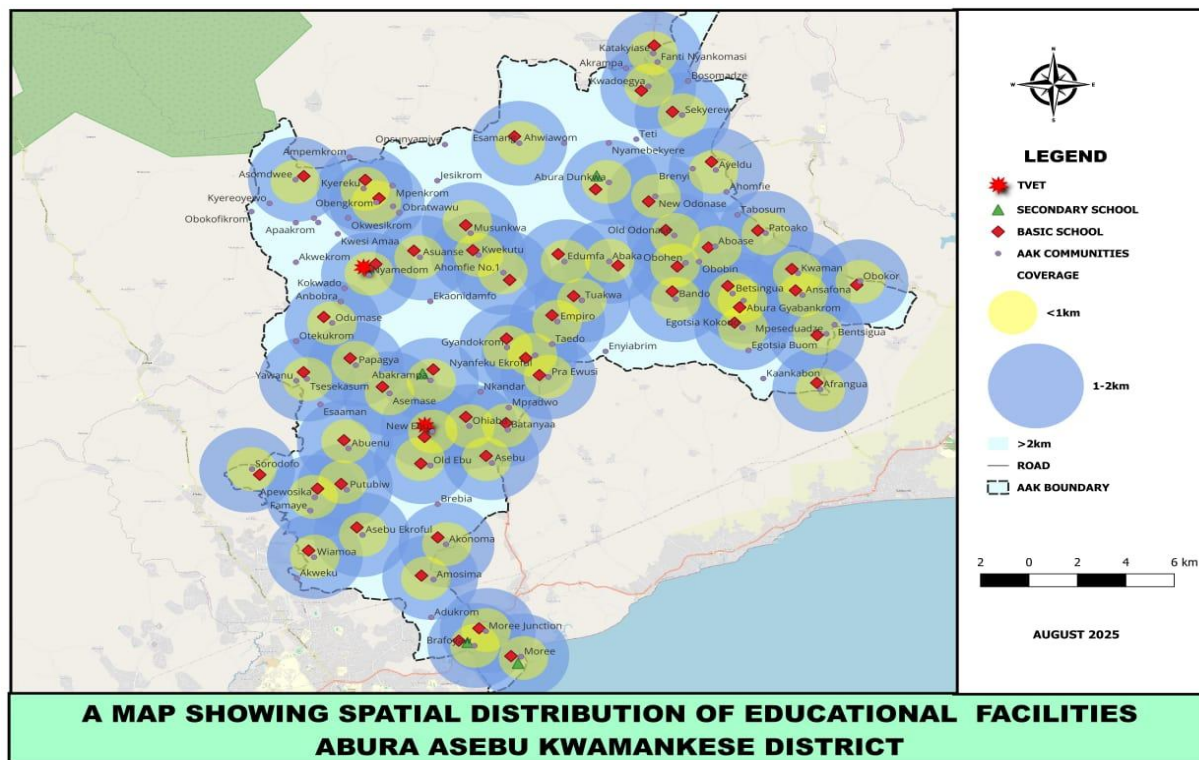


Figure 9: A.A.K.D. Educational Facilities Map

The 2023/2024 EMIS report indicates that the District has 93 Public Basic Schools and 58 Private Basic Schools in 7 Circuits. There are also four (4) public SHSs, two (2) Public TVETs, and two (2) Private SHS students.

S/N	Circuit Name	No. Of Basic Schools (Public)	No. Of Basic Schools (Private)
1	Abakrampa	14	5
2	Abura Dunkwa	16	17
3	Asebu	12	10
4	Asuansi	15	1
5	Ayeldu	13	1
6	Gyabankrom	11	2
7	Moree	12	22
	Total	93	58

Source: AAK District Education Directorate, 2025

2.7.9.4 Enrolment Statistics by Level

Level	Enrolment	NER (%)	GER (%)
Kindergarten (KG)	6,216	62.8	96.2
Primary	19,325	80.7	101.0
Junior High (JHS)	8,431	58.1	92.4
SHS/TVET	13,518	57.5	126.0
Total	47,490	–	–

Total enrolment across all levels reached 47,490 learners, made up of 6,216 in KG, 19,325 in Primary, 8,431 in JHS, and 13,518 in SHS/SHTS/TVETs institutions. While public school enrolment showed consistent growth, private school enrolment declined over the three years from 2021 to 2023. Enrolment quality improved steadily. Net Enrolment Rates (NER) in 2023 were: 62.8% (KG), 80.7% (Primary), 58.1% (JHS), and 57.5% (SHS). Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) rose to 96.2% in KG, 101% in Primary, 92.4% in JHS, and a notable 126% in SHS, reflecting strong age-appropriate enrolment and increased school retention. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) stood at 1.3 at the SHS level, indicating higher female participation than male at that level.

The enrollment data by level and status reveal that public schools dominate enrollment across all levels, from Kindergarten through to TVET. In terms of gender distribution, the total enrolment is fairly balanced, with boys representing 51% and girls 49%, indicating near gender parity in school participation across the district.

Table 22: Enrollment data by level and status

Indicator	Public	Private	Total
Basic Schools	93	58	151
SHS	4	2	6
TVET	2	–	2
Teaching Staff (Basic & SHS/TVET)	1,866	888	2,754
Non-Teaching Staff	211	–	211

The total Teaching Staff strength at the Public Basic School and Public SHS/TVET Institutions is 1,329 and 537, respectively. The total number of Private Teachers for both Basic and SHS is 888. There are 211 non-teaching staff in both First and Second Cycle public Institutions in the district.

Pupil-Teacher Ratios (PTR/PTTR)

Level	PTR 2023	PTTR 2023
KG	27	27
Primary	30	31
JHS	15	15
SHS/TVET	20	22

The pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) and pupil-trained teacher ratio (PTTR) for 2023 indicate relatively balanced staffing levels across educational levels in the district. At the Kindergarten level, both PTR and PTTR stand at 27, suggesting all teachers are trained. Primary level shows a PTR of 30 and a slightly higher PTTR of 31, indicating the presence of a few untrained teachers. Junior High Schools maintain the lowest ratios, with both PTR and PTTR at 15, reflecting favorable class sizes and a fully trained teaching workforce. At the Senior High School/TVET level, PTR is 20 while PTTR is 22, pointing to a moderate presence of untrained teachers but still within manageable limits. Overall, the data indicate a gradual increase in pupil-teacher engagement, with a consistent focus on deploying trained teachers across all levels.

2.7.9.3 Learning Outcome

Overall B.E.C.E Pass Rates Summary by Gender – (Grades 1 – 6)

The overall B.E.C.E pass rates from 2021 to 2023 show a remarkable and consistent improvement in student performance across the district. In 2021, the district recorded an 85.6% pass rate among 2,496 candidates from 110 schools, with girls (86.7%) slightly outperforming boys (84.5%). This upward trend continued in 2022, with the pass rate rising to 94.1% among 2,563 candidates from 113 schools, where girls and boys scored 94.1% and 92.9% respectively. By 2023, the performance reached a new peak with a 96.4% pass rate from 2,800 candidates across 114 schools, with girls once again leading at 96.57% compared to 95.6% for boys.

Years	District % Passed	No. of SCHs Registered	Number Of Candidates Presented	% Of Boys Passed	% Of Girls Passed
Year 2021	85.6%	110	2496	84.5%	86.7%
Year 2022	94.1%	113	2563	92.9%	94.1%
Year 2023	96.4%	114	2800	95.6%	96.57%

This steady improvement can be attributed to several strategic interventions implemented by the District Education Directorate. These include regular school monitoring visits by School Improvement Support Officers (SISOs), Adopted School Officers, and joint team monitoring by the Supervision Unit to ensure

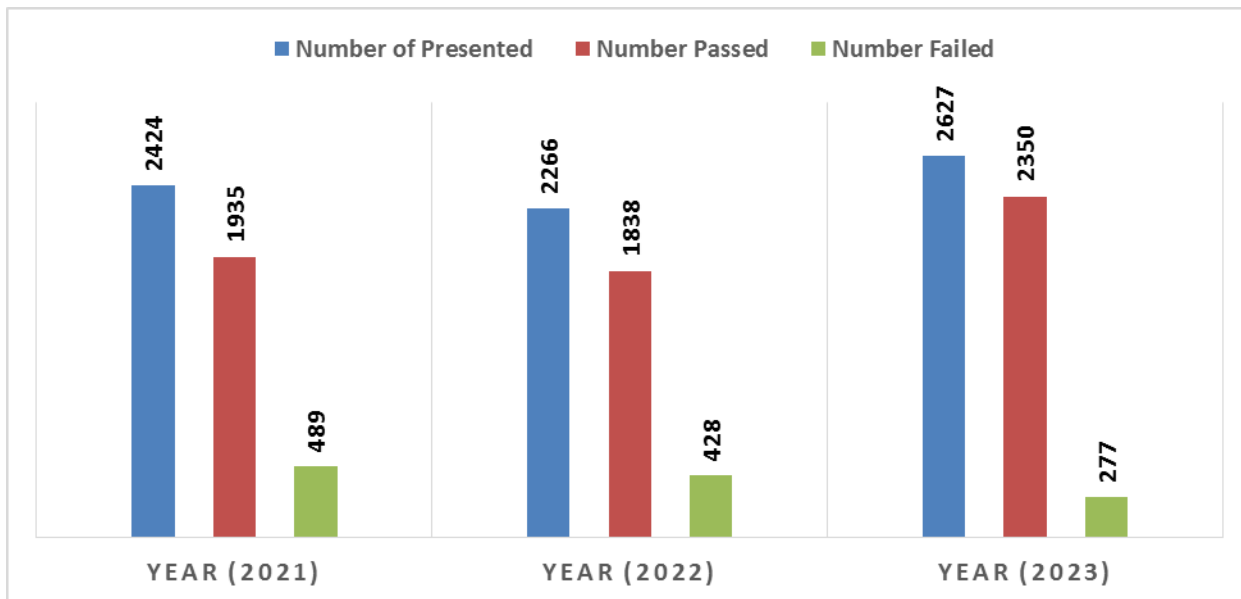
effective teaching and learning. Additionally, regular Professional Learning Community (PLC) meetings, Lesson Observation by the Headteachers and the Continuous Professional Development (CPD) sessions have been conducted to strengthen teacher capacity in various aspects of teaching and learning. The directorate also continues the implementation of educational intervention such as Learning, Sabre and Differentiated learning activities to assist in the teaching and learning process. These collaborative and supportive systems have significantly contributed to improved instructional quality and learner outcomes across the district.

The BECE performance data for core subjects from 2021 to 2023 shows a consistent and significant improvement in learning outcomes across the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District. English Language recorded steady progress, rising from 79.8% in 2021 to an impressive 92.9% in 2023. Mathematics showed a remarkable leap between 2021 and 2022, increasing from 79.2% to 98.0%, and slightly dropping to 97.3% in 2023, still maintaining an excellent performance. Social Studies followed a similar upward trend, improving from 77.6% in 2021 to 95.9% in 2023. Integrated Science also demonstrated strong gains, moving from 80.7% in 2021 to 94.2% in 2023. These results reflect enhanced teaching effectiveness, better student engagement, and adherence to improved educational interventions within the district over the years.

Core Subjects	BECE		
	2021	2022	2023
English lang.	79.8%	85.2%	92.9%
Mathematics	79.2%	98.0%	97.3%
Social Studies	77.6%	83.2%	95.9%
Int. Science	80.7	89.8%	94.2%

Source: DPCU 2025

Overall WASSCE Pass Rates by Gender from 2021 – 2023 (Grades A1 – C6)



The bar chart illustrates the overall WASSCE performance from 2021 to 2023, showing the number of candidates presented, passed, and failed. In 2021, out of 2,424 candidates presented, 1,935 passed (grades A1–C6), while 489 failed. In 2022, the number presented slightly dropped to 2,266, with 1,838 passes and 428 failures. However, in 2023, there was a significant increase in candidates presented (2,627), with a corresponding rise in passes to 2,350 and a notable drop in failures to just 277.

This upward trend in performance can be attributed to several key interventions, including regular staff.

Professional Learning Community (PLC) meetings that enhanced peer collaboration, and instructional quality, CPD Trainings for teachers, routine lesson observations conducted by Heads of Department (HODs) and Assistant Heads to ensure effective teaching practices, and the signing of performance contracts which held teachers, schools and districts accountable for learner outcomes. These activities have collectively strengthened teaching and learning, resulting in improved WASSCE outcomes across the district.

2.7.9.4 Infrastructure Needs

Infrastructure and resource challenges remain a major concern. Classroom deficits included 30 (KG), 38 (Primary), 22 (JHS), and 70 (SHS). Furniture shortages were severe, with 4,301 desks

needed at JHS and 4,097 at SHS/SHTS. A total of 21 basic schools reported structural problems such as cracked walls, dilapidated buildings, uncompleted structures and damaged roofing. Several GETFund projects, including dormitories and classroom blocks, remained stalled, limiting the District’s ability to meet increasing enrolment demands.

Infrastructure Type	Deficit
KG Classrooms	30
Primary Classrooms	38
JHS Classrooms	22
SHS Classrooms	70
Dilapidated structures	21

2.7.9.5 Key Achievements

The Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese Education Directorate also emphasises the integration of nutrition-friendly initiatives and counselling services as part of a comprehensive approach to student well-being and academic success. Schools have implemented health and nutrition education programs, assisted by the Ghana Health Service, including school feeding interventions, which are currently being implemented in approximately 85 public primary schools with approximately 17,597 students benefiting, as well as hygiene campaigns to promote healthy lifestyles among pupils.

In addition, guidance and counselling services are being strengthened to support students' and teachers' emotional and psychological needs, particularly those facing social and academic challenges. Some of the achievements include;

- BECE pass rate rose to 96.4%, top regional male and female BECE candidates from the district in the 2023 BECE.
- National Standardized Test (P4) scores exceeded national average: English 90.2%, Math 90.1%.
- Strong performance in national and regional academic competitions such as reading, Math and Science quizzes, Essay writing, etc.
- Strong performance in regional Art and culture, and sports competitions
- Successful integration of ICT in school monitoring and data management.
- Infrastructure renovations and teacher recognition events by stakeholders and individuals.

- STEM and cultural programs integrated for holistic development:
 - STEM clubs, robotics, quizzes
 - Cultural dance, storytelling, local crafts
- School-based health, nutrition, and counseling programs expanded.
- CAMFED bursaries supported vulnerable students (mostly girls) in staying in school
- Regular CPD Training for teachers to enable them to build their capacity and also adhere to the NTC Teacher Standard Guidelines

These revamps of vibrant cultural activities, such as traditional dance performances, local craft exhibitions, and storytelling sessions, preserve indigenous knowledge and promote cultural identity. This integration not only enriched the curriculum but also fostered a balanced development of cognitive and creative skills, helping pupils connect academic content with real-life cultural experience

2.7.9.6 Challenges

- Severe shortage of furniture and classrooms across all levels.
- Stalled GETFund and District Assembly infrastructure projects.
- Teacher deficit of about 160, worsened in deprived areas due to a lack of housing.
- Inadequate funding for school improvement and supervision, Periodic refresher Teacher training.
- Truancy of pupils
- Lack of ICT equipment (Computers, etc.) in most of the schools
- Parental Irresponsibility in providing some basic needs to their wards and also supervising them after school.

2.7.9.7 Recommendations

- Immediate provision of classroom furniture and teaching resources.
- Complete abandoned GETFund and Assembly projects.
- Recruit and equitably deploy qualified teachers, especially to underserved areas.
- Invest in teacher accommodation and rural incentive schemes.
- Strengthen financial support for school supervision and development.
- Maintain focus on STEM, culture, and health/well-being as holistic strategies for retention and performance.

2.7.10 Health and Nutrition

A healthy population is the backbone of productivity, economic growth, and development. Good health is supported by several key factors, including a balanced diet, proper sanitation, accessible health facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and health posts, as well as the presence of trained professionals like doctors, nurses, and other healthcare workers.

2.7.10.1 District Health System

Health services within the district are delivered through various providers, including government institutions, private practitioners, traditional healers, and spiritual centers. One notable spiritual center is the renowned prayer camp at Edumfa which used to be one of the largest in the Central Region. Across many communities, similar centers, often referred to as "GARDEN" or "AWOYO," which for a long time, served as the initial point of care for individuals dealing with health challenges.

The introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme has led to a marked increase in the use of government health facilities, improving access to quality healthcare for many residents. Health services in the district are designed to address both prevention and treatment. Curative services are typically provided at health institutions, while preventive care is often delivered within communities and homes through outreach by health professionals. These preventive efforts focus on disease prevention, personal hygiene, and health education. Key health services provided in the district include:

- ✓ Child Health Services
- ✓ School Health Services
- ✓ Nutrition Services
- ✓ Reproductive Health Services
- ✓ Immunization

2.7.10.2 Child Health Services

These services focus on promoting the health and development of children. Interventions include immunization, Vitamin A supplementation, and guidance on infant nutrition to ensure children get the best start in life.

2.7.10.3 School Health Services

Targeted at school-aged children, these services include physical examinations, health education, treatment of minor illnesses, and initiatives to ensure a clean and safe learning environment. School Health Services are designed to safeguard and promote the well-being of school-aged children through a combination of preventive, promotive, and basic curative interventions. These services include routine physical examinations, health screening, health education, treatment of minor ailments, and efforts to ensure that the school environment is clean, safe, and conducive for learning.

Over the past few years, the District Health Directorate, in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service, has strengthened school health outreach, particularly through the School Health Education Programme (SHEP). Trained health personnel and school health coordinators conduct periodic visits to both public and private schools to assess the health needs of pupils and provide timely interventions. Health education sessions now regularly cover topics such as personal hygiene, menstrual health, nutrition, handwashing, and prevention of common infections like malaria and worm infestations.

2.7.10.4 Nutrition Services

Nutrition education is a vital part of promoting good health. This service primarily supports mothers and caregivers, focusing on the nutrition of young children beginning with exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, as well as school children, to foster lifelong healthy eating habits. From 2021 to 2024, the District consistently advanced efforts to promote early initiation of breastfeeding—where newborns are placed on the breast within the first 30 minutes after birth. This vital practice supports newborn survival and long-term well-being by delivering essential nutrients and antibodies, while also strengthening the bond between mother and child.

Percentage of babies breastfeeding within 30 minutes after delivery, 2021-2024

Sub-District	Baseline 2021	2022	2023	2024
Abura Dunkwa	98.3	82	93	92.39
Asebu	83.8	100	100	100
Abakrampa	99.3	98	98	97.12
Asuansi	100	97	99	100
Gyabankrom	100	100	100	100
Moree	99.8	100	99	99.33

District wide	90.6	91	96	95.86
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2.7.10.5 Reproductive Health Services

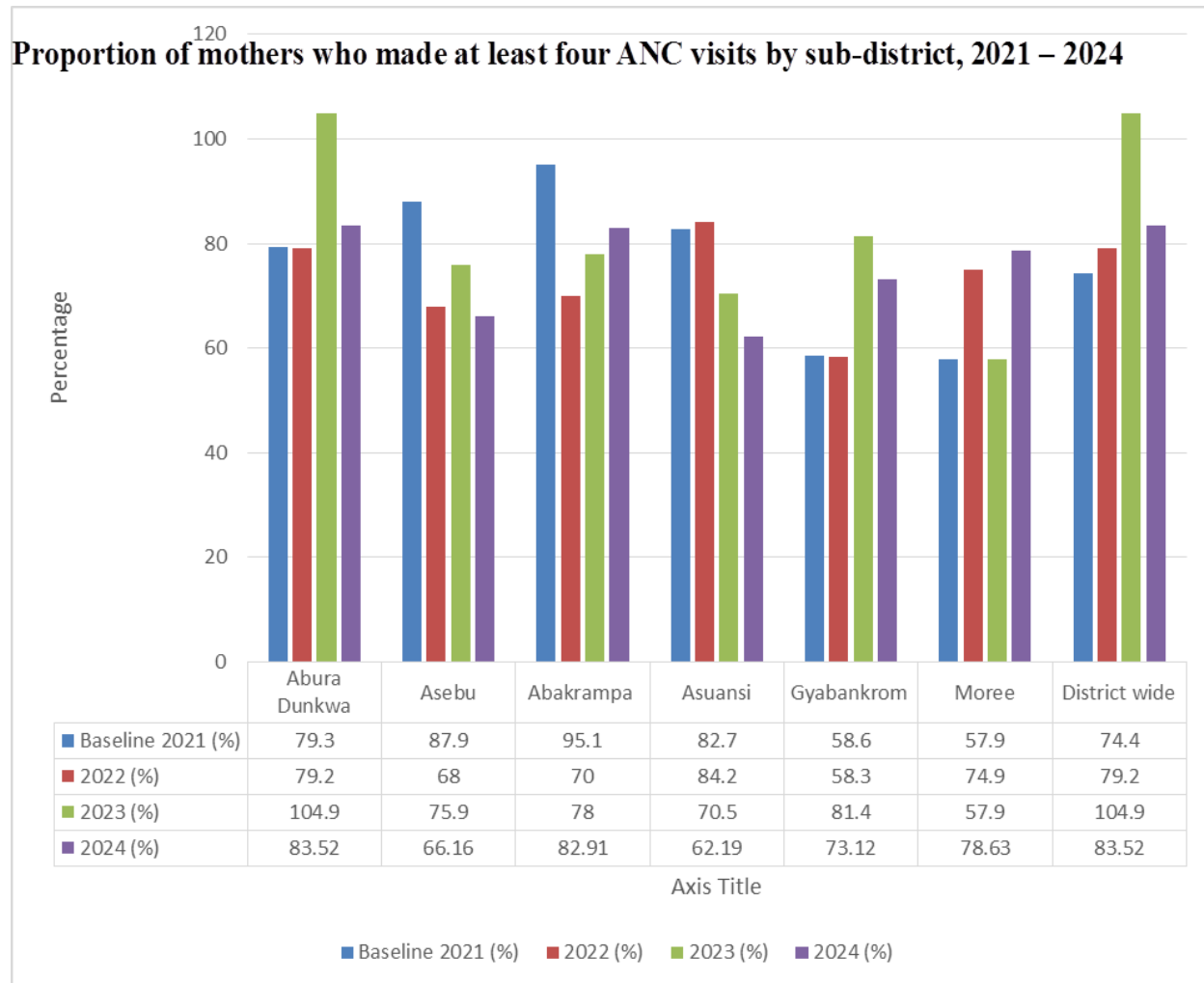
These services aim to safeguard and enhance the health of women during their reproductive years. The main components include:

Maternal Health Services - Promote the overall well-being of women before, during, and after pregnancy.

Antenatal Care (ANC): Focuses on the health of pregnant women and ensuring the safe development of the baby. Antenatal care (ANC) is a vital aspect of maternal health, ensuring that expectant mothers receive early and routine health checks to detect and manage potential complications during pregnancy. In the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese (AAK) District, the proportion of pregnant women who completed at least four ANC visits has seen encouraging progress between 2021 and 2024.

Proportion of mothers who made at least four ANC visits by sub-district, 2021 – 2024

Sub-District	Baseline 2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)	2024 (%)
Abura Dunkwa	79.3	79.2	104.9	83.52
Asebu	87.9	68	75.9	66.16
Abakrampa	95.1	70	78	82.91
Asuansi	82.7	84.2	70.5	62.19
Gyabankrom	58.6	58.3	81.4	73.12
Moree	57.9	74.9	57.9	78.63
District wide	74.4	79.2	104.9	83.52



Delivery Services: Emphasize safe childbirth, protecting both mother and child during labor.

Postnatal Services: Target the health of mothers and newborns during the crucial first six weeks after delivery.

Family Planning Services (FP): Help individuals and couples plan their families, prevent unplanned pregnancies, and manage fertility concerns with informed choices.

2.7.10.6 Immunization

The district continues to make significant strides in disease prevention, especially among children. Immunization campaigns have successfully targeted diseases such as polio (AFP), measles, yellow fever, and meningitis, with an added focus on Vitamin A supplementation. In recent times, the program has been expanded to include other diseases like malaria, reflecting a broader commitment to improving public health.

By combining traditional practices such as stakeholder’s advocacy and support with modern healthcare systems and focusing on both prevention and treatment, the district is working steadily toward building a healthier, more resilient population.

	2022	2023	2024	As at May 2025
EPI-BCG- Children vaccinated	4,056	4,130	3,654	1,539
EPI-Malaria vaccine - 1 children vaccinated	3,515	4,069	4,021	1,547
EPI-Malaria vaccine – 4 children vaccinated	2,236	4,400	3,694	1,367
EPI-Measles Rubella 2 - children vaccinated	4,026	4,472	4,132	1,648
EPI-Men A - children vaccinated	3,642	4,835	3,945	1,654
EPI-OPV/Polio 3 Children vaccinated	4,210	4,988	4,477	1,632
EPI-Penta – 1 Children vaccinated	4,228	4,557	4,272	1,640
EPI-Penta – 3 Children vaccinated	4,636	4,945	4,538	1,702
EPI-Yellow Fever Children vaccinated	4,661	4,560	3,102	2,072

2.7.10.7 District Health Administration

At the district level, the District Health Directorate (DHD) oversees all health-related activities. This includes planning, coordinating, supervising, monitoring, evaluating, and training for health programs. The DHD also works in partnership with other agencies and NGOs to strengthen healthcare delivery and health promotion in the district.

Guiding the work of the Directorate is the District Health Management Team (DHMT). This team is chaired by the District Director of Health Services and is made up of key heads of units and facilities, including:

- District Director of Health Services (Chairperson)
- Disease Control Unit
- Health Information Unit
- Public Health Unit
- Nutrition Unit
- Health Promotion Unit
- Procurement/Stores
- Human Resource Unit
- Accounts Unit
- District Hospital Administration

Sub-district In-charges

Sub-district Level

To ensure smooth implementation of health programs, the district is divided into six sub-districts, each managed by a Sub-district Health Management Team (SDHMT). These sub-districts are:

1. Asuansi
2. Asebu
3. Moree
4. Abakrampa
5. Abura Dunkwa
6. Gyabankrom

Together, the district’s health system—from top-level administration to community-level care—works cohesively to promote the health and well-being of every resident.

Table 23: Health facilities and their location in the district

Type of facility	Location	Number	Remarks
Hospital	Abura Dunkwa	1	
Reproductive and Child Health Center	Abura Dunkwa	1	
Health Center	Moree Abakrampa	2	
Asuansi Rural Clinic	Bronikrom (Asuansi)	1	
CHPS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gyabankrom 2. Ayeldo 3. Kwadoegya 4. Kwamankese 5. Korado 6. Mpeseduadze 7. Obohen 8. Obokor 9. Batanyaa 10. New Ebu 11. Old Ebu 12. Nkwantanana 13. Papagya 14. Amosima 15. Asebu 16. Asebu Ekroful 17. Putubiw 18. Abuenu 19. Brafoyaw 20. Abokomano 	32	<p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p> <p>Compound</p>

	21. Sorodof/Abaasa 22. Asomdwee 23. Asuansi 24. Musunkwa 25. Okyiriku 26. Srafa 27. Enyinabrim 28. New Odonase 29. Tuakwa 30. Abaka 31. Nyanfeku Ekroful		
Infirmaries	Aggrey Mem. Snr High Asuansi Tech/Snr. High Abakrampa Snr. High	3	
Mortuary	Abura Dunkwa (Public) Wusorkrom (Private) Kwadoegya (Private)	1 1 1	
Ambulance	Abura Dunkwa	1	National Ambulance (Functioning)
Staff Quarters		10 (awaiting confirmation for the rest)	Can't accommodate critical staff

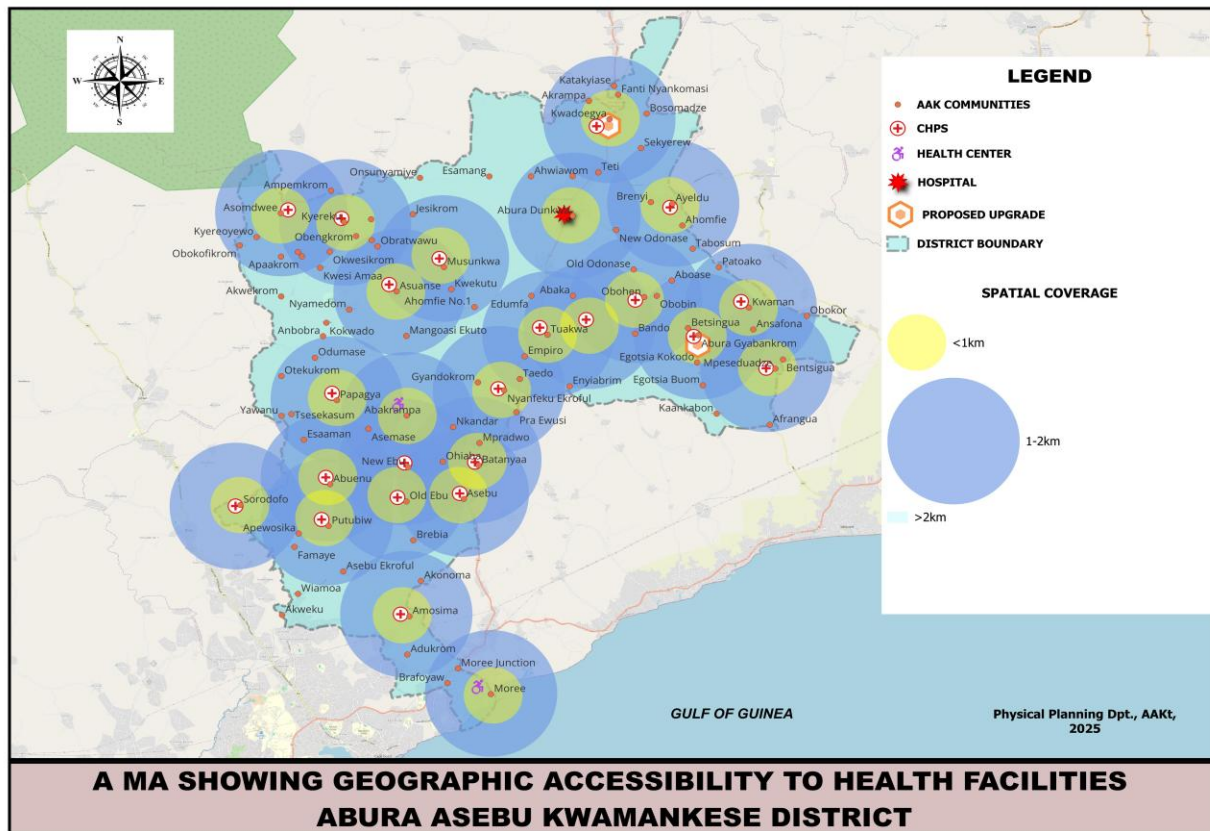


Figure 11: A.A.K.D. Health Facilities Map

2.7.10.7 Human Resources for Health

The district’s healthcare workforce includes a total of three (3) doctors, four (4) medical assistants, and 212 nurses. Among the nursing staff, there are also three (3) public health nurses, two (2) disease control technical officers, and seventy-eight (78) community health nurses.

These figures translate to a doctor-to-population ratio of 1:47,640, which falls significantly below the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended ratio of 1:5,000. However, the nurse-to-population ratio stands at 1:674, which is well above the national norm of 1:1,500.

This means that while the district is doing relatively well in terms of nursing staff, there remains a significant gap when it comes to the availability of doctors. Addressing this shortfall is critical for ensuring comprehensive and accessible healthcare for all residents.

Human Resource

Table 24: Human Resource Capacity

INDICATOR	2022	2023	2024
Medical Doctors	7	5	5
Medical Assistants	7	7	7
Technical Officers (Diseases Control)	3	2	2
Technical Officers (Leprosy)	0	0	0
Nutrition Officers	3	4	4
Technical Officers (Nutrition)	2	2	1
Public Health Nurses	2	3	3
Technical Officer (Health Information)	3	2	2
Nurses	-	251	255
Community Health Nurses	280	238	245
Doctor: Population Ratio	1:18,154	1:25,950	1:26,721
Nurse: Population Ratio all categories	1:455	1:514.87	1:566
Midwives: population Ratio	1:430	1:456	1:465
Pharmacists	3	2	3
Midwives	71	70	69

2.7.10.8 Structure of District Health Services

The key challenge relates to limited accessibility due to poor road networks, an inadequate number of health workers, and the lack of reliable means for referring patients to higher-level facilities. These issues pose significant risks to patient safety and timely care.

Given the wide geographic coverage of the district, access to ambulance services remains a major challenge, as the only available ambulance is located at the district capital. As a result,

many communities rely on public transport during emergencies, which poses significant risks to patient safety. For effective coordination and supervision, the district has been divided into six (6) sub-districts, each with a number of service delivery points:

- Moree Sub-district – 5 service delivery points
- Abakrampa Sub-district – 7 service delivery points
- Asuansi Sub-district – 8 service delivery points
- Asebu Sub-district – 5 service delivery points
- Abura Dunkwa Sub-district – 7 service delivery points
- Gyabankrom Sub-district – 8 service delivery points

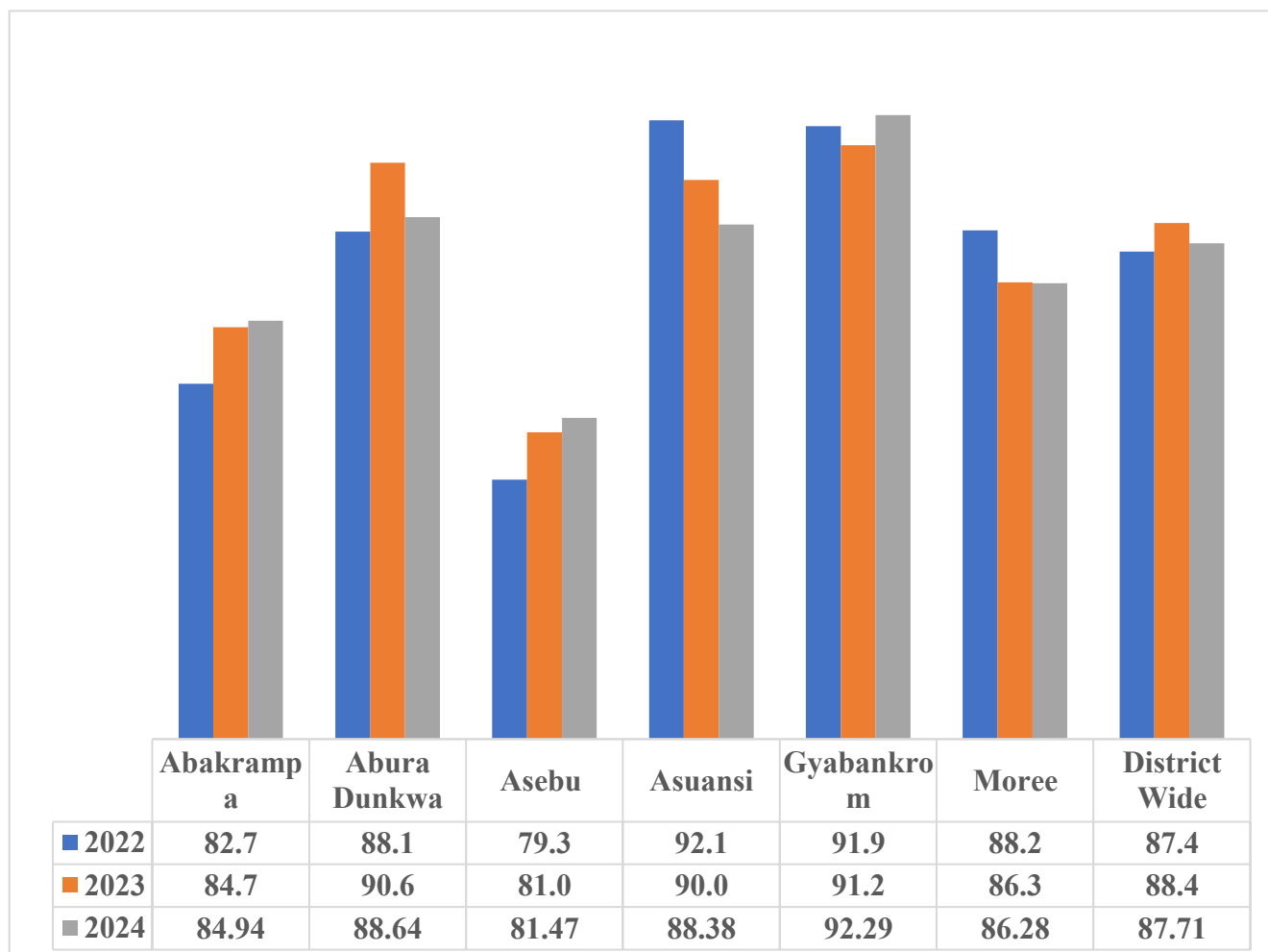
Top Ten Diseases

The district continues to face a significant burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Malaria consistently remains the leading cause of morbidity, followed by upper respiratory tract infections and intestinal worm infestations. The data also reflect persistent cases of anaemia, skin diseases, and rheumatism over the three-year period. The table below presents the top ten reported diseases from 2022 to 2024 based on the number of recorded cases:

Table 25: A Table Showing Top 10 Diseases

2022		2023		2024		As at June 2025	
Diseases	No. of Cases	Diseases	No. of Cases	Diseases	No. of Cases	Diseases	No. of Cases
Malaria	41,442	Malaria	43,314	Malaria	39,271	Malaria	16,981
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	15,548	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	15,648	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	15,109	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	6,286
Intestinal worms	8,836	Intestinal worms	7,369	Intestinal worms	7,059	Intestinal worms	3,490
Anaemia	7,256	Anaemia	7,254	Anaemia	6,517	Anaemia	2,945
Skin disease	5,985	Skin disease	5,878	Skin disease	5,881	Skin disease	2,238
Rheumatism	4,503	Diarrhea	3,903	Rheumatism	3,956	Rheumatism	1,610
Diarrhea	3,487	Rheumatism	3,863	Diarrhea	3,158	Diarrhea	1,193
Acute urinary tract infection	2,298	Urinary Tract infection	1,387	Urinary Tract Infection	1,345	Urinary Tract Infection	821
Home accident	1,162	Acute eye infection	1,108	Acute eye infection	1,294	Typhoid Fever	593
Acute eye infection	988	Septisimia	800	Typhoid fever	1,018	Home Injuries	451

Proportion of outpatients who are insured, 2022-2024



District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme

The District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme was introduced in the early 2000s, with actual client registration beginning in 2005. From Jan 2022 to May 2025, total enrollment stood at 166,911 members, made up of 26,854 new registrants, 52,671 renewals, and 87,386 mobile renewals.

Table 26: Membership of the NHIS as at 2025

Year	New		Renewal		Mobile Renewal	Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male		
2022	4,588	4,310	8,732	8,268	24,386	50,284
2023	3,849	3,394	8,063	7,576	26,201	49,083
2024	3,727	3,657	7,981	7,596	26,008	48,969
As at May 2025	1,637	1,692	2,172	2,283	10,791	18,575
Total	13,801	13,053	26,948	25,723	87,386	166,911

From the table above, there is a drop in membership compared to previous years, scheme managers explained that the decline largely reflects inactive members who failed to renew their subscriptions and were therefore excluded from the count. This highlights the need to intensify public education on the importance of continuous membership renewal.

Despite its impact, the scheme continues to face several operational challenges, including:

1. Inadequate office equipment, such as computers, cameras, printers, and accessories.
2. Negative public perception, with some residents associating the scheme with political bias.
3. Overuse of healthcare services by some members, leading to excessive medical bills.
4. Non-compliance by service providers, who sometimes charge higher prices than approved drug list rates.
5. Out-of-pocket drug purchases, resulting from some health staff selling prescribed medicines under the claim that the facility is out of stock.
6. Delayed reimbursement from the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), affecting the scheme's quarterly claims and operations.

The Way Forward

To address these issues, the scheme aims to scale up its educational campaigns to dispel misconceptions and discourage abuse of the system. It is also putting monitoring and support mechanisms in place to improve client service and ensure professionalism among staff.

With adequate financial support from NHIA—particularly in the form of administrative funding—the scheme hopes to procure the much-needed equipment to improve service delivery. Additionally, timely provision of operational resources will be key to ensuring smooth and efficient operations going forward.

2.7.10.9 HIV/AIDS and Other STIs

The analysis of reported cases from 2022 to 2024 shows a consistent gender disparity, with significantly more female cases than male cases each year. While female cases increased in 2024, male cases continued to decline. This trend suggests possible differences in vulnerability, health-seeking behavior, or reporting between the sexes. The data highlights the need for gender-sensitive health interventions and further investigation into the underlying causes of this disparity.

There is, however, notable progress. The Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) centers are now fully operational, providing a wide range of essential services. Currently, 1,262 individuals living with HIV are receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) from four key centers across the district:

- Abura Dunkwa Hospital
- Moree Health Centre
- Abakrampa Health Centre
- Asuansi Rural Clinic

These facilities play a crucial role in managing and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and improving the quality of life for people living with the condition.

HIV/AIDS Reported Cases

Table 27: A table Showing the HIV/AIDS Reported Cases

Sex	No of Cases			
	2022	2023	2024	As at June 2025
Male	35	33	19	0
Female	97	74	105	0
Total	132	107	124	0

Factors Contributing to the Spread of HIV in the District

Several key factors continue to fuel the spread of HIV within the district:

1. Strategic Location of Communities – Many communities located along the Cape Coast–Kumasi highway serves as regular stopovers for long-distance drivers, increasing the risk of transactional and casual sexual encounters.
2. Risky Sexual Behavior – Unprotected sex and multiple sexual partnerships remain common practices among some residents.
3. Limited Awareness – There is still a low level of HIV/AIDS education and sensitization in parts of the district.
4. Widespread Poverty – Economic hardship often drives vulnerable individuals, especially women and youth, into high-risk behaviors for survival.

These challenges highlight the urgent need for a more innovative and holistic approach to HIV prevention and care. Strategies should include a revamp of poverty reduction initiatives, strengthening of microcredit programs, and the introduction of entrepreneurial training targeted at vulnerable and excluded groups. Empowering people economically can go a long way in reducing risky behaviors and enhancing long-term community resilience.

Cholera Situation in the District

From 2024 to June 2025, the district recorded a total of 24 suspected cholera cases, all of which were tested. Of these, 11 cases were confirmed positive, with no recorded deaths. In 2024 alone, there were 3 suspected cases, with 1 confirmed, while 2025 (as of June) saw 21 suspected cases, with 10 confirmed.

This underscores the need for continued public health vigilance, improved sanitation, and timely response to potential outbreaks.

Monkeypox (Mpox) Situation in the District

Mpox is a zoonotic disease caused by an orthopoxvirus, closely related to smallpox but typically milder. Although it was mostly confined to Central and West Africa before May 2022, recent years have seen its spread to other regions.

Between 2024 and June 2025, the district reported 3 suspected cases of Mpox. All samples were tested and confirmed positive, with no deaths recorded. The situation highlights the importance of continued surveillance and early detection to prevent further spread.

2.7.10.10 Development Challenges

1. Inadequate building infrastructure and medical equipment for service provision
2. High incidence rate of anaemia in pregnancy
3. Low immunization coverage
4. Low TB Case detection rate
5. Inadequate financial flow
6. Inadequate staff. i.e., CHNs, ENs, Pharmacy Technician, Disease Control Officers, Doctors.
7. Low 4+ antenatal clinic visits
8. 9 CHPS zones operating in temporal/donated structures
9. 5 CHPS zones have no access to water supply

2.7.11 Water

Improving access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation is essential for achieving positive health outcomes, which are critical drivers of economic growth and long-term poverty reduction. Specifically, access to potable water contributes to increment in school attendance, reduces the burden of water collection particularly on women and children and enables greater participation in economic and governance activities. Similarly, the provision of proper sanitation and sewerage systems plays a key role in maintaining environmental hygiene and preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

A register of the entire district's water facilities as of June 2025 revealed that there were 287 boreholes, of which 89 were mechanized and 198 are hand pumped. It is also estimated that as many as 90 of these boreholes are non-functional.

Additionally, the district has three (3) small town piped systems, two of which are non-operational and one of which is an institutional facility. According to available data, the district's water coverage as of 2025 was 75.3%. This means that 65,065 people are left unserved out of the existing population.

Table 28: A table Showing the Number of Communities Having Access to water

Source of Water	Total Number of Facilities	Towns Covered	Towns Not Covered	Remarks
No of communities with GWCL connections	146	35	112	Out of the 146 community stand pipes, 93 is functional
Boreholes	97	61	86	Out of the 97 boreholes 28 is not functioning
Hand Dug Wells with Pumps	46	32	145	97.8% of the hand dug wells are functional
Mechanized boreholes	87	53	94	81.6% of this is functional
Rain Harvest Filtration Dam	2	2		Oboka and Kankabonmu, completely broken down and is under consideration for rehabilitation

Key developmental issues

1. Limited access to safe drinking water:
2. Dilapidated or non-functional systems:

2.7.12 Environmental Health and Sanitation

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit oversees all environmental health and sanitation issues across the District. This Unit conducts its operational activities through the eight

substructure of the District Assembly, each serving as the administrative center for the respective Urban, Town, or Area Council. These are:

1. Moree Urban Council
2. Abura Dunkwa Town Council
3. Abakrampa Area Council
4. Ayeldu Area Council
5. Nyanfeku Ekroful Area Council
6. Abura Etsifi Area Council
7. Asebu Area Council
8. Amosima Area Council

The key responsibilities of the Environmental Health Unit include:

- Collection and safe disposal of various types of waste, including solid, industrial, healthcare, and hazardous waste.
- Management of storm water drainage systems.
- Cleaning and maintenance of public spaces such as markets and communal areas.
- Control and eradication of pests and disease-carrying vectors.
- Ensuring food safety and promoting hygiene practices.
- Providing education on environmental sanitation.
- Conducting inspections and enforcing public health regulations.
- Regulating the keeping and movement of domestic animals.
- Overseeing the proper disposal of deceased persons.
- Monitoring compliance with environmental regulations and standards

Table 29: A Table Showing the Type of Dumping Sites in the District

No.	Type of Dumps	Approved	Unapproved
1	Public	262	79
2	Institutional	216	0
3	Industrial	0	0
	Total	478	79

From the table above, a significant number (14.18%) of public dumps are unapproved. This indicates issues with regulation, enforcement, or public infrastructure for waste management.

The absence of unapproved institutional dumps suggests better compliance and oversight in institutions (e.g., schools, hospitals, government buildings). It is evident that 79 of the 478 dump sites, or 14.18% of the total, are crude disposal sites. This careless approach to trash disposal produces unsightliness, an unpleasant odor, and house flies. Overall Compliance is relatively high (85.8% approved). However, public dumping areas present a concern due to the high number of unapproved sites. Institutional sites appear to have effective waste management controls. Industrial waste data needs further investigation to assess completeness and reliability.

Excreta (liquid waste) Management Facilities

The main types of toilet facilities used in the district include water closet toilets, KVIPs, VIPs, vault chamber toilets, pit latrines, bio-digesters, and other systems. The use of water closets toilets has increased significantly from as low as 4.1% per 2021 PHC to 11.13% as at June 2025

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), out of the 37,178 households in the district, approximately 21.3% use pit latrines, 45.3% rely on public toilets and a significant 34.6% lack access to any toilet facility and resort to open defecation. This situation poses a serious public health risk.

A report from the District Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit (DEHSU), as presented in Table below, indicates that there are 1,231 toilet facilities across the district. However, if modern sanitation standards are applied, and pit latrines (253 in total) are excluded from the count, the district can be said to have 978 improved toilet facilities.

Table 30: A Table Showing the Type of Toilet Facilities in the District

Type of Facility	No.				
	Public	Private/ Domestic	Institutional	Industrial	Total
Water Closets	68	225	48	21	368
KVIP	8	121	8	0	137
VIP	2	253	7	3	265
STL/Vault Chamber Toilet	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pit Latrines</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>253</i>
Others (Bio Digester)	2	194	12	0	208
TOTAL				24	1,231

Storm Water Drainage and Sullage Conveyance

Storm water drainage and sullage conveyance are essential components of infrastructure that significantly impact the health, safety, and quality of life of communities. When properly managed, they protect against floods and disease, support sustainable water use, and improve environmental quality. However, the failure to plan, invest in, and maintain these systems especially in expanding urban and under-resourced rural areas can result in chronic sanitation and environmental issues. Addressing these challenges requires holistic planning, inter sectoral coordination, and community engagement to ensure inclusive and sustainable development.

Housing Characteristics

The table provides a comprehensive overview of the types of occupied dwelling units distributed across rural and urban localities. It highlights the prevalence and variations in housing structures based on geographic settings, offering insights into residential patterns. Out of a total of 45,467 occupied dwelling units, a majority 28,918 units are located in rural areas, while urban areas account for 16,549 units. This indicates that a larger portion of the population resides in rural localities. The separate house (detached) category overwhelmingly dominates the housing landscape, comprising 30,471 units, with rural areas holding the bulk of these dwellings at 21,571 units compared to 8,900 in urban areas. This suggests that detached houses are the most common and likely preferred housing type, particularly in rural settings where there is generally more available land for standalone structures.

Following this, compound houses (rooms) represent the second largest category with 9,101 units. Interestingly, unlike detached houses, compound houses are more common in urban areas (5,508 units) than rural ones (3,593 units). This pattern reflects urban housing challenges such as limited space and higher population density, where multi-room compounds serve as practical accommodations for multiple households or extended families.

The data reveals a distinct contrast between rural and urban dwelling patterns. Rural localities are characterized by a predominance of detached and semi-detached houses, reflecting the availability of land and traditional residential styles. In contrast, urban localities have a higher proportion of compound houses and a more diverse array of housing types, consistent with the demands of urban density and economic activity.

The exclusive presence of tents in rural areas and the slightly higher occurrence of kiosks/poly kiosks and living quarters attached to offices in urban areas further underscore these differences, pointing to varying socio-economic dynamics and housing needs

Table 31: Type of occupied dwelling unit and type of locality in the District

Dwelling unit and type of locality	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	45467	28918	16549
Separate house (Detached)	30471	21571	8900
Semi-detached house	4339	2873	1466
Flat/Apartment	1102	555	547
Compound house (rooms)	9101	3593	5508
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	35	23	12
Tent	7	7	0
Metal Container	13	8	5
Kiosk/poly kiosk	17	5	12
Wooden structure	56	29	27
Living quarters attached to office/shop	35	14	21
Uncompleted building	202	160	42
Other	89	80	9

Table 32: A Table Showing the Type of Construction Materials Used in the District

	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	45,467	28,918	16,549
Mud bricks/earth	18,954	15,781	3,173
Wood	151	81	70
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	170	117	53
Stone	7	7	0
Burnt bricks	364	313	51
Cement blocks/concrete	25,436	12,392	13,044
Landcrete	340	186	154
Bamboo	26	23	3
Palm leaves/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	0	0	0
Tarpaulin/ fabric/ canvas	9	8	1
Other	10	10	0

The data provided offers a detailed look at the distribution of housing wall materials across total, rural, and urban areas, presenting an opportunity to analyze housing patterns, material preferences, and potential implications for development and infrastructure planning. By

converting the raw figures into percentages, clearer trends emerge regarding the types of materials used and their relative prevalence in different regions.

Out of a total of 45,467 dwellings, approximately 63.6% (28,918) are in rural areas, while 36.4% (16,549) are located in urban areas. This distribution alone reflects a population that is more heavily rural, which may influence the types of materials available, affordable, or preferred in those areas.

The dominant wall material across the entire sample is cement blocks or concrete, used in 55.9% of all dwellings. However, its usage is far more prominent in urban settings, where it accounts for 78.8% of homes, compared to only 42.9% in rural areas. This stark difference suggests a divide in construction quality and access to modern building materials. Cement and concrete typically indicate more permanent, durable housing, reflecting better infrastructure, higher income levels, or stricter building codes in urban centers.

In contrast, mud bricks or earth constitute the second most common material, making up 41.7% of all dwellings. Their use is heavily skewed towards rural areas, where they account for 54.6% of homes, compared to just 19.2% in urban locations. Mud bricks are traditionally used in many rural communities due to their local availability and low cost. However, they may be less resistant to weather and environmental conditions, raising potential concerns about housing resilience and safety in rural areas.

Other materials such as burnt bricks (0.8% overall), landcrete (0.7%), wood (0.3%), and metal sheets (0.4%) represent a very small fraction of the total housing stock. These are distributed sparsely across both rural and urban areas, with no significant regional concentration. Burnt bricks, slightly more common in rural areas (1.1%) than urban (0.3%), suggest a transitional material between traditional and modern forms of construction. Landcrete, more evenly used, might reflect experimental or low-cost attempts at modernizing construction.

Interestingly, some materials like stone, bamboo, and tarpaulin/fabric/canvas are used in negligible quantities, and palm leaves/thatch/raffia historically traditional roofing and walling material are entirely absent. This could point to shifts in building culture, possibly driven by policies promoting more durable and fire-resistant materials, or by changing social aspirations and modernization efforts.

Overall, this analysis reveals a clear urban-rural divide in housing material usage. Urban areas tend to rely heavily on concrete and cement blocks, signaling more permanent and formalized housing conditions. Rural areas, on the other hand, still predominantly use mud bricks, which may be more vulnerable and indicative of traditional construction methods. This disparity could serve as a focal point for housing development strategies, particularly those aimed at improving rural housing quality through subsidies, training in modern construction techniques, or improved access to durable building materials.

In conclusion, the housing material data underscores broader socio-economic and developmental divides between rural and urban settings. While urban housing appears more structurally advanced, rural areas remain grounded in traditional methods, pointing to the need for targeted interventions to ensure equity in living conditions and resilience in infrastructure across district.

Type of toilet facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility	District			
	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total	704	100	417	287
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	0	0	0	0
W.C.	225	31.96	178	47
Pit latrine	96		34	62
KVIP	121		86	35
Bucket/Pan	0		00	0
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	68		0	0
Other	194		119	75

Sanitation infrastructure is a key indicator of development in any district, as it directly influences public health, environmental quality, and the dignity of residents. The data presented on the distribution of toilet facilities across a district spanning urban and rural areas offers critical insight into the region’s level of development and the disparities that exist within it. The total number of surveyed households or toilet facilities stands at 704, divided into 417 urban and 287 rural, with a clear indication that the district has eliminated open defecation entirely. While this is a notable achievement, deeper analysis reveals uneven development, with implications for planning and policy formulation.

The most telling indicator of infrastructure development is the distribution of Water Closet (W.C.) toilets, typically considered the most modern and hygienic form of sanitation. These account for 31.96% of the district's total, with a significant concentration in urban areas (178 units) compared to just 47 in rural areas. This urban bias suggests that infrastructural development—particularly access to piped water and sewerage systems is largely confined to towns and cities. This is a typical trend in many developing areas, where rural communities often lag in essential services due to geographic, financial, or logistical constraints.

The use of Pit latrines and KVIPs (Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit latrines) further reflects the development gap between urban and rural sectors. Pit latrines, a more rudimentary and low-cost solution, are more prevalent in rural areas (62) than in urban ones (34), highlighting the limited investment in improved sanitation technologies in less developed areas. Conversely, KVIPs, which represent a step above traditional pit latrines due to improved ventilation and reduced odor, are surprisingly more common in urban areas (86) than rural (35). This could imply either targeted public health interventions in urban slums or peri-urban zones, or a transitional phase in urban sanitation systems where not all households can afford or access W.C. systems.

Notably, no households in the district use bucket or pan latrines, a practice widely condemned for its inhumanity and public health risks. Their complete absence suggests progress and responsiveness to modern sanitation standards, likely reflecting successful policy enforcement or community-led sanitation programs. Similarly, the zero incidence of open defecation points to a foundational level of development and awareness across the district, setting a strong platform for further improvement.

One ambiguous but critical category is “Other,” which accounts for 194 facilities—nearly 28% of the total. With 119 in urban areas and 75 in rural ones, this substantial number likely includes informal, makeshift, or shared household toilets not easily classified under standard labels. This ambiguity may suggest a gap in data collection, classification, or oversight, but it also underscores that a significant portion of the population still relies on substandard or unregulated facilities. From a development perspective, this reflects not just infrastructural shortcomings but also a lack of standardization and possible informality in urban growth or rural sanitation solutions.

Interestingly, Public Toilets are used by 68 households, yet their distribution is not specified by urban or rural classification (both marked as zero). This suggests either a data anomaly or a misrepresentation. If these public toilets are indeed used primarily in urban settings (as is typical), it may reflect the pressure of high population densities and the unaffordability or inaccessibility of private toilets. However, a high reliance on public toilets also indicates that many residents, especially in urban poor communities, do not have household-level sanitation—an issue that can compromise public health and safety, particularly for women and children.

In conclusion, the toilet facility data reveals a district that has made foundational progress in sanitation—most notably by eliminating open defecation and outdated waste disposal methods like pan latrines. However, the uneven distribution of improved facilities between urban and rural areas highlights ongoing developmental disparities. Urban areas are better served with modern toilets, while rural areas remain dependent on basic or intermediate solutions. The large percentage of “other” facilities and the unclear data on public toilet usage point to areas needing policy attention, especially in standardization, monitoring, and targeted infrastructure development. For the district to move forward equitably, investments must prioritize rural sanitation, promote household toilet ownership, and improve data accuracy for better planning and service delivery.

2.7.13 Spatial Organization and Settlement Hierarchy

The level of organization of activities in space facilitates the establishment of a functional hierarchy of settlements which also promotes and ensures the recognition of the symbiotic relationship between the settlements, each hierarchical level fulfilling a function or a set of functions. The development of centers providing higher order services and functions arranged in a hierarchical order is expected to lead to:

- The use of scarce resources to serve a large number of people;
- The focal centers serving as stimulus for the development of rural settlements;
- Higher order services, for example, a secondary school education, provided by large centers and lower order services, primary education as an example, by small centers;
- Reduction in spatial disparities in the distribution of economic and social services.

Settlements or communities can be ranked in a Hierarchical order based on their complexities and level of services available. As at 2021, the District still has only three communities having

populations more than 5000. The above information shows that, the District is highly rural and that the provision of higher order services will be, if not limited, skewed in favour of some few.

Spatial distribution of Service

Ensuring spatial equity and economic efficiency forms part of the fundamental aim of the long-term development of the District as drawn from the National Long Term Development Agenda. Hence the spatial consideration in distribution of services with respect to, where or what settlement has what facilities, spatial linkages between the settlements helps us to assess the extent to which we have succeeded in planning facilities at the right places and if not to take into accounts, the future corrective measure to address the situation. The spatial significance of the presence or absence of services and facilities in a particular settlement in the District is presented in *Table below*. The distribution of facilities was analyzed by employing the Scalogram technique.

As presented below a Scalogram is a matrix presentation of functional structure of settlements.

The scalogram analysis helps to come out with hierarchy of the settlements. The settlements are arranged in a hierarchical order based on the level and functions of facilities within the settlements. The criteria for the ordering of the settlements by functions are shown below:

- Level 1 – Settlements with total centrality index $\geq 70\%$
- Level 2 – Settlements with total centrality index $50\% \leq CI < 70\%$
- Level 3 – Settlements with total centrality index from $30\% \leq CI < 50\%$
- Level 4 – Settlements with total centrality index from $< 30\%$

Table 34: Various settlement hierarchies and the number of functions available

2021				2025			
Level of hierarchy	No. of settlements	No. of functions	% of selected settlement	Level of hierarchy	No. of settlements	No. of functions	% of selected settlements
First	4	18-29	13.3	First	1	30-39	5
Second	1	15-17	3.3	Second	4	20-25	20
Third	7	11-14	23.3	Third	11	12-19	55
Fourth	18	5-10	60.0	Fourth	4	8-11	20

Source: DPCU Field Survey (2025)

Comments on the centrality and its implications

The scalogram analysis conducted on the first twenty (20) settlements within the district reveals important insights into the spatial distribution of services and the relative functional significance of each settlement.

At the apex of the hierarchy is Abura Dunkwa, which emerges as the first-order settlement with a Centrality Index of 76.9 percent. This community provides the most comprehensive range of services, including higher-order facilities such as a hospital, banking services, police and judicial institutions, and a weekly market system. Abura Dunkwa thus serves as the administrative, educational, and commercial hub for both its immediate population and surrounding settlements. The second-order settlements include Moree (64.1%), Abakrampa (61.5%), Asebu (56.4%), and Abura Kwadoegya (51.3%). These towns are characterized by a wide range of intermediate services such as Senior High Schools, health centers, water supply systems, and markets.

The third-order settlements are Katakyaase (43.6%), Nyamoah/Wiamoah (41.0%), Ayeldu (41.0%), Nyanfeku Ekroful (41.0%), Amosima (48.7%), and Nyamedom (38.5%). These towns provide a moderate level of services. They act as important service nodes for the surrounding rural communities, but their functional role is more limited compared to the higher-order settlements.

At the lower end of the hierarchy are the fourth-order settlements, which include Asuansi (28.2%), Batanyaa (30.8%), Abaka (33.3%), Edumfa (33.3%), Brafoyaw (33.3%), New Odonase (25.6%), Akonoma (25.6%), and Asebu Ekroful (20.5%). These settlements provide only the most basic services, such as primary schools, boreholes, KVIP toilets, and in some cases CHPS compounds. Their limited range of services reflects service gaps that constrain accessibility for their populations, leaving them heavily dependent on higher-order towns for most socio-economic needs.

A key observation from the scalogram is that basic services such as primary education, electricity, and boreholes are widely distributed across the settlements, thereby ensuring that most communities have access to essential needs.

From a development planning perspective, these findings underscore the need for balanced spatial development. While Abura Dunkwa will naturally continue to function as the primary service hub, deliberate efforts are required to upgrade infrastructure and service delivery in second- and third-order settlements such as Moree, Abakrampa, and Katakyaase. Decentralizing higher-order services to these towns will not only reduce pressure on the district capital but also improve accessibility for communities located in the outer zones of the district. By strengthening the role of secondary and tertiary settlements, the district can achieve more equitable service distribution and enhance the well-being of its population.

2.7.14 Governance and Civic Responsibility

The Abura -Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly is mandated by the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (Chapter 20) to provide governance and development to the people within its boundaries. This responsibility placed on the DA requires the effective and efficient utilization of its resources through the establishment of the appropriate structures for service delivery. The quest to achieve the above equally feed into the realization UNDP's 1990 definition of Human Development which stipulates the enlargement of people's choices. These choices include:

- Opportunity to live a long and healthy life

- Opportunity to acquire knowledge
- Opportunity to have access to resource needed for decent living.
- Political freedom
- Guaranteed Human rights and personal self-respect.

Implicit in the above is the fact that development is not only multi-dimensional but also inter-disciplinary and requires the involvement of several specialists and stakeholders.

This section therefore examines the roles of the District Assembly, Decentralized Departments, Area Councils, Unit Committees, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs, Donor Partners, Traditional Authorities, Law Enforcement Agencies and other Stakeholders in the governance and development process.

2.7.14.1 District Assembly: Structure and Functions

By law, the AAK District Assembly constitutes the highest Political and Administrative authority in the District (Local Governance Act. 2016, Act. 936) with the mandate to:

- i. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District.
- ii. Promote productive activities and social developments in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- iii. Coordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programs and projects under approved development plan for the district.
- iv. In cooperation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- v. Be responsible for development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.

In the performance of these functions however, the District Assembly is subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of National Policy and is to act in collaboration with the appropriate public corporations, statutory bodies or Non-Governmental Organizations.

This is aptly captured in the AAK District Assembly's Mission Statement as:

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

2.7.14.2 The General Assembly

The General Assembly of the AAK District Assembly is constituted by forty-four (44) Assembly Members, out of which thirty-one (31) are elected and thirteen (13) are Government appointees. The General assembly has a gender distribution of 36 males and 8 Females, representing a gender ratio of 1:5. There is also the Member of Parliament who is an Ex-Officio Member to the Assembly.

The AAK District is made up of one (1) constituency, eight (8) Urban/Town/Area Councils and thirty-one (31) electoral areas. Seventeen (18) of the Electoral Areas are in the Abura traditional area while Ten (10) Electoral Areas are in the Asebu traditional area with the remaining three (3) Electoral Areas in the Kwamankese traditional Area.

2.7.14.3 Presiding Member

A Presiding Member is elected from among the Assembly Members to chair Assembly meetings as well as the Public Relations and Complaints Committee

2.7.14.4 Committees of the Assembly

The District Assembly has two main committees. These are:

- i. The Executive Committee
- ii. The Public Relations and Complaints Committee

The Executive Committee is in charge of the day-to-day running of the administration of the Assembly and the Public Relations and Complaints Committee receives and acts upon all complaints made by the public against Assembly members and staff of the Assembly. It also handles issues among Assembly members, as well as staff.

2.7.14.4.1 Executive Committee

The Hon. District Chief Executive chairs the Executive Committee of the Assembly. Membership is made up of the Chairpersons of the five (5) Sub-committees of the assembly, the Chairperson of one (1) Ad hoc sub-committee of the Executive Committee elected by the District Assembly and any other two (2) members elected by the District Assembly (at least one of whom is a woman), bringing the total membership to Nine (9). The Secretary of the District Assembly (the District Co-ordinating Director) doubles as the secretary of the Executive Committee and in accordance with the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936.

2.7.14.5 Sub-Committees of the Assembly:

The District Assembly has in place five (5) statutory sub-committees. These are

- i. Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- ii. Development Planning Sub-Committee
- iii. Works Sub- Committee
- iv. Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- v. Social Service Sub-Committee

These sub-committees are responsible for deliberation on specific issues. They are expected to meet regularly, to develop plans on the sector in question and to submit reports to the Executive Committee for onward submission to the General Assembly for ratification. Heads of Department are ex-officio members of the sub- committees and are expected during the house deliberations to provide professional advice.

2.7.14.6 Sub-Structures of the District Assembly

The Local Governance set-up makes room for sub-structures, which sit at the base of the District Assembly system to bring governance and development to the local population.

2.7.14.6.1 Urban/Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees

The Urban/Town/Area Council consists of fifteen (15) members made up of Elected Assembly Member(s) and Unit Committee members from the electoral area(s) within the area of authority of the Urban/Town/Area Council.

Their main functions include revenue mobilization, identification of development needs, organization for communal labour, implementation of policies at the local level and community mobilization for popular participation in decision making. In performing these functions, they act as an extension of the Central Administration of the Assembly.

The Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly has eight (8) Urban/Town/Area councils and one hundred and fifty-five (155) Unit Committees members.

The composition of the eight (8) Urban/Town/Area councils is as stated below:

S/N	Area Council	No of Electoral Areas	No. Of Unit Committees
1	Ayeldo Area Council	3	15
2	Abura Dunkwa Town Council	4	20
3	Abura Etsifi Area Council	4	20
4	Abakrampa Area Council	6	30
5	Nyanfeku Ekroful Area Council	4	20
6	Moree Urban Council	5	25
7	Amosima Area Council	2	10
8	Asebu Area Council	3	15

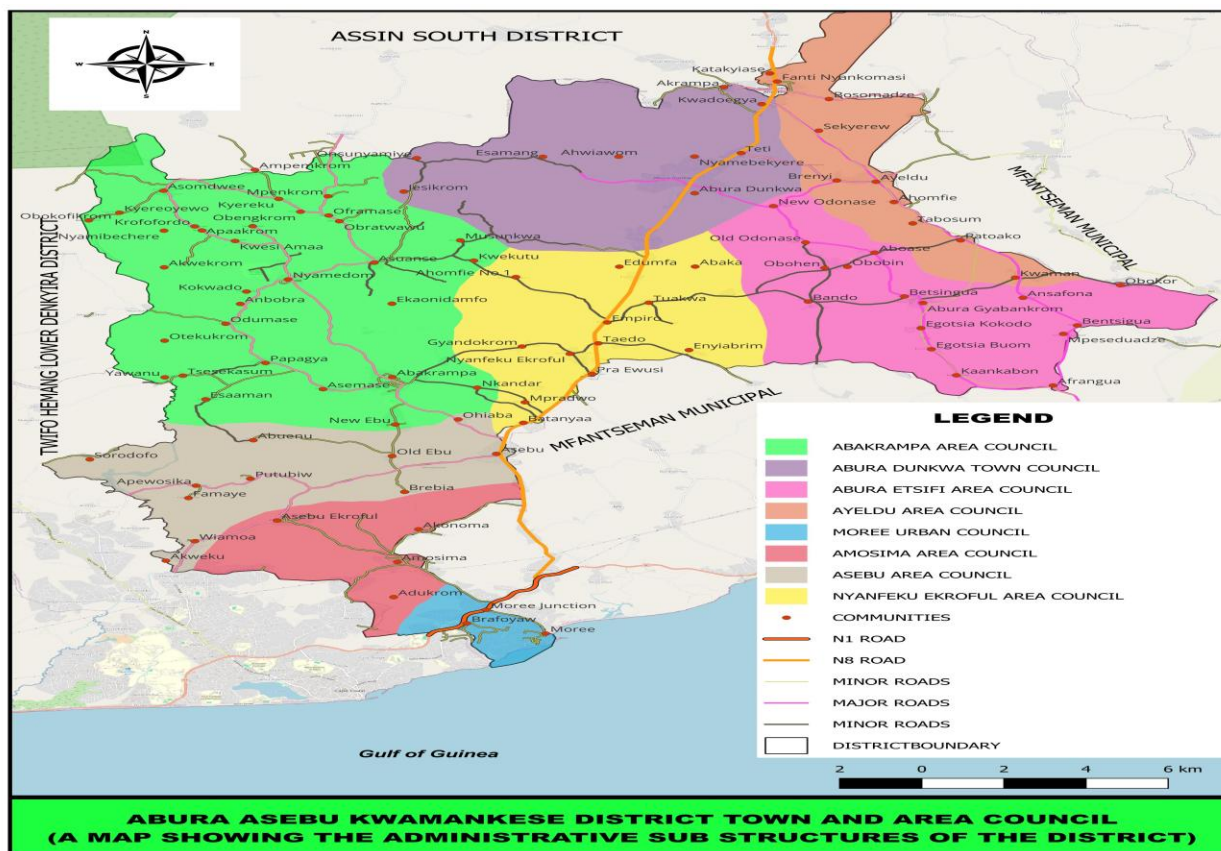


Figure 12: A.A.K.D. Administrative Sub Structure Map

2.7.14.7 District Security Council (DISEC)

The District Assembly also has in place the District Security Council (DISEC). The council has responsibility for all issues bordering on security in the District. The council is to have quarterly meetings except when the situation demands an emergency meeting.

Members of the DISEC are:

- i. District Chief Executive as Chairperson
- ii. District Police Commander as a member
- iii. District National Fire Service Officer as a member

- iv. NIB Officer as a member
- v. District NADMO Coordinator as a member
- vi. District Co-ordinating Director as a secretary

The Secretary to this Council, in consultation with the chairperson, ensures that regular meetings are held to put strategies in place to deal with issues that will pose threat to the security of the District.

2.7.14.8 Entity Tender Committee

Equally, active in the administration of the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District assembly is the Entity Tender Committee, which is established in consonance with subsection 3 of section 2 of the Public Procurement Act 2016, Act 914 (As amended)

The Tender committee is tasked to ensure that the procurement entity's (the AAKDA) activities are conducted in compliance with the above-mentioned act.

It has the following members:

- i. District Chief Executive as the Chairman
- ii. Procurement Officer as the Secretary
- iii. District Co-ordinating Director as a Member
- iv. District Finance Officer as a Member
- v. District Budget Analyst as a Member
- vi. Works Sub-committee Chairman as a Member
- vii. F & A Chairman as a Member
- viii. Two Heads of Department including the user department
- ix. Assembly Lawyer

2.7.14.9 District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)

Another body that is significant in the administration of the District Assembly is the District Planning Coordinating Unit.

The DPCU is legally provided for by Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), Section 84 to assist the Assembly execute its planning functions. It has responsibility not only for planning but also for budgeting, coordinating, monitoring, reporting and managing information.

The District Co-ordinating Director is the Chairperson and therefore the convener of Quarterly meetings with the District Planning Officer as the Secretary.

2.7.14.10 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the AAKDA has been established in accordance with the Public Financial Management Act, Act 921 and the membership appear as below:

- i. Chairperson (an independent person who does not work for the District Assembly)
- ii. 2 other members selected from the Internal Audit Agency or the Institute of Chartered Accountants
- iii. Presiding Member of the District Assembly
- iv. Chairperson of F/A Sub-committee

The Audit Committee is by law established to ensure audit compliance and the implementation of recommendations contained in audit reports relating to the District Assembly such as internal audit reports, management letters of the Auditor General as well as the Parliament's decision on the Auditor-General's report.

2.7.14.11 The General Administration

The District Administration is headed by the District Co-ordinating Director who is a senior technocrat selected based on his/her competences. The administration is established to provide secretarial and advisory services to the Assembly in its planning, programming and budgeting functions. The District Co-ordinating Director also has an oversight responsibility over all the decentralized departments of the District Assembly.

The District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) is also the Secretary to the General Assembly and is ably supported by a Management Team largely made up of heads of Decentralized Departments and Units of the District Assembly as well as heads of other public institutions in the District.

2.7.14.12 Decentralized Department

As per the Section 77 of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 and Local Government Department of District Assemblies Commencement Instrument of 2009, LI 1961, the list below shows the Decentralized Departments currently operating in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly.

- i. Central Administration
- ii. Works Department
- iii. Department of Human Resources
- iv. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development

- v. Physical Planning Department
- vi. Agriculture Department
- vii. Department of Statistics
- viii. Births and Deaths Registry

It must be noted that officers of the Treasury Department of the Controller and Accountant General's Department provide finance functions.

2.7.14.13 Decentralized Public Service Sector/ Subvented Organizations

The Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly can also boast of other decentralized public service sector agencies and government subvented organizations which provide varied public services to the citizenry. These agencies and organizations are as listed here below:

- i. Ghana Education Service
- ii. Ghana Health Service
- iii. Centre for National Culture
- iv. National Commission for Civic Education
- v. Commission on Human Rights and Admin. Justice
- vi. District Electoral Commission
- vii. National Disaster Management Organization
- viii. District Mutual Health Scheme
- ix. Non-Formal Education Division
- x. Department of Co-operatives
- xi. Bureau of National Investigation
- xii. Judicial Service
- xiii. Trade and Industry (NBSSI)
- xiv. Ghana Police Service
- xv. National Fire Service
- xvi. National Ambulance Service
- xvii. Information Services Department
- xviii. National Health Insurance Authority

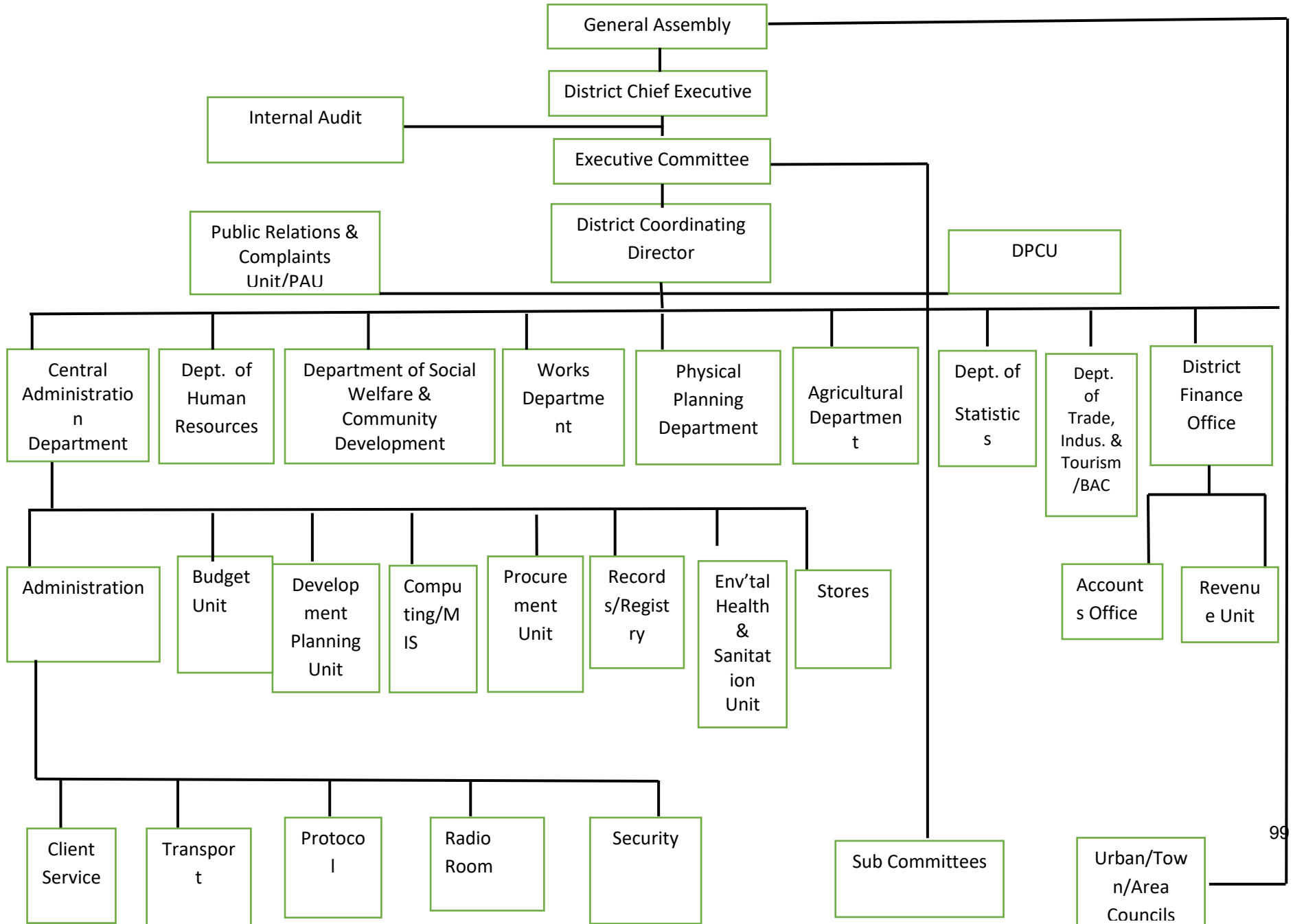
Unfortunately, Electricity Company of Ghana and Ghana Water Company still operate in the District through their offices outside the District.

Some of the Challenges facing the decentralized departments are:

1. Low motivation
2. Inadequate resources and logistics
3. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
4. Inadequate means of transport for some public agencies.
5. Low involvement of stakeholders in the planning process
6. Low level of transparency, accountability and participation

District Assembly Organizational Structure

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART SHOWING RELATIONSHIP WITH SUB-STRUCTUR



2.7.14.14 Motor Accidents.

The motor accident situation in the district has reduced. The table below presents the situation over time.

Table 35: A Table Showing Motor accident situation in the District

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accidents Reported	21	2	9	27
Persons killed	7	1	2	7
Persons injured	76	5	16	15
Persons arrested	21	2	9	27

Source: DPCU, 2025

Currently, the district has four (4) Police stations, located at Abura Dunkwa, Abakrampa, Ayeldu and Asebu. The current staff strength of the police force in the district is Thirty-three (33) Twenty-four (24) of which are male and nine (9) being female. This statistic thus puts the police citizen ratio at 1:4048. This figure when compared to the standard ratio of 1: 500 clearly reveals that the police unit is severely under staffed. The activities of the service is however augmented by the YEA Community Police Assistants

The major problems confronting the Security Service:

1. Manpower constraints
2. Inadequate office and residential accommodation
3. Low motivation
4. Inadequate/absence of logistics (computers)
5. Inadequate supply of fuel to the two service vehicles of the unit

2.7.14.15 Ghana National Fire Service

The Abura Dunkwa Fire Station was commissioned and started its operations in the District on 8th October, 2015. The station has staff strength of sixteen (48) personnel made of twenty-nine (29) males and nineteen (19). Currently the District Fire Station has one (1) Water Tender, located at Abura Dunkwa.

The fire station was established to help the citizenry in these directions:

1. Fire prevention education
2. Provide technical advice on building plans
3. Training interested personnel on fire fighting for institutions/organizations.
4. Train and organize fire volunteer squad.
5. Offer rescue and evacuation services
6. Education on fire handling when it occurs

2.7.14.16 Fire Prevention Education

The fire safety Department of Abura Dunkwa carried out Fire Prevention Education programs with the following under-listed institutions over the period.

1. Hospital: Abura Dunkwa District
2. District Assembly: Abura Dunkwa
3. Filling Stations: Goil Oil Filling Station-Batanya, Jusbro Oil Company- Yamoransa, Glory Oil etc.
4. Hotels: Bobmah Hotel- Abura Dunkwa, Nananom Hotel- Abaka etc.
5. Schools: Baiden Junior High School- Abura Dunkwa, Roman Catholic A&B Junior High-Abura Dunkwa, Abakrampa Senior High School- Abakrampa, Aburaman Senior High School –Abura Dunkwa etc.
6. Guest Houses: Okotopon guest House-Abura Dunkwa, Juilag Guest House- Abura Dunkwa.
7. Companies: PINORA Company Ltd- Abakrampa, Mandis Company Limited-Asebu etc.
8. GPRTU Station: Abakrampa
9. Banks, Rural Banks: Commercial Bank-Abura Dunkwa, GN Bank-Asebu, Akoti Rural Bank-Abura Dunkwa.

2.7.14.17 Provide Technical Advice on Building Plans

The fire safety department has provided technical advice on building plans for the following projects:

Church of Pentecost – Moree Junction, Moree Paradise Ocean Resort- Moree, West African market Link- Tetsi Junction etc.

2.7.14.17 Education on Fire Handling When It Occurs

The department has also carried out education on how to handle fire when it occurs to almost all institutions in the district. Officers are mobilizing people to form Fire Volunteer Squad at the following communities in the District that is Nyanfeku Ekroful and Abakrampa, the mobilization is ongoing.

2.7.14.18 Judiciary

Judicial Services is provided mainly through the services of a District Magistrate Court in Abura Dunkwa. The court was established in 1994 and has been operational since then. A residential accommodation for the District Magistrate has been completed and handed over to the court. The court is however challenged in the following areas.

1. Lack of a decent office.
2. Manpower constraints

2.7.14.19 Traditional Authority

AAKD has three (3) traditional authorities namely: Asebu Traditional Council in the south with the paramount seat at Asebu, Abura Traditional Council, further inland towards the north and north-west with the paramount seat at Abakrampa, and Kwamankese Traditional Council in the north-east with the paramount seat at Ayeldu. In recent times, the Traditional Councils and for that matter, the chiefs have become critical factors for driving the development agenda. The lobby for projects regarding their areas of jurisdiction as well as serve as channels for mobilizing communal support and contributions in project initiation, implementation, monitoring and many more.

2.7.14.20 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

There are few NGOs, and CBOs operating in the district. Their activities cut across the various sectors of development including provision of education infrastructure, health facilities, water and sanitation facilities, entrepreneurial and skills training support to women groups, the physically challenged and many others. Some of the organizations that are operating in the District include; Plan Ghana, Pro Link, Christian Rural Aid Network (CRAN), Global Fund, Alliance for Youth Development with most of them having their offices located outside the district.

2.7.14.21 The Private Sector

The private sector is relatively well developed and is an active player in the development of the district. There are two main divisions in this sector namely; The Private Formal and the Private Informal. A 2021 population and housing census revealed that, Private Formal and the Private Informal employ 9.40% and 80.64% of the Labour force respectively. The public sector on the other hand, employs 9.78% of the labour force.

This sector especially, the Informal, is becoming more and more important as a key player in the developmental process. It is composed mainly of traders, artisans, miners, contractors, private school proprietors, and operators in the hospitality industry, together with small and medium scale processors.

This sector is a major contributor to the district's economy in terms of providing employment opportunities, revenue generation, and provision of basic social services, food security and the like.

However, in some cases, particularly with regards to sand winning, mineral water production, the building industry, traders selling on the shoulders of the road, their activities have resulted in creating some nuisance and health hazards to the people and these calls for strict regulation of their activities.

In the light of recent trends like the LED (Local Economic Development) approach and “The Decent Work Principles”, it is important that the activities of the sector are mainstreamed by considering the above approaches.

Some of the major challenges within this sector include Difficulty in accessing credit and Bureaucracy in regularizing their activities.

2.7.14.22 Gender

Out of the 44 members of the District Assembly, 36 are male and 8 are females.

Again out of eight (8) sub-committee chairpersons of the Assembly, only one out of them is a woman gender ratio of 1:5 The same can be said of the DISEC. A similar case can be made with respect to the decentralized departments of the Assembly. In summary, males outnumber females both in the formal sector and the management of the District Assembly.

2.7.14.23 Key Developmental Issues

- Low police citizen / ratio and general manpower inadequacies in the other security services and the judiciary :
- Inadequate office and residential accommodation for the security services and the judiciary
- Inadequate/absence of logistics (computers)

2.7.14.24 Summary of Key Development issues

1. Inadequate funds to cater for running cost (office and motorbike maintenance etc.)
2. Poor road network to some farming communities.
3. Inadequate staff especially AEAs.
4. Inadequate Storage facilities and processing factories resulting in post-harvest loses or poor pricing for perishable produces.
5. Lack of water test kits for fisheries officers for checking the water quality parameters on fish farms.
6. Destruction of farmlands through Sand winning
7. Limited access to capital for local businesses
8. Tedious production methods due to lack of more efficient machinery
9. Limited markets for locally produced goods
10. Inadequate managerial capacity.
11. Inadequate sheds and stalls in major markets
12. Inadequate places convenience and refuse containers in major markets
13. Extension of Trading activities along the shoulders of the road due to poor control
14. Low investment in tourism development
15. Lack of permanent structures and water supply for some health facilities
16. Inadequate medical equipment
17. High prevalence rate of anaemia in pregnancy
18. Low immunization coverage
19. Inadequate health staff. i.e. CHNs, ENs, Pharmacy Technician, Disease Control Officers, Doctors.
20. Limited access to safe drinking water

21. Delays in evacuation of communal refuse containers
22. Low enforcement of development and building regulations leading to haphazard development
23. Inadequate logistics for security services and decentralized departments (vehicles, computers)
24. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
25. Low functionality of sub structures affecting popular participation
26. Irregular release of funds from central government
27. Low IGF mobilization

2.8 Prioritization of Development Issues

The prioritisation of development issues for the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) was informed by a comprehensive Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis of the District. The SWOT analysis provided the basis for identifying key development challenges and potentials, which guided the formulation of goals, objectives, strategies and development programmes for the MTDP. This reflect the linkage between the Municipality’s internal and external development dynamics and are aligned with the National Development Policy Framework, national development programmes, and the relevant National Thematic Areas for the 2026–2029 period.

2.8.1 Key Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

This section presents the key Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) of the Municipality. The analysis provides an overview of the internal and external factors that influence development planning and implementation, and serves as the basis for identifying priority development issues, strategies, and interventions for the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

Table: Application of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

Key Development Issue	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Inadequate educational infrastructure and	Existing schools and trained	Insufficient classrooms, learning	Government and donor support for school	Rapid population growth

logistics	teachers; community willingness to support education	materials, and logistics	infrastructure; potential for ICT integration	increasing demand; limited funding
Human resource deficits across key sectors (agriculture, health, education, security)	Availability of trained graduates; local talent pool	Shortage of skilled personnel in critical sectors	Capacity-building programmes; internships and scholarships	Brain drain; competition from other districts and private sector
Social challenges in education (truancy, lack of parental supervision, irresponsible parenting)	Community awareness campaigns underway	Poor parental involvement; cultural practices affecting school attendance	Strengthen school-community engagement; implement mentorship programmes	Persistent poverty and social norms; child labour
Poor maternal and child health indicators	Presence of health facilities and community health workers	High maternal and infant mortality; low skilled delivery rates	Expansion of maternal health programmes; NHIS coverage	Inadequate staffing; cultural barriers to facility-based delivery
Inadequate health infrastructure and logistics	Some functional clinics and hospitals	Lack of equipment, ambulances, and supplies	GHS and donor interventions; telemedicine	Increased disease outbreaks; population growth
Inadequate funding and irregular releases	Access to some internal and external funding	Dependence on delayed central transfers; limited IGF	Strengthen IGF mobilization; public-private partnerships	Inflation; policy changes affecting allocations
Weak functionality of sub-structures	Existence of sub-structures	Poor participation and coordination	Capacity-building and training; digital reporting	Political interference; low community engagement
Inadequate logistics and office/residential accommodation	Some existing office and staff housing	Shortage of vehicles, furniture, and accommodation	Donor support; government housing schemes	Staff attrition; poor working conditions
Poor road network	Some feeder roads maintained	Many roads inaccessible during rainy season	Government and donor road projects	Transport disruption; increased vehicle maintenance costs
Weak development	Presence of	Poor	Strengthen	Encroachment;

control	planning regulations	enforcement; illegal structures	assembly enforcement; ICT monitoring	environmental degradation
Limited access to capital and farm machinery	Existence of credit schemes	Farmers lack equipment and capital	Microfinance; agricultural mechanization programmes	High interest rates; climate impacts on agriculture
Poor market access and post-harvest losses	Some local markets exist	Lack of storage and transport facilities	Agro-processing; market linkages	Perishable produce losses; price fluctuations
Low investment in tourism	Cultural and natural attractions	Poor promotion; inadequate facilities	Tourism promotion; public-private partnerships	Environmental degradation; low visitor numbers
Environmental degradation and poor sanitation	Community awareness programmes	Improper waste disposal; deforestation	Environmental protection policies; sanitation campaigns	Flooding; health hazards; climate change
Low IGF mobilization	Presence of revenue-collecting units	Low collection efficiency; high leakages	Capacity-building; digital payment systems	Reduced funding for development; inflation
Poor enforcement of development regulations	Existing legal frameworks	Weak monitoring and enforcement	Strengthen local laws and enforcement; public sensitization	Unplanned development; legal disputes
Inadequate electricity supply	Some grid coverage exists	Frequent outages; limited reach	Renewable energy projects; rural electrification	Business disruption; limited industrial growth

Present Needs Assessment and Development Projections

Type of Need	Current Situation (2025)	Development Projection by 2029
Hospital	1	1
Reproductive and Child Health Center	1	3
Health Center	2	4

CHPS	32	34
KG	95	99
PRIMARY	92	96
JHS	92	96
SHS	4	5
TVET	2	2
Total road network sealed	20%	35%
Number of Markets	5	8
Population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	80%	85%
Population with access to improved sanitation services	63.29%	71.29

The 2026–2029 projections show steady expansion in social and economic infrastructure to address service gaps and population growth.

In health, priority is given to strengthening primary healthcare through increased RCH Centres, Health Centres, and CHPS compounds, while the number of hospitals remains unchanged. In education, expansion is focused mainly at the basic level, with minimal growth at the SHS level and no increase in TVET institutions, indicating a potential skills development gap.

Road infrastructure is expected to improve significantly, with sealed roads increasing from 20% to 35%, alongside expansion of markets from 5 to 8 to stimulate local economic activities. Access to safe water and improved sanitation will also improve moderately, though sanitation remains comparatively low.

CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the key development priorities identified for implementation in the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029). It is based on the outcome of detailed situational and needs assessments carried out during the Chapter Two (profiling and stakeholder consultation stages) of the planning process. The issues identified reflect the most pressing development challenges confronting the district, ranging from inadequate infrastructure to weak governance systems. This chapter outlines how the prioritization was done and provides a clear list of the issues selected for attention over the plan period. These priorities form the basis for the goals, objectives, and strategies that follow in the subsequent chapters.

3.2 Methodology for Prioritization

In order to strategically allocate resources and implement impactful interventions, the District Assembly adopted a participatory and evidence-based approach to prioritize development issues for the medium-term. A participatory Pairwise Ranking technique was used. This method allowed stakeholders—including community members, departmental heads, assembly members, traditional authorities, and civil society representatives. A total of seventeen (17) critical challenges were identified from the district profile and stakeholder consultations. These issues spanned sectors such as education, health, infrastructure, agriculture, governance, and the environment.

Each development issue was compared against every other issue in a systematic and participatory manner. Through open discussions and consensus-building, stakeholders determined which of the two issues in each pair had a greater impact on the district's development or posed a more urgent need for intervention. The issues were then ranked based on the number of times each was chosen over the others. This approach ensured transparency, inclusiveness, and objectivity in the decision-making process.

The Pairwise Ranking tool was selected due to its simplicity, participatory nature, and effectiveness in facilitating consensus among stakeholders. It allowed district stakeholders—including community members, departmental heads, assembly representatives, and civil society

actors—to visually and collectively assess which development issues should be prioritized, based on comparative importance.

This tool is particularly effective for district-level planning, where diverse interests must be balanced against limited resources.

3.3 Criteria Used in Prioritization

The following criteria guided the assessment and scoring of each development issue:

1. Severity and diversity of the problem
2. Intended social, economic, and environmental benefits of addressing it
3. Multiplier effects on local economic growth, such as job creation and increased investment
4. Linkages to basic human needs and rights
5. Impact on spatial development, especially in growth corridors and underserved communities
6. Contribution to cross-cutting development themes, such as:
 - ❖ Gender equality and equity
 - ❖ Inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups
 - ❖ Climate and environmental resilience
 - ❖ Disaster risk reduction
7. Alignment with the 2030 Agenda, particularly the five priority SDG targets identified by NDPC and the SDGs-Implementation Coordination Committee:
 - ❖ SDG 4.1 – Quality education
 - ❖ SDG 6.2 – Sanitation and hygiene
 - ❖ SDG 7.3 – Energy efficiency
 - ❖ SDG 8.5 – Decent work and economic growth
 - ❖ SDG 16.6 – Effective and accountable institutions

Pairwise Ranking

Table 36: A Table Showing Pairwise Ranking of the Developmental Issues

Development Issue ID	Definition of Development Issue ID
Issue 1	Inadequate educational infrastructure and logistics
Issue 2	Human resource deficits across key sectors including agriculture, health, education, and security.
Issue 3	Social challenges in education, including truancy, lack of parental supervision, and irresponsible parenting.
Issue 4	Poor maternal and child health indicators
Issue 5	Inadequate Health infrastructure and logistics
Issue 6	Inadequate funding and irregular releases
Issue 7	Weak functionality of sub-structures
Issue 8	Inadequate logistics and office/residential accommodation
Issue 9	Poor road network
Issue 10	Weak development control
Issue 11	Limited access to capital and farm machinery
Issue 12	Poor market access and post-harvest losses
Issue 13	Low investment in tourism
Issue 14	Environmental degradation and poor sanitation
Issue 15	Low IGF mobilization
Issue 16	Poor enforcement of development regulations
Issue 17	Inadequate electricity supply

3.4 Pairwise Ranking Matrix

Each issue was compared with every other, and stakeholders chose the issue they considered more urgent and transformative based on the above criteria. The total number of times each issue was chosen determined its final score.

Table 37: A table Showing Pairwise Ranking Matrix

	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9	Issue 10	Issue 11	Issue 12	Issue 13	Issue 14	Issue 15	Issue 16	TOTAL	RANKING
Issue 1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	3rd
Issue 2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	07	9th
Issue 3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	06	10th
Issue 4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	10	6th
Issue 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	2nd
Issue 6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	05	11th
Issue 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	04	12th
Issue 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	01	16th
Issue 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1st
Issue 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	03	13th
Issue 11	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	09	7th
Issue 12	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	08	8th

Issue 13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	02	14th
Issue 14	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	4th
Issue 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	16th
Issue 16	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	5th

NB: 0 – LOSE – LEFT IS LESS VALUED THAN TOP

1 – WIN - LEFT IS LESS VALUED THAN TOP

LIST OF ISSUES IN THE ORDER OF PRIORITY

Table 38: A Table Showing the List of Issues Ranked in Order of Priority

No.	Development Issue	Rankings
1	Poor road network	1 st
2	Inadequate Health infrastructure and logistics	2 nd
3	Inadequate educational infrastructure and logistics	3 rd
4	Environmental degradation and poor sanitation	4 th
5	Inadequate electricity supply	5 th
6	Poor maternal and child health indicators	6 th
7	Limited access to capital and farm machinery	7 th
8	Poor market access and post-harvest losses	8 th
9	Human resource deficits across key sectors including agriculture, health, education, and security.	9 th
10	Social challenges in education, including truancy, lack of parental supervision, and irresponsible parenting.	10 th
11	Inadequate funding and irregular releases	11 th
12	Weak functionality of sub-structures	12 th
13	Weak development control	13 th
14	Low investment in tourism	14 th
15	Low IGF mobilization	16 th
16	Inadequate logistics and office/residential accommodation	16 th

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

In the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are required to formulate development projections, goals, objectives, and strategies in alignment with the adopted development issues. This process is aimed at identifying the additional social, economic, and infrastructural services required within the medium term to support the achievement of national development objectives. As part of this, preferred development options are also selected and assessed for feasibility and impact.

The following are the projections for the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District with respect to population, health, education, and other social and infrastructural needs within the plan period **2026–2029**.

4.2 Classification of Development Issues Under Goals

The development issues identified in the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District are classified under the dimensions of and aligned with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029). This alignment ensures that district development is coherent with national aspirations for prosperity, sustainability, inclusion, and resilience.

The table below shows the identified issues in the district, their underlying causes, the effects, and the district’s goal in response — all mapped to the relevant dimensions of the national framework.

Table 39: A Table Showing Classification of Developmental Issues Under Goals

Development Issues	Causes/ Justification	Effects	District Goal
Economic Development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited job opportunities • Unskilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of crime • Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create entrepreneurship environment among the youth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of doing business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflation • Taxation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collapse of business (SME) • unfavourable business environment (investment, low productivity etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an enabling environment for job creation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack of collateral high interest rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cumbersome eligibility criteria in accessing credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low internally generated revenue mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leakages in the revenue collection inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unable to meet estimated budgeted amount low IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve revenue mobilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low patronage in selected markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conversion of streets into market expensive market store and stalls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> human and vehicular traffic deterioration of market produces and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve patronage in selected markets Build a 24 hour economy market
Social Development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teenage pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack of information about sexual and reproductive health and rights child marriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unplanned child birth poverty high risk of STDs sexual Abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase youth access to evidence-based and evidence-informed programs on teenage pregnancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate child protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> broken homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> streetism abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve welfare of the vulnerable (children, women etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child labour and streetism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty broken homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> child robbery abuse 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low academic performance at BECE level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance educational performance strategies (my first day at school etc)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of teachers and quarters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve basic infrastructure and access to education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate educational infrastructure and furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor performance 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low access to education by PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination against PDWs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inaccessible education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create enabling educational system for PWDs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High incidence of malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insanitary conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premature death Contraction of preventable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen healthcare delivery

		diseases	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unprotected sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High incidence of STDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce incidence of HIV/AIDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer pressure Inadequate health education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High crime rate Poor health condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve mental health education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of COVID -19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate PPEs Disregard to covid-19 protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death Pressure on health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce incidence of Covid-19
Low involvement of women in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural practices Low self esteem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation in decision making 	Ensure full participation of women in leadership and decision making
Environment and Human Settlement Development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate placement of waste containers/bins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve sanitary conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health implication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce environmental pollution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open defecation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate toilet facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High incidence of diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to sanitation facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective waste management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor management of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> health implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance proper waste management system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate household sanitation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding Overcrowding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open defecation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve sanitation system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access to road networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve road networks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road blockage for social gatherings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate open space for social events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicular traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full enforcement of municipal bye-laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conversion of street to market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulation of filth Human and vehicular traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve market infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building on waterlogged areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full enforcement of bye -laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of strays' animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accident Defecation on roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce incidence of strays animal

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive noise making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce environmental pollution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level climate change awareness creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor awareness on climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ameliorate awareness on climate change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate water coverage by GWCM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access to water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance access to water services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of high land litigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate local plans and schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High incidence of land issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the preparation of local plans and schemes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of High Road accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate road signages and speed ramps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High accident and death rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the construction of speed ramps and signages
Governance and Institutional Development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen security system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor security system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate police post and personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insecurity 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate street lightening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insecurity Road accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve lightening systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Office accommodation for the decentralized department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance governance at the local level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective functioning of Zonal Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor governance 	

Source: DPCU 2025

The causes and effects have been included because it will serve as a guide in formulating objectives and strategies.

Table 40: A Table Showing the Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development programmes
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Dimension					
Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	Build a Prosperous Country	Improve entrepreneurial capacity of youth in the district	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Obj. 1.3.3, Economic Development – Private Sector Development, p.9)	1. Enhance entrepreneurial culture among youth 2. Strengthen entrepreneurship development programmes among the youth	Youth Employment/ Development Programme
Limited access to finance for SMEs	Build a Prosperous Country	Improve access to credit for SMEs and traders	Improve business financing (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Obj. 1.3.2, Economic Development – Private Sector Development, p.9)	1. Expand digital and mobile financial solutions 2. Enhance financial literacy and business support	Private Sector Development
Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector	Build a Prosperous Country	Improve agribusiness investment and infrastructure	Enhance agricultural production and agribusiness for economic transformation (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Agriculture & Agribusiness Development, Sec.1.4, pp.13–18)	Increase storage facilities including warehouses, silos and cold storage facilities	Agriculture/ Agribusiness Infrastructure Development Programme
Inadequate modern markets	Build a Prosperous Country	Improve market infrastructure in the district	Enhance domestic trade (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Trade and Investment Development, Sec.1.3, p.8)	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure	Trade and Investment Programme
Cumbersome procedures and cost of establishing businesses	Build a Prosperous Country	Reduce time required to establish small agribusinesses in the district	Improve trade facilitation and investment promotion (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Obj.1.3.1, Trade and Investment Development, p.8)	1. Accelerate implementation of NEIP 2. Implement Rural Enterprise Programme	Trade and Investment Development Support Programme
Low application of	Build a Prosperous	Improve adoption of	Enhance agricultural	Promote climate-	Climate Smart

technology among farmers	Country	modern technology in agriculture in the district	production and agribusiness for economic transformation (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Sec.1.4, pp.13–18)	resilient crops and strengthen RELCs	Agriculture Programme
High post-harvest losses	Build a Prosperous Country	Improve post-harvest management practices in the district	Improve post-harvest management (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Agriculture & Agribusiness Development, Sec.1.4, pp.13–18)	Provide incentives for post-harvest investments and improve farm-to-market roads	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development Programme
Low interest in agriculture among the youth	Build a Prosperous Country	Increase youth participation in agriculture in the district	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Agriculture & Agribusiness Development, Sec.1.4, pp.13–18)	Provide access to agricultural financing for youth	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development Programme
Low mechanization of agriculture	Build a Prosperous Country	Improve use of mechanization in agriculture in the district	Enhance agricultural productivity through technology (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Agriculture & Agribusiness Development, Sec.1.4, pp.13–18)	Promote greenhouse farming and agricultural technology	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development Programme
Poor infrastructure at tourist sites	Build a Prosperous Country	Improve tourism infrastructure in the district.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Tourism and Creative Arts Development, Sec.1.6)	Promote investment and innovation in tourism	Tourism and Creative Art Development Programme
Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development programmes
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development					
Geographical disparities in access to education	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Improve access to quality education in underserved communities	Enhance equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Education and Training, Sec.2.3, pp.54–57)	Expand educational infrastructure and facilities	Education and Training Programme

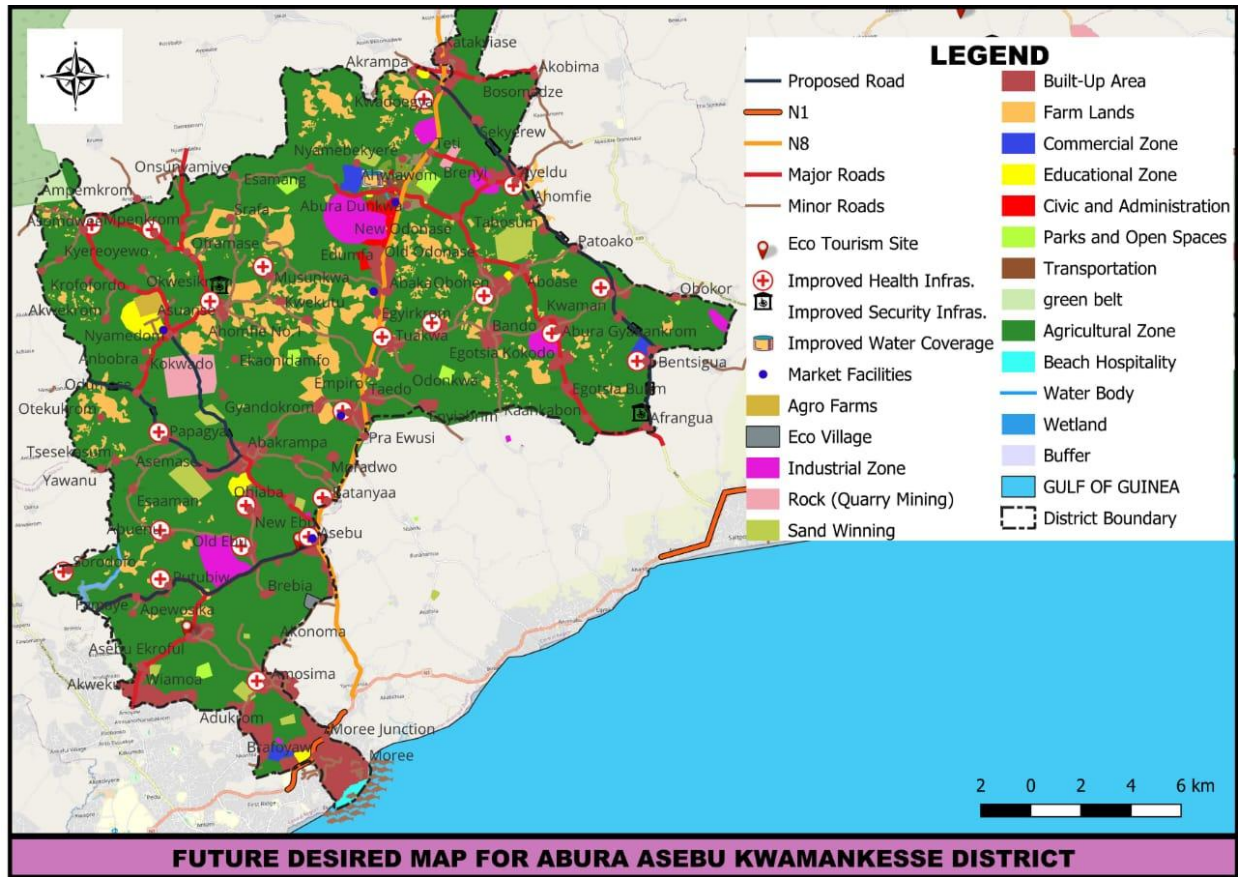
Limited access to education for PWDs	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Improve educational access for persons with disabilities	Promote inclusive education (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Education and Training, Sec.2.3, pp.54–57)	Ensure inclusive education with assistive support	Inclusive Education Support Programme
Stigmatization of pregnant girls and dropouts	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Improve school re-entry for pregnant girls	Ensure safe and supportive environment for school re-entry (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Education and Training, Sec.2.3, pp.54–57)	Promote awareness and supportive school environment	Education and Training Programme
High poverty among vulnerable households	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Reduce poverty among vulnerable households	Reduce disparities in poverty within and across socio-economic groups (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Social Protection and Poverty Reduction, Sec.2.6)	Promote balanced allocation of resources	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Program
Limited social protection coverage	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Expand social protection coverage in the district	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Social Protection and Poverty Reduction, Sec.2.6)	Implement livelihood support schemes and LEAP	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Program
Limited access to health services	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Improve access to healthcare services in the district	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Health and Health Services, Sec.2.1, pp.47–52)	Strengthen district health systems and introduce mobile services	Health and Health Services Programme
High incidence of HIV among youth	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Reduce HIV infections among young persons	Reduce incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Health and Health Services, Sec.2.1, pp.47–52)	Expand HIV counselling and testing programmes	Health and Health Services Programme
High youth unemployment	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Increase employment opportunities for youth	Promote effective participation of youth in socio-economic development (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Youth Development and Employment, Sec.2.5)	Strengthen career guidance and skills training	Youth Employment Programme

Gender disparities in asset ownership	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	Improve women's access to productive resources	Promote economic empowerment of women (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Gender Equality, Sec.2.7)	Support women-owned businesses and equal access to assets	Gender Equality Programme
Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development programmes
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development					
Weak enforcement of environmental regulations	Safeguard the natural environment	Improve environmental sanitation and pollution control	Reduce environmental pollution (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Environmental Pollution, Sec.3.1, pp.101–103)	Intensify enforcement of regulations on air, soil and noise pollution	Environmental Protection Programme
Poor road condition and road network	Safeguard the natural environment	Improve road infrastructure in the district	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Transportation – Road Transport, Sec.3.4, pp.111–114)	Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure	Transportation (Road, Air, Rail)
Climate change vulnerability	Safeguard the natural environment	Improve climate resilience at the district level	Enhance climate change resilience (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Climate Variability and Change, Sec.3.2)	Promote climate-resilient interventions for vulnerable groups	Climate Change Adaptation Programme
Sand mining at beaches	Safeguard the natural environment	Protect coastal resources from degradation	Improve coastal and marine management (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Coastal and Marine Management, Sec.3.3)	Enhance community awareness on coastal protection	Coastal Marine Management Programme
Inadequate spatial planning	Safeguard the natural environment	Improve spatial planning and land use management	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Human Settlement Development, Sec.3.6)	Prepare and implement spatial development plans	Urban and Rural Development and Management
Prioritized issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objective	Strategies	Development programmes
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development					

Delays in central government transfers	Maintain a stable and safe society	Improve fiscal management in the district	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Local Governance and Decentralisation, Sec.4.2, pp.145–150)	Delays in central government transfers	Maintain a stable and safe society
Weak revenue generation capacity	Maintain a stable society	Increase internally generated funds	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity of MMDAs (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Local Governance and Decentralisation, Sec.4.2)	Weak revenue generation capacity	Maintain a stable society
Weak district planning and budgeting	Maintain a stable society	Improve district planning systems	Improve decentralised planning (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Local Governance and Decentralisation, Sec.4.2)	Weak district planning and budgeting	Maintain a stable society
Limited civic education	Maintain a stable society	Increase civic awareness in the district	Strengthen democratic governance (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Deepening Democratic Governance, Sec.4.3)	Limited civic education	Maintain a stable society
Low awareness of cultural heritage	Maintain a stable society	Promote preservation of cultural heritage	Promote cultural heritage for national development (NDPC Draft Policy Matrix 2026–2029, Culture for National Development, Sec.4.5)	Low awareness of cultural heritage	Maintain a stable society

Source: DPCU 2025

Future Desired Spatial Development Map (2026–2029)



The Future Desired Spatial Development Map for the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly (AAKDA) provides a clear spatial framework to guide the implementation of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) in line with the National Development Planning System and the spatial planning guidelines. The map outlines the District’s proposed land use pattern to ensure orderly growth, sustainable development, and effective coordination of sectoral interventions across the District.

CHAPTER FIVE: COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the major programmes and interventions to be implemented during the plan period in line with national development policy frameworks, district priorities, identified community needs and strategies. It presents the assumptions and methodologies used in costing, a programme matrix with indicative costs, status, and implementing institutions, as well as the financing matrix and revenue generation measures. It also incorporates the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure sustainability and inclusiveness. This chapter serves as the operational framework that integrates all development programmes into a composite plan for effective coordination, monitoring, and evaluation within the 2026–2029 planning period.

5.2 Assumptions for costing

The costing of the development programmes was guided by a set of assumptions and systematic methodologies to ensure that the financial estimates are credible, efficient, and aligned with national development planning standards. In preparing the cost estimates, several assumptions were made.

- First, assumptions were made about inflation and price trends. An average annual inflation rate of between 8 and 10 percent was projected for the plan period in line with the world bank macroeconomic forecasts. This assumption informed adjustments in costing, particularly for construction materials, logistics, and other service inputs whose prices are expected to fluctuate. Again, assumptions regarding resource availability were made. Funding from the Government of Ghana (GoG), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the DACF–Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and Development Partners (DPs) was assumed to remain consistent with historical trends and projected transfers. IGF in particular was expected to grow by about 10 - 15 percent annually, reflecting planned improvements in local revenue mobilization.
- In addition, assumptions were made about labour and service costs. Unit costs for infrastructure, logistics, and service delivery were benchmarked against sectoral standards from relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as prevailing market rates.

- Finally, the costing assumed that development priorities would focus on completing on-going programmes, while new initiatives would be carefully introduced based on feasibility, community demand, and potential support from development partners.

5.3 Methodologies for Costing

In addition to these assumptions, a set of methodologies guided the costing process.

- Activity-Based Costing (ABC) was applied, where each programme was broken down into specific activities—such as classroom construction, borehole drilling, or reshaping—and costs were assigned at the activity level. Unit cost standards from agencies such as Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) were adopted to ensure consistency and accuracy.
- Furthermore, stakeholder validation played an important role in the costing process. Consultations were held with decentralized departments, the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), and community leaders to validate and refine the cost estimates.
- Finally, a phasing approach was adopted for large capital-intensive projects such as roads, water, and sanitation infrastructure. These were spread over the four-year plan period to ensure feasibility within available resources.

Programme of Action (PoA)

Table 41: A Table Showing the Program of Action for the Planned Period

Development Programmes	Time Frame				Cost					Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DP	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Private Sector Development	X	X	X	X	38,625.00	61,404.30	6,065,043.70	0.00	752,874.98		X	BAC & Agric. Dept.	DPCU
Agriculture and Agribusiness Development	X	X	X	X	54,075.00	85,965.99	9,704,069.92	0.00	1,204,599.97		X	Agric. Dept.	DPCU
Trade and Investment	X	X	X	X	30,900.00	49,123.44	4,852,034.96	0.00	602,299.99		X	BAC & Agric. Dept.	DPCU
Tourism And Creative Arts Development	X	X	X	X	30,900.00	49,123.48	3,639,026.22	0.00	451,724.99		X	CNC	GTA, GMMB, GHCT, DPCU
Sub-Total					154,500.00	245,617.21	24,260,174.80	0.00	3,011,499.93				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Health and Health Services	X	X	X	X	46,350.00	15,153.20	6,242,183.1	1,051,754.79	0.00		X	DHD	DPCU, G. A
Water, Environmental	X	X	X	X	30,900.00	10,102.13	4,681,637.33	788,816.09	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU, G. A

Sanitation & Hygiene												Dept.	
Education and Training	X	X	X	X	61,800.00	20,204.26	7,802,728.89	1,314,693.48	0.00		X	GES	DPCU, G. A
Sports and Recreation	X	X	X	X	15,450.00	5,051.07	1,560,545.78	262,938.70	0.00		X	DCD	DPCU, G.A YEA, NYA,
Employment and Decent Work	X	X	X	X	30,900.00	10,102.13	3,121,091.55	525,877.39	0.00		X	DCD	DPCU, YEA, NYA, G.A
Social Protection & Poverty Reduction	X	X	X	X	46,350.00	15,153.20	4,681,637.33	788,816.09	0.00		X	SDWCD	DPCU, YEA, NYA, G.A
Gender Equality	X	X	X	X	15,450.00	5,051.07	1,560,545.78	262,938.70	0.00		X	SDWCD	DPCU, YEA, NYA, G.A
Child Protection & Development	X	X	X	X	23,350.00	15,153.20	1,560,545.78	0.00	0.00		X	SDWCD	DPCU, YEA, NYA, G.A
Youth Development	X	X	X	X	23,000.00	0.00	2,439,453.21	0.00	0.00		X	YEA	DPCU, BAC, NYA, G.A
Disability-Inclusive Development	X	X	X	X	15,450.00	5,051.07	1,560,545.78	262,938.70	0.00		X	SDWCD	DPCU, YEA, NYA, G.A
Sub-Total					309,000.00	101,021.31	31,210,915.54	5,258,773.93	0				
ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													

Environmental Pollution	X	X	X	X	0.00	106,267.67	1,703,300.10	1,868,973.88	100,000.00		X	Env'tal Health Dept.	DPCU, G. A
Transportation (Air, Rail, Water & Road)	X	X	X	X	0.00	318,803.01	5,109,900.29	7,475,895.52	300,000.00		X	DWD	DPCU, G.A
Climate Variability & Change	X	X	X	X	0.00	106,267.67	1,703,300.10	1,868,973.88	100,000.00		X	NADM O	DPCU, Agric. Env'tal Health Dept., G.A
Coastal & Marine Management	X	X	X	X	0.00	53,133.84	851,650.05	934,486.94	50,000.00		X	NADM O	DPCU, Env'tal Health Dept., G.A
Urban Development & Management	X	X	X	X	0.00	265,669.18	4,258,250.25	4,672,434.70	250,000.00		X	DWD	G.A , DPCU
Rural Development & Management	X	X	X	X	0.00	159,401.51	2,554,950.15	1,868,973.88	150,000.00		X	DWD	G.A , DPCU
Human Settlement Development	X	X	X	X	0.00	53,133.83	851,650.04	0.00	50,000.00		X	DWD	PPD, DPCU
Sub-Total					0.00	1,062,676.71	17,033,000.98	18,689,738.8	1,000,000.00				
GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
Local Governance & Decentralization	X	X	X	X	60,725.00	779,094.83	2,066,079.83	784,714.92	0.00		X	DPCU	RCC, General Assembly (G.A)

Deepening Democratic Governance	X	X	X	X	34,700.00	445,197.05	1,180,617.05	448,408.53	0.00		X	NCCE	DPCU, General Assembly
Public Accountability	X	X	X	X	52,050.00	667,795.57	1,770,925.57	672,612.79	0.00			DPCU	General Assembly
Culture for National Development	X	X	X	X	26,025.00	333,897.79	885,462.79	336,306.39	0.00		X	DPCU	General Assembly
Sub-Total					173,500.00	2,225,985.24	5,903,085.24	2,242,042.63	0.00				
GRAND TOTAL					637,000.00	3,635,300.47	78,407,176.56	26,190,555.39	4,011,499.93				

Source: DPCU 2025

Indicative financial strategy covering the period 2026-2029 should be developed for development programmes.

Programme Financing

Table 42: A Program Financing Table for the Planned Period

Development Programme	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF- RFG	ABFA	DPs		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Private Sector Development	9,988,000.00	38,625.00	61,404.30	6,065,043.70	0.00	0.00	752,874.98	6,917,947.98	- 3,070,052.02

Agriculture and Agribusiness Development	8,301,000.00	54,075.00	85,965.99	9,704,069.92	0.00	0.00	1,204,599.97	11,048,710.88	2,747,710.88
Trade and Investment	5,534,000.00	30,900.00	49,123.44	4,852,034.96	0.00	0.00	602,299.99	5,534,358.39	358.39
Tourism And Creative Arts Development	3,848,791.94	30,900.00	49,123.48	3,639,026.22	0.00	0.00	451,724.99	4,170,774.69	321,982.75
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
Health and Health Services	8,288,000.00	46,350.00	15,153.20	6,242,183.1	1,051,754.79	0.00	0.00	7,355,441.09	-932,558.91
Water, Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene	6,638,000.00	30,900.00	10,102.13	4,681,637.33	788,816.09	0.00	0.00	5,511,455.55	-1,126,544.45
Education and Training	7,377,000.00	61,800.00	20,204.26	7,802,728.89	1,314,693.48	0.00	0.00	9,199,426.63	1,822,426.63
Sports and Recreation	2,213,000.00	15,450.00	5,051.07	1,560,545.78	262,938.70	0.00	0.00	1,843,985.55	-369,014.45
Employment and Decent Work	2,213,000.00	30,900.00	10,102.13	3,121,091.55	525,877.39	0.00	0.00	3,687,971.07	1,474,971.07
Social Protection & Poverty Reduction	4,923,000.00	46,350.00	15,153.20	4,681,637.33	788,816.09	0.00	0.00	5,531,956.62	608,956.62
Gender Equality	1,475,000.00	15,450.00	5,051.07	1,560,545.78	262,938.70	0.00	0.00	1,843,985.55	368,985.55
Child Protection	1,108,000.00	23,350.00	15,153.20	1,560,545.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,599,048.98	491,048.98

& Development									
Youth Development	2,951,000.00	23,000.00	0.00	2,439,453.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,462,453.21	-488,546.79
Disability-Inclusive Development	793,710.78	15,450.00	5,051.07	1,560,545.78	262,938.70	0.00	0.00	1,843,985.55	1,050,274.77
ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT									
Environmental Pollution	8,540,000.00	0.00	106,267.67	1,703,300.10	1,868,973.88	0.00	100,000.00	3,778,541.65	-4,761,458.35
Transportation (Air, Rail, Water & Road)	7,160,000.00	0.00	318,803.01	5,109,900.29	7,475,895.52	0.00	300,000.00	13,204,598.82	6,044,598.82
Climate Variability & Change	6,035,000.00	0.00	106,267.67	1,703,300.10	1,868,973.88	0.00	100,000.00	3,778,541.65	-2,256,458.35
Coastal & Marine Management	5,350,000.00	0.00	53,133.84	851,650.05	934,486.94	0.00	50,000.00	1,889,270.83	-3,460,729.17
Urban Development & Management	4,540,000.00	0.00	265,669.18	4,258,250.25	4,672,434.70	0.00	250,000.00	9,446,354.13	4,906,354.13
Rural Development & Management	3,782,000.00	0.00	159,401.51	2,554,950.15	1,868,973.88	0.00	150,000.00	4,733,325.54	951,325.54
Human Settlement Development	2,415,416.52	0.00	53,133.83	851,650.04	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	954,783.87	-1,460,632.65
GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									

Local Governance & Decentralization	3,689,000.00	60,725.00	779,094.83	2,066,079.83	784,714.92	0.00	784,714.92	4,475,329.50	786,329.50
Deepening Democratic Governance	2,531,000.00	34,700.00	445,197.05	1,180,617.05	448,408.53	0.00	448,408.53	2,557,331.16	26,331.16
Public Accountability	1,896,000.00	52,050.00	667,795.57	1,770,925.57	672,612.79	0.00	672,612.79	3,835,996.72	1,939,996.72
Culture for National Development	2,428,613.11	26,025.00	333,897.79	885,462.79	336,306.39	0.00	336,306.39	1,917,998.36	-510,614.75
TOTAL	112,918,532.35	516,248.85	4,099,480.42	78,239,676.56	26,004,205.39	0.00	3,999,999.93	112,859,611.15	-58,921.20

The Abura Asebu Kwamankese District has projected a total programme cost of approximately GHS 112.92 million for the implementation of its Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). The expected revenues for the same period stand at GHS 112.86 million, leaving behind a marginal financing gap of GHS 58,921.20, which constitutes about 0.05% of the total budget. This negligible gap indicates that the overall financing outlook of the district is positive, and most programmes are adequately funded.

Funding Structure

- DACF (District Assemblies Common Fund): GHS 78.24m (69%)
- DACF-RFG (Responsive Factor Grant): GHS 26.00m (23%)
- Development Partners (DPs): GHS 4.00m (3.5%)
- IGF (Internally Generated Funds): GHS 4.10m (3.6%)
- GoG Transfers: GHS 0.52m (<1%)
- ABFA: No allocation

5.3 Revenue Generation Measures

Although the overall financing gap identified in Table 10 is minimal, certain programmes such as Social Welfare, Gender and Support for PWDs recorded notable shortfalls. Firstly, Internally Generated Funds (IGF) will be strengthened through improved collection of property rates, market tolls, business operating permits, and enforcement of local by-laws. This will reduce overreliance on central government transfers and ensure timely availability of funds for priority programmes. Opportunities for philanthropic contributions and donor support will also be pursued, particularly to support vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities.

Furthermore, the district will explore avenues for global climate financing, especially for programmes related to climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable environmental management. This will help reduce the funding burden on DACF and DACF-RFG.

Through these combined measures, the Assembly seeks not only to close the current resource gaps but also to build a more diversified and sustainable financing base for the implementation of its Medium-Term Development Plan.

5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated programmes

This Environmental and Social Effects Assessment (ESEA) matrix offers an overview of the potential positive and negative impacts of the District’s planned programs and projects under the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029). It highlights key mitigation and enhancement measures to promote environmental sustainability and social inclusion in accordance with NDPC and EPA guidelines. Annex

5.5 The Sustainability Test

The sustainability analysis was conducted to evaluate how specific Plans and programmes relate with the different dimensions of sustainable growth and development. Each Programme or Projects is assessed in relation to agreed set of criteria and scored using a scale of 0-5. For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour codes are shown below.

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

CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), working through the Plan Preparation Technical Working Team, has developed Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for all programmes in chapter five under this Medium-Term Development Plan. The AAPs outlines the specific projects and activities required to be implemented as the smallest operational units of the entire plan. It has been designed to incorporate issues of monitoring and evaluation, communication strategy, maintenance of key infrastructure, and cross cutting and emerging development themes for the period 2026–2029.

To facilitate effective implementation, the AAPs has been structured to specify the timeframe for execution, geographical location, responsible institutions, sources of funding, and cost of each activity. These arrangements provide a practical framework for translating the development priorities of the District into concrete and measurable annual actions over the four-year planning period.

Table 43: 2026 Composite Annual Action Plan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Objective: To promote local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)															
Programme: Private Sector Development															
S/ N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DP	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1	Organize entrepreneurship and business management training for SMEs and youth groups	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	25,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
2	Provide start-up support (equipment, tools, inputs) to selected small-scale businesses	District Wide	X	X	X	X	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
3	Support to BAC and MSMEs (Fuel and Advisory services)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
4	Promote value addition to local raw materials (branding, packaging, quality control training)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU, Agric Dept.
5	Training in Entrepreneurship and Financial	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	8,000.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU

	Literacy and small business management Youths/ PWDs															
Objective: Trade and Investment																
Program: To promote trade growth, attract investment, and create jobs for sustainable economic development.																
6	Construction of economic market	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	5,000,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU	
7	Rehabilitate market infrastructure (sheds, storage facilities, stalls)	Nyanfeko Ekurofu	X	X	X	X	0.00	10,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	20,000.00	X		DWD	DPCU	
8	Facilitate access to financing and start up for the operationalization of IDIF businesses	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	BAC	Agric. Dept., DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL							150,000.00	13,000.00	5,070,000.00	0.00	68,000.00					
Objective: To enhance the district's tourism potential by developing, promoting, and sustainably managing tourist attractions to create jobs, preserve cultural heritage, and boost the local economy.																
Program: Tourism And Creative Arts Development																
9	Organize annual cultural festival to promote arts, culture, and tourism	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	CNC	DPCU	
10	Train tour guides, hospitality operators, and artisans in customer service, eco-tourism, and business management	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	X		DPCU	GTA	
11	Develop and distribute brochures, flyers,	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	7,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DPCU	GTA	

	and social media campaigns on district tourist attractions														
12	Renovate and maintain tourist attraction sites	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		CNC	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	22,000.00	55,000.00	0.00	5,000.00				
Objective: To improve agricultural productivity and ensure food security through the provision of extension services, input support, and sustainable farm management practices for farmers in the district.															
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development															
13	Train Organic Cirtus Farmers on Good Organic Farming Practices and Management of Citrus Pseudo Cercospora Disease	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	3,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	3,000.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
14	Promote Government Flagship programmes (Feed Ghana Programme etc)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
15	Establish Demonstration farms on the Use of Improved seeds/planting materials and Good Agronomic practices.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Dept. Agric.	DPCU
16	Train Agro-processors on Food fortification, packaging, Safety and Good Hygienic Practices.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU

17	Train farmers on climate-smart practices (soil conservation, agroforestry, organic farming)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
18	Support vaccination campaigns and improved breeding for livestock and poultry	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
19	Support small-scale fish farming initiatives (fingerlings, fish feed, ponds)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	4,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU
20	Support to Fisheries Development (outboard motors, premix fuel, aqua culture)	Moree	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU
21	Organize Farmers 'day/ Fisherman Day	Abura Dunkwa				X	0.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Agric Dept.	DPCU
22	Train DDA, DAOs and AEAs quarterly on extension re-orientation and new trends (RELCS)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU
23	Conduct 2640 Home and Farm Visit and report on visits by 10 AEAs	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	33,000.00	185,000.00	0.00	6,000.00				

GRAND TOTAL (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)								150,000.00	68,000.00	5,310,000.00	0.00	79,000.00				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																
Objective: To enhance access, quality, and equity in education delivery through effective management of educational infrastructure, teaching and learning resources, within the district.																
Programme: Education and Training																
24	Procure and distribute teaching and learning materials (Provision of basic school going needs for needy pupils Eg. uniforms, exercise books, maths sets, etc)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	X		GES	DPCU	
25	Construction of 2 No 2-Unit KG Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	A/Dunkwa Catholic 'A' Primary and Gyandokrom	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	550,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU	
26	Construction of 2 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	Essandokrom & Sekyew	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU	
27	Completion of Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities	Empiro, Okyeriku, Srodofo Abaasa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GES, DPCU	DWD	
28	Construction of 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	Moree Methodist	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	900,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU	

29	Rehabilitate and maintain dilapidated school buildings	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	X		DWD	GES, DPCU
30	Provide WASH facilities (toilets, potable water, handwashing stations) in schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	X		DWD	GES, DPCU
31	Provide 500 No. Dual Desk, 500 No. Mono Desk, 200No. KG Furniture and 100 Teachers Tables and Chairs.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	500,000.00	0.00	x		DWD	GES, DPCU
32	Supply of 100No. Hexagonal Desks for KG Schools	District wide		X	X		0.00	0.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DPCU	GES
33	Support to GES (BECE district mock, My First Day, STMIE Clinics, DEOC)	District wide	X	X			0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU
34	Support Circuit & District level sports festivals	District wide		X	X		0.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU
35	Support to District Library/ICT Centers	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	X		GES	DPCU, GIFFEC
36	Support the activities of gender-based clubs in schools and communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU, SWCD
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	15,000	2,707,000.00	105,0000	100,000.00				

Objective: To improve access to quality and equitable healthcare delivery through the provision of health infrastructure, logistics, preventive and curative services within the district.

Programme: Health and Health Services															
37	Support to Ghana Health Service(Disease Control activities)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GHS	DPCU
38	Construction of 2No CHPS Compounds	Abokomano and Obromkyew	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	0.00	X		DWD	GHS, DPCU
39	Completion of 6 No. CHPS compound	New Odonase, Ohiaba, Nyamedom, Asebu Ekroful, Wiamao	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	350,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GHS, DPCU
40	Strengthen disease surveillance and response systems (COVID-19, cholera, epidemics)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GHS	DPCU
41	Undertake health education and sensitization campaigns (malaria, HIV/AIDS, sanitation, nutrition)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GHS	DPCU
42	Construction of 1No. 2-storey building for Accident and Emergency Unit and Administration block at Abura Dunkwa District Hospital	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GHS	DPCU

SUB-TOTAL								0.00	0.00	3,460,000.00	900,000.00	0.00				
Objective: To promote social inclusion, gender equality, and improve the welfare of vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, children, and the aged, through empowerment, protection, and access to social and economic opportunities																
Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction; Gender Equality; Disability-Inclusive Development; Child Protection and Development																
43	Facilitate and monitor the disbursement of PWDs fund and utilization	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	7,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWCD	DPCU	
44	Support to Extension Service in Educational and Career Counseling, Sex Education especially for girls	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWCD	GES, DPCU	
45	Support to the community-based activities of DCD/SW	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWCD	DPCU	
46	Support to LEAP activities and Anti Child Labour and Trafficking (Anti CLaT) campaign	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWCD	DPCU	
47	Support women's economic empowerment through vocational training, entrepreneurship, and access to micro-credit	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWCD	DPCU	
48	Campaign against gender-based violence (GBV), child marriage, and	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWCD	DPCU	

	harmful traditional practices															
SUB-TOTAL							16,000.00	27,000.00	52,000.00	0.00	0.00					
GRAND TOTAL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)							16,000.00	42,000.00	6,219,000.00	1,950,000.00	100,000.00					
ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT																
Objective: To strengthen climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk management through environmental conservation, community resilience building, and effective response mechanisms within the district.																
Programme: Climate Variability and Change																
49	Undertake community sensitization on climate change, disaster preparedness, and environmental protection	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	NADMO	DPCU	
50	Undertake tree planting exercise	District wide		x			0.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	NADMO	DPCU	
51	Improve waste management practices community clean-up campaigns	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env,tal Health	NADMO, DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL							5,000.00	11,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00					
Objective: To improve environmental cleanliness and public health through effective sanitation management, and enforcement of sanitation by-laws within the district.																
Programme: Environmental Pollution																
52	Completion of toilet facilities	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU	
53	Education and enforcement of environmental sanitation standards/bye laws	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU	
54	Fumigation and	District	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	350,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal	DPCU	

	Waste management/Organizing clean-up campaign/Promotion of Rural Sanitation Model/Hospitality inspection/Premises inspection/Market sanitation	wide												Health	
55	Leveling of major refuse heaps in communities & final disposal site/sanitation and improvement package.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	80,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU
56	Procurement of sanitary equipment (1 Refuse Container, Chemicals & Sanitary Tools)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU
57	Organize medical screening for food vendors and Support to Food Hygiene Activities (Training and monitoring)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	5,000.00	545,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply for all communities through the expansion, and effective management of water infrastructure within the district.															
Programme: Rural Development and Management															
58	Drill and mechanize boreholes in underserved	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	300,000.00	150,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU

	communities														
59	Expand small-town water systems (pipelines, reservoirs)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	CWSA	DPCU, GWCL
60	Rehabilitate broken-down boreholes	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00	20,000.00		X	DWD	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	0.00	650,000.00	150,000.00	20,000.00				
Objective: To expand access to reliable, and sustainable electricity supply to all communities, households, and businesses within the district															
Programme: Electricity service Delivery															
61	Extend national grid to unserved communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	ECG	DPCU
62	Provision of Street Lights	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	0.00	110,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To reduce flood risks through improved drainage and sustainable flood management systems.															
Programme: Drainage and Flood Control															
63	Undertake public education on flood prevention and safe practices	District wide	X	X			0.00	5,000.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	NADMO	DPCU
64	Local Sanitation Management and other DESSAP Activities Implementation	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU
65	Construct new storm drains in flood-prone communities	Green Hill	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	800,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
66	Desilt and rehabilitate existing drains	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0	5,000.00	195,000.00	800,000.00	0.00				

Objective: To promote planned human settlements and access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing..															
Programme: Human Settlement Development															
67	Undertake Phase 2 of SNPA/ Physical planning	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	120,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
68	Routine inspection, monitoring and Enforcement of Building Regulations in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
69	Sensitize and educate chiefs and landowners and facilitate the preparation of local plans/schemes	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
70	Prepare and update land use/spatial plans for communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
71	Land acquisition and Title Deeds	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	15000	203,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To improve accessibility, safety, and efficiency of road transport systems for enhanced mobility and economic development															
Programme: Transportation															
72	Undertake Re shaping/spot improvement/maintenance of 30km community roads	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU
73	Construction/rehabilitation of culverts and small bridges	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	500,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU
74	Facilitate the Tarring/upgrading of 30 km road	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU
75	Road safety	Abura				X	0.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Central	DPCU

	education campaigns in schools, lorry stations, and communities	Dunkwa												Admin.	
76	Facilitate the repairs/reinstallation of road signs on the Abura Dunkwa – Nyamoransa Road	Abura Dunkwa – Nyamoransa Road	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Central Admin.	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							500,000.00	5,000.00	1,220,000.00	500,000.00	0.00				
GRAND TOTAL (ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT)							505,000.00	30,000.00	2,948,000.00	1,450,000.00	20,000.00				
GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT															
Objective: To strengthen local governance, transparency, and effective public administration for improved service delivery.															
Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization															
77	Organize community/stakeholder engagement forums and town hall meetings	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin.	DPCU
78	Repairs and maintenance of Official vehicles and motorbikes	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin.	DPCU
79	Support to CIP/Donor Project	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	80,000.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
80	Publicity, Print Media Publication and Advertisement	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin.	DPCU
81	Hold all Statutory Meetings of the Assembly	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin.	DPCU
82	Organization of National Day	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	130,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin.	DPCU

	Celebrations														
83	Support to NALAG and Sub District Structures (Training, Office space and logistics)	Abura Dunkwa	X		X		0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin.	DPCU
84	Strengthening of Sub-District Structure	Area Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin.	DPCU
85	Support to DISEC activities and maintenance of peace and security	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin.	DPCU
86	Organize capacity-building workshops for DA members and staff	Area Councils		X		X	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	80,000.00	0.00		X	Central Admin.	DPCU
87	Procurement of Stationery, Plant and Equipment (computers, safe, cabinets, airconditioners etc.)	Area Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	0.00		X	Central Admin.	DPCU
88	Renovation/Maintenance of staff bungalows/Offices	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	80,000.00	1,080,000.00	100,000.00	0.00				
Objective: To enhance revenue mobilization and ensure efficient financial management for sustainable local development															
Programme: Public Accountability															
89	Fee Fixing Resolution and Rate Imposition Preparation and Gazetting / Bye-Laws	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
90	Update, service and monitor the usage	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU

	of computerized revenue database														
91	Implement the RIAP	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	CentraAdmin	DPCU
92	Conduct revenue education and sensitization campaigns for taxpayers in communities.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	10,000.00	55,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: Strengthen democratic governance															
Programme: Deepening Democratic Governance															
93	Monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors to reduce leakages.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DPCU	Revenue
94	Coordinate and organize District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meetings	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DPCU	
95	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ongoing projects/program	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DPCU	
96	Preparation of AAP, Composite budget and other Strategic Documents						0.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	15,000.00	127,000.00	0.00	0.00				
GRAND TOTAL (GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT)							105,000.00	1,262,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	1,467,000.00				

GRAND TOTAL	671,000.00	245,000.00	15,739,000.00	3,500,000.00	120,000.00				
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Table 44: 2027 Composite Annual Action Plan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Objective: To promote local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)															
Programme: Private Sector Development															
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DP	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
1	Organize entrepreneurship and business management training for SMEs and youth groups	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	27,500.00	3,300.00	0.00	0.00	11,000.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
2	Provide start-up support (equipment, tools, inputs) to selected small-scale businesses	District Wide	X	X	X	X	77,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27,500.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
3	Support to BAC and MSMEs (Fuel and Advisory services)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	16,500.00	0.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
4	Promote value addition to local raw materials (branding, packaging, quality control training)		X	X	X	X	11,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,500.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU, Agric Dept.

5	Training in Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy and small business management Youths/ PWDs	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	22,000.00	0.00	5,500.00	0.00	8,800.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
6	Construction of economic market	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	5,500,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
7	Rehabilitate market infrastructure (sheds, storage facilities, stalls)	Nyanfeko Ekurofu	X	X	X	X	0.00	11,000.00	55,000.00	0.00	22,000.00	X		DWD	DPCU
8	Facilitate access to financing and start up for the operationalization of 1D1F businesses	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	11,000.00	0.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	BAC	Agric. Dept., DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							165,000.00	14,300.00	5,577,000.00	0.00	74,800.00				
Objective: To enhance the district's tourism potential by developing, promoting, and sustainably managing tourist attractions to create jobs, preserve cultural heritage, and boost the local economy.															
Programme: Tourism Development and Promotion.															
9	Organize annual cultural festival to promote arts, culture, and tourism	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	5,500.00	16,500.00	0	0		X	CNC	DPCU
10	Train tour guides, hospitality operators, and artisans in customer service, eco-tourism, and business management	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	5,500.00	11,000.00	-	5,500.00	X		DPCU	GTA

11	Develop and distribute brochures, flyers, and social media campaigns on district tourist attractions	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	7,700.00	16,500.00	0	0	X		DPCU	GTA
12	Renovate and maintain tourist attraction sites	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	5,500.00	16,500.00	0	0	X		CNC	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	24,200.00	60,500.00	0.00	5,500.00				
Objective: To improve agricultural productivity and ensure food security through the provision of extension services, input support, and sustainable farm management practices for farmers in the district.															
Programme: Agriculture Services and Management															
13	Organize farmer field schools and demonstration farms on improved crop production techniques	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	3,300.00	8,800.00	0.00	3,300.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
14	Facilitate access to subsidized fertilizers, improved seeds, and agro-chemicals for farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	5,500.00	7,700.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
15	Facilitate farmer cooperatives and linkages to local, national, and international markets	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	4,400.00	0.00	0.00	3,300.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
16	Train farmers on climate-smart practices (soil conservation, agroforestry, organic farming)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	2,200.00	3,300.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU

17	Support vaccination campaigns and improved breeding for livestock and poultry	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	5,500.00	7,700.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU	
18	Support small-scale fish farming initiatives (fingerlings, fish feed, ponds)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	4,400.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU	
19	Support to Fisheries Development (outboard motors, premix fuel, aqua culture)	Moree	X	X	X	X	0	5,500.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU	
20	Organize Farmers 'day/ Fisherman Day	Abura Dunkwa				X	0	0.00	77,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Agric Dept.	DPCU	
21	Train DDA, DAOs and AEAs quarterly on extension re-orientation and new trends (RELCS)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	5,500.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU	
22	Conduct 1,800 home and farm visits by 13 AEAs	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	22,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	36,300.00	181,500.00	0.00	6,600.00					
Grand Total (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)							165,000.00	74,800.00	5,819,000.00	0.00	86,900.00					
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																
Objective: To enhance access, quality, and equity in education delivery through effective management of educational infrastructure, teaching and learning resources, within the district.																
Programme: Education Management																

23	Procure and distribute teaching and learning materials (Provision of basic school going needs for needy pupils Eg. uniforms, excercise books, maths sets, etc)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	77,000.00	0.00	11,000.00	X		GES	DPCU
24	Construction of 2 No 2-Unit KG Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	Obengkrom & Asebu Catholic	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	605,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU
25	Construction of 2 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	Ahomfi & Egyirkrom	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	605,000.00	605,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU
26	Completion of Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities	Selected Communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	330,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GES, DPCU	DWD
27	Construction of 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	Obengkrom	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	990,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU
28	Rehabilitate and maintain dilapidated school buildings	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	165,000.00	0.00	55,000.00	X		DWD	GES, DPCU
29	Provide WASH facilities (toilets, potable water, handwashing stations) in schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00	11,000.00	X		DWD	GES, DPCU

30	Provide 500 No. Dual Desk, 500 No. Mono Desk, 200No. KG Furniture and 100 Teachers Tables and Chairs.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	550,000.00	0.00	x		DWD	GES, DPCU
31	Supply of 100No. Hexagonal Desks for KG Schools	District wide		X	X		0.00	0.00	99,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DPCU	GES
32	Support to GES (BECE district mock, My First Day,STMIE Clinics, DEOC)	District wide	X	X			0.00	0.00	55,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU
33	Support Circuit & District level sports festivals	District wide		X	X		0.00	5,500.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU
34	Support to District Library/ICT Centers	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	33,000.00	0.00	33,000.00	X		GES	DPCU, GIFFEC
35	Support the activities of gender-based clubs in schools and communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	7,700.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU, SWCD
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	16,500.00	2,977,700.00	1,155,000.00	110,000.00				
Objective: To improve access to quality and equitable healthcare delivery through the provision of health infrastructure, logistics, preventive and curative services within the district.															
Programme: Health Services Management															
36	Support to Ghana Health Service(Disease Control activities)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	88,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GHS	DPCU
37	Construction of 2No CHPS Compounds	New Ebu & Obokro	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	880,000.00	880,000.00	0.00	X		DWD	GHS, DPCU
38	Completion of 1 No. CHPS compound	Selected community	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	385,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GHS, DPCU

39	Strengthen disease surveillance and response systems (COVID-19, cholera, epidemics)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	77,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GHS	DPCU
40	Undertake health education and sensitization campaigns (malaria, HIV/AIDS, sanitation, nutrition)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	66,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GHS	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	0.00	1,496,000.00	880,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Social Welfare, Gender, and Support for PWDs															
Programme: To promote social inclusion, gender equality, and improve the welfare of vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, children, and the aged, through empowerment, protection, and access to social and economic opportunities															
41	Facilitate and monitor the disbursement of PWDs fund and utilization	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	7,700.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU
42	Support to Extension Service in Educational and Career Counseling, Sex Education especially for girls	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	3,300.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	GES, DPCU
43	Support to the community-based activities of DCD/SW	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,500.00	3,300.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU
44	Support to LEAP activities and Anti Child Labour and Trafficking (Anti CLaT) campaign	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,600.00	4,400.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU

45	Support women's economic empowerment through vocational training, entrepreneurship, and access to micro-credit	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,600.00	3,300.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU	
46	Campaign against gender-based violence (GBV), child marriage, and harmful traditional practices	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,500.00	3,300.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL							17,600.00	29,700.00	57,200.00	0.00	0.00					
GRAND TOTAL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)							17,600.00	46,200.00	4,530,900.00	2,035,000.00	110,000.00					
ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT																
Objective: To strengthen climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk management through environmental conservation, community resilience building, and effective response mechanisms within the district.																
Programme: Climate change and Disaster Management																
47	Undertake community sensitization on climate change, disaster preparedness, and environmental protection	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,500.00	3,300.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	NAD MO	DPCU	
48	Undertake tree planting exercise	District wide		x			0.00	3,300.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	NAD MO	DPCU	
49	Improve waste management practices community clean-up campaigns	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env,tal Health	NADMO, DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL							5,500.00	12,100.00	27,500.00	0.00	0.00					

Objective: To improve environmental cleanliness and public health through effective sanitation management, and enforcement of sanitation by-laws within the district.															
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management															
50	Completion of toilet facilities	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
51	Education and enforcement of environmental sanitation standards/bye laws	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU
52	Fumigation and Waste management/Organizing clean-up campaign/Promotion of Rural Sanitation Model/Hospitality inspection/Premises inspection/Market sanitation	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	385,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU
53	Leveling of major refuse heaps in communities & final disposal site/sanitation and improvement package.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	88,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU
54	Procurement of sanitary equipment(1 Refuse Container, Chemicals & Sanitary Tools)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU
55	Organize medical screening for food vendors and Support to Food Hygiene Activities (Training and monitoring)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	27,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU

SUB-TOTAL								0.00	5,500.00	599,500.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply for all communities through the expansion, and effective management of water infrastructure within the district.																
Programme: Water Service Delivery																
56	Drill and mechanize boreholes in underserved communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	330,000.00	165,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU	
57	Expand small-town water systems (pipelines, reservoirs)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	220,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	CWSA	DPCU, GWCL	
58	Rehabilitate broken-down boreholes	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	165,000.00	0.00	22,000.00		X	DWD	DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL								0.00	0.00	715,000.00	165,000.00	22,000.00				
Objective: To expand access to reliable, and sustainable electricity supply to all communities, households, and businesses within the district																
Programme: Electricity service Delivery																
59	Extend national grid to unserved communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	ECG	DPCU	
60	Provision of Street Lights	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	110,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL								0.00	0.00	121,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To reduce flood risks through improved drainage and sustainable flood management systems.																
Programme: Drainage and Flood Control																
61	Undertake public education on flood prevention and safe practices	District wide	X	X			0.00	5,500.00	27,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	NAD MO	DPCU	
62	Local Sanitation Management and other DESSAP Activities Implementation	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	110,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU	

63	Construct new storm drains in flood-prone communities	Green Hill	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	880,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
64	Desilt and rehabilitate existing drains	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	77,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	5,500.00	214,500.00	880,000.00	0.00				
Objective: To promote planned human settlements and access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing.															
Programme: Human Settlements and Housing															
65	Undertake Phase 2 of SNPA/ Physical planning	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	132,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
66	Routine inspection, monitoring and Enforcement of Building Regulations in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	8,800.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
67	Sensitize and educate chiefs and landowners and facilitate the preparation of local plans/schemes	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	22,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
68	Prepare and update land use/spatial plans for communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	16,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
69	Land acquisition and Title Deeds	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	44,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	16,500.00	223,300.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To improve accessibility, safety, and efficiency of road transport systems for enhanced mobility and economic development															
Programme: Road Transport Management															

70	Undertake Re shaping/spot improvement/maintenance of 30km community roads	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU	
71	Construction/rehabilitation of culverts and small bridges	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	550,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU	
72	Facilitate the Tarring/upgrading of 30 km road	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	550,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU	
73	Road safety education campaigns in schools, lorry stations, and communities	Selected Comm				X	0.00	5,500.00	22,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Central Admin	DPCU	
74	Establish and regulate 4No. Taxi stations	Abura Dunkwa, Tetsi, Moree Junction, Abakrampa Junction.	X	X	X	X	0.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Works Dept.	DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL							550,000.00	15,500.00	2,122,000.00	550,000.00	0.00					
GRAND TOTAL (ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT)							555,500.00	55,100.00	3,022,800.00	1,595,000.00	22,000.00					
GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT																
Objective: To strengthen local governance, transparency, and effective public administration for improved service delivery.																
Programme: Governance and Administration																
75	Organize community/stakeholder engagement forums and town hall meetings	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	110,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU	

76	Repairs and maintenance of Official vehicles and motorbikes	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	99,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
77	Support to CIP/Donor Project	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	88,000.00	330,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
78	Publicity, Print Media Publication and Advertisement	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
79	Hold all Statutory Meetings of the Assembly	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	55,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
80	Organization of National Day Celebrations	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	143,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
81	Support to NALAG and Sub District Structures (Training, Office space and logistics)	Abura Dunkwa	X		X		0.00	0.00	220,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
82	Strengthening of Sub-District Structure	Area Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	22,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
83	Support to DISEC activities and maintenance of peace and security	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	22,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
84	Organize capacity-building workshops for DA members and staff	Area Councils		X		X	0.00	0.00	55,000.00	88,000.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
85	Procurement of Stationery, Plant and Equipment (computers, safe, cabinets, aircondiners etc.)	Area Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	55,000.00	22,000.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
86	Renovation/Maintenance of staff	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	44,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU

	bungalows/Offices															
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	88,000.00	1,188,000.00	110,000.00	0.00					
Objective: To enhance revenue mobilization and ensure efficient financial management for sustainable local development																
Programme: Finance and revenue mobilization																
87	Fee Fixing Resolution and Rate Imposition Preparation and Gazetting / Bye-Laws	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	22,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU	
88	Update, service and monitor the usage of computerized revenue database	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	22,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU	
89	Implement the RIAP	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU	
90	Conduct revenue education and sensitization campaigns for taxpayers in communities.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	11,000.00	60,500.00	0.00	0.00					
Objective: Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation																
Programme: Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation																
91	Monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors to reduce leakages.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	7,700.00	0.00	0.00		X	DCPU	Revenue	
92	Coordinate and organize District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meetings	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,500.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DPCU		

93	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ongoing projects/programmes	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	99,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DPCU	
94	Preparation of AAP, Composite budget and other Strategic Documents						0.00	5,500.00	22,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DPCU	
SUB-TOTAL							0.00	16,500.00	139,700.00	0.00	0.00				
Grand Total (GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT)							0.00	115,500.00	1,388,200.00	110,000.00	0.00				
Grand Total (ALL DEVELOPMENTS)							738,100.00	281,600.00	14,760,900.00	3,740,000.00	218,900.00				

Table 45: 2028 Composite Annual Action Plan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Objective: To promote local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)															
Programme: Private Sector Development															
S/N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DP	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
1	Organize entrepreneurship and business management training for SMEs and youth groups	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,000.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU

2	Provide start-up support (equipment, tools, inputs) to selected small-scale businesses	District Wide	X	X	X	X	84,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
3	Support to BAC and MSMEs (Fuel and Advisory services)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	0.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
4	Promote value addition to local raw materials (branding, packaging, quality control training)		X	X	X	X	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU, Agric Dept.
5	Training in Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy and small business management Youths/ PWDs	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	9,600.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
6	Construction of economic market	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	6,000,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
7	Rehabilitate market infrastructure (sheds, storage facilities, stalls)	Nyanfeko Ekurofu	X	X	X	X	0.00	12,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	24,000.00	X		DWD	DPCU
8	Facilitate access to financing and start up for the operationalization of ID1F businesses	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	BAC	Agric. Dept., DPCU
SUB TOTAL							180,000.00	12,000.00	6,084,000.00	0.00	81,600.00				
Objective: To enhance the district's tourism potential by developing, promoting, and sustainably managing tourist attractions to create jobs, preserve cultural heritage, and boost the local economy.															
Programme: Tourism and Creative Art Development and Promotion.															

9	Organize annual cultural festival to promote arts, culture, and tourism	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	CNC	DPCU
10	Train tour guides, hospitality operators, and artisans in customer service, eco-tourism, and business management	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	6,000.00	X		DPCU	GTA
11	Develop and distribute brochures, flyers, and social media campaigns on district tourist attractions	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	8,400.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DPCU	GTA
12	Renovate and maintain tourist attraction sites	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		CNC	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	26,400.00	66,000.00	0.00	6,000.00				
Objective: To improve agricultural productivity and ensure food security through the provision of extension services, input support, and sustainable farm management practices for farmers in the district.															
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development															
13	Organize farmer field schools and demonstration farms on improved crop production techniques	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	3,600.00	9,600.00	0.00	3,600.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
14	Facilitate access to subsidized fertilizers, improved seeds, and agro-chemicals for farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	8,400.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU

15	Facilitate farmer cooperatives and linkages to local, national, and international markets	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	4,800.00	0.00	0.00	3,600.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
16	Train farmers on climate-smart practices (soil conservation, agroforestry, organic farming)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	2,400.00	3,600.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
17	Support vaccination campaigns and improved breeding for livestock and poultry	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	8,400.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU
18	Support small-scale fish farming initiatives (fingerlings, fish feed, ponds)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	4,800.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU
19	Support to Fisheries Development (outboard motors, premix fuel, aqua culture)	Moree	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	36,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU
20	Organize Farmers 'day/ Fisherman Day	Abura Dunkwa				X	0.00	0.00	84,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Agric Dept.	DPCU
21	Train DDA, DAOs and AEAs quarterly on extension re-orientation and new trends (RELCS)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU
22	Conduct 1,800 home and farm visits by 13 AEAs	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	39,600.00	198,000.00	0.00	7,200.00				

GRAND TOTAL (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)								180,000.00	78,000.00	6,348,000.00	0.00	94,800.00				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																
Objective: To enhance access, quality, and equity in education delivery through effective management of educational infrastructure, teaching and learning resources, within the district.																
Programme: Education and Training Management																
23	Procure and distribute teaching and learning materials (Provision of basic school going needs for needy pupils Eg. uniforms, exercise books, maths sets, etc)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	84,000.00	0.00	12,000.00	X		GES	DPCU	
24	Construction of 2 No 2-Unit KG Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	Akokokrom & Essaman	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	660,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU	
25	Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	Abeadze Odumase	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	660,000.00	660,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU	
26	Completion of Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities	Selected Comm	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	360,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GES, DPCU	DWD	
27	Construction of 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	Akokokrom	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1,080,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU	
28	Rehabilitate and maintain dilapidated school buildings	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	180,000.00	0.00	60,000.00	X		DWD	GES, DPCU	

29	Provide WASH facilities (toilets, potable water, handwashing stations) in schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	12,000.00	X		DWD	GES, DPCU
30	Provide 500 No. Dual Desk, 500 No. Mono Desk, 200No. KG Furniture and 100 Teachers Tables and Chairs.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	600,000.00	0.00	x		DWD	GES, DPCU
31	Supply of 100No. Hexagonal Desks for KG Schools	District wide		X	X		0.00	0.00	108,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DPCU	GES
32	Support to GES (BECE district mock,My First Day,STMIE Clinics, DEOC)	District wide	X	X			0.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU
33	Support Circuit & District level sports festivals	District wide		X	X		0.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU
34	Support to District Library/ICT Centers	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	36,000.00	0.00	36,000.00	X		GES	DPCU, GIFFEC
35	Support the activities of gender-based clubs in schools and communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	8,400.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU, SWCD
SUB TOTAL							0.00	18,000.00	3,248,400.00	1,260,000.00	120,000.00				
Objective: To improve access to quality and equitable healthcare delivery through the provision of health infrastructure, logistics, preventive and curative services within the district.															
Programme: Health and Health Services Management															
36	Support to Ghana Health Service(Disease Control activities)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	96,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GHS	DPCU

37	Construction of 1No CHPS Compounds	Ayeldu	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	960,000.00	960,000.00	0.00	X		DWD	GHS, DPCU
38	Completion of CHPS compound	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	420,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GHS, DPCU
39	Strengthen disease surveillance and response systems (COVID-19, cholera, epidemics)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	84,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GHS	DPCU
40	Undertake health education and sensitization campaigns (malaria, HIV/AIDS, sanitation, nutrition)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	72,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GHS	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	0.00	1,632,000.00	960,000.00	0.00				
Objective: Social Welfare, Gender, and Support for PWDs															
Programme: To promote social inclusion, gender equality, and improve the welfare of vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, children, and the aged, through empowerment, protection, and access to social and economic opportunities															
41	Facilitate and monitor the disbursement of PWDs fund and utilization	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	8,400.00	36,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU
42	Support to Extension Service in Educational and Career Counseling, Sex Education especially for girls	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	3,600.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	GES, DPCU
43	Support to the community-based activities of DCD/SW	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	3,600.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU

44	Support to LEAP activities and Anti Child Labour and Trafficking (Anti CLaT) campaign	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	7,200.00	4,800.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU	
45	Support women's economic empowerment through vocational training, entrepreneurship, and access to micro-credit	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,200.00	3,600.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU	
46	Campaign against gender-based violence (GBV), child marriage, and harmful traditional practices	District wide	X	X	X	X	6000	3600	6000	0	0		X	DSWC D	DPCU	
SUB TOTAL							19,200.00	32,400.00	62,400.00	0.00	0.00					
GRAND TOTAL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)							19,200.00	50,400.00	4,942,800.00	2,220,000.00	120,000.00					
ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT																
Objective: To strengthen climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk management through environmental conservation, community resilience building, and effective response mechanisms within the district.																
Programme: Climate change and Disaster Management																
47	Undertake community sensitization on climate change, disaster preparedness, and environmental protection	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	3,600.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	NAD MO	DPCU	
48	Undertake tree planting exercise	District wide		x			0.00	3,600.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	NAD MO	DPCU	

49	Improve waste management practices community clean-up campaigns	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env,tal Health	NADMO, DPCU
SUB TOTAL							6,000.00	13,200.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To improve environmental cleanliness and public health through effective sanitation management, and enforcement of sanitation by-laws within the district.															
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management															
51	Completion of toilet facilities	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	36,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
52	Education and enforcement of environmental sanitation standards/bye laws	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	36,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU
53	Fumigation and Waste management/Organizing clean-up campaign/Promotion of Rural Sanitation Model/Hospitality inspection/Premises inspection/Market sanitation	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	420,000.00	0.00	0.00	0	X	Env'tal Health	DPCU
54	Leveling of major refuse heaps in communities & final disposal site/sanitation and improvement package.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	96,000.00	0.00	0.00	0	X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU
55	Procurement of sanitary equipment(1 Refuse Container, Chemicals & Sanitary Tools)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	36,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU

56	Organize medical screening for food vendors and Support to Food Hygiene Activities (Training and monitoring)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	6,000.00	654,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply for all communities through the expansion, and effective management of water infrastructure within the district.															
Programme: Water Service Delivery															
57	Drill and mechanize boreholes in underserved communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	360,000.00	180,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
58	Expand small-town water systems (pipelines, reservoirs)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	240,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	CWSA	DPCU, GWCL
59	Rehabilitate broken-down boreholes	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	180,000.00	0.00	24,000.00		X	DWD	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	0.00	780,000.00	180,000.00	24,000.00				
Objective: To expand access to reliable, and sustainable electricity supply to all communities, households, and businesses within the district															
Programme: Electricity service Delivery															
60	Extend national grid to unserved communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	ECG	DPCU
61	Provision of Street Lights	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	120,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	0.00	132,000.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To reduce flood risks through improved drainage and sustainable flood management systems.															
Programme: Drainage and Flood Control															
62	Undertake public education on flood prevention and safe practices	District wide	X	X			0.00	6,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	NAD MO	DPCU

63	Local Sanitation Management and other DESSAP Activities Implementation	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	120,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU
64	Construct new storm drains in flood-prone communities	Green Hill	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	960,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
65	Desilt and rehabilitate existing drains	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	84,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	6,000.00	234,000.00	960,000.00	0.00				
Objective: To promote planned human settlements and access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing.															
Programme: Human Settlements and Housing															
66	Undertake Phase 2 of SNPA/ Physical planning	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	144,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
67	Routine inspection, monitoring and Enforcement of Building Regulations in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	9,600.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
68	Sensitize and educate chiefs and landowners and facilitate the preparation of local plans/schemes	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
69	Prepare and update land use/spatial plans for communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	18,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
70	Land acquisition and Title Deeds	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	48,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	18,000.00	243,600.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To improve accessibility, safety, and efficiency of road transport systems for enhanced mobility and economic development															

Programme: Road Transport Management																
71	Undertake Reshaping/spot improvement/maintenance of 30km community roads	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU	
72	Construction/rehabilitation of culverts and small bridges	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	600,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU	
73	Facilitate the Tarring/upgrading of 30 km road	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	600,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU	
74	Road safety education campaigns in schools, lorry stations, and communities	Abura Dunkwa				X	0.00	6,000.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Central Admin	DPCU	
SUB TOTAL							600,000.00	6,000.00	1,224,000.00	600,000.00	0.00					
GRAND TOTAL (ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT)							606,000.00	49,200.00	3,297,600.00	1,740,000.00	24,000.00					
GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT																
Objective: To strengthen local governance, transparency, and effective public administration for improved service delivery.																
Programme: Governance and Administration																
75	Organize community/stakeholder engagement forums and town hall meetings	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	120,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU	
76	Repairs and maintenance of Official vehicles and motorbikes	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	108,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU	
77	Support to CIP/Donor Project	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	96,000.00	360,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU	
78	Publicity, Print Media Publication	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	36,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU	

	and Advertisement														
79	Hold all Statutory Meetings of the Assembly	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
80	Organization of National Day Celebrations	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	156,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
81	Support to NALAG and Sub District Structures (Training, Office space and logistics)	Abura Dunkwa	X		X		0.00	0.00	240,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
82	Strengthening of Sub-District Structure	Area Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
83	Support to DISEC activities and maintenance of peace and security	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
84	Organize capacity-building workshops for DA members and staff	Area Councils		X		X	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	96,000.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
85	Procurement of Stationery, Plant and Equipment (computers, safe, cabinets, aircondiners etc.)	Area Councils	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	60,000.00	24,000.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU
86	Renovation/Maintenance of staff bungalows/Offices	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	48,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	96,000.00	1,296,000.00	120,000.00	0.00				
Objective: To enhance revenue mobilization and ensure efficient financial management for sustainable local development															
Programme: Finance and revenue mobilization															
86	Fee Fixing Resolution and Rate	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU

	Imposition Preparation and Gazette / Bye-Laws																
87	Update, service and monitor the usage of computerized revenue database	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU		
88	Implement the RIAP	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU		
89	Conduct revenue education and sensitization campaigns for taxpayers in communities.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Central Admin	DPCU		
SUB TOTAL							0.00	12,000.00	66,000.00	0.00	0.00						
Objective: Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation																	
Programme: Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation																	
90	Monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors to reduce leakages.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	8,400.00	0.00	0.00		X	DCPU	Revenue		
91	Coordinate and organize District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meetings	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DPCU			
92	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ongoing projects/programmes	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	108,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DPCU			
SUB TOTAL							0.00	12,000.00	128,400.00	0.00	0.00		X				
GRAND TOTAL (GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT)							12,000.00	174,000.00	1,424,400.00	120,000.00	0.00						
GRAND TOTAL (ALL DEVELOPMENTS)							817,200.00	351,600.00	16,012,800.00	4,080,000.00	238,800.00						

Table 46: 2029 Composite Annual Action Plan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Objective: To promote local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)															
Programme: Private Sector Development															
S/ N	Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost					Project Status		Implementing Institution/ Department	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DP	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
1	Organize entrepreneurship and business management training for SMEs and youth groups	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	32,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
2	Provide start-up support (equipment, tools, inputs) to selected small-scale businesses	District Wide	X	X	X	X	91,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32,500.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
3	Support to BAC and MSMEs (Fuel and Advisory services)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	19,500.00	0.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU
4	Promote value addition to local raw materials (branding, packaging, quality control training)		X	X	X	X	13,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,500.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU, Agric Dept.
5	Training in Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy and small business management Youths/	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	26,000.00	0.00	6,500.00	0.00	10,400.00	X	X	BAC	DPCU

	PWDs														
6	Construction of economic market	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	6,500,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
7	Rehabilitate market infrastructure (sheds, storage facilities, stalls)	Nyanfeko Ekurofu	X	X	X	X	0.00	13,000.00	65,000.00	0.00	26,000.00	X		DWD	DPCU
8	Facilitate access to financing and start up for the operationalization of 1D1F businesses	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	13,000.00	0.00	6,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	BAC	Agric. Dept., DPCU
SUB TOTAL							195,000.00	13,000.00	6,591,000.00	0.00	88,400.00				
Objective: To enhance the district's tourism potential by developing, promoting, and sustainably managing tourist attractions to create jobs, preserve cultural heritage, and boost the local economy.															
Programme: Tourism Development and Promotion.															
9	Organize annual cultural festival to promote arts, culture, and tourism	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	19,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	CNC	DPCU
10	Train tour guides, hospitality operators, and artisans in customer service, eco-tourism, and business management	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	13,000.00	0.00	6,500.00	X		DPCU	GTA
11	Develop and distribute brochures, flyers, and social media campaigns on district tourist attractions	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	9,100.00	19,500.00	0.00	0.00	X		DPCU	GTA
12	Renovate and maintain tourist attraction sites	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	19,500.00	0.00	0.00	X		CNC	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	28,600.00	71,500.00	0.00	6,500.00				

								0								
Objective: To improve agricultural productivity and ensure food security through the provision of extension services, input support, and sustainable farm management practices for farmers in the district.																
Programme: Agriculture Services and Management																
13	Organize farmer field schools and demonstration farms on improved crop production techniques	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	3,900.00	10,400.00	0.00	3,900.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU	
14	Facilitate access to subsidized fertilizers, improved seeds, and agro-chemicals for farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	9,100.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU	
15	Facilitate farmer cooperatives and linkages to local, national, and international markets	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,200.00	0.00	0.00	3,900.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU	
16	Train farmers on climate-smart practices (soil conservation, agroforestry, organic farming)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	2,600.00	3,900.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU	
17	Support vaccination campaigns and improved breeding for livestock and poultry	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	9,100.00	0.00	0.00		X	Dept. Agric	DPCU	
18	Support small-scale fish farming initiatives (fingerlings, fish feed, ponds)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	5,200.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU	
19	Support to Fisheries Development	Moree	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	39,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU	

	(outboard motors, premix fuel, aqua culture)															
20	Organize Farmers 'day/ Fisherman Day	Abura Dunkwa				X	0.00	0.00	91,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Agric Dept.	DPCU	
21	Train DDA, DAOs and AEAs quarterly on extension re-orientation and new trends (RELCS)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU	
22	Conduct 1,800 home and farm visits by 13 AEAs	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	26,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Agric Dept.	DPCU	
SUB TOTAL							0.00	42,900.00	214,500.00	0.00	7,800.00					
GRAND TOTAL (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)							195,000.00	84,500.00	6,877,000.00	0.00	102,700.00					
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT																
Objective: To enhance access, quality, and equity in education delivery through effective management of educational infrastructure, teaching and learning resources, within the district.																
Programme: Education Management																
23	Procure and distribute teaching and learning materials (Provision of basic school going needs for needy pupils Eg. uniforms, exercise books, maths sets, etc)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	91,000.00	0.00	13,000.00	X		GES	DPCU	
24	Construction of 1 No 2-Unit KG Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	Akokokrom	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	715,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU	
25	Construction of 2 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	715,000.00	715,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU	

	with auxiliary facilities														
26	Completion of Classroom Block with auxiliary facilities	Selected Schools	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	390,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GES, DPCU	DWD
27	Construction of 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with auxiliary facilities	Selected community	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1,170,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GES, DPCU
28	Rehabilitate and maintain dilapidated school buildings	Selected community	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	195,000.00	0.00	65,000.00	X		DWD	GES, DPCU
29	Provide WASH facilities (toilets, potable water, handwashing stations) in schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	0.00	0.00	13,000.00	X		DWD	GES, DPCU
30	Provide 500 No. Dual Desk, 500 No. Mono Desk, 200No. KG Furniture and 100 Teachers Tables and Chairs.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	650,000.00	0.00	x		DWD	GES, DPCU
31	Supply of 100No. Hexagonal Desks for KG Schools	District wide		X	X		0.00	0.00	117,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DPCU	GES
32	Support to GES (BECE district mock, My First Day, STMIE Clinics, DEOC)	District wide	X	X			0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU
33	Support Circuit & District level sports festivals	District wide		X	X		0.00	6,500.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU
34	Support to District Library/ICT Centers	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	39,000.00	0.00	39,000.00	X		GES	DPCU, GIFFEC
35	Support the activities	District	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	9,100.00	0.00	0.00	X		GES	DPCU,

	of gender-based clubs in schools and communities	wide													SWCD	
SUB TOTAL							0.00	19,500.00	3,519,100.00	1,365,000.00	130,000.00					
Objective: To improve access to quality and equitable healthcare delivery through the provision of health infrastructure, logistics, preventive and curative services within the district.																
Programme: Health Services Management																
36	Support to Ghana Health Service(Disease Control activities)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	104,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		GHS	DPCU	
37	Construction of 2No CHPS Compounds	Okyeriku	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	1,040,000.00	1,040,000.00	0.00	X		DWD	GHS, DPCU	
38	Completion of 1 No. CHPS compound	Selected communities	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	455,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	GHS, DPCU	
39	Strengthen disease surveillance and response systems (COVID-19, cholera, epidemics)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	91,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GHS	DPCU	
40	Undertake health education and sensitization campaigns (malaria, HIV/AIDS, sanitation, nutrition)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	78,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	GHS	DPCU	
SUB TOTAL							0.00	0.00	1,768,000.00	1,040,000.00	0.00					
Objective: Social Welfare, Gender, and Support for PWDs																
Programme: To promote social inclusion, gender equality, and improve the welfare of vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, children, and the aged, through empowerment, protection, and access to social and economic opportunities																
41	Facilitate and monitor the disbursement of PWDs fund and utilization	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	9,100.00	39,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWCD	DPCU	

42	Support to Extension Service in Educational and Career Counseling, Sex Education especially for girls	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	3,900.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	GES, DPCU	
43	Support to the community-based activities of DCD/SW	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,500.00	3,900.00	6,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU	
44	Support to LEAP activities and Anti Child Labour and Trafficking (Anti CLaT) campaign	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	7,800.00	5,200.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU	
45	Support women's economic empowerment through vocational training, entrepreneurship, and access to micro-credit	District wide	X	X	X	X	7,800.00	3,900.00	6,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU	
46	Campaign against gender-based violence (GBV), child marriage, and harmful traditional practices	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,500.00	3,900.00	6,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	DSWC D	DPCU	
SUB TOTAL							20,800.00	35,100.00	67,600.00	0.00	0.00					
GRAND TOTAL (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)							20,800.00	54,600.00	5,354,700.00	2,405,000.00	130,000.00					
ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT																
Objective: To strengthen climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk management through environmental conservation, community resilience building, and effective response mechanisms within the district.																
Programme: Climate change and Disaster Management																
47	Undertake	District	X	X	X	X	6,500.00	3,900.00	6,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	NAD	DPCU	

	community sensitization on climate change, disaster preparedness, and environmental protection	wide												MO	
48	Undertake tree planting exercise	District wide		x			0.00	3,900.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	NAD MO	DPCU
49	Improve waste management practices community clean-up campaigns	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	13,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env,tal Health	NADMO, DPCU
SUB TOTAL							6,500.00	14,300.00	32,500.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To improve environmental cleanliness and public health through effective sanitation management, and enforcement of sanitation by-laws within the district.															
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management															
50	Completion of toilet facilities	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	39,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
51	Education and enforcement of environmental sanitation standards/bye laws	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	39,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU
52	Fumigation and Waste management/Organizing clean- up campaign/Promotion of Rural Sanitation Model/Hospitality inspection/Premises inspection/Market sanitation	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	455,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU
53	Leveling of major refuse heaps in communities & final disposal	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	104,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU

	site/sanitation and improvement package.														
54	Procurement of sanitary equipment (1 Refuse Container, Chemicals & Sanitary Tools)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	39,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU
55	Organize medical screening for food vendors and Support to Food Hygiene Activities (Training and monitoring)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	32,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Hospital	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	6,500.00	708,500.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply for all communities through the expansion, and effective management of water infrastructure within the district.															
Programme: Water Service Delivery															
56	Drill and mechanize boreholes in underserved communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	390,000.00	195,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
57	Expand small-town water systems (pipelines, reservoirs)	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	260,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	CWSA	DPCU, GWCL
58	Rehabilitate broken-down boreholes	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	195,000.00	0.00	26,000.00		X	DWD	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	0.00	845,000.00	195,000.00					
Objective: To expand access to reliable, and sustainable electricity supply to all communities, households, and businesses within the district															
Programme: Electricity service Delivery															
59	Extend national grid to unserved communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	0	13000	0	0		X	ECG	DPCU
60	Provision of Street Lights	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	0	130000	0	0		X	DWD	DPCU

SUB TOTAL							0	0	143000	0	0				
Objective: To reduce flood risks through improved drainage and sustainable flood management systems.															
Programme: Drainage and Flood Control															
61	Undertake public education on flood prevention and safe practices	District wide	X	X			0.00	6,500.00	32,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	NAD MO	DPCU
62	Local Sanitation Management and other DESSAP Activities Implementation	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	130,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	Env'tal Health	DPCU
63	Construct new storm drains in flood-prone communities	Green Hill	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,040,000.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
64	Desilt and rehabilitate existing drains	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	91,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	6,500.00	253,500.00	1,040,000.00	0.00				
Objective: To promote planned human settlements and access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing..															
Programme: Human Settlements and Housing															
65	Undertake Phase 2 of SNPA/ Physical planning	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	156,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
66	Routine inspection, monitoring and Enforcement of Building Regulations in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	10,400.00	0.00	0.00		X	DWD	DPCU
67	Sensitize and educate chiefs and landowners and facilitate the preparation of local plans/schemes	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	26,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
68	Prepare and update	District	X	X	X	X	0.00	6,500.00	19,500.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU

	land use/spatial plans for communities	wide													
69	Land acquisition and Title Deeds	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	52,000.00	0.00	0.00		X	PPD	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							0.00	19,500.00	263,900.00	0.00	0.00				
Objective: To improve accessibility, safety, and efficiency of road transport systems for enhanced mobility and economic development															
Programme: Road Transport Management															
70	Undertake Reshaping/spot improvement/maintenance of 30km community roads	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	650,000.00	650,000.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU
71	Construction/rehabilitation of culverts and small bridges	District wide	X	X	X	X	0.00	0.00	650,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU
72	Facilitate the Tarring/upgrading of 30 km road	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	650,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	X		DWD	DPCU
73	Road safety education campaigns in schools, lorry stations, and communities	Abura Dunkwa				X	0.00	6,500.00	26,000.00	0.00	0.00	X		Central Admin	DPCU
SUB TOTAL							650,000.00	6,500.00	1,326,000.00	650,000.00	0.00				
GRAND TOTAL (ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT)							656,500.00	53,300.00	3,572,400.00	1,885,000.00	0.00				
GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT															
Objective: To strengthen local governance, transparency, and effective public administration for improved service delivery.															
Programme: Governance and Administration															
74	Organize community/stakeholder engagement forums and town hall meetings	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	0	130000	0	0	0	X	Central Admin	DPCU
75	Repairs and	Abura	X	X	X	X	0	0	117000	0	0	0	X	Central	DPCU

	maintenance of Official vehicles and motorbikes	Dunkwa												Admin	
76	Support to CIP/Donor Project	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	104000	390000	0	0	0	X	DWD	DPCU
77	Publicity, Print Media Publication and Advertisement	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	0	39000	0	0	0	X	Central Admin	DPCU
78	Hold all Statutory Meetings of the Assembly	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	0	65000	0	0	0	X	Central Admin	DPCU
79	Organization of National Day Celebrations	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	0	169000	0	0	0	X	Central Admin	DPCU
80	Support to NALAG and Sub District Structures (Training, Office space and logistics)	Abura Dunkwa	X		X		0	0	260000	0	0	0	X	Central Admin	DPCU
81	Strengthening of Sub-District Structure	Area Councils	X	X	X	X	0	0	26000	0	0	0	X	Central Admin	DPCU
82	Support to DISEC activities and maintenance of peace and security	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	0	26000	0	0	0	X	Central Admin	DPCU
83	Organize capacity-building workshops for DA members and staff	Area Councils		X		X	0	0	65000	104000	0	0	X	Central Admin	DPCU
84	Procurement of Stationery, Plant and Equipment (computers, safe, cabinets, airconditioners etc.)	Area Councils	X	X	X	X	0	0	65000	26000	0	0	X	Central Admin	DPCU
85	Renovation/Maintenance of staff bungalows/Offices	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	0	52000	0	0	0	X	DWD	DPCU

SUB TOTAL								0	104000	1404000	130000	0	0			
Objective: To enhance revenue mobilization and ensure efficient financial management for sustainable local development																
Programme: Finance and revenue mobilization																
86	Fee Fixing Resolution and Rate Imposition Preparation and Gazetting / Bye-Laws	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	0	26000	0	0		X	Central Admin	DPCU	
87	Update, service and monitor the usage of computerized revenue database	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	0	26000	0	0		X	Central Admin	DPCU	
88	Implement the RIAP	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	6500	13000	0	0		X	Central Admin	DPCU	
89	Conduct revenue education and sensitization campaigns for taxpayers in communities.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	6500	6500	0	0		X	Central Admin	DPCU	
SUB TOTAL								0	13000	71500	0	0				
Objective: Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation																
Programme: Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation																
90	Monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors to reduce leakages.	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	6500	9100	0	0		X	DCPU	Revenue	
91	Coordinate and organize District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meetings	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	6500	13000	0	0		X	DPCU		
92	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ongoing	District wide	X	X	X	X	0	0	117000	0	0		X	DPCU		

	projects/programmes														
93	Preparation of AAP, Composite budget and other Strategic Documents		X	X	X	X	0	6500	26000	0	0		X	DPCU	
94	Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan (DMTP)	Abura Dunkwa	X	X	X	X	0	0	200000	0	0		X	DPCU	
SUB TOTAL							0	6500	46000	0	0				
GRAND TOTAL (GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT)							0	123500	1701500	130000	0				
GRAND TOTAL (ALL DEVELOPMENTS)							872,300.00	315,900.00	17,505,600.00	4,420,000.00	232,700.00				

6.2 Analysis on the Number of Activities in the Plan

The 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan of the district outlines 102 activities across four thematic areas, namely Economic Development (23), Social Development (26), Environment & Human Settlement Development (33), and Governance & Institutional Development (20). This distribution reflects a relatively balanced plan, but with a stronger emphasis on environmental sustainability.

The 23 economic activities, representing about 22.5% of the total, provide room for livelihood improvement and income generation. However, compared to the other sectors, the share is modest, though it is not having the highest percent the interventions are catalytic for economic growth and has high impact, such as agro-processing, value addition, and private sector development or entrepreneurship.

The Social dimension, with 26 activities (25.5%), demonstrates strong attention to education, health, and social protection. This investment is critical for human capital development, which enhances long-term productivity and community resilience.

The Environment & Human Settlement Development records the highest number of activities at 33, representing 32.3% of the total plan. This highlights the district's commitment to build environment, climate resilience, sanitation, natural resource management, and disaster risk reduction. The impact of this approach is forward-looking, ensuring sustainability of development gains and reducing vulnerability to climate-related shocks.

Governance & Institutional Development, with 20 activities (19.6%), provides the institutional framework to ensure accountability, citizen participation, and improved service delivery. Strengthening governance structures will enhance implementation efficiency and foster transparency, which is necessary for the success of all other interventions.

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

Chapter Seven focuses on the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework essential for tracking the implementation and progress of development plans. It outlines the key M&E activities that must be incorporated into the Programme of Action (PoA) and the Annual Action Plan (AAP) to ensure effective implementation and timely assessment of outcomes. The chapter emphasizes the importance of systematic data collection, analysis, and reporting to inform decision-making and enhance accountability.

The chapter provides details of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities, the analysis of stakeholders to be involved in M&E activities during implementation and a matrix which spells out indicators and set targets. It also highlights Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM & E) arrangements relating to the implementation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

As efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the DMTDP (2026-2029) in order to contribute to the overall development of the District, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) comprising the core management team of the Assembly and the relevant heads of department will be constituted for monitoring the implementation, evaluation of progress and possible review of the Plan. The DPCU will collate monitoring reports of implementing departments and agencies for presentation at quarterly, half-yearly and annual review meetings.

Also, various stakeholders who have an interest in as well as play important roles in the preparation and formulation will be involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation process as a measure to ensure communal ownership of the Plan as well as to ensure the set targets and goals are met.

A stakeholder's analysis has therefore been conducted to identify and various stakeholders as well as their roles and responsibilities as stated below.

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders are vital members in the implementation and monitoring of Developmental Plans. The purpose of the stakeholder analysis is to ensure that development reflects the needs and aspirations of all interest groups. For effective engagement, the DPCU has identified stakeholders needed in the Monitoring and Evaluation process at all sectors.

Table 47: Analysis of Stakeholders

No.	Stakeholders	Type	Roles	Expectation
1	Assembly Members	Primary	Mobilize communities for needs assessment and public hearings Serve as a link between the Assembly and the people of the community Approval of Annual Action Plan and budget Be involved in monitoring and evaluation	Involvement in the planning preparation and implementation Assist in revenue mobilization Contribute to the development of their various Electoral Areas
2	Member of Parliament	Primary	Explain government policies to the Assembly and citizens Help in mobilizing communities for engagements Take part in monitoring and evaluation	Involvement in the development process Development of the constituency Participation in stakeholder engagements.
3	District Chief Executive	Primary	Approval for the release of funds and logistics to drive the development agenda Collaborate with Traditional Authorities and security agencies to ensure peace and harmony in the district. Embarking on community engagements.	Judicious use of resources Corporation with various stakeholders to drive the development agenda of the District.
4	Heads of Departments and Agencies and staff	Primary	Provide reliable data and technical backstopping for Plan preparation Initiate citizens participation in activities Provide Unit and Sector Progress Reports. Develop checklist and indicators for monitoring Take part in monitoring and evaluation	Active participation in the plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
5	Citizens	Primary	Participate in public engagement programs Provide appropriate information to the Assembly Fulfill Tax and other civil obligations Demand accountability Participate in program. implementation and monitoring	Contribute to ensure development in their communities. Ensure a peaceful environment.
6	Traditional Authorities	Primary	Mobilize their subjects to participate in functions/occasions Sensitize communities on events in their localities Provide guidance on customary practices Facilitate the acquisition of land for development Participate in monitoring and evaluation	Contribute to the development of their communities Sensitize the citizenry on development processes.

7	Civil Society Organizations/ NGOs	Secondary	Provide funding and logistical support Demand accountability of duty bearers Sensitization and dissemination of information Provide advocacy for the inclusion of certain priorities in Development plans.	Participation in the governance process Provide support in the development process
8	Religious Bodies	Secondary	Support in mobilizing people and logistics Provide education to their assembly Demand accountability of duty bearers	Contribute to the development of communities Provide support in the development process.
9	Professional Associations	Secondary	Help to mobilize members for engagement in the Planning process Provide professional, technical guidance and support to facilitate the development process Participate in monitoring and evaluation	Consultation on issues related to their profession Involvement in monitoring and evaluation
10	Political Parties	Secondary	Mobilization of the citizenry for community engagements Help in disseminating information	Involvement in decision making processes Involvement in implementation and monitoring
11	Service Providers	Secondary	Mobilization of staff and clients for community engagements Provide technical/professional support Support in providing logistics Help in disseminating information	Involvement in decision making processes Involvement in implementation and monitoring
12	Youth Groups	Secondary	Mobilization of their members for community engagements Involvement in planning process Help in organizing community development programmes	Contribute to the development of communities Developing human resource Job creation
13	PWDs	Secondary	Mobilization of their members for community engagements Dissemination of information to their members Education of their members on government policies and programs	Creation of opportunities Participation in the planning and monitoring process.
14	Market Queens	Secondary	Mobilize their members Disseminate information to their members Provide input for decision making e.g., fee fixing	Involvement in planning and monitoring process Involvement in fee fixing
15	Security Agencies	Secondary	Provide overall security in the district Maintain law and order Provide input and guidance	Consultation on issues related to security Provision of logical support
16	Media	Secondary	Ensuring the dissemination of information Providing feedback to duty bearers Participation in the monitoring exercises of the Assembly Demanding accountability and transparency	Dissemination of credible information Regular engagement on issues of public interest.

Source: DPCU, April 2025.

Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix (M&E)

To effectively track the progress of implementing the goals and objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), the Assembly has defined specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) indicators and targets, as presented in Table 6.2 below

Table 48: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix (M&E)

Goal: To strengthen institutional capacity and administrative efficiency of the District Assembly.										
Objective: To improve human resource deployment, staff welfare, and inter-agency coordination to enhance effective service delivery by 2029.										
Programme: General Administration										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Zonal Council Staff	Number of qualified staffs posted	Output	6	6	6	6	6	3 Males 3 Females	Quarterly	Human Resource Department/Central Administration
Staff Accommodation	Number of staffs having access to accommodation.	Outcome	14	18	18	18	18		Annual	Works Department, Human Resource Department
Stakeholders meeting with Decentralized Departments/ Agencies	Number of Stakeholders meeting with Decentralized Departments/ Agencies organized.	Output	2	2	2	2	2		Bi-annual	Central Administration
Goal: To ensure sound financial management and fiscal sustainability of the District Assembly.										
Objective: To increase internally generated revenue and strengthen financial accountability mechanisms by 2029.										
Programme: Finance and Audit										
Increase in Revenue Mobilization	Percentage increase in Revenue Mobilization	Outcome	7.5%	9	12	12	12		Monthly	Finance Dept./ Internal Audit Unit and External Audit

Goal: To enhance evidence-based planning, budgeting, and coordination for sustainable local development										
Objective: To improve development planning, monitoring, coordination, and staff capacity for effective implementation of the MTDP and Composite Action Plans by 2029.										
Programme: Planning, Budgeting, Coordination and Statistics										
Composite Action Plans	Number of Composite Action Plans Prepared	Output	1	1	1	1	1		Annual	MPCU
Number of programmes and projects	Number of programmes and projects completed and in used	Outcome	10	13	13	13	13		Quarterly	MPCU
MTDPs	Number of MTDPs prepared	Output	1				1		Quadrennial	MPCU
Number of Engagement	Number of Engagement with community organized	Output	5	9	9	9	9		Quarterly	Central Admin.
Number of trainings	Number of staff and Assembly members trained	Output	30	30	40	50	60	100 males 80 females	Quarterly	Human Resource Dept. / Central Admin.
Goal: To promote effective local governance, security, and rule of law.										
Objective: To strengthen legislative oversight, security infrastructure, and public safety services within the District by 2029.										
Programme: Legislative Oversight										
Police Headquarters	Number of Police headquarters completed and in used	Outcome	0				1		Annual	Works Dept. / Ghana Police Service
Street Light	Number of street light installed and maintained	Output	100	100	100	120	130		Quarterly	Works Dept. / ECG
Percentage of security services	Percentage of security services	Outcome	5%	6%	10%	10%	12%		Quarterly	Works Dept. / Ghana Police

	improved									Service and Immigration Service etc.
Magistrate Court	Number of Magistrate court buildings completed and in used	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1		Annual	Works Dept. / Ghana Judicial Service
Goal: To improve access to quality education and youth development services.										
Objective: To enhance educational infrastructure, learning outcomes, and youth participation in sports and skills development by 2029										
Programme: Education, Youth and Sports Services										
Number of Furniture	Number of Furniture Procured	Output	300	500	500	500	500		Quarterly	GES
Educational Performance	Increase Percentage pass rate of BECE performance	Outcome	82%	95%	95%	95%	95%		Annually	GES
Number of Classrooms	Number of Classroom completed and use	Output	2	3	3	3	3		Quarterly	Works Dept/GES
Goal: To improve the health status of the population in the District.										
Objective: To reduce preventable diseases, improve adolescent reproductive health, and expand access to quality healthcare services by 2029										
Programme: Public Health Services and Management										
Percentage of Teenage Pregnancy	Percentage of Teenage Pregnancy reduced	Outcome	3%	5%	5%	7%	10%		Quarterly	GHS / SWCD

Adolescent Sexual reproduction Health	Percentage increase of Adolescent Sexual reproduction Health	Outcome	4%	5%	5%	5%	7%		Quarterly	GHS / SWCD
Public Education on STDs	Number public education on STDs organized	Output	2	2	2	3	3		Quarterly	GHS
HIV/AIDs prevalence rate	Percentage of HIV/AIDs prevalence rate reduced	Outcome		10%	10%	15%	15%		Quarterly	GHS
Number of health facilities	Number of health facilities completed and in used	Output	22	24	26	28	30		Annually	Works Dept./ GHS
Number of Doctors	Numbers Doctors posted to the Municipality	Output	3	5	5	5	5		Yearly	GHS
Goal: To promote social inclusion, gender equity, and community empowerment.										
Objective: To strengthen social protection systems, empower women and vulnerable groups, and enhance community development services by 2029										
Programme: Social Welfare and Community Development										
Bye-laws on Streetism	Bye-laws on Streetism prepared and implemented	Output	1	1					Annually	Central Adm.
Recreational Centers	Number of recreational centers completed and in used	Outcome	0		1	1	1		Annually	Works Dept. / SWCD
Number of Astroturf	Number of Astroturf completed and in used	Outcome	0		1	1	1		Annually	Works Dept. / SWCD/ Nation Sports Council

Women Government Appointee	Number of women government appointee appointed to the Municipal Assembly	Output	8	5		5			Annually	Central Admin.
Number Of Women Trains	Number of women trained in leadership positions	Output		50	50	50	50		Annually	SWCD
Number of mentorship programmes	Number of mentorships programmes organized	Output	0		1	1	1		Annually	SWCD
Goal: To ensure a clean, safe, and healthy environment										
Objective: To improve sanitation coverage, food safety, and environmental health practices while reducing pollution by 2029.										
Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services										
Number of household toilets	Number of household toilets constructed	Output		500	500	500	500		Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit/World Bank
Access to Sanitation	Proportion of population with access to improve sanitation	Outcome		70	75	80	85		Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit/World Bank
Food Vendors screen and train	Number of food vendors screened and trained	Output	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800		Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
Percentage of Noise pollution	Percentage of Noise pollution in decibels reduced	Output							Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
Goal: To promote orderly spatial development and sustainable land use management.										

Objective: To strengthen spatial planning systems, street naming, and addressing to support development control by 2029.										
Programme: Physical and Spatial Planning Development										
Number of Planning Schemes	Number of Planning Schemes prepared	Output	2		2	1			Annually	Physical Planning Dept.
Number of street named	Number of streets named with property address	Output	25	25	25				Annually	Physical Planning Dept.
Goal: To improve access to basic infrastructure and potable water.										
Objective: To increase access to sustainable drinking water and improve public infrastructure management by 2029.										
Programme: Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management										
Sustainable Drinking Water	Percentage of population with access to sustainable drinking water	Outcome	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%		Quarterly	Works Dept./GWCL/World Bank
Goal: To improve road infrastructure and transport safety in the District.										
Objective: To enhance road conditions and promote road safety awareness to support mobility and economic activities by 2029.										
Programme: Roads and Transport Services										
Road networks	Percentage of roads networks in good condition	Outcome		10km	10km	10km	10km		Quarterly	Works Department, Urbans Roads Department
Road Safety	Number of safety education organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	Urban Road Department, Road Safety Commission and Ghana Police.
	Number of traffic signage installed	Output	0	10	10	10	10		Quarterly	Works Department, Urban Roads Department.

Goal: To promote local economic growth and job creation.										
Objective: To strengthen MSMEs, tourism development, vocational skills, and industrial infrastructure to boost local economic development by 2029.										
Programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development										
Number of MSE meetings	Number of MSE meetings organized	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	Business Advisory Center
Support to BAC	Number of Support to BAC provided	Output							Quarterly	Business Advisory Center
Number of Vocational and Technical Training Centre	Number of Vocational and Technical Training Centre completed and in used	Outcome	1		1				Annually	Works Dept. / BAC
Number of male and female under NBSSI and Master Card Foundation	Number male and female registered under NBSSI and Master Card Foundation	Output	100	200	300			250 male 250 Female	Annually	BAC / NBSSI / Master Card Foundation
Number of Businesses	Number of Businesses identified and registered	Output		1000	1500				Annually	BAC
Traditional Train and apprentices	Number of Traditional Train and apprentices organized	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	BAC
Number juice factory.	juice processing factory established	Output	1				1		Annually	BAC/ Central Admin
Number of hotels and restaurants/chop bars	Number of hotels and restaurants/chop bars identified and registered	Output	50	50	50				Annually	BAC

Development of tourist site	Number of tourist site developed	Output	0		1	1			Annually	BAC/ Centre for National Culture / Ghana Tourism Authority
Number of Conference Hall	Number of Conference Hall constructed	Output	0				1		Annually	Works Dept./ BAC / Centre for National Culture
Number of tourism development committee	Number of tourism development committee established	Output	0			1			Annually	BAC/ Centre for National Culture / Ghana Tourism Authority
Number of modernize satellite market	Number of modernize satellite market constructed	Output	3		2	3			Annually	Works dept. / BAC
Goal: To enhance agricultural productivity and food security										
Objective: To increase agricultural production, agro-processing, and livestock development to improve farmer incomes by 2029.										
Programme: Agricultural Services and Management										
Total output in agricultural production	Percentage increase in agricultural production	Output	20%	20%	30%	40%	50%	Maize, spring onion, livestock, poultry etc.	Annually	Agric Dept.
Number of Abattoir	Number of Abattoir constructed and in used	Outcome	0				1		Annually	Works Dept. /Agric Dept.
Number of 1D1F	Number of 1D1F completed	Output	0	1	1				Annually	Works Dept. /Agric Dept.
Goal: To promote sustainable environmental and natural resource management.										
Objective: To increase environmental awareness, tree planting, energy efficiency, and disaster preparedness by 2029.										
Programme : Natural Resource Conservation and Management										
Education on the use LPG and LED	Number of Public Education	Output	1	4	4	4	4			ECG, EPA

Bulbs	conducted on the use LPG and LED bulbs									
Number of Trees Planted	Number of Trees Planted at selected communities, Schools and along river bodies	Output	300	500	500	500	500			NADMO. Parks and Gardens
Fire Service/NADMO Office	Construction of Fire Service/ NADMO office completed	Output	0		1					Works Dept.

Source: DPCU 2025

Knowledge Mapping Matrix

The Knowledge Mapping Matrix has been prepared to identify, organize, and assess the critical knowledge areas required for the effective implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly. The matrix outlines existing knowledge holders, key knowledge sources, and identified gaps within the Assembly and its stakeholders, in line with NDPC Planning Guidelines. This will support informed decision-making, targeted capacity development, institutional learning, and improved coordination for efficient delivery of the district’s development programmes and projects.

Table 1: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management	Physical Planning Dept., Works Dept.,	Structure & Local Plans,	Preparation of SDF, Advanced GIS analysis, regular updating of spatial data,
Development Planning and Budgeting	DPCU	NDPC Guidelines, MTDPs, Composite Budget, LI 2232	Results-based planning skills, plan–budget linkage

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	DPCU	NDPC M&E Manual, Annual Progress Reports	Dedicated M&E budget, data quality assurance tools
Revenue Mobilization and Fiscal Management	Finance Dept., Revenue Unit, Budget Unit	Fee-Fixing Resolutions, GIFMIS, Revenue Reports, Monthly Trial Balance	Digital revenue systems, analytics for forecasting
Private Sector & MSME Development	BAC, Cooperative Office	Business Advisory Reports, MSME Databases	Market intelligence, value-chain analysis
Agriculture & Agribusiness Development	Agric Dept., AEAs, FBO Leaders	MoFA Reports, Extension Manuals, Crop/Yield Data	Climate-smart agriculture, agri-tech adoption
Fisheries & Aquaculture Development	Agric Dept, Fisheries Commission Officers, Fisherfolk Leaders	Fisheries Statistics, Coastal Resource Maps	Modern fishing technologies, data on stocks
Water Resources Management	Environmental Health Dept., WATSAN Committees	Water Resource Maps, GWCL/CWSA Reports	Watershed protection planning, water quality testing
Environmental Sanitation Management	Environmental Health Dept., Zoomlion, NGOs	Sanitation Profiles, Environmental Health Reports	Behaviour change communication, waste recycling methods
Climate Change & Environmental Resilience	NADMO, Forestry Commission, EPA Desk Officers	Climate Vulnerability Maps, Green Ghana Reports	Local climate data, adaptation financing skills
Transportation & Road Infrastructure	Works Dept., Urban Roads Dept., Feeder Roads Dept.	Road Condition Surveys, Transport Maps	Asset management systems, road maintenance planning
Education Service Delivery	Education Directorate, Head Teachers	EMIS Data, School Inspection Reports	Learning outcome analytics, inclusive education tools
Health Service Delivery	District Health Directorate, CHPS Staff	DHIMS2 Reports, Health Facility Assessments	Health financing, service quality monitoring
Child Protection & Social Welfare	Social Welfare Dept., NGOs, Traditional Authorities, CBOs	Child Protection Policies, Case Records	Case management systems, psychosocial support skills
Gender Equality & Social Inclusion	Gender Desk Officer, NGOs, CBOs	Gender Policy, Participation Reports	Gender-responsive budgeting, leadership mentoring
Youth, Sports & Recreation Development	GES, Youth Desk Officer, Sports Committees	Youth Profiles, Sports Development Plans	Talent development frameworks, facility management

Security & Justice Service Delivery	Police Service, District Security Council (DISEC)	Crime Statistics, Security Briefs	Community policing methods, cybercrime awareness
Local Governance & Decentralization	Area Councils, Unit Committees, Assembly Members	Local Governance Acts, Meeting Minutes, Act 936	Citizen engagement tools, accountability mechanisms
ICT & Digital Transformation	MIS Unit, IT Officers	District MIS, Software Systems	Advanced ICT infrastructure, data integration

Source: DPCU 2025.

Competency Matrix for Learning

The Competency Matrix for Learning outlines the key skills and capacity development needs required to support the effective implementation of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly. The matrix identifies critical competencies, relevant training programmes, evaluation criteria, and learning objectives to strengthen institutional performance, improve service delivery, and enhance coordination across departments and stakeholders. The matrix serves as a guide for targeted training interventions, continuous learning, and institutional development over the plan period by directly responding to the knowledge gaps and capacity needs identified earlier.

Table 1: Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Development Planning & Budgeting	Results-Based Planning and Budget Linkage Training	Pre- and post-training assessment, quality of MTDP/APR outputs	Improve ability to prepare and align development plans with budgets in line with NDPC guidelines
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	M&E Systems Strengthening Workshop	Timeliness and quality of M&E reports, APR compliance	Enhance skills in data collection, analysis, reporting, and use of M&E results
Spatial Planning & Land Use Management	GIS and Spatial Planning Training	Practical GIS assignments, updated spatial plans	Strengthen capacity to prepare, interpret, and enforce spatial development plans
Revenue Mobilization &	Digital Revenue Mobilization	Increase in IGF performance,	Improve efficiency and transparency in

Financial Management	and PFM Training	reduction in revenue leakages	revenue collection and financial management
Project & Contract Management	Project Management and Procurement Training	Project completion rate, adherence to timelines and budgets	Enhance skills in planning, implementing, and supervising district projects
Environmental Management & Sanitation	Environmental Health and Waste Management Training	Improvement in sanitation indicators, field inspections	Strengthen capacity to manage environmental sanitation and pollution control
Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management	Climate Change Adaptation and DRR Training	Integration of climate actions in plans, simulation exercises	Improve institutional capacity for climate resilience and disaster preparedness
Agriculture & Agribusiness Development	Climate-Smart Agriculture and Value Chain Training	Adoption of improved practices by farmers	Enhance extension and agribusiness development skills
ICT & Digital Transformation	ICT Systems and Data Management Training	Effective use of MIS and digital platforms	Improve application of ICT in service delivery and data management
Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI)	Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting Training	Inclusion of GESI indicators in plans and budgets	Strengthen capacity to mainstream gender and inclusion in development programmes
Child Protection & Social Welfare	Child Protection Case Management Training	Quality of case documentation, service delivery outcomes	Improve skills in child protection, social welfare, and case management
Health Systems Strengthening	Primary Health Care and CHPS Management Training	Service delivery performance indicators	Enhance capacity to manage and monitor health services
Local Governance & Citizen Engagement	Participatory Governance and Social Accountability Training	Increased citizen participation rates	Improve skills in stakeholder engagement and participatory planning
Security & Public Safety Coordination	Community Policing and Conflict Management Training	Reduction in reported incidents, coordination meetings	Enhance coordination and response to security and public safety issues

Source: DPCU, 2025

7.2 Evaluation

The evaluation process is an attempt to systematically determine as objectively as possible the relevance, effectiveness (outcomes) and impact of activities on the identified objectives.

The main purpose of evaluation is to improve decision-making, resource allocation and accountability. Evaluating the implementation of the DMTDP will help to determine strengths and weaknesses of interventions implemented in respect of outcomes, impact and sustainability. The Assembly will take a number of steps such as assessing the method and scope of the evaluation to determine whether it should be self-evaluation or an external consultant be recruited. Findings and recommendations would be disseminated as part of the implementation of the communication strategy.

7.2.1 Types of evaluation to be undertaken

The evaluation type which will be used to determine the level of attainment of the set objectives includes:

- *Ex-ante evaluations*: this evaluation type will be conducted before the implementation of projects and programmes. The objective is to determine the feasibility of the intervention. Some of the ex-ante evaluations include: cost-benefit analysis, economic rate of return (ERR), technical appraisal, policy analysis, environmental impact assessment (EIA), feasibility studies, and needs assessment.
- *Mid-term evaluation*: this will be conducted half-way into the implementation of any development plan or intervention. This type is done to consider the performance and first outputs of implementation and to propose modifications where necessary.
- *Final or terminal evaluation*: this will be carried out to assess the achievements or challenges recorded through the implementation of programmes and projects. The results from final evaluations are very useful in the formulation of policy.

7.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

In accordance with the NDPC Monitoring and Evaluation guidelines, the Assembly will adopt a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) approach to ensure the inclusive involvement of all relevant stakeholders throughout the M&E process. PM&E will be employed not only to assess whether development interventions are meeting their intended objectives, but also to strengthen transparency, accountability, and citizen ownership of programmes and projects.

The PM&E process will be integrated into the Assembly's overall Monitoring and Evaluation system as outlined in the District M&E Plan, and updates on its implementation will be included in Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APRs). These reports will be disseminated to key stakeholders, in line with NDPC's provisions for information sharing and stakeholder feedback.

Through the effective use of PM&E tools, the Assembly aims to achieve the following:

- Serve as a repository of data to support future evaluations and decision-making.
- Facilitate the identification of appropriate indicators aligned with project objectives and desired outcomes.
- Help uncover and address implementation challenges or bottlenecks in a timely manner.
- Promote continuous improvement and ensure quality standards are maintained across interventions.

7.3.2 Participatory monitoring and evaluation tools

To operationalize PM&E at the district level, the Assembly will employ a variety of Social Accountability tools recommended in the NDPC Manual. These include:

- Citizens' Report Cards – to gather feedback from service users on the quality and accessibility of public services.
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) – to engage community members in identifying needs, planning interventions, and evaluating impacts.
- Community Score Cards (CSCs) – to assess the performance of service providers through structured community feedback and interface meetings.

These tools will enable the Assembly to assess the outcome and impact of activities outlined in the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP), especially as they relate to improvements in local service delivery and development results.

In line with participatory principles, a broad range of stakeholders will be actively involved in monitoring both physical and non-physical projects. These stakeholders will include:

- Traditional authorities
- Assembly Members
- Beneficiary communities and institutions
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Unit Committee Members

- The media
- Relevant departments and agencies
- Indigents at large

Participation will be facilitated through mechanisms such as site meetings, joint monitoring visits, and handover/takeover ceremonies, ensuring transparency and accountability at each stage of project implementation.

CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

8.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines a comprehensive communication strategy that supports the dissemination, implementation, and monitoring of the MTDP. It integrates both traditional and modern channels, ensuring all segments of the district population are effectively reached and engaged.

Effective communication is a vital component in the successful implementation of the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly (AAKDA) Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), 2026–2029. A well-crafted communication strategy ensures that all stakeholders—citizens, institutions, development partners, and government agencies—understand their roles, responsibilities, and the intended benefits of the development initiatives. It also reinforces transparency, inclusiveness, and ownership.

8.2 Communication Goals

The primary goals of the communication strategy are:

- To raise awareness and promote understanding of the 2026–2029 MTDP among all stakeholders.
- To foster citizen participation and ownership of the plan.
- To clearly communicate the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders—District Assembly Management, Citizens, and Development Partners etc.
- To promote accountability and transparency throughout the plan's implementation.
- To ensure continuous feedback and adaptive learning through active stakeholder engagement.

8.3 Target Audience Identification

The communication strategy will address diverse groups within the district. Special attention will be paid to inclusivity, particularly for women, youth, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.

Table 49: A Table Showing the Targeted Audience

Audience	Sub-Groups	Communication Needs
General Public	Women, Youth, Elderly, Vulnerable Groups	Simple, clear messages on how the MTDP affects their lives and how they can participate.

Opinion Leaders	Chiefs, Religious Leaders, Assembly Members, Unit	In-depth knowledge to serve as multipliers of information.
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	NGOs, CBOs, Faith-Based Groups	Project collaboration, monitoring and advocacy roles.
Private Sector	Traders, SMEs, Business Associations	Opportunities and incentives under the MTDP.
Media	Traditional radio stations, community information center, bloggers,	Accurate dissemination of MTDP content.
Development Partners	Donor agencies, NGOs	Strategic partnerships and investment areas.

8.4 Communication Channels

To ensure that the message reaches the right audience in the right way and at the right time, a mix of communication channels will be deployed:

- Community Durbars and Town Hall Meetings: Promote face-to-face engagement and feedback.
- Information Centres: Use of community loudspeakers for mass announcements.
- Local Radio Broadcasts: Weekly segments and interactive discussions on the District Assembly activities.
- Social Media Platforms (Facebook): Engage youth and urban dwellers.
- District Website: Central hub for updates, downloadable reports, and engagement.
- SMS Broadcasts: Timely alerts on meetings, projects, and progress.
- Video Logs (Vlogs): Short, engaging updates featuring local voices and success stories.

Table 50: A Table Showing the Means of Communication

Channel	Target Audience	Purpose
Radio	Entire District	Broad awareness and civic education
Social media	Youth, Educated Public	Timely updates, feedback, and interaction
Town Hall Meetings	General Public	Two-way communication and accountability
Website/Blog	Development Partners, Educated Citizens	In-depth information and transparency
Community Info Centres	Rural Populations	Local language info and reminders

Table 51: Communication Implementation Framework

Phase	Activity	Responsible Entity	Timeline
Pre-launch	Stakeholder Mapping and Message Design	DPCU, ISD	Q1 2026
Launch	District-wide MTDP Sensitization	DPCU, Media	Q2 2026

	Campaign		
Implementation	Ongoing updates, feedback forums	DPCU, RCC, Assembly Members	2026–2029
Review	Mid-term and Annual Review Engagements	DPCU, Development Partners	2027, 2028
Performance Review	Terminal Review	DPCU, Development Partners	2029

Source: DPCU, 2025

8.5 Conclusion

An inclusive, transparent, and dynamic communication strategy is fundamental to the successful implementation of the MTDP in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District. By tailoring messages to the right audiences and using diverse channels, the District Assembly aims to foster broad-based ownership, facilitate informed participation, and ensure that development truly reflects the needs and aspirations of the people.

ANNEX 1

Development Dimension / Sector	Programme / Project	Potential Positive Effects	Potential Negative Effects	Mitigation Measures	Enhancement Measures	Responsible Agency / Institution
Economic Development	Construction of 10 Mechanised Boreholes	Improved access to potable water; reduced incidence of water-borne diseases; time savings especially for women and children.	Groundwater depletion risk; waste from drilling may contaminate surface water; noise pollution during construction.	Conduct hydro-geological studies before siting; enforce safe waste disposal; ensure boreholes are located away from latrines and refuse dumps.	Promote community ownership and water conservation education.	District Works Department, CWSA, EPA, Environmental Health Unit
Economic Development	Construction of Market	Improved access to goods and services - Job creation (construction and operation phases) - Economic growth for vendors and small businesses - Increased municipal revenue from taxes and rent	Improved access to goods and services - Job creation (construction and operation phases) - Economic growth for vendors and small businesses - Increased municipal revenue from taxes and rent	Conduct proper resettlement planning and compensation if displacement occurs - Environmental management plan for construction (dust control, noise barriers, etc.) - Traffic management plan - Waste management system - Ensure occupational health & safety protocols are followed	Include green infrastructure (trees, solar lighting, rainwater harvesting) - Promote local employment - Allocate space for women and vulnerable groups - Develop a vendor training programme (hygiene, business skills)	District Assembly, BAC, EPA, Environmental Health Unit
Social Development	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block	Improved access to basic education - Reduced classroom overcrowding - Enhanced learning environment	Temporary noise, dust, and air pollution - Risk of injury during construction - Land clearing impacts (if on new site)	Dust suppression and noise control - Use PPE for workers - Secure construction site with	Incorporate child-friendly design (ventilation, lighting) - Use local labor to boost community acceptance	District Assembly / District Education Directorate/ School Management Committee

		- Employment during construction	- Minor traffic disruption	barriers - Plan for safe access during construction	- Encourage community participation	
Social Development	Construction of 2-Unit KG Classroom Block	Increased access to early childhood education; improved learning environment; job creation during construction.	Noise and dust pollution; temporary disruption to nearby communities.	Adopt proper construction management practices; provide PPE for workers; restrict work to daytime hours.	Landscape the compound with trees and grass; promote hygiene education among pupils.	District Education Directorate, Works Department, Environmental Health Unit
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Reshaping/ Rehabilitation and Tarring of Feeder Roads	Improved transportation and market access; reduced travel time and vehicle maintenance costs.	Possible vegetation loss, soil erosion, and dust during construction; potential flooding due to blocked drains.	Provide adequate drainage; replant vegetation along shoulders; use dust suppression techniques.	Introduce community road maintenance schemes; monitor contractor compliance with EPA standards.	District Works Department, EPA, NADMO
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Capacity Building for Area Council Members	Enhanced local governance and accountability; improved service delivery.	Possible exclusion of vulnerable groups (e.g., women, persons with disabilities).	Ensure inclusivity in participant selection; provide gender-sensitive training materials.	Institutionalize participatory decision-making and feedback mechanisms.	District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU), Human Resource Unit
Disaster Prevention and Climate Change	Construction of Storm Drains in Flood-Prone Areas	Reduced flooding and property damage; improved sanitation and community safety.	Potential siltation downstream; disturbance to natural vegetation.	Design adequate slopes and outlets; ensure routine desilting and maintenance.	Conduct public sensitisation on proper waste disposal to prevent drain blockage.	NADMO, Works Department, Environmental Health Unit
Monitoring and Evaluation	Establishment of District M&E Database	Enhanced data collection and reporting; improved evidence-based planning and decision-making.	Data security and privacy risks; system failure or power interruptions.	Install backup systems and antivirus software; provide regular data security training.	Promote a culture of data use and continuous improvement.	District Planning Unit, MIS Officer, Statistical Service

ANNEX TWO: SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MATRIX

PROGRAMME: TRADE AND INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5

development that encourages strong 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.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5

and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.							
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: AGRICULTURE SERVICES AND MANAGEMENT							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5

encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).							
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
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: EDUCATION MANAGEMENT							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5

being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.								
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY								
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5	

PROGRAMME: HEALTH SERVICES MANAGEMENT								
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5	

their natural character.							
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: SOCIAL WELFARE, GENDER, AND SUPPORT FOR PWDs							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives		Indicators			Performance Measure		
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be	0	1	2	3	4	5

efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	identified						
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5

possible.							
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5

people.							
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME: SANITATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	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	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5

improve access to transport.							
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: ROAD TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: ELECTRICITY SERVICE DELIVERY							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local	Opinions of local communities to be	0	1	2	3	4	5

communities should be and enhanced where practical.	assessed						
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: WATER SERVICE DELIVERY							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5

Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0	1	2	3	4	5
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Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING								
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure						
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES								
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS								
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0	1	2	3	4	5	
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Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0	1	2	3	4	5	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY								
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials	Description of sources	0	1	2	3	4	5	

and services from local industries where possible.							
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5
PROGRAMME: GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/ energy to be identified	0	1	2	3	4	5
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Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0	1	2	3	4	5

PROGRAMME: FINANCE AND REVENUE MOBILIZATION							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0	1	2	3	4	5
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PROGRAMME: PLANNING, COORDINATING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION							
Criteria – Basic Aims and Objectives	Indicators	Performance Measure					
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
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REPORT ON THE DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON OCTOBER 8, 2025 AT THE ABURA

DUNKWA DURBAR GROUNDS

Introduction

The Public Hearing for the preparation of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) of the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly (AAKDA) was conducted in accordance with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act, 1994 (Act 479), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and the NDPC Planning Guidelines for the Preparation of Medium-Term Development Plans (2026–2029). These legal and policy frameworks mandate Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies to ensure broad-based stakeholder participation in the development planning process to promote transparency, accountability, and local ownership of development programmes.

The purpose of the public hearing was to present the draft 2026–2029 DMTDP to key stakeholders and the general public, solicit their views, concerns, and development priorities, and incorporate relevant inputs into the final plan to ensure that it reflects the aspirations and needs of the people of the district.

The preparation of the 2026–2029 DMTDP followed a participatory and consultative process involving situation analysis, stakeholder consultations, harmonization of district priorities with the national development policy framework, formulation of goals, objectives, strategies, programmes, and projects, and validation of the draft plan through the public hearing. This process was coordinated by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) in collaboration with departments, sub-district structures, traditional authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

Objectives of the Public Hearing

The objectives of the public hearing for the 2026–2029 DMTDP of Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly were to:

- Present the draft MTDP to stakeholders and the general public.
- Solicit views, concerns, and development proposals from communities and interest groups.

- Ensure a participatory, transparent, and inclusive planning process that reflects the needs and priorities of the district’s population.

Methodology / Approach

The public hearing for the 2026–2029 DMTDP of Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly was conducted on October 8, 2025, at the Abura Dunkwa Durbar Grounds. The hearing was organized as a district-wide consultative forum, bringing together representatives from all zonal and community levels.

The process involved presentations of the draft MTDP, and open forum discussions to capture their views, concerns, and development priorities. The sessions were conducted in English and the local Fante language to ensure inclusiveness and full participation of all community members, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Language Used

The forum was conducted in both English and Fante. These two languages were agreed upon at the start of the meeting as they are the most widely spoken and understood by the majority of participants.

Stakeholder Participation

The development planning process for the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) actively involved a broad spectrum of stakeholders to ensure inclusivity, ownership, and sustainability. Key participants included traditional authorities, Assembly Members, Area Council and Unit Committee members, and representatives from MDAs/Departments. Civil society and non-governmental organizations contributed technical input and advocacy perspectives, while women groups, youth groups, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and private sector actors provided grassroots insights and sector-specific recommendations. This multi-stakeholder engagement ensured that development priorities reflect the diverse needs and aspirations of all segments of the district’s population. The total number of participants were 140 comprising 87 males and 53 females.

District Coordinating Director’s Address

The District Coordinating Director delivered his opening remarks and welcomed all participants to the forum. She briefed participants on the agenda for the day and explained that, in line with the planning guidelines, the exercise was required to solicit the views of local people and key development actors before the plan preparation process could be completed. She noted that the public hearing provided an opportunity for participants to make meaningful contributions and also ensured ownership of the plan after its completion.

District Chief Executive's Address

The District Chief Executive (DCE) also welcomed participants to the meeting and urged them to support the process with their valuable comments and constructive contributions.

Briefing by the DPO/Plan Preparation Technical Working Group

The briefing was delivered through a PowerPoint presentation by the District Planning Officer (DPO) and members of the Plan Preparation Technical Working Group constituted from the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPO took participants through the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan preparation process, explaining the key stages, requirements, and stakeholder roles.

Key Issues Raised by Stakeholders

During the public hearing on the 2026–2029 DMTDP of the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly, stakeholders raised key development concerns under the following thematic areas:

Economic Development: Participants expressed concerns about limited employment opportunities for the youth, inadequate access to affordable credit for MSMEs, poor market infrastructure, low application of modern technology in agriculture and fisheries, and the need for value addition and agro-processing to improve local incomes.

Social Services (Education, Health, Water and Sanitation): Stakeholders highlighted inadequate school infrastructure, limited access to inclusive education for PWDs, high teenage pregnancy, and challenges with re-entry of school dropouts. In the health sector, concerns were raised about inadequate and poorly equipped health facilities, staffing gaps, and financing constraints.

Participants also emphasized limited access to safe potable water, poor maintenance of water facilities, and inadequate toilet facilities in many communities.

Environment and Climate Change: Key issues raised included poor solid and liquid waste management, pollution of water bodies, weak enforcement of environmental laws, loss of tree cover, and the increasing impact of climate variability and change such as flooding and coastal erosion, with calls for intensified environmental protection and climate resilience measures.

Infrastructure and Human Settlements: Stakeholders drew attention to poor road conditions, weak road maintenance culture, inadequate street lighting, haphazard physical development, and non-compliance with planning schemes, which affect accessibility, safety, and orderly settlement growth.

Governance and Security: Concerns were raised about limited citizen participation in planning and budgeting, weak sub-district structures, inadequate logistics and personnel for security agencies, rising incidence of crime and drug abuse, and the need to strengthen monitoring and evaluation to improve service delivery and accountability.

Responses and Actions Taken

In response to the issues raised by stakeholders during the public hearing, the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly undertook the following actions:

Issues Incorporated into the MTDP: Key concerns relating to youth unemployment, MSME development, agricultural modernization, poor market infrastructure, inadequate school and health facilities, access to potable water, environmental sanitation, road conditions, spatial planning, climate change resilience, and weak monitoring and evaluation systems were incorporated into the 2026–2029 DMTDP as policy objectives, strategies, programmes, and projects. These issues were reflected in the development focus areas, sectoral objectives, and the programme of action to ensure direct responsiveness to stakeholder inputs.

Issues Noted for Future Consideration: Some proposals, including large-scale infrastructure projects and interventions requiring substantial financial commitments beyond the district's medium-term resource envelope, were noted for future consideration and possible inclusion in subsequent planning cycles or when additional funding becomes available.

Issues Outside the Mandate of the Assembly and Referrals Made: Concerns that fall outside the direct mandate of the District Assembly, such as major trunk road construction, and high-level utility network upgrades, were documented and referred to the appropriate Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), and utility service providers for necessary action.

Gender, Youth, and Social Inclusion Considerations: Women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) actively participated in the public hearing through representation by women's groups, youth associations, PWD organizations, Assembly Members, and civil society organizations. The hearing was conducted in both English and the local language to ensure inclusiveness and allow meaningful participation by all groups.

Key inclusion-related issues raised included limited economic opportunities for women and youth, low participation of women in leadership and decision-making, inadequate access to skills training and employment for the youth, barriers to education and public infrastructure for PWDs, teenage pregnancy, and insufficient social protection support for vulnerable groups.

In response, the 2026–2029 DMTDP incorporated targeted measures such as women and youth entrepreneurship support programmes, skills development and apprenticeship schemes, promotion of girls' education, reproductive health education, gender-responsive planning and budgeting. These interventions are aimed at promoting equity, reducing vulnerability, and ensuring that development benefits are shared inclusively across all segments of the district's population.

Conclusion

The public hearing provided a valuable platform for stakeholders to contribute to the preparation of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) of the Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly, resulting in the identification and integration of key development priorities and community concerns into the plan. The process strengthened public ownership of the MTDP and enhanced transparency and accountability in district planning. The Assembly reaffirms its commitment to continuous stakeholder engagement and collaboration throughout the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the plan to ensure the achievement of sustainable and inclusive development outcomes.

.....
HON. DANIEL MENSAH-WARDY
(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

.....
NAPOLEON NSARKO-TAWIAH
(PRESIDING MEMBER)

.....
TAWAKALITU RAJI ADDO
(DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)

.....
ERNEST BREW PAINTSIL
(DEV'T. PLNG. OFFICER)

.....
RICHARD MBEAH
(CHAIRMAN, DEV'T. PLNG. SUB-COMM.)





ATTENDANCE SHEET
PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

VENUE: ABUKA DUMKUA

DATE: 8/10/2025

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Daniel Mensah Hany	DCE	[Signature]
2	Tawakalitu Kaji f	DCB	[Signature]
3	Frank Kwei Mesh	P.P.O	[Signature]
4	Queenster Atu-Arhin f	BAC	[Signature]
5	EMANUEL MUREKI	Roomie	[Signature]
6	Eugenia A. Gwaynu f	HRM	[Signature]
7	Georgina Kloodle f	Auditi	[Signature]
8	Salifu Seidu	WKS	[Signature]
9	Charles Ramsford Scobie	Revenue Supt	[Signature]
10	Clara Kaji Acheampong	Internal Audit	[Signature]
11	Mathias Nketsiah	DSW/CD	[Signature]
12	Christina A. Quinoo f	BDR	[Signature]
13	Lily Theresa Johnson f	ADUB	[Signature]
14	Alex Osei Angimadu	Assistant Engineer	[Signature]
15	Ato Cyanah	Driver	[Signature]
16	Frank Mawu	Works SI	[Signature]
17	Augustina Owa Ogyese f	ATR	[Signature]
18	Joyce Nimo Akarhoo f	AIA	[Signature]
19	SETH ARIKRAH	P.P.D.	[Signature]

ATTENDANCE SHEET
PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

VENUE: ABURA DUNKUN

DATE: 8/10/2025

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
	Kwame Ampah	Nurse	Signature
	ARCHER MARTANI	TEACHER	Signature
	Kwame Osei Gyimah	Teacher	Signature
	Fredrick Amaasi	Nurse	Signature
	Frances A. Agypom	Farmer	Signature
	Pearl Boateng	Beautician	Signature
	Ahika Amah	House	Signature
	Albertha Ekua Forson	Nurse	Signature
	George Quaye	Teacher	Signature
	Esther Mensah	Seamstress	Signature
	Evans Nark	Nurse	Signature
	Leticia Siedoo	Seamstress	Signature
	Hana Ama Estlin	community	Signature
	Ama Adama Quarshie	community member	Signature
	Mary Eduafo	Teacher	Signature
	SHEILA ALISH GIBI	SEWING	Signature
	Peter Fynn	Tailor	Signature
	Michael Edwards	Teacher	Signature
	Kojo Peterson	Teacher	Signature

**ATTENDANCE SHEET
PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

VENUE: Amara Durkusa DATE: 8/10/2025

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
	Quanson Mabel	Teacher	<i>[Signature]</i>
	WOODIE DONIAS	COMMUNITY MEMB	<i>[Signature]</i>
	PETRA ANNAN	NURSE	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Gifty Prakh	hair dresser	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Albert Cobbimah	Tailor	<i>[Signature]</i>
	George Nyen	teacher	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Ibo Tamneh	Famer	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Bellinda Acquah	hair dresser	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Rhanatu Baaladon	nurse	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Amina Alhassan	hair dresser	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Syiam Annule	Seamstress	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Monica Owusu	NURSE	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Aaron Duah	Community Membo	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Nana Ekuwa Bonney	Famer	<i>[Signature]</i>
	ARTHUR SARAH	NURSE	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Amos FOSU	Famer	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Stephen Amansi	Seamstress	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Kobina Estun	Beethician	<i>[Signature]</i>

ATTENDANCE SHEET
PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

VENUE: ABUSA DUNKULU.....



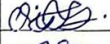



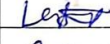






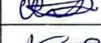
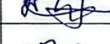




DATE: 8/10/25

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
	Anne ACKON-Baisia	Nurse	
	Kojo Arthur	farmer	
	Linda Ofori	Teacher	
	Windy Korsemah	Beautician	
	Boakye Moses	Taller	
	Kobina Anderson	Community Member	
	Kwesi Baldoo	Farmer	
	Oto Bernice	Hair dresser	
	Bentil Isaac	Taller	
	Benjamin Baldoo	Farmer	
	Dora mensah	Nurse	
	John Kerson	Farmer	
	Paul Ewul	NURSE	
	Kojo Apiah	community member	
	Ama ESSOUN	Seamstress	
	ESTHER Amo-Ofri	Seamstress	
	Kwamena Amisah	Community Member	
	Baaba Dadzie	Farmer	
	SAMUEL ANDERSON	NURSE	

ATTENDANCE SHEET
PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

VENUE: ABUKA DWUKUA.....




















DATE: 8/10/2025

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
	Isaac Ashun	Farmer	
	MARY ESSOIN	Seamstress	
	Mabel Odum	Beautician	
	Cynthia Mensah	Teacher	
	Philip Ewul	Farmer	
	Kobina Mensah	Farmer	
	Louisa Edwards	Seamstress	
	Richard Munkoh	Farmer	
	IVY OPPONG	TEACHER	
	Rita Datre	Seamstress	
	Angustina Antwi	Farmer	
	Richard Andoh	Teacher	
	HELENA DADZIE	SEAMSTRESS	
	Anthony Yeboah	Tailor	
	Kobina Mbroh	Farmer	
	Grace Odum	Seamstress	
	Takyi Prah	Nurse	
	Tina Larbi	Community Member	
	Yaw Nkrumah	Community member	

ATTENDANCE SHEET
PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

VENUE: ABUSA DUKWA

DATE: 8/10/2025

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
	Kojo Appiah	Farmer	
	Kwesi Badu	Tailor	
	Nana Kwame Anokye	WALLO	
	Jessica Jackson F	Nurse	
	Ophelia Hyan F	Teacher	
	Francis Amaah	Teacher	
	Francis Joyful	Teacher	
	Nicholas Aidoo	Nurse	
	Bentum Egan	Farmer	
	OPOKU JONAS	Community memb	
	Matilda Sam F	Nurse	
	Patrick Ehim	Farmer	
	Annan Maxwell	community member	
	Petra Amako	Hairdresser	
	ANTHONY DADZIE	TEACHER	
	Jacob Amisah	community member	
	Naame Prabah	community member	
	Josephine Moses	seamstress	
	KUBI JAMES	FARMER	

ATTENDANCE SHEET
PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

VENUE: ABURA BURUMA.....

DATE: 8/10/2025

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1	Napoleon Nsarkoh-Jawial	Pm	
2	Isaac Sego	Statistics	
3	Flora Annan F	Proc.	
4	Demond D. Lawler	DBA	
5	James Hagem	DDW & CD	
6	Maxey Mark Philip	NSS Sec.	
7	Enoch Kwame Asare	NSS C.N.C	
8	Florence Owansah F	NSS Sec	
9	Emmanuel T. Ofen	DFU	
10	Benjamin E. Wenehene	DIA	
11	Mbeah Richard	Dev. Planning Com. Chair	
12	Michael K. Iakyi	F&A, Chairman	
13	EDWARD AMOAKO	TON-MEMBER EDUMOT	
14	Eric Mensah	Abakrampa East	
15	TIMOTHY ABBAN JR.	MANSONSE ADWENPHE	
16	Christopher E. Prah	Nyanfeku Ekroful	
17	William Akompong	Ayeldu Area Council	
18	Ludfred Appiah	Abura Etsipi Area Council	
19	DANIEL TETEY	AMOSIMA	

GALLERY

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

