



Republic of Ghana

AGONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



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Date of this letter should be quoted

Telephone: 0332020683

Fax: 0332020683

Our Ref: AEDA/

Your Ref:

OFFICE OF THE AGONA EAST

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Post Office Box 9

Agona Nsaba

Date: 14th October, 2025

SUBMISSION OF DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP) 2026-2029 FOR AGONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

We submit herewith a Draft District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for Agona East District in response to the technical review comments by NDPC for your perusal and necessary action, please.

Thank you.



 SOLOMON KWEKU ADJEI
 (DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR)
 FOR: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

ACCRA

Cc: THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER

REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL

CAPE COAST



AGONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026-2029

*“Resetting-Ghana Agenda- Creating
Jobs, Ensuring Accountability, and
Promoting Shared Prosperity”*

PREPARED BY:
DPCU
2025

FOREWORD

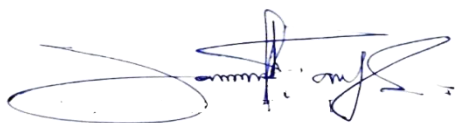
Since the coming into force of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I 2232), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act, 936), and the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925), changes have been brought to the planning systems and processes. L.I 2232 requires that Development Plans are initiated by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and prepared by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) as well as Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) based on National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) and Guidelines issued by the (NDPC) under the theme: *“Resetting-Ghana Agenda- Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability, and Promoting Shared Prosperity.”*

The need to align District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) to current National Development policies cannot be understated. Thus in the development of blueprints by District Assemblies recourse is given to national policy frameworks while development interventions are geared towards national goals and objectives.

In this regard, the development of the Agona East DMTDP is not only aimed at providing critical public services, but these services are provided to improve the literacy and health of the citizenry to improve their productivity so as to enable them take advantage of opportunities in the local economy towards improved living standards.

To ensure this, consultations were conducted with Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Private Sector, farmers, Market Women, PWDs, artisan’s associations, and Youth Groups etc. to facilitate the preparation of the plan in line with National Development aspirations of the country. This document replaces previous development plans of the Assembly and all stakeholders/DPs are encouraged to follow it closely to ensure strategic, systematic and well-thought out development of the district at large. The District Assembly therefore hopes this DMTDP would be seen as the major blueprint to channel the path for the development of district, its citizens and the country at large. The District Assembly thus, makes a clarion call to all stakeholders to efficiently utilize this document in the development and implementation of their development agendas within the district.

HON. OSCAR SAMUEL MENSAH



(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

AGONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAB	-	Appeals Advisory Board
AE	-	Agona East
AEDA	-	Agona East District Assembly
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	-	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
BOT	-	Build Operate Transfer
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CBPRP	-	Community Based Poverty Reduction Project
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CBR	-	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	-	Crude Death Rate
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DBA	-	District Budget Analyst
DCDs	-	District Co-ordinating Directors
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
DHIS	-	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	-	European Union
GIZ	-	German International Development
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRD	-	Human Resource Development
HRDBS	-	Human Resource Development and Basic Services

ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ILGS	-	Institute of Local Government Studies
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
LE	-	Life Expectancy
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LGPRSP	-	Local Governance – Poverty Reduction Support
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MPSP	-	Manual for the Preparation of Spatial Plans
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	-	National Development Planning Systems
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NM	-	Net Migration
PA	-	Planning Authority
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPO	-	Physical Planning Officer
PM	-	Presiding Member
PPM	-	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PPSC	-	Priorities for Private Sector Competitiveness
PSC	-	Private Sector Competitiveness
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SD	-	Sustainable Development
SDCP	-	Sub-District Council Plans

SDCs	-	Sub-District Councils
SDDP	-	Sub-District Development Plans
SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
SMART	-	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time- bound
SNV	-	Netherlands Development Organisation
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TMR	-	Total Mortality Rate
TOR	-	Terms Of Reference
U5MR	-	Under Five Mortality Rate
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The development of this plan is based on Section 1, 10 and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), Sections 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232 and Section 83 (1a & 1b) of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 which empower District Assemblies to prepare District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and in a participatory manner involving all stakeholders in the district . This is in accordance with the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC). Under these enactments, the Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) is required to conduct a performance review of the implementation of the first four (4) years of The ‘*Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024)*’ under the Theme; “*National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2026 -2029)*” to examine the achievements of this development blueprint to form a basis for planning for the next planning period, 2026-2029.

In preparing the plan, the Assembly under the guidelines of the NDPC constituted a planning team (Table 1.1) chaired by the District Coordinating Director (DCD). The team reviewed the performance of the Assembly in addition to the profile and baseline information of the Assembly. After the review, the team met with stakeholders to assess the impact of interventions and to review the baseline data collected. In doing this, the team developed questionnaire which were pretested in Nsaba in two communities before finalization for the actual data collection. Community needs and aspiration were collected through community engagements under the 5 area councils of the Assembly. These were subsequently compiled and developed into development issues in line with the various development dimensions. These issues were used to develop Community Action Plans (CAPs) and harmonized into area council plans. The plans were subjected to costing and given a cost under the various development dimensions.

In all these processes development partners and stakeholders were engaged at every stages to ensure participation, acceptance and ownership of the plan. These included; traditional leaders, youth groups, women groups, market women, civil society, development partners and association of the disabled. These stakeholders were engaged at various stages of the plan preparation such as performance review, community needs assessment, town hall meetings and public hearings.

At the end of the Medium Term Plan implementation some expected outcomes from the plan include; an increase in Internally Generated Revenue by 50% with a computerized revenue data software covering more than 50% of revenue items. In the area of agriculture, productivity is expected to increase up to 30, while post-harvest losses are expected to reduce by 40% over the period. Also within the plan period, support to local businesses is expected to increase by 50%. This is expected to come in the form of training, start-up kits and financial support, so as to increase the number of people in the local economic space of the district.

In the social development sector, the expected outcome after the implementation of the plan is to increase the number of pupils admitted and graduating from basic school by 40%. The quality of education at the basic level is also expected to improve by 30% over the period by way of improved BECE results while secondary school performance is expected to improve by 40% at an average of 10% yearly. This is expected to translate into improved literacy rate in the district, thereby reducing school drop outs. The improved rate of literacy is expected to result in improved living standards by way of reduced illnesses. Attempts to improve the health conditions and indicators in the district by way of provision of a district hospital and the establishment of functional CHPS compounds in all electoral areas are to help improve the patient to nurse/doctor ratios by up to 30%, thereby improving health standards of the citizenry.

These are supposed to build the capacities of the citizenry and improve their productivity for improved outcomes and returns on their labour. The long-term goal of the district inline with the national goal, is to make the citizenry more employable and also offer them income earning opportunities (jobs) through the development of the local economy. This is expected to be done through improvement in literacy rate and health conditions of the citizenry, and thus through local economic support and other opportunities make them more productive for better income earnings and improved livelihoods.

Table 1.1: The plan preparation team

NAME	DESIGNATION	POSITION
MR. Kweku Adjei Solomon	District Co-Ord. Director	Chairman
Oscar Agyemang Opoku (PhD)	District Development Planning Officer	Coordinator
Mrs. Juliet Oheneba Adjei	Director of Health Service	Member
MR. Thomas Kwofie	District Education Director	Member
Miss Naomi Achiaa Kusi	Director of Agriculture	Member
MR. Dela Sosu	District Physical Planning Officer	Member
MR. Eric Sakah Kwarteng	District Budget Analyst	Member
Miss. Jennifer Baidoo	Asst. Statistical officer	Secretary
Mr. Frank Nchanji	District Environmental Health Officer	Member
MR. ABASS AFFUL	Head of Works	Member
Mr. Mensah Anewamene	Social warfare and Community Development	Member
Mr. Phillip Mensah	Business Advisory Centre	Member
Mr. Phillip Esilfie	District Operations, NADMO	Co-opted Member
Mrs. Beatrice Odei	District Auditor	Co-opted Member

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful preparation of this Medium-Term Development Plan would not have been possible without the steadfast dedication, commitment, and collaboration of key individuals, departments, institutions, and stakeholders. On behalf of the Agona East District Assembly (AEDA), and in my own capacity, I wish to express our profound appreciation to all who contributed immensely to the completion of this important document.

In line with national requirements, all Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana are mandated to prepare Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) in accordance with guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). These guidelines ensure that district-level development efforts remain consistent with the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) and contribute meaningfully to the achievement of Ghana's broader development objectives.

The district-level plans are subsequently reviewed and harmonized by the Central Regional Coordinating Council (CRCC) before their final submission to the NDPC. The Agona East District Assembly, therefore, extends its deep gratitude to both the NDPC and the CRCC for their invaluable technical direction and support throughout the planning process.

The successful completion of the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan was made possible through the exceptional leadership and support of the Honorable Member of Parliament, Hon. Queenster Pokua Sawyer; the District Chief Executive, Hon. Samuel Oscar Mensah; and the Presiding Member, Hon. William Takyi. Their political commitment and facilitation of the plan's approval, along with related budgetary provisions, were instrumental in achieving this milestone.

Our special appreciation also goes to the District Coordinating Director, Mr. Solomon Kweku Adjei, under whose able leadership the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) worked efficiently. His guidance, coordination of departmental inputs, and facilitation of resource mobilization significantly contributed to the timely preparation of this plan.

We are sincerely grateful to all members of the DPCU, particularly officers from the Departments of Agriculture, Administration, Finance, Physical Planning, Social Welfare and Community Development, Education, Health, Works, Budget, and Planning. Their teamwork, technical input, and commitment to excellence were remarkable.

Special mention must be made of the District Planning Officer and the core planning team for their professionalism, enthusiasm, and dedication, which ensured that this document met the highest standards. The valuable technical contributions of Dr. Oscar Agyemang Opoku, Mrs.

Abigail Asamoah, Mr. Dela Sasu, Mr. Eric Kwarteng, Mr. Abass Afful, Mr. Eduah Emmanuel, and other team members greatly enhanced the quality of this plan.

We also acknowledge with gratitude the invaluable input of traditional authorities, opinion leaders, community members, civil society organizations, the media, and all residents of the Agona East District who participated in the community needs assessment exercises and public hearings. Their insights and aspirations played a crucial role in shaping the district's development priorities.

Finally, our appreciation extends to all Assembly Members, Town Council Members, artisan groups, farmer-based organizations as well as individuals whose names are not mentioned but whose contributions were no less significant. It is our hope that the same spirit of dedication, unity, and cooperation demonstrated during the preparation of this plan will continue throughout its implementation for the sustainable development of our beloved district.

Ayekoo, may the Almighty God richly bless us all.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter considers the background of the Agona East District Assembly, its vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values as well as goals and objectives. Moreover, it depicts the locational map of the district as well as illustrating the structure of the Plan.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF AGONA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The Agona East District Assembly (AEDA) was carved out of the defunct Agona District Assembly in 2008 by Legislative Instrument 1921. It is one of the seventeen (22) Political and Administrative Districts in the Central Region of Ghana with a total land area of 665 km². It is bounded on the south by the Agona West Municipal and Gomoa East District Assemblies. The West Akim and Birim South District Assemblies lie to the north of the District whilst it is bounded on the east by Awutu Senya District. The District whose capital is Agona Nsaba, falls within the forest belt of Ghana and used to be a very important cocoa producing area. Nsaba is approximately thirty-five (35) kilometers north of Winneba, and at a nodal point of roads radiating to the rich cocoa growing areas of the Central Region.

The district is divided into Five (5) sub-districts or Town/Area Councils namely Nsaba, Duakwa, Asafo, Kwanyako and Mankrong area councils. Traditionally, the district is made up of two (2) Paramountcies- **Agona Nyakrom Traditional Area** and **Agona Nsaba Traditional Area**. The main towns of the Nyakrom Traditional Area are **Nyakrom** (which does not form part of the district), **Asafo**, **Duakwa** and **Kwanyako**. Other villages like Agona Mankrong, Agona Mensakrom and Mankrong Junction owe allegiance to Agona Nyakrom Paramountcy. **AgonaNsaba**, the other Paramountcy has the following towns and villages: Nsaba, Lower Bobikuma, Teacher Okai, Kwesi Paintsil and Ninta

Chiefs in the Nyakrom Traditional Area:

- **Duakwa:** Nana KojoAmoakwa V (Krontinhene, AgonaNyakrom Paramountcy)
- **Asafo:** Nana Yamfo-Asuako XI-(Nifahene, AgonaNyakrom Paramountcy)
- **Kwanyako:** Nana AmpimDarko V (Kyidomhene, AgonaNyakrom Paramountcy)

1.2 MISSION, VISION, FUNCTIONS AND CORE VALUES

1.2.1 Mission

This it will seek to achieve with a short to medium term **Mission** that seeks to “**ensure sustainable and qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the people, through the efficient mobilization and usage of resources, to support the development of the**

agricultural, health, education, trading and other sectors of the economy in collaboration with the communities, NGOs, private and other development partners”.

1.2.2 Vision

The **Vision** of district in the long term is to “**enhance the human resource capacity of the people in the district for them to develop and improve their standard of living**”.

1.2.3 Vision for National Development

The District Medium Term Development Plan draws inspiration from the translation of policy goals, objectives and strategies of the “**Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, An Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All; (Agenda for Jobs)**” as informed by the ‘*Presidents Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2017-2024*. The vision for this medium term is to:

“Create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all.”

1.2.4 Functions of the Agona East District Assembly

The Agona East District Assembly performs deliberative, legislative and executive functions in accordance with section 10 of the Local Governance Act, Act 936, 2016. These functions include;

1. Responsible for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the government for approval of the development plan and budget for the District.
2. Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources in the District.
3. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services in the District.
4. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
5. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
6. Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the District for the promotion of justice.
7. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this law or any other enactment; and

8. Perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the government.

1.2.5 Core Values

The Agona East District Assembly in performing its functions, does so under the following values;

1. Dedication 2. Team work 3. Result oriented 4. Integrity and 5. Timeliness

1.2.6 Main Objectives of the District

The Agona East District Assembly has the following as its objective.

1. To provide socio-economic infrastructure and services in the District
2. To ensure clean, safe and healthy environment in the District
3. To enhance Transparent and Accountable Governance and Civic responsibility by strengthening the administrative set up of the District.

1.3 PROCESS OF PREPARING THE 2022-2025 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP)

The preparation of the plan commenced with a District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meeting during which a planning team was formed. This team comprised a few members of the DPCU while the rest of the members were co-opted as additional team members. The main planning team was formed based on the competencies and skills of officers. An orientation workshop was held for the planning team and co-opted DPCU members to take through the processes for the plan preparation and to state their roles and responsibilities in the whole process. All heads of departments were given a performance review template to complete a template that contained the medium term outcome indicators for the previous MTDP from 2022-2025. The performance was followed by the administration of community questionnaire using focus group discussions in all 5 area councils of the district which sought to draw from community members their problems, needs and aspirations going into the next plan implementation period spanning 2022-2025.

1.4 PARTICIPATION OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Since the coming into force of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I 2232), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act, 936), and the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925), changes have been brought to the planning systems and processes. L.I 2232 requires that Development Plans are initiated by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and prepared by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) as well as Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) based on National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) and Guidelines issued by the (NDPC) under the

theme: “Resetting-Ghana Agenda- Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability, and Promoting Shared Prosperity.”

To ensure that the whole DMTDP preparation process is participatory, the district prepared the plan with the involvement of majority of stakeholders right from the orientation stage. Popular participation as was used in the preparation of this plan was adopted at various stages. During the consultative process to ascertain the problems, needs and aspirations of the citizenry, various stakeholders were consulted for this information through focus group discussions at the area council levels. These engagements were held in all 5 area councils of Duakwa, Mankrong, Kwanyarko, Asafo and Nsaba. Moreover, there were three (3) key stakeholders/association meeting held for PWDs, farmers and artisans’ association leaders in various communities to solicit for their problems, needs and developmental challenges.

Public hearings were also conducted to validate the needs and aspirations for various communities as identified by their representatives.

1.5 ORGANOGRAM – ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Agona East District Assembly is a statutory body established in 2008 by Legislative Instrument 1921. It is the highest policy- making body of the district representing the entire political and administrative machinery of the Central Government at the District level. The Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive as the Political head, the Member of Parliament of the constituency within the District, the Presiding Member, who is the Chairman of the General Assembly, one person from each of the 21 electoral areas within the District, elected by the universal adult suffrage, 15 Appointees of the Government, and Heads of the Decentralized departments who are ex- officio members without voting rights. It is supported administratively and technically by 11 Decentralized departments of the Assembly and other quasi agencies of government. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative as shown in the organogram in Figure 1.15 and Figure 1.16.

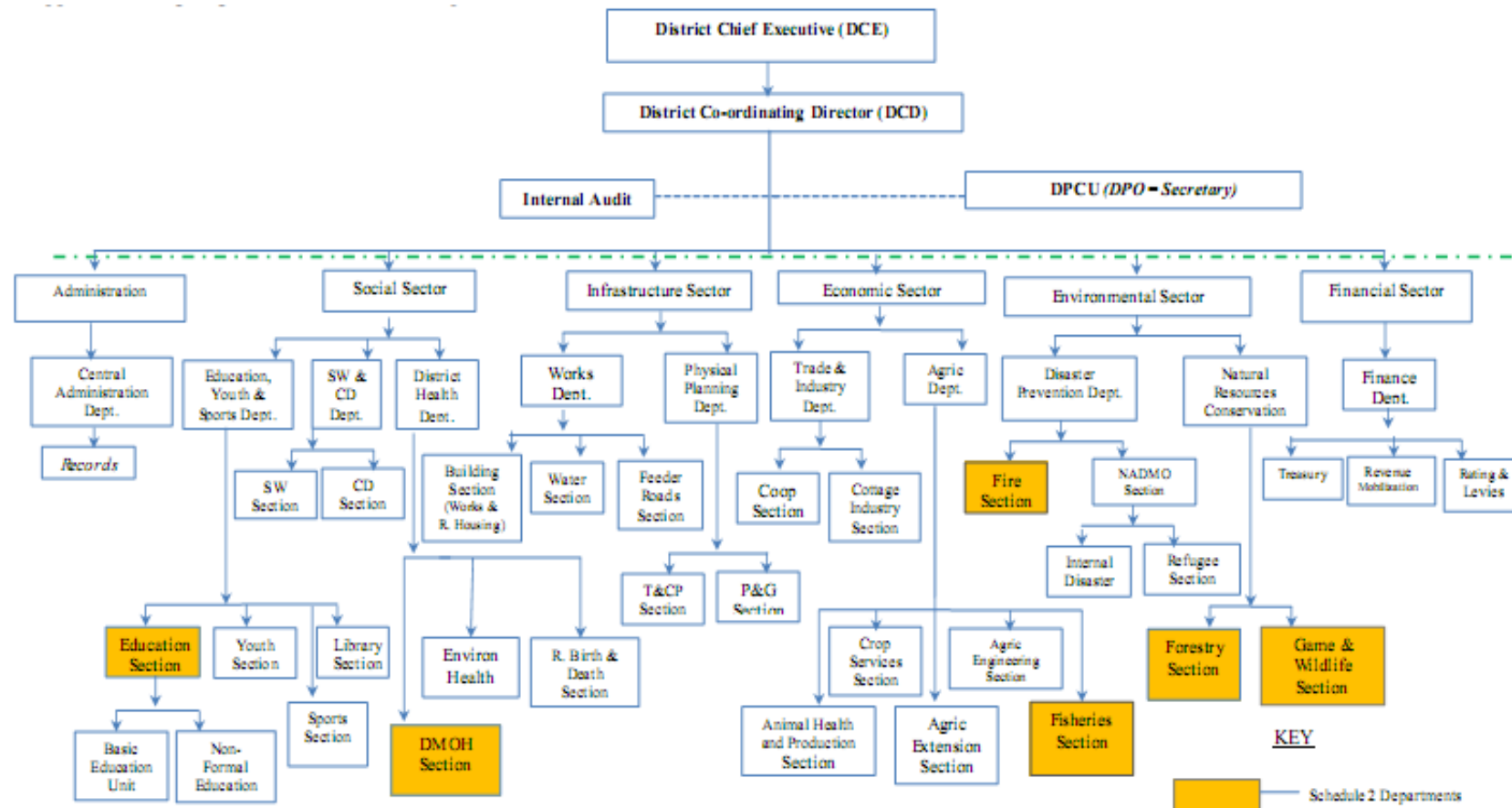


Figure 1.1 Settlements of Agona East District

Source: DPCU, AEDA, 2025

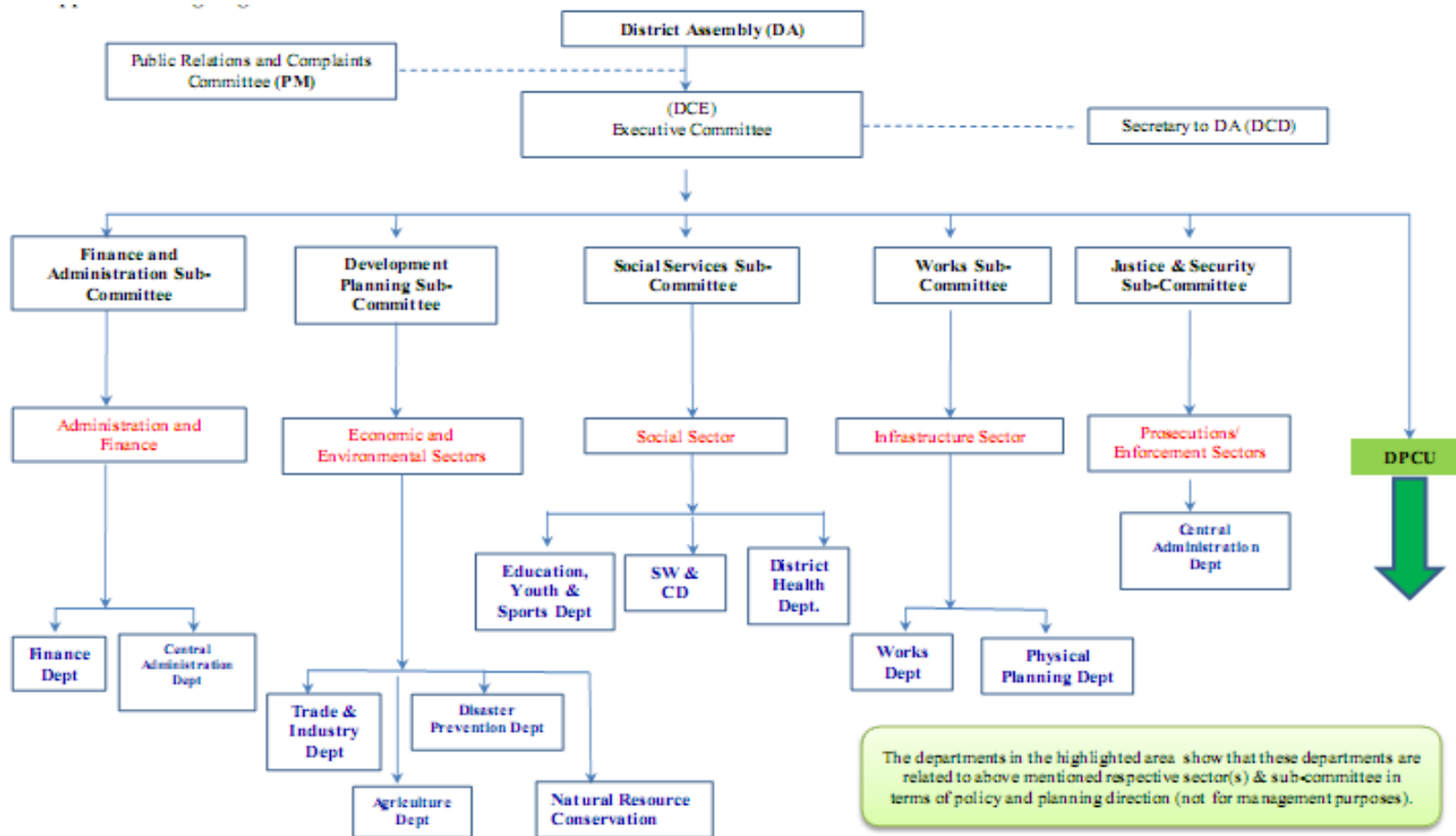


Figure 1.2 Organogram of Sub-committee of Agona East District Assembly

Source: DPCU, AEDA, 2025

Departments of the Assembly

Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1961 identified 11 Decentralized departments for District Assemblies which include:

- Central Administration Department
- Finance Department
- Department of Education, Youth and Sports
- Department of Agriculture
- Physical (Spatial) Planning Department
- Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
- Forestry and Natural Resources Conservation Department
- Health Department
- Works Department
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Disaster Prevention and Management Department

Departments of the Assembly provide the required technical expertise for local level development. The Agona East District Assembly does not have the full complement of staff yet, as the Forestry and Natural Resource Conservation Department do not exist in the District. Further, the Human Resource Department, Management Information System (MIS) and Statistics Department have been established as new decentralized departments of the Assembly, however they are yet to be documented under any legislative instruments. Some Independent governance institutions existing in the District include:

- ❖ Electoral Commission (EC)
- ❖ Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
- ❖ National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)

Sub-district Structures

The District Assembly has five (5) Area Councils and 84 Unit Committees which facilitate effective and efficient delivery of development interventions in terms of community development and revenue mobilization between the Assembly and the local people. The Area Councils oversee the activities of the Unit Committees as well as assisting the Assembly in the administration of the Area Councils. However, they often lack the necessary skills and logistics to operate effectively. The five (5) Area Councils are:

- ❖ Nsaba Area Council
- ❖ Duakwa Area Council

- ❖ Kwanyarko Area Council
- ❖ Mankrong Area Council
- ❖ Asafo Area Council

Locational Map

Figure 1.3 and Figure 1.4 depicts the spatial characteristics of Agona East District Assembly. It illustrates the regional context and the national context of the district. With the regional map, it shows the adjoining districts/municipalities that it shares boundary with in the North, South, East and West.

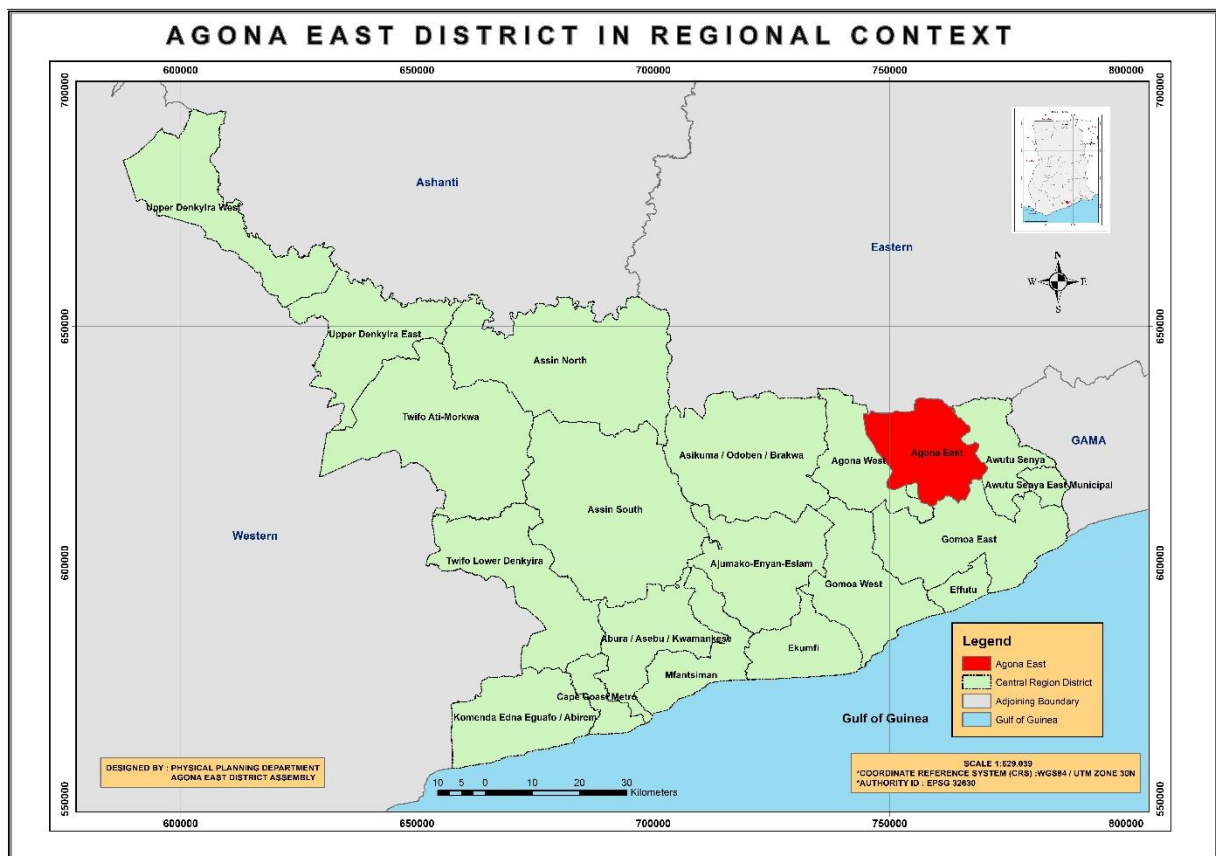


Figure 1.3 Agona East District in the Regional Context

Source: DPCU, AEDA, 2025



Figure 1.4 Agona East District in the National Context

Source: DPCU, AEDA, 2025

Structure of the Plan

The DMTDP (2026-2029) is organized in eight chapters. Chapter focuses on the general introduction of the plan where background of the district, its vision, mission, functions, mandate and core values are stipulated. Chapter two looks at the situational analysis of the district. With this, performance review, financial performance, diagnosis of existing conditions as well as the SWOT analysis and medium-term needs assessment and projections are

conducted. Chapter three considers the key developmental priorities, and the five national prioritized SDGs Goals and targets. Formulation of development goals, objectives and strategies are considered in Chapter four. Chapter five focuses on composite development programmes. This includes monitoring and evaluation, communication, maintenance of assets, knowledge management and learning as well as joint development programmes. Moreover, programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures and strategic environmental assessment of formulated programmes are discussed. Chapter six considers the action plans for the various years involved in the Plan (2026-2029). Chapter seven is meant for monitoring and evaluation. Chapter eight is the last session and it considers the development communication strategy. 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

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Chapter one assesses the district's performance during the implementation of the last District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2022-2025 and the progress made since its implementation as well as the challenges and constraints faced during the implementation of the plan. The performance of the district is reviewed under five (5) broad thematic areas or development dimensions as adopted from the National Medium Term Policy Framework. In addition, the chapter will also analyse the current situation and progress made over the years, constraints and or challenges brought forth from the performance review. Moreover, financial performance is reviewed. In addition, exiting conditions are diagnosed and Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis is conducted. Lastly, needs assessment and projections for 2026-2029 were made. The chapter ends with a summary of key development problems, issues and development gaps obtained from the district performance review and situational analysis and adopted by consensus as the main issues of development focus over the planned period.

2.1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF DMTDP (2018-2021)

The performance of the District Medium-Term Development Plan under the Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2022-2025) and other interventions including cross-cutting issues were reviewed through meetings held with Departments, Sub-structures and the relevant stakeholders including CSOs, NGOs and Traditional Authorities. Relevant data were collected and collated to ascertain the levels of achievement for the planned period. Table 2.1 below shows the levels of achievement of set targets for the various departments, units and agencies.

The programmes and projects outlined in the MTDP (2022-2025) were reviewed along the following parameters; development dimensions, indicators, baseline, medium term targets and development outcomes. This ultimately culminated in whether the set objectives were achieved or not. The results are shown in Table 2.1 under the five thematic Areas. The key challenges encountered in the plan implementation and the lessons learnt which have implications for the MTDP (2025-2029) are also outlined below.

2.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW ON DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS

Performance review assesses the performance of the district in relation to the various development dimensions that were adopted in the previous District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2022-2025. It indicates the performance of selected district and national indicators between the period 2022 and 2025. This assessment allows for stakeholders to appreciate where the Assembly is (present situation) in relation to where we are coming from (present situation) and where we want to go to (desired situation).

Table 2.1: Performance Review of Development Indicators

No.	Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes/ Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	
					YEAR/Data - 2025		
1.	Economic Development	Average change in yield of selected crops per metric tons	2.0	15.40	10.21	Productivity has increased over the years	
		Average Percentage increase in livestock production	272,221 (-24.4%)	32.1%	10%	Livestock production is fairly increased over the years	
		Increased access to agriculture extension services	14 (27.3%)	3%	3%	Access to extension officers are highly reduced	
		Percentage increase in new industries established	31 (24%)	64(32%)	20(18.2%)	Few industries are established in the district	
		Percentage of new jobs created	65 (54.8%)	60	1431(58.2%)		
		Percentage reduction in days to register a business	5	5	4	The process has been improved	
		Percentage increase in number of businesses registered	177 (311.6%)	120	155	Number of business kept reducing. This may be due to Post-COVID-19 impacts	
2.	Social Development	Net enrolment ratio					Net enrolment has fairly been reduced over the years
		KG	111.5%	100	109		
		Primary	114.6%	100	102		
		JHS	86.3%	100	85		
		Teacher: Pupil ratio					A number of teachers were posted to the district that has helped to reduce it
		KG	1:32	1:32	1:28		
		Primary	1:38	1:38	1:28		
		JHS	1:38	1:38	1:16		
		SHS	1:48	1:48	1:19		
		Gender parity index					There is marginal improvements in gender parity across all education
		KG	1.01	1.045	1.2		
Primary	1.01	1.05	1.04				

No.	Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes/ Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	
					YEAR/Data - 2025		
		JHS	1.03	0.011	0.01	levels due to FCUBE and Free SHS	
		SHS	1.03	1.05	1.1		
		Completion rate					
		KG	108	117.2	100	The completion rate is fairly reduced	
		Primary	110.1	113.4	110		
		JHS	93.7	92.2	93		
		SHS	105.05	108	100		
		Rate of BECE performance	64	46.78	-	The performance of pupils is below average	
		Social Development	Percentage increase in number of operational health facilities	19 (46.2%)	80%	73.3%	
			Zero Maternal mortality ratio	0	0	0	Strict supervision, distribution of SPs to all facilities engaging in ANC services, continuous provision of long lasting insecticide treatment net for pregnant women and children are contributing factors
Under-five mortality ratio	0		125/100,000	0/100,000			
Reduction in Doctor: patient ratio	1:80,067		1:50,000	1:50324			
Reduction in Nurse: patient ratio	1:341		1:450	1:459			
Zero Malaria case fatality (insti)	0		0.015	0	Clinicians strictly adhering to the three Ts (Test, Treat and Track)		
Increase in population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	61%		64%	68%	About 10 boreholes have been repaired and more than 10 new boreholes constructed		
Percentage increase in population with access to	43.44%		63.45%	73.49%	Sanitation has been improved due to increased access to potable water		

No.	Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes/ Cumulative Achievement	Remarks
					YEAR/Data - 2025	
		improved sanitation services				
		Increase in communities with communal containers	6	9(1.39)	9(5.56)	
		Percentage increase in communities declared ODF	30 (19.8%)	0	0	No funds to initiate and implement it
		Number of PWDs and vulnerable people registered to NHIS	367 (61%)	540	523	The percentage increase is $(523-367)*100 = 43\%$
		Percentage increase in people supported with PWD funds	773 (59.05%)	540	533	The percentage increase is $(533-199)*100= 173\%$ This was achieved because of the timely release and quantum of common fund Note. The achievement is for 2022 to 2024. No PWD support for 2025 because common fund has not been released
		Reduced number of recorded cases of child trafficking	0	0	0	No reported child trafficking cases due to Intensive community and school sensitizations carried out on child trafficking.
		Reduced cases of child abuse	5	0	0	No reported child labour cases due to Intensive community and school sensitizations carried out on child labour.
3.	Environment and Human Settlement	Percentage of road network in good condition	56.8%	52%	54%	Poor road network across the district
		Percentage of feeder roads maintained or rehabilitated	65%	71%	65%	More reshape of road were conducted but rainfall has render it in poor state

No.	Development Dimension	Indicators	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Development Outcomes/ Cumulative Achievement	Remarks
					YEAR/Data - 2025	
		Percentage of communities covered by electricity	64%	89%	70%	New sites and large communities have emerged that need access to electricity
		Number of communities with well planned schemes	2	3	1	Low acceptance by land owners/abusua panin due to high cost of making a well-planned scheme
		Percentage of permit applications approved	86%	90%	95%	There are monthly TSC & SPC meetings to approve permit
		Number of days for acquiring construction/ building permit	93	30 days	30 days	Processes have been improved
		Number of streets digitized	940	1012	890	Inadequate funds and resources
		number of streets named	515	630	630	
		Number of streets with signage	37	56	56	
		4.	Governance	Number of reported cases of crime		
Police citizen ratio						
Number of communities affected by disaster	32			56	16	Disaster risk identification and disaster preparedness is improved
Number of public engagement programmes	7			7	8	Frequent public engagement to ensure accountability and transparency in leadership
Number of staff trained	104			177	30	All trainings were successfully implemented and post training impact assessment were carried out
Number of functional sub-structures	5			5	5	Area council executives empowered to discharge their duties

Table 2.2: Financial Performance from 2022-2025

No.	Source of Funds	Total Estimated cost of plan	Total amount received	Variance	
				Amount	%
1.	GOG	14,698,937.28	14,360,700.70	338,236.58	97.70%
2.	IGF	2,356,114.96	1,860,304.36	495,810.60	78.96%
3.	DDF	6,505,082.91	2,971,175.55	3,533,907.36	45.67%
4.	DACF	33,559,000.68	4,588,587.01	28,970,413.67	13.67%
5.	DPs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	MP'S CF	5,600,000.00	1,795,649.28	3,804,350.72	32.07%
7.	PWD's CF	1,300,000.00	599,779.95	700,220.05	46.14%
8.	Others	290,000.00	132,630.94	157,369.06	45.73%
9.	Total	64,309,135.83	26,308,827.79	38,000,308.04	40.91%

Source: DPCU, AEDA, 2025

Based on the provided financial performance data from 2022 to 2025, the Table 2.2 summarizes the planned costs versus the actual funds received across different funding sources. The total estimated cost for all plans was approximately 64.31 million, while the total amount received was about 26.31 million, resulting in a significant overall variance of 38 million, thus, only 40.91% of the planned budget was funded.

Among the funding sources, GOG (Government of Ghana) performed the strongest, with 97.70% of its estimated cost received, leaving a relatively small funding gap. In contrast, DACF (District Assemblies Common Fund) had the largest monetary shortfall, with only 13.67% of its planned budget funded, resulting in a deficit of nearly 29 million. Other sources such as IGF, DDF, MP's CF, PWD's CF, and Others all received less than 80% of their estimated costs, with DDF and MP's CF also showing substantial funding gaps. The data reflects a consistent pattern of underfunding across nearly all sources, with less than half of the total planned budget being secured.

2.4 Overall Performance

In summary, the DMTDP 2022-2025 proposed 747 interventions or projects to be pursued within the plan period. Having implemented 739 out of it, the overall Performance is estimated as, 98.9%. This could be described as a very good performance.

2.3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.3.1 Location and Physical Characteristics

2.3.1.1 Location

Agona East District is situated in the eastern corner of the Central Region within latitudes 5°30' and 5°50'N and between longitudes 0°35' and 0°55' W. It is bounded on the South-west by the Agona West Municipal Assembly. The West Akim and Birim South District Assemblies lie to the north of the district whilst it is bounded on the East by Awutu Senya and South-East by Gomoa East District and to the West by Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa and Ajumako-Enyan Essiam District. It has a total land area of 539.7 square kilometers, which is about Six percent (6%) of the total land area of Central Region. The district whose capital is Agona Nsaba, falls within the forest belt of Ghana and is a cocoa producing area.

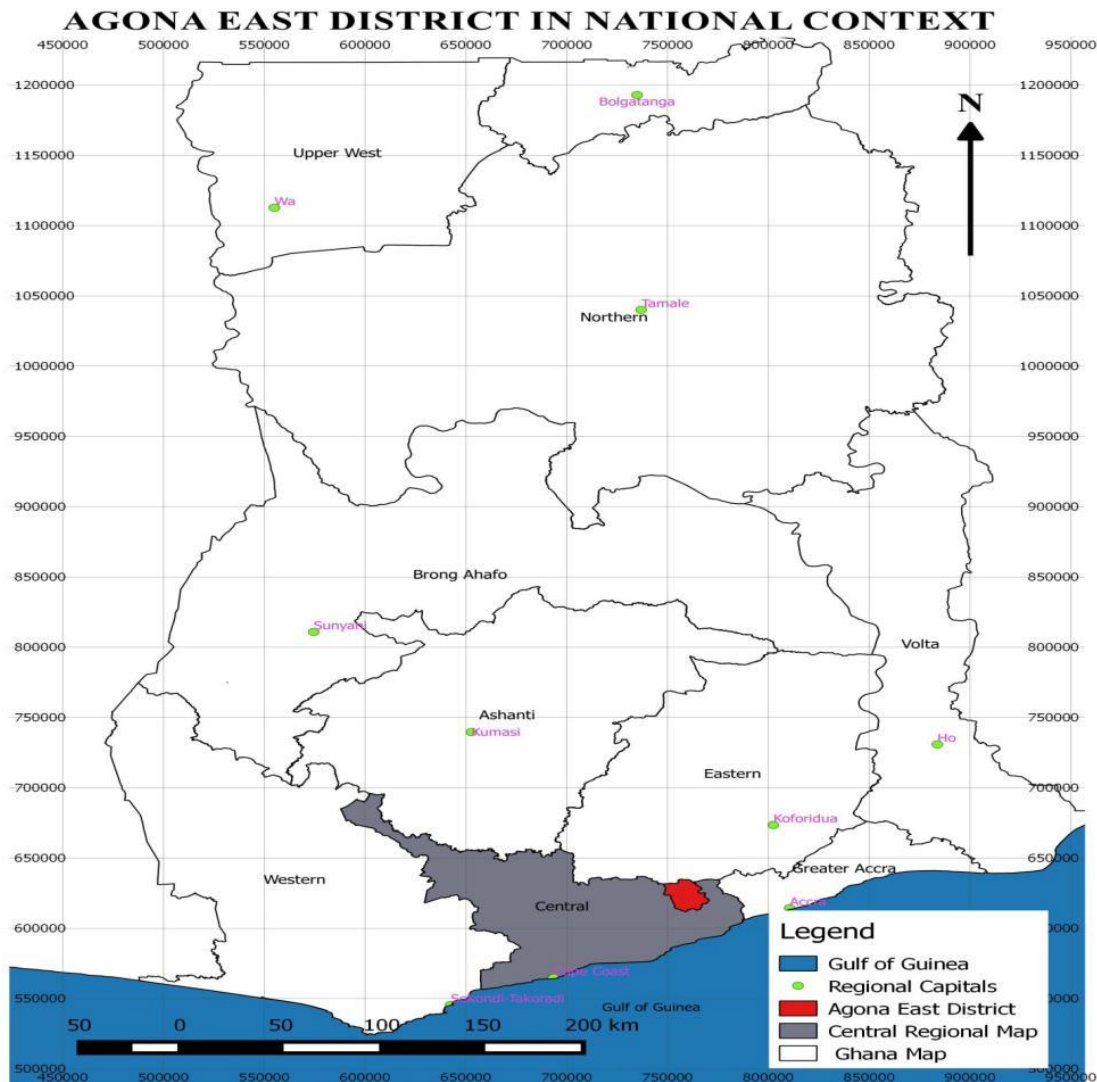


Figure 2.1 Agona East District in a National Context

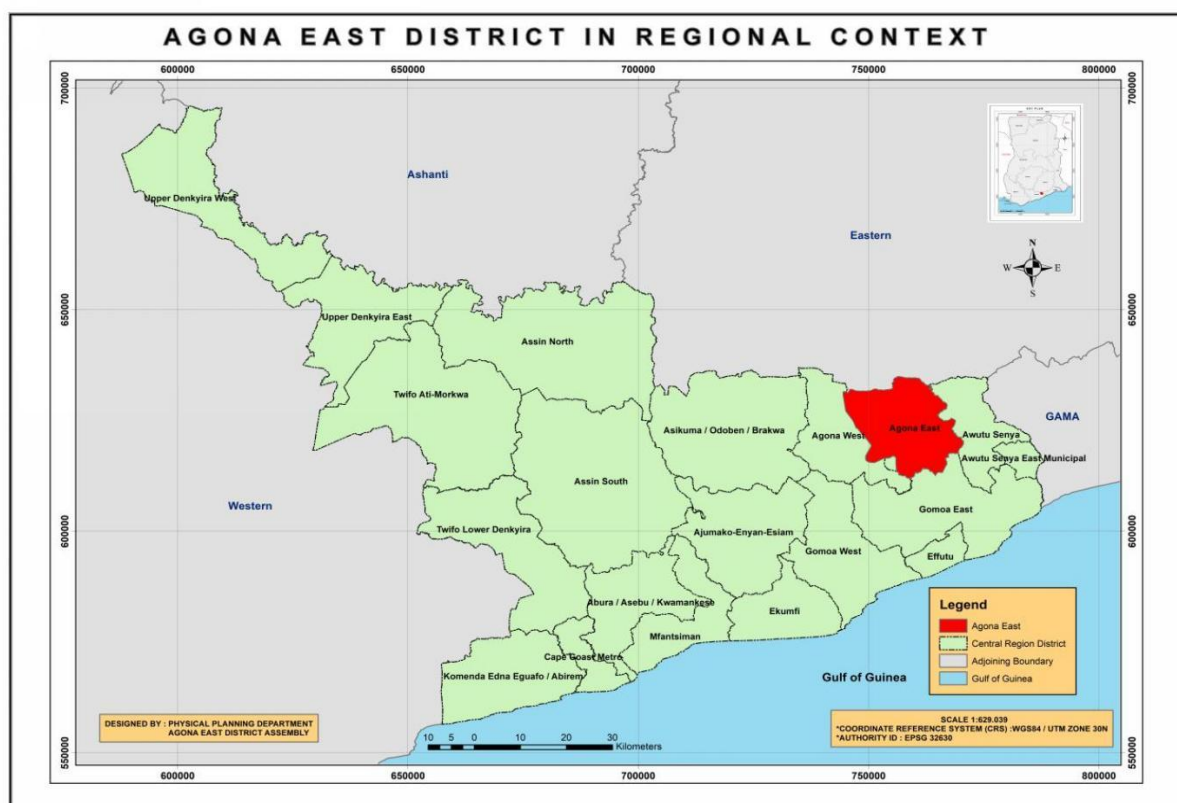


Figure 2.2 Agona East District in a Regional Context

Source: DPCU, AEDA, 2025

2.3.1.2 Relief and Drainage

Agona East District has a diversified relief with altitudes varying between 75-150 meters above sea level with the highest point being 350 meters. The district has undulating and sloppy topography from north to south with isolated hill rocks such as Obotomfo in the north-east, most of which are made up of granitic rocks. Two main rivers, Akora and Ayensu, primarily drain this District. There are other small rivers like Krufa, Samsam, Dutch, Nkumkum, and Oboyambo, which could be useful for purposes of irrigation. Other seasonal rivers include; Afono, Duakwateaa, Zongomu and Ameang.

2.3.1.3 Soil and Land Use

The major soil type found in the district is classified as Forest ochrosols. These soils are alkaline and richly supplied with nutrients, which make them suitable for cultivating varied agricultural produce like cocoa, citrus, oil palm and coconut. Typical forest food crops like plantain, banana, cassava, cocoyam and maize. Vegetables such as pepper, garden eggs, tomato, okro and sugar cane cultivation are widespread. Agriculture occupies most of the land use; however, certain areas are devoted to forestry e.g. Obotomfo and community settlements.

2.3.1.4 Climate and Vegetation

Generally, the District lies in the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone. It has two main crop growing seasons: a bio-modal pattern of rainfall with the maximum occurring in May/June and September/October. The annual rainfall figure lies within the range of 1000mm – 1400mm. The dry season starts in December and ends in March with the highest mean monthly temperature of 33.8^o occurring between March/April and the lowest of about 29.4^o C in August. The area falls within the moist tropical and semi-deciduous forest with many valuable timber trees like Mahogany, Sapele, Silk Cotton, Wawa and Odum. Due to over logging most of the timber trees are no more. The most predominant and giant tree left is the silk cotton. The recent award of concessions for the harvesting of this tree poses the greatest ecological danger to the environment. Afforestation, particularly the cultivation of teak and other forest trees would become very important economic ventures in future.

2.3.1.5 Impact of Climate Change

Climate change is as result of human activities. These are seen in bad farming practices, uncontrolled chainsaw activities, unregulated sand winning and hunting practices. The commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land for farming. This practice has left large tracts of farmland bare and exposed to serious erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Related to farming, though not alarming, is the incidence of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands.

According to the Department of NADMO, the District has in the recent years recorded extensive destruction as a result of bush fire mainly caused by group hunting and indiscriminate burning of farm lands and palm wine tapping. Akwakwaa, Kwanyako, Seth Okai and Esusu are few places, which experience rampant bush fires resulting from group hunting in the district. Moreover, the indiscriminate activities of chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal add to the environmental degradation.

As a result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of the District increasing the impact of climate change, which manifests itself in low rainfall, serious erosion of inhabited land, flooding, decreasing vegetation cover, drying up of rivers and streams and high rise in atmospheric temperature.

2.3.1.6 Natural Resources

Agona East District Assembly in Ghana's Central Region is endowed with fertile agricultural lands, mineral deposits like gold and bauxite (mined via small-scale operations), forest

reserves, water resources, and tourist sites. These support a strong agricultural economy producing crops such as cassava, maize, cocoa, oil palm, and livestock like goats and poultry. The district spans 667 square kilometers with high soil fertility ideal for food crops (e.g., cassava at 68,121 MT annually), tree crops (e.g., cocoa, oil palm), and vegetables. Mineral resources include gold (small-scale mined) and untapped bauxite, alongside rivers like Ayensu and forest areas. Livestock rearing and quarrying (granite, sand) add to endowments, though underutilized due to limited technology and funding.

2.3.1.7 Air Pollution Issues

Air quality concerns arise from dust on roads like Swedru-Agona Nsaba-Oda, worsened by construction, causing respiratory issues among residents. Poor sanitary conditions from rotting refuse piles contribute to air pollution in settlements. Bush burning and refuse burning also contribute to air pollution in the district.

2.3.1.8 Water Pollution Issues

Rivers like Ayensu are heavily polluted by illegal small-scale mining (galamsey), using mercury and turning water murky and unsafe, leading to waterborne disease risks. Residents pour soapy water into streams due to poor infrastructure, exacerbating contamination; pipe-borne water is often unavailable. Water coverage is only about 50%, with reliance on polluted streams.

2.3.1.9 Land Pollution Issues

Solid waste management is poor, with 54% open dumping, 34% refuse dumps, 9% burning, and inadequate sites, leading to unsanitary mountains and open defecation. Deforestation from chainsaw operations, charcoal production, and bush burning degrades land; sand wining further pollutes soils. Insufficient drainage and unplanned layouts worsen erosion and effluent disposal.

2.3.2 Demographic Characteristics

2.3.2.1 Population

Population represents an important factor of development in any country, region or district. For every population, the age and sex structure play an important role in population projections for developmental purposes. This is needed for provision of essential facilities including schools, hospitals, community centres, roads, electricity among others. In addition to these population characteristics is the sex ratio which is the ratio of males to 100 females in a population. This is used to measure gender equity at a given point in time.

The total population of Agona East District is 98,324, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, representing 3.4 percent of Central Region’s population (2,859,821). The females (50,974) make up 52% of the population as against 47, 350 (48%) males denoting more females than males in the district (Table 1). The sex ratio 91.4, implies 91 males per 100 females which is on par with that recorded for the region (91) and a little above that of the national, 92% (GSS, 2021). Throughout life, it is also expected that at every age mortality rates for females would be lower than that of males.

2.3.2.2 Population by Age and Sex

The district’s sex ratio shows that for every 100 females there are 91.4 males and this an indication that there are more females than males in the district. This is also at par with that recorded for the region (91) and a little above that of the nation, 92% (GSS, 2021). For those aged 80 years and older, males account for 32 percent with their males’ counterparts constituting 68 percent. Throughout life, it is also expected that at every age mortality rate for females would be lower than that of males.

Table 2.3: Population by Age and Sex

Age category (years)	Proportion (%)		Total
	Male	Female	2021 Population
0-9	11217	11009	22226
10-19	12194	12459	24653
20-29	7445	8131	15576
30-39	5864	6405	12269
40-49	4184	4712	8896
50-59	3046	3472	6518
60-69	2025	2549	4574
70-79	962	1364	2326
80+	413	873	1286
Total	47350	50974	98324

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021

2.3.2.3 Age-Sex Structure

An important tool for analyzing age and sex composition of a population is the age-sex pyramid. Figure 2.1 depicts the age-sex structure of the population of Agona East District. The broad base of the pyramid shows a younger population consisting of large numbers of children and the narrow apex signifies a small older population. It also shows that the population is predominantly made up of females as compared to males. With increasing age, the proportion of males is slightly smaller than females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. The high proportion (34.5%) of the population aged 0-14 years

indicates that the population of the district is more youthful. It has a working population (15-65 years) which is about 59.85% while the dependant population of the young (0-14) and elderly (65 years and above) constitute about 40.13% (i.e. the aged: 5.63% and the Children: 34.5%). This gives a dependency ratio of 67.11. This means that every 100 working adult cares for about 67 dependants if all the population within the economically active age cohort were in active labour force. This is low as compared to the regional and national figure, 81.4% and 79.2%, respectively. This burden of dependency could still be minimized with combined measures of increased job opportunities and increased productivity (GSS, 2014a; GSS 2014b). Age and Sex structure as explained by population pyramid. The shape of the pyramid is largely influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration.

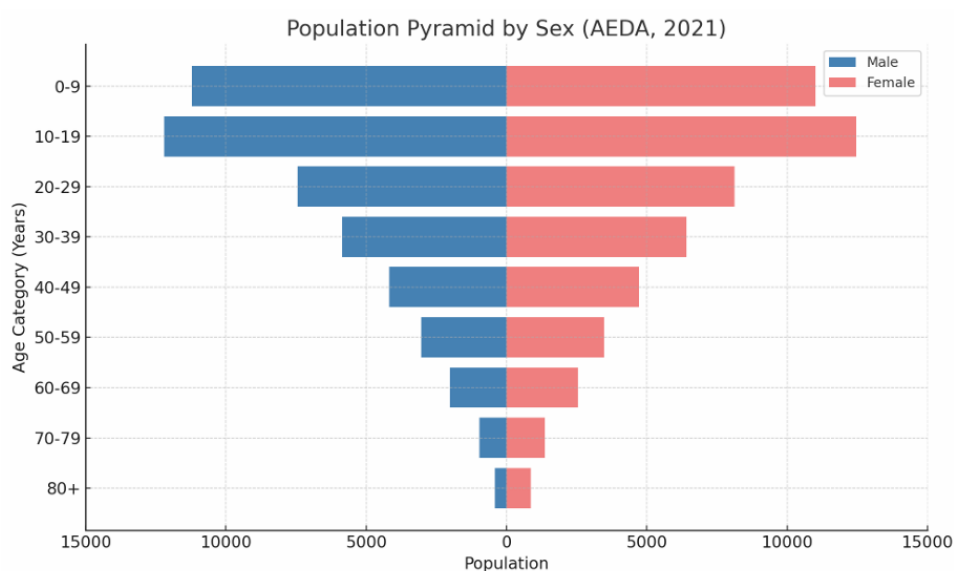


Figure 2.4 : Population Pyramid of Agona East District

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021

2.3.2.4 Population of Major Settlements

The Agona East District has about 288 settlements within it. However not all of these settlements have populations of up to 100. The population of the major settlements is shown in the table below.

Table 2.4: Major Settlements and their Population

No.	Community Names	2021			2025		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Agona Kwanyako	6,371	7,457	13,828	6931	8114	15045
2.	Agona Nsaba	5,450	6,362	11,812	5929	6918	12847
3.	Agona Duakwa	4,951	5,599	10,550	5382	6084	11466

4.	Agona Asafo	5,193	6,036	11,229	5646	6565	12211
5.	Mankrong	736	923	1,659	800	1002	1802
6.	Mankrong Nkwanta	1,516	1,755	3,271	1648	1910	3558
7.	Kotokori Zongo	1,363	1,508	2,871	1480	1637	3117
8.	Kwansakrom	997	1,099	2,095	1083	1193	2276
9.	Oketsew	643	707	1,349	698	767	1465
10.	Gyesikrom	292	331	624	318	361	679
11.	Akwakwa	874	968	1,842	949	1051	2000
12.	Mansofo	163	184	346	177	200	377
13.	Nantifa	370	389	760	402	424	826
14.	Akokoasa	180	154	334	196	168	364
15.	Tawura	447	396	843	486	430	916
16.	Duoto	483	409	892	525	445	970
17.	Obratwawu	291	346	637	316	376	692
18.	Kwesi Penstil	296	258	554	322	281	603
19.	Ninta	328	301	629	357	328	685
20.	Nkran	442	451	893	480	490	970
21.	Ofoase	244	191	436	265	207	472
22.	Fante Bawjiase	598	551	1,149	649	598	1247
	Total (22)	34,249	36,375	68,603	35039	39549	74588

Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census – GSS

SETTLEMENTS OF AGONA EAST DISTRICT

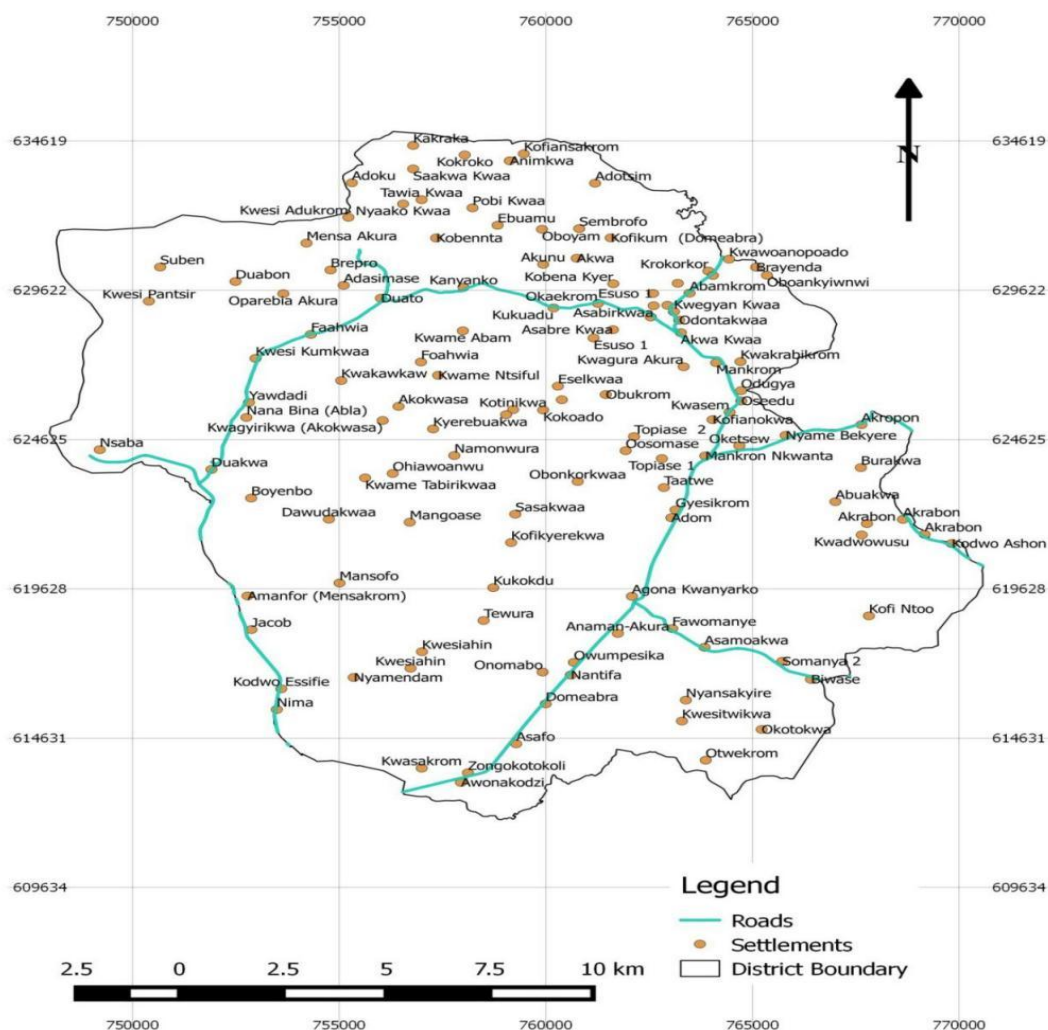


Figure 2.3 Settlements of Agona East District

Source: DPCU, AEDA, 2025

2.3.2.5 Population Size, Growth Rate and Projections

Population forms the bedrock for all planning exercises. This is because it is both a consequence and determinant of development. Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population. It is for these reasons that the population projections for the planned period have been made to facilitate the calculation of services and facilities needed for the period.

The Agona East District’s estimated Population stands at 98,324 with the growth rate of about 2.1% p.a. However, the growth rate of the major towns shows a higher average growth rate

with females slightly dominating at an estimated population of 50,974 while the male population was estimated at 47,479 (Population & Housing Census, 2021).

The model used is based on the following:

- ❖ Population growth rate will remain constant
- ❖ Net migration will be zero
- ❖ Fertility will remain unchanged
- ❖ The age-sex structure will remain the same over the plan period

The formula for the population projection is stated as: $P_t = P_0 E^{(rt)}$

Where P_t is the projected population, P_0 is the base year or current population, E is the constant (2.7182820), r is the growth rate and t is the projection period.

Using the formula $P_t = P_0 E^{(rt)}$, projected population at a growth rate of 2.2% for the plan period for the District is as follows:

Table 2.5: Projected Population from 2026-2029

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION
Base year (2025)	98, 324
2026	100, 350
2027	102, 479
2028	104, 666
2029	106, 402

Table 2.6: Projected Population from 2026-2029 Based on Sex

SEX	2026	2027	2028	2029
MALE	48,319	49,367	50,437	51,537
FEMALE	52,031	53,112	54,229	55,373
TOTAL	100,350	102,479	104,666	106,910

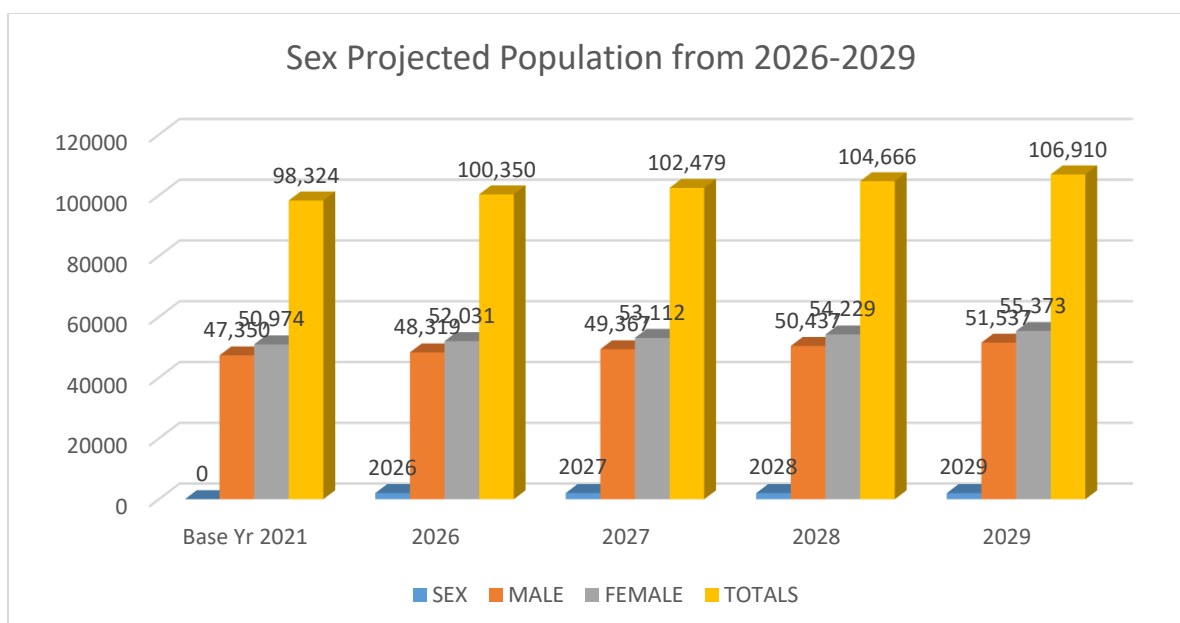


Fig. 3.1: Projected Sex Population from 2022-205

2.3.2.6 Population Management

Population management is through family planning programmes mounted by MOH through all the health centres. The most patronized family planning devices are orals, injectable, spermicides and condoms. Effort will continue to be made to reduce population growth, although there is a declining trend in population growth as depicted by the 2021 population census.

Table 4.4: Projected Population of Major Communities

No.	COMMUNITY NAMES	BASELINE 2025			MEDIUM TERM PLAN PERIOD			
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	2026	2027	2028	2029
					Total	Total	Total	Total
1.	Agona Kwanyako	6931	8114	15045	15365	15689	16019	16355
2.	Agona Nsaba	5929	6918	12847	13120	13399	13684	13974
3.	Agona Duakwa	5382	6084	11466	11710	11959	12213	12472
4.	Agona Asafo	5646	6565	12211	12471	12736	13005	13280
5.	Mankrong	800	1002	1802	1840	1879	1919	1959
6.	Mankrong Nkwanta	1648	1910	3558	3633	3710	3788	3868
7.	Kotokori Zongo	1480	1637	3117	3184	3251	3320	3390
8.	Kwansakrom	1083	1193	2276	2324	2374	2424	2475
9.	Oketsew	698	767	1465	1496	1528	1561	1593

10.	Gyesikrom	318	361	679	694	709	724	739
11.	Akwakwa	949	1051	2000	2042	2086	2130	2175
12.	Mansofo	177	200	377	385	393	402	410
13.	Nantifa	402	424	826	844	861	880	898
14.	Akokoasa	196	168	364	372	379	388	396
15.	Tawura	486	430	916	935	955	976	997
16.	Duoto	525	445	970	991	1011	1033	1055
17.	Obratwawu	316	376	692	707	722	737	753
18.	Kwesi Penstil	322	281	603	616	629	642	655
19.	Ninta	357	328	685	700	714	729	745
20.	Nkran	480	490	970	990	1012	1033	1055
21.	Ofoase	265	207	472	482	492	502	513
22.	Fante Bawjiase	649	598	1247	1274	1301	1328	1356
	Total (22)	34,249	36,375	68,603	76171	77789	79437	81113

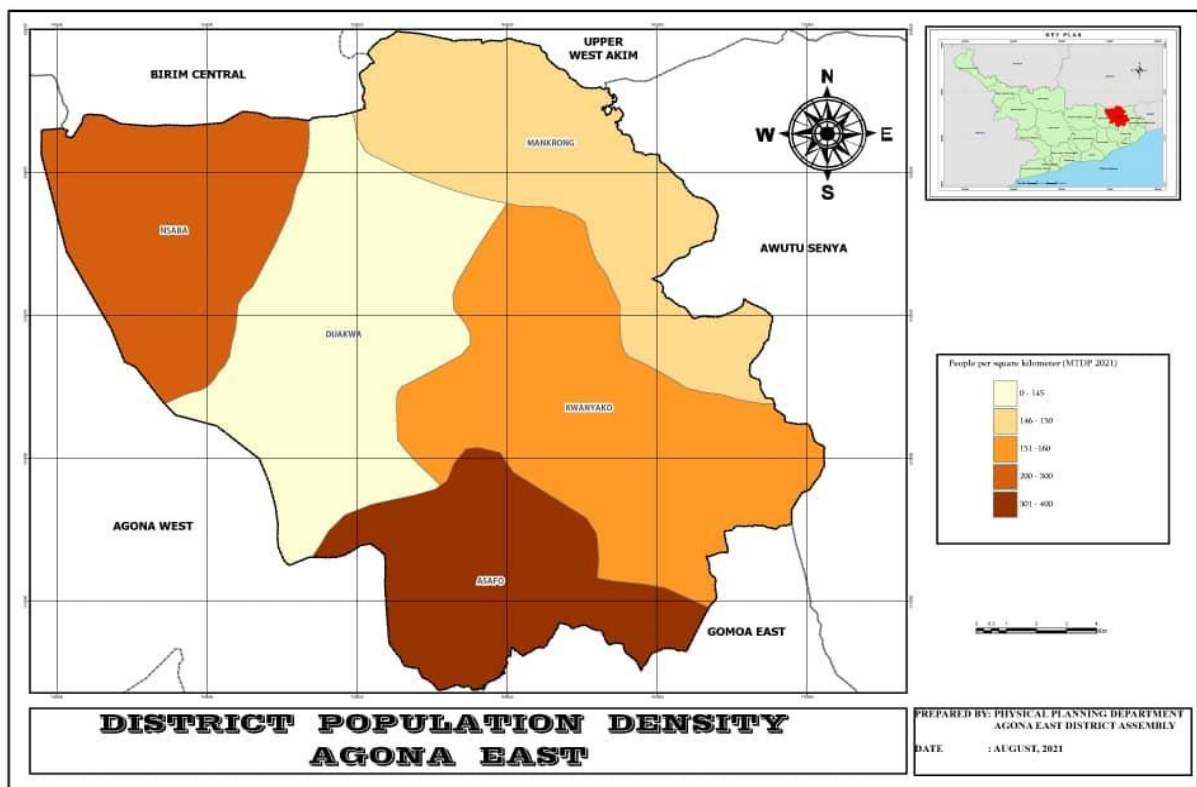


Fig. 4.2: Population Density Map

4.3.2 Projection for Potable Water

The demand for potable water provision is based on the Community Water and Sanitation (CWSA) established standards. According to the CWSA water standards a borehole should not provide for more than 300 people, while a Hand Dug well serves about 150 people.

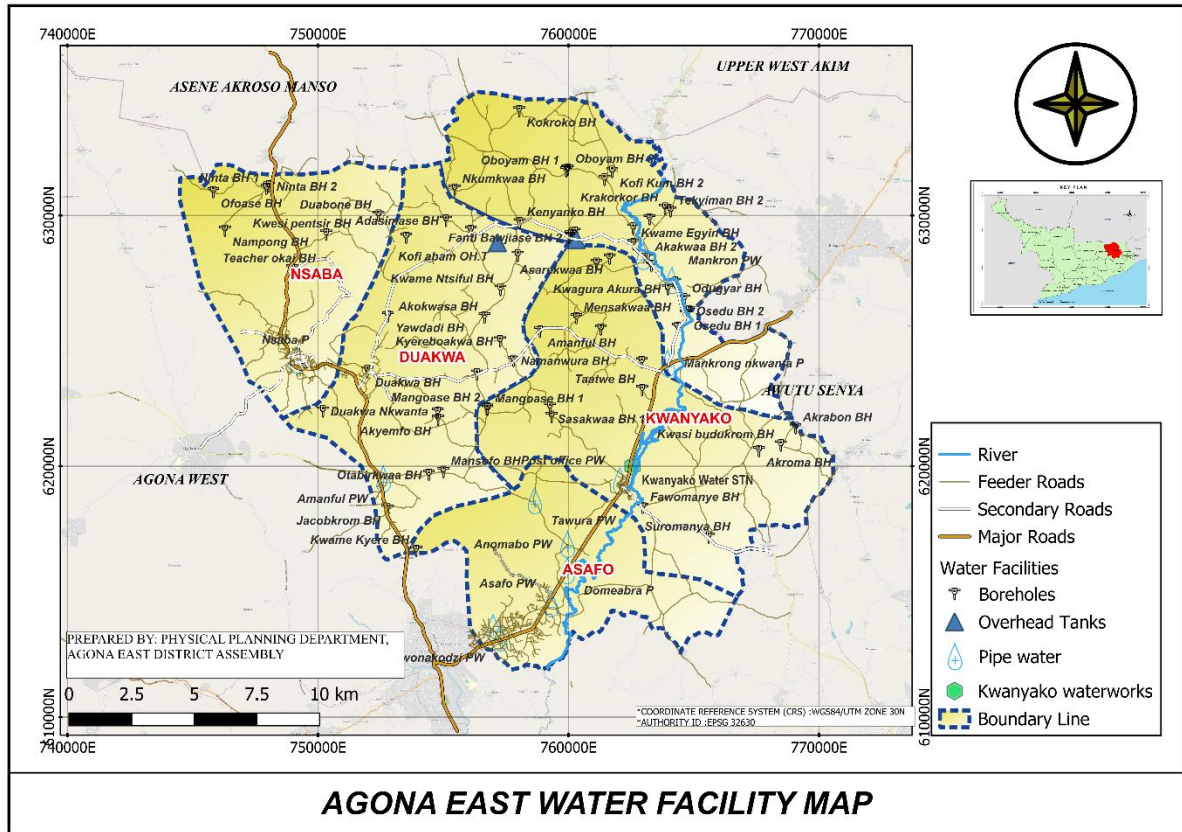


Fig. 4.3: Water Facility Map of Agona East District

3.3.2.1 Demand for Pipe Borne Water

The demand for potable is established based on the number of water facilities available and the population that is being served by those water facilities. According to data from CWSA, water facilities that serve Agona East include; Boreholes (BH), Hand Dug Wells (HDW), Small Town Pipe System (STPS), Small Community Pipe System (SCPS) and Ghana Water Company Ltd. (GWCL).

The service deliver standards for the various water facilities according to CWSA are indicated in the table below;

Table 4.5: Existing Water Facilities and Population Served

No.	Type of Water Facility	Standard Served	Population	Existing Facilities	Population Served
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1.	Hand Dug Wells	150 or less	30	2,148
2.	Boreholes	300 or less	145	14,500
3.	Small Community Pipe System	2000 or less	3	14,455
4.	Small Town Pipe System	2,000 to 5,000	3	7,143
5.	Ghan Water Company Ltd	10,000 and above	9	25,245
6.	TOTAL		190	63,491

4.2.2.2 Demand for Pipe Borne Water

With the existing pipe systems and the population being served by these facilities, it is estimated that a pipe facility serves an average of 2,985 people in the district. With this in mind, and at a projected population growth rate of 3.3% and with 15 existing pipe borne water systems, the district will have a total deficit of 126 if the water facilities remain unchanged. That is an average annual deficit of 32 pipe borne water facilities. Details of the projected pipe borne water is indicated in the table below.

Table 4.6: Projected Demand for Pipe Borne Water

Year	Population	Existing	Required	Backlog
2026	100,350	15	43	28
2027	102,479	15	44	29
2028	104,666	15	47	32
2029	106,910	15	48	33

4.3.2.3 Demand for boreholes

The demand for potable water provision (borehole) was established using the community water and sanitation standard of 300 people per borehole. As at 2025 the existing number of borehole was 145, additional 10 were constructed .The district requires about 470 boreholes to satisfy the need of all 288 communities and settlement within the district.

Table 4.7: Projected Demand for Boreholes

Year	Population	Existing	Required	Backlog
2026	100,350	145	426	281
2027	102,479	145	440	295
2028	104,666	145	456	311
2029	106,402	145	470	325

2.4 SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.4.1 Education and Education Services

Education plays a major role in the development of any community or country of which Agona East is no exception. The literacy level of the populace of any community or nation contributes greatly to the pace of development of such communities or nations. Having realized this, the Agona East has made frantic efforts towards improving the education situation of citizens of the district. These have been in the form of provision of school infrastructure, sponsorship of teachers and recruitment of trained teachers to teach at various levels in the district.

2.4.1.1 Educational Infrastructure in the District

In a bid to bridge the geographical access to education the district has in the last Medium-Term Development Plan implementation constructed a number of public schools to augment that provided by the private sector especially at the basic level. The current situation of school infrastructure is indicated in the table below.

From the table below, while the total number of schools has increased within the time (2022-2025) the consequence of this reduction can largely be attributed to increment in the number of private schools. For example, the number of pre and primary private schools increased from 45 and 45 to 55 and 89 respectively between 2020 and 2025. Similarly, the situation among public schools saw a fairly increased from 73 to 76 in pre-schools and 74 to 76 in primary schools.

This resulted in the cumulative increment in the total number of pre and primary schools from 118 to 131 and 119 to 124 respectively. In the case of Junior High Schools, only public schools saw a fairly increased from 61 to 65 whilst private schools experienced reductions from 26 to 24. Private senior schools, were not left out in terms of closure or reduction in numbers. Public SHS which are the only second cycle institutions in the district remained unchanged at 4. Thus the total number of schools of all categories in 2020 which stood at 212 increase to 349 by the year 2025. An increased by 20 schools in total of all categories. This shows a bounce back after the COVID-19 incidence.

Table 2.7: Number of Schools in the District

No.	Category	2020 Baseline			Medium Term Outcome 2025		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1.	Pre-school (KG)	73	45	118	76	55	131
2.	Basic School (Primary)	74	45	119	76	89	124

3.	Junior High (JSH)	61	26	87	65	24	89
4.	Senior High (SHS)	4	0	4	4	0	4
5.	Technical/ Vocational		1	1	1	0	1
	Total	212	117	329	222	168	349

Source: GES-AEDA, 2025

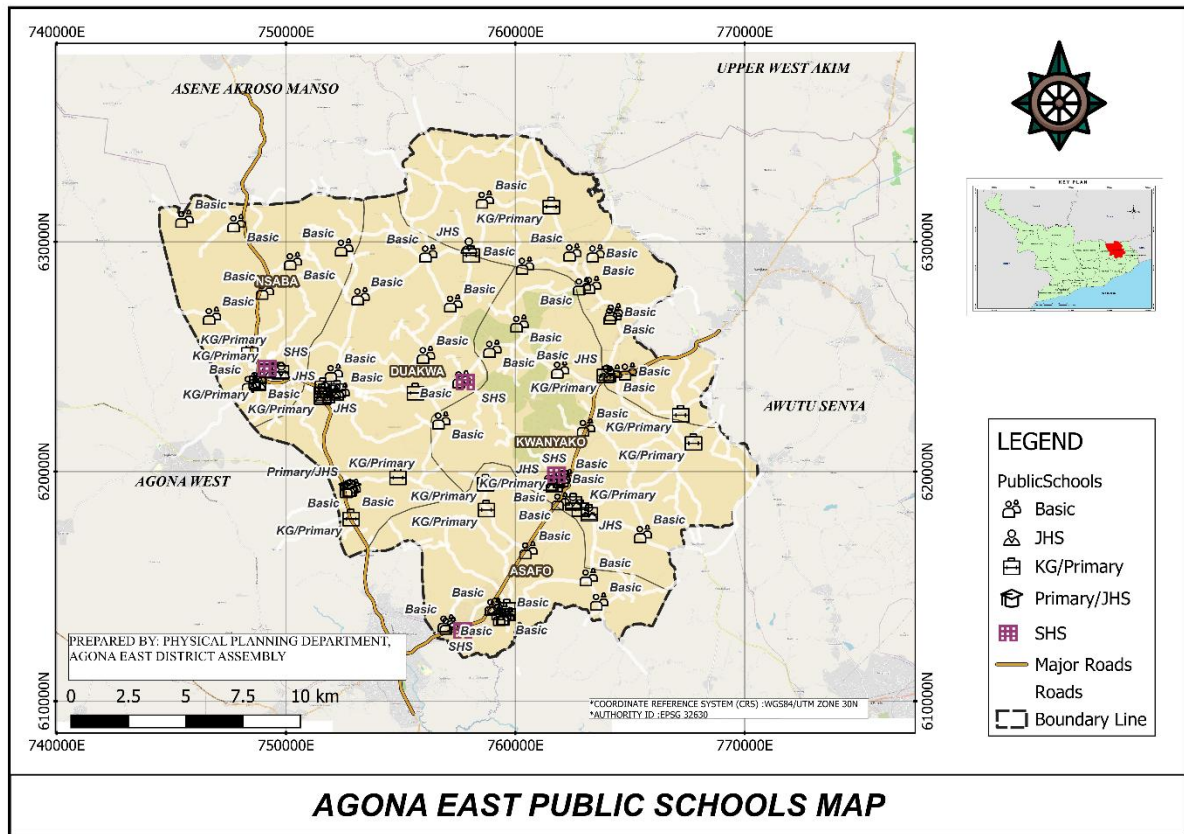


Fig. 4.8: Education Facilities Map of Agona East

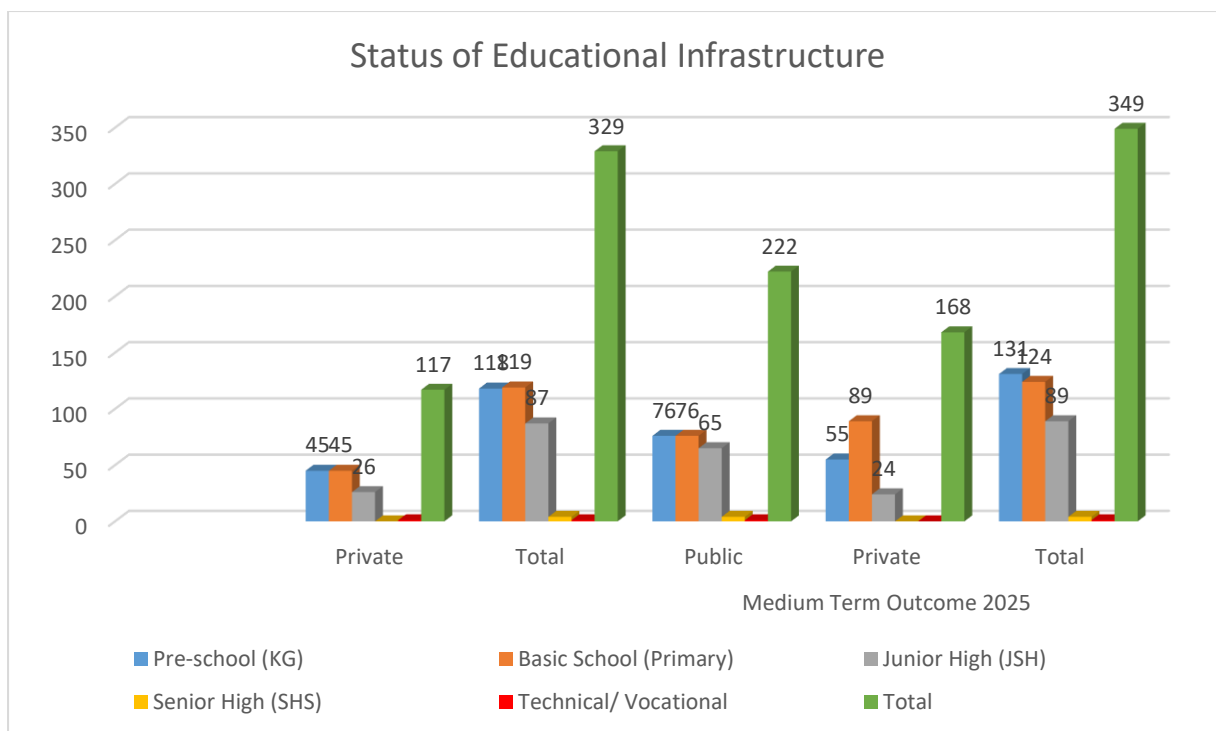


Fig. 2.5: Educational Infrastructure in the District, 2022-2025

The drastic fall in the number of schools especially for private schools can be greatly attributed to the closure of schools during the Corona Virus outbreak in the country in 2020 which led to the closure of schools for close a one academic year. This act which was to safe guard pupils and teachers had a debilitating effect on the cost of running private schools. With the closure of schools proprietors could not keep up with the maintenance of teachers salaries as parents were no more paying school fees. The table below indicates the statistics of educational infrastructure in the district.

2.4.1.2 Enrolment levels in the District

Enrolment generally measures the number of students of a particular age group who are enrolled in that level of education expressed as a percentage of the age group. This is usually measured as a Gross or Net ratio. Net Enrolment rate or ratio is the total number of students of a particular age group enrolled in that particular level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population in that age group.

Gross enrolment however, measures the total number of students enrolled in a particular level of education irrespective of their age expressed as a percentage of the population in that age group. Thus the net enrolment figures provided are for the 3 categories or levels of education that is Kindergarten, Primary and Junior High School.

Table 2.8: Enrolment in the District from 2022 to 2025

NO	CATEGORY	YEARS			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
b.	Kindergarten				3842
c.	Primary				11337
d.	JHS				9479

From the Table 2.8, net enrollments have generally declined between 2017 and 2020 in Kindergarten and primary except JHS where it increased marginally from 85.1% to 86.3%. However between these two periods the enrolment rates have fluctuated, rising in 2018 from 116.2% to 117.1% and 112.4% to 113.8% then falling again in 2019 from 117.1% to 109% and 113.8% to 104% for kindergarten and primary school categories respectively. JHS however, showed an initial fall in 2018 from 85.1% to 83.9% before rising to 92% in 2019 and then falling again to 86.3% in 2020.

The general fall in net enrolment for Kindergarten and Primary school levels is a cause of concern. An initial survey indicates that the drop in enrolment at these levels is largely attributed to the absence of the school feeding programme in a majority of KG and Primary schools in the district. Out of a total of about 147 (73 & 74) KG and Primary schools in the district, only 28 are on the school feeding programme. With unemployment rates rising and economic conditions becoming harder, feeding plays a key role in enrolment and school retention in most rural communities in the district.

2.4.1.3 Gender Parity Index

Gender Parity Index measures the ratio of girls to boys at the various levels of education. The performance of the district in terms of gender ratios between girls and boys at the various levels of education is one that is commendable. The gender parity index over the medium term period has ranged between 1.01 and 1.2 for all levels of education, indicating a near equal numbers of girls and boys in schools at all levels of education. This achievement is greatly attributed to some educational campaigns such as ‘Time with Grandmaa’, and ‘Send Your Girl Child to School’ campaign programmes. The table below indicated the gender parity index from 2022 to 2025.

Table 2.9: Gender Parity Index, 2022-2025

No.	Category	2022	2023	2024	2025
1.	Kindergarten (KG)	1.01	1.05	1.04	1.2
2.	Primary	1.02	1.02	1.07	1.04
3.	JHS	1.04	1.1	1.1	1.0
4.	SHS	1.03	1.1	1	1.1

Source: GES-Agona Nsaba, 2025

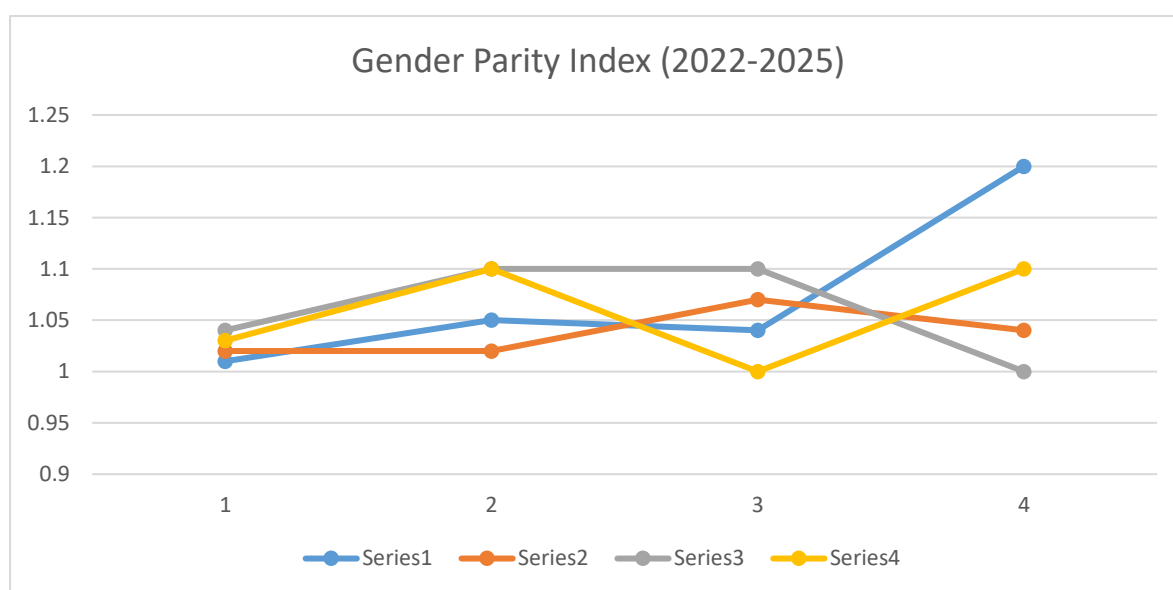


Fig. 2.6: Gender Parity Index of the District from 2022-2025

2.4.1.4. Net Admission Rate (NAR) in Primary Schools

Net admission rate in primary school indicates primary one (1) enrollment of pupils aged 6 years. The net admission rate of the district over the past medium term has shown great improved. Notwithstanding the drop in the NAR in 2023 to 110.9% from 112.5% in 2022. The rate was further declined to 108.4% in 2024, and 103% in 2025 respectively.

Table 2.10: Net Admission Rate in Primary

No.	Category	2022	2023	2024	2025
1.	Net Admission Rate in Primary	112.5	110.9%	108.4%	103.0%

4.3.3.1 Projection of School Going Age Population

Trends of school age population estimates the age at which pupils are expected to attend and complete a particular level of education. The levels of education include Pre-school or Kindergarten, Primary, Junior High School (JHS) and Senior High School (SHS). According to the education standards pupils are expected to attend KG from 4-5 years, primary from 6-11years, JHS from 12-14years and SHS from 14 to 17/18 years. The projected population of pupils in these years is indicated in the table below.

Table 4.10: Projections of School Going Age

Age	Sex	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
4--5	Male	2,938	3,581	3,701	3,954	4,087
	Female	2,897	3,531	3,650	3,899	4,030
	Total	5,835	7,113	7,351	7,853	8,116
6	Male	1,415	1,725	1,783	1,904	1,968
	Female	1,406	1,714	1,771	1,892	1,956
	Total	2,820	3,437	3,553	3,795	3,923
6--11	Male	8,280	10,093	10,432	11,143	11,517
	Female	8,010	9,764	10,091	10,780	11,142
	Total	16,290	19,857	20,523	21,923	22,659
12	Male	1,807	2,203	2,277	2,432	2,513
	Female	1,217	1,483	1,533	1,638	1,693
	Total	3,024	3,686	3,810	4,070	4,206
12--14	Male	3,847	4,689	4,847	5,177	5,351
	Female	3,496	4,261	4,404	4,705	4,863
	Total	7,343	8,951	9,251	9,882	10,214
15--17/18	Male	4,399	5,362	5,542	5,920	6,119
	Female	4,217	5,140	5,313	5,675	5,866
	Total	8,615	10,501	10,854	11,594	11,983

Educational Qualification

2.4.1.5 Trained and Untrained Teacher Population 2020 and 2025

The quality of education in every district or locality depends on the number of trained teachers and invariably the trained teacher-pupil ratio for that matter. In Agona East, there were total of 920 trained teachers in public schools of all categories as at the end of 2020. This however, is increased to 992 in 2025. This represents an increase of 7.82% in the total trained teacher

population of the district between 2020 and 2025. The Diagram indicates the various categories of education and the number of trained teachers in each category for the years 2020 and 2025.

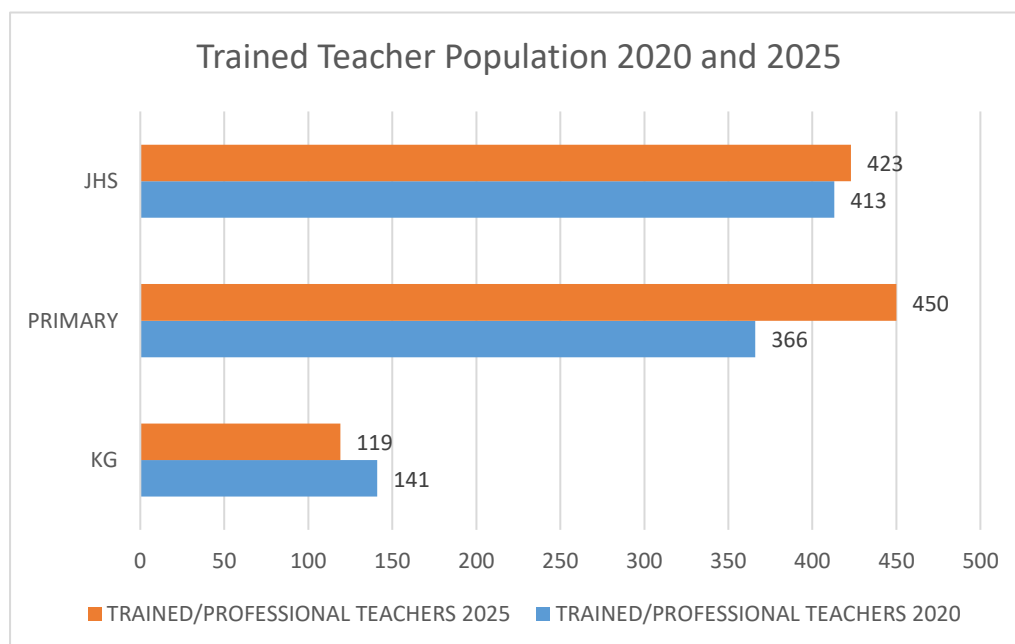


Fig. 2.7: Trained Teacher Population in Agona East

4.3.3.2 Projected Demand for Trained Teachers

According to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 4c4, Pupil-Qualified teacher ratio measures the average number of pupils per qualified or trained teacher at each level of education, that is (pre-primary, primary, lower and upper secondary education in a given academic year. Per this definition and standard of measurement, the estimated number of pupils in each level of education using the rate of population growth is calculated against the total number of trained teachers at each level of education. This is done taking into consideration the standard pupil-trained teacher ratio of 25-30 pupils per trained teacher.

Table 4.11: Projected Demand for Trained Teachers

Year	School Category	School Age	No. Of Teachers	No. Required	Backlog	Annual Demand for Trained Teachers
2025/26	KG	7,113	142	248	106	106
	Primary	19,212	369	548	179	179
	JHS	8,951	417	256	-161	
	SHS	10,501	367	233	-134	
2026/27	KG	7,351	142	294	152	46
	Primary	20,523	369	586	217	38
	JHS	9,251	417	264	-153	
	SHS	10,854	367	241	-126	
2027/28	KG	7,853	142	314	172	20
	Primary	21,923	369	626	257	40
	JHS	9,882	417	247	-170	

	SHS	11,594	367	258	-109	
2028/29	KG	8,116	142	325	183	11
	Primary	22,659	369	647	278	21
	JHS	10,214	417	227	-190	
	SHS	11,983	367	266	-101	

4.3.3.3 Demand for Educational Infrastructure

School infrastructure is a key element for learning in schools. In Ghana major school infrastructure include; classrooms, desks, laboratories, open fields, games equipment, dormitories, libraries, sanitation facilities among others. For the purposes of this document school or educational infrastructure will be limited to classroom and sanitation facilities which are key elements for enhancing day-to-day learning. For effective teaching and learning, it is required that students have access to classrooms and are comfortable enough for effective and smooth teaching and learning during schools hours. This calls for enough classrooms to accommodate students and teachers as well as furniture on which both teachers and students will sit to teach and learn respectively.

The projected population at the various categories or levels of education as against the current school infrastructure tells the situation of the district in terms of current educational facilities and the need for such facilities.

2.4.2 Health and Health Service Delivery

Agona East District Health Directorate (AEDHD) is the institution responsible for planning and implementing health policies at the District and sub-district levels. The mandate of this institution include to;

- Implement approved national policies for health delivery in the district.
- Increase access to improved health services and
- Manage prudently resources available for provision of health service

2.4.2.1 Health Facilities in the District

The mandate of the Agona East District Health Directorate in the provision of health care services is being augmented greatly by the Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) and the private sector. The district can currently boast of 27 health institutions of various kinds located district wide that are providing health care services to the populace. However, notwithstanding the number of facilities currently operating in the district, the district cannot boast of a district hospital as a major referral point for clients from the facilities situated outside

the district capital. This therefore poses as a serious challenge to health delivery, as most clients have to access secondary health services from neighbouring district Agona West Municipality. The bigger challenge in accessing such services from Agona West Municipality is the challenge most clients have to go through due the deplorable nature of the road between Agona East District and Agona West Municipality.

Hence, the facilities that currently provide health care services to citizens of Agona East district are indicated in the Figure 2.8.

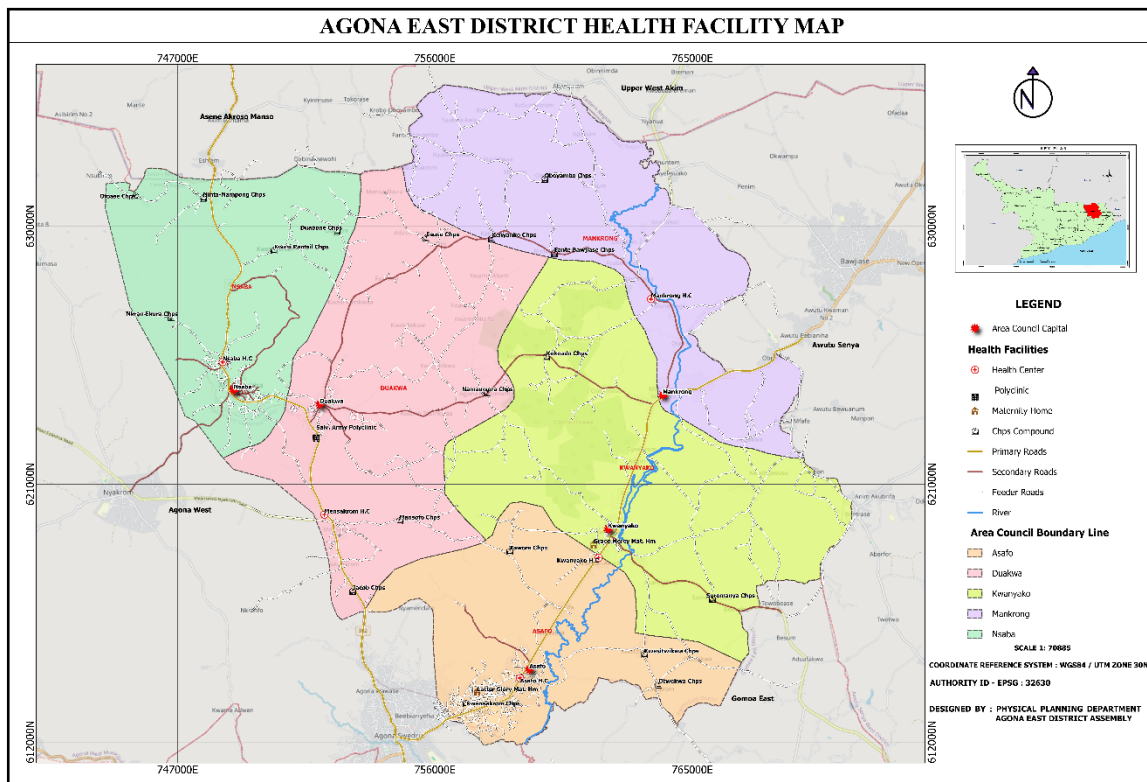


Fig. 2.8: Map of Health Facilities in Agona East District

2.4.2.2 Implementation of Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS)

The Community Health-Based Planning Services is a system of health service where basic primary health care is provided to health clients at the community level. In the district and for the period under review the district has 18 functional CHPS of which 14 are with compound while 5 are without compounds. A CHPS with a compound is an ear marked electoral area or community where health services are being provided but without an infrastructure for the provision of such services. In the CHPS implementation system all electoral areas of district assemblies are supposed to be demarcated for the establishment of CHPS compounds. Thus for the 21 electoral areas of the Agona East district, only 18 are demarcated with functional CHPS. Hence the status of health facilities in the district are indicated in the Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Types of Health Facilities in the District

No.	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP			Number
		Government	Private	CHAG	
1.	Hospital			1	1
2.	Polyclinic	1			1
3.	Health centre	4			4
4.	CHPS	With Compounds			16
		Without compounds			5
5.	Maternity Homes		2		2
	TOTAL				27

Source: DHMT-AEDA, 2025

4.3.3.3 : Demand for Health Facilities

The district in terms of health facilities is being served by various facilities with different ownership systems. The highest level of health care service is a hospital followed by a Polyclinic, 4 health centres, 14 CHPS zones with compounds and 5 zones without compounds. In addition, there are 2 private maternity homes that operate in the district in a bid to bring health care services to the door steps of the citizenry.

With the standard geographical demarcated area of up 5,000 persons or 750 households for CHPS zones or which may also be conterminous with electoral area where feasible the demand for CHPS is projected based on the estimated population growth of the district within the medium term plan period. The case of health centres which are to serve as the next referral points from primary health care facilities serves an average threshold of about 20,000. With this in mind, the projected demand for health centres is also indicated in the below table.

The case of a district hospital as the highest point of referral at the district level makes room for the need of a district hospital. The current hospital in the district is under the ownership of CHAG (Salvation Army), hence the need for a government owned district hospital in Agona East.

Table 4.9: Projected Demand for Health Facilities

Year	Population	CHPS Compound			Health Centres		
		Existing	Required	Backlog	Existing	Required	Backlog
2026	100,350	14	22	8	4	6	2
2027	102,479	14	23	9	4	7	3
2028	104,666	14	23	9	4	7	3
2029	106,402	14	24	10	4	7	3

4.3.2.1 Demand for Doctors

The demand for doctors is based on the population of the district, which is doctor to patient ratio. The doctor-patient ratio in the district is one that is alarming if compared to the internationally agreed standards. The doctor-patient ratio stands at 1:50324 versus the recommended World Health Organization (WHO) and Commonwealth standards of 1:1320 and 1:5,000 respectively. With this ratio and at out current growth rate a lot needs to be done to improve the situation and the quality of health care delivery for that matter if the district intends meeting its target of 1:10,000 within the medium term. The projected demand for doctors in the district for the next four year is indicated in the table below.

Table 4.7: Projected Demand for Doctors/Physician Assistants

Year	Population	Existing	Requirement	backlog
2026	100,350	5	12	7
2027	102,479	5	13	8
2028	104,666	5	14	9
2029	106,402	5	14	9

From the projected population and with the current doctor population, the district will have a backlog of 7, 8, and 9 doctors for the period from 2026 to 2029 as indicated in the table above. This therefore brings to bear the need for strategic measures to be put in place to address this backlog over the medium term period.

4.3.2.2 Demand for Nurses

The demand for nurses just like the situation of doctors depends on the population and the total number of nurses in the district. The district in this direction has met and exceeded the WHO standard for nurse to patient ratio of 1:1,000 at a ratio of 1:459. This has also exceeded the national achievement ratio of 1:839. With a district target of 1:450 and a nurse population of 305 the projected demand for nurses is indicated in the table below.

Table 4.8: Projected demand for Nurses of all categories

Year	Population	Existing	Requirement	Excess
2022	127,666	268	152	116
2023	131,949	268	157	111
2024	136,376	268	163	105
2025	140,952	268	168	100

2.4.2.3 Top Ten Morbidity Cases in Agona East

Agona East like any other district in Ghana also faces the incidence of diseases. The incidence or morbidity of diseases tells the number of recorded cases of diseases of a particular geographical location within a specified period of time. Among the diseases that are recorded in the district are; Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Anemia among others. Of all the diseases, malaria has featured as the most predominant among them all with 19935 recorded cases in 2020. this is more than twice the number recorded for the second highest disease in the district, that is Upper Respiratory Tract Infection with recorded cases of 8356.

The malaria morbidity situation of the district as compared to other diseases calls for a deeper analysis of the situation for it to be addressed. The Table below indicates the top 10 morbidity cases in the district and their corresponding recorded numbers for the year 2025.

Table 2.12: Top Ten Morbidity Cases in Agona East

No.	Case/ Diagnosis	Total
1.	Malaria	19935
2.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	8356
3.	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	4047
4.	Anemia	3042
5.	Intestinal Worms	2927
6.	Diarrhoea Diseases	2634
7.	Skin Diseases	2252
8.	Hypertension	2073
9.	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1827
10.	Acute Eye Infection	790

2.4.3.3 Nutrition and Nutrition Services

Malnutrition is recognized as a major impediment to socioeconomic development at both the individual, district and national level. When citizens are poorly nourished, their cognitive and physical performance is compromised and productivity is ultimately impaired. Malnutrition is caused by a wide variety of factors which must be identified, prioritized and addressed.

Despite appreciable improvements in the nutrition rates and reduction in malnutrition, still a significant number of people in the district, especially women and children still stand most affected by micro-nutrients deficiencies, stunting and the recent emerging issue of over-nutrition that ultimately undermine their the health and development of affected citizens.

The achievement of desired outcomes in nutrition has been slow for reasons including; nutrition not being prioritized as a key development issue and thus not being given adequate attention both politically and financially. Secondly, nutrition and nutrition related interventions implemented by various sectors have not been adequately prioritized, coordinated and integrated. Lastly, the sheer scope of the problem is enormous. The entire population, especially women and children who are the most vulnerable, suffer from all the major micro-nutrient deficiencies, with rising cases of over-weight and diet-related non-communicable diseases. The problem is further hampered due to slow progress in addressing poor child feeding practices, food insecurity and infections have further hindered progress in reducing malnutrition.

To address these challenges, the main goal from a national perspective is to; improve child survival, and to enhance capacity for economic growth and development. To achieve this, the objectives as adopted from the National Nutrition Policy (NNP) were as follows;

1. To increase coverage of high-impact nutrition-specific interventions that ensure optimal nutrition of the citizenry throughout their life-cycle, with special reference to maternal health and child survival.
2. To ensure high coverage of nutrition-sensitive interventions to address the underlying causes of malnutrition.
3. To reposition nutrition as a priority multi-sectoral development issue in the district.

The nutrition unit of the District Health Management Team (DHMT) has the responsibility of ensuring that the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups in the district especially lactating mothers, children under five years and all those suffering from non-communicable diseases like hypertension, diabetes and any other nutritional conditions are addressed. Over the years the unit has sought to perform its functions with the following objectives. The district's objectives include;

- Reduce Malnutrition rate from 15.2% to 20% by end of 2025
- Increase Vitamin A coverage of children 12-59 months from 51% to 60% by 2025
- Intensify Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (C-IYCF) activities by 60% by 2025
- Improve nutrition reporting by having monthly data validation from all sub-districts by 2025

2.4.3.1 Growth Monitoring

Growth monitoring and promotion refers to the process of tracking child growth by regularly measuring the child and comparing his or her growth (height and weight) to a standard,

assessing growth adequacy and linking the growth trend with a target action through counselling and referral. These actions supports children's optimal growth through increased caregiver awareness of child growth trends, improved caring practices, and increased use of other services. The weight is used as an indicator to assess the growth of children and also to monitor their nutritional status.

2.4.3.2 Malnutrition Rate

Malnutrition general indicates the lack of sufficient nutrients in the human body. This often occurs when the body doesn't get enough nutrients as a result of poor diet, digestive conditions or other diseases. The malnutrition broadly addressed 3 groups of conditions including;

- Under-nutrition; this includes wasting (low weight-for-height), stunting (low-height-for-age) and underweight (low-weight-for-age).
- Micro-nutrient related malnutrition; this includes micro-nutrient deficiencies such as a lack of important vitamins or minerals or micro-nutrient excesses.
- Overweight; this refers to obesity and other diet related noncommunicable diseases such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and some cancers.

2.4.3.3 Community Based Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

This programme is designed to identify children from the ages of 6-59 months in communities suffering from Acute Malnutrition which is caused by a decrease in food consumption or illness resulting in bilateral pitting oedema or wasting. Acute Malnutrition comprises both Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

2.4.4 Child Protection

Children in Ghana often live in closely-connected families where members of the extended family participate in their care and protection. However, child maltreatment, neglect and abuse have assumed worrying heights according to reports, hence necessitating action by all interest groups to salvage the future of our country and world at large.

To address these issues, a relatively comprehensive legal framework for child protection, guided by the constitution and the Children's Act 1998 (Act 560) has been established. Thus, a National Child and Family Welfare Policy seeks to establish well-structured and coordinated Child and Family Welfare system that promotes the well-being of children, prevents abuse and protect children from harm. The overall goal of this policy is to help formulate child and family welfare programmes and activities to more effectively prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.

At the District level, the implementation of this policy document is facilitated by the Department of Social Development. This department operates with the objectives of implementing activities and programmes to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. To achieve this objective, three major child protection issues have been identified for tackling. These are;

1. Issues stemming out of family-related challenges
2. Child maltreatment and
3. Other protection issues concerning children, especially older children.

These issues are tackled under 10 broad strategies which have been the guiding principles for the operations and functions of the department. These include;

- i. Strengthening community structures
- ii. Early intervention through social protection
- iii. Improved child and family welfare services
- iv. Provision of alternative care
- v. Improved coordination and management with other agencies/institutions
- vi. Empowering children and young people to protect themselves from harm
- vii. Empowering families in their role as primary care-givers
- viii. Ensuring adequate resources and building capacity of social welfare service providers
- ix. Partnerships with civil society organizations and
- x. Legal reforms

The policy therefore provides guidance to the department of Social Welfare and Community Development at the district level to more closely interact with families and communities and help facilitate solutions when problems arise with emphasis on promoting welfare and restoring the well-being of the child, the family and the community.

In the Agona East District, reported cases of child protection are usually centred around abuse and neglect. For the period under review, for example in 2021, 1 case of neglect and 3 of abuse were recorded. Same was recorded in 2022 for neglect while that of reduced to 2 cases. Subsequent years have not seen any record of cases in relation to child protection in the district. This could be attributed to community and social sensitization being conducted in communities among families on the need to protect and ensure the betterment of children.

The medium term objective of the department is to continue to sensitize the general public especially on the need to report cases of maltreatment to the department for amicable resolution while also targeting reducing cases of child protection to the barest minimum.

2.4.5 Social Protection

Social Protection consist of policies and programmes designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people’s exposure to risks and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks such as unemployment, sickness, disability and old age. There is growing recognition that social protection can be functional to the achievement of bigger development objectives, including even economic growth and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Social protection is considered an important strategy to protect people from chronic poverty and from risks and shocks.

Social protection schemes are therefore considered as support systems for people who cannot afford e.g a hospital stay by themselves. Thus a national social protection floor is supposed to promote income security through a basic set of guarantees including providing;

- A national access to health care services
- Income security for children by cash or kind transfers support to ensure nutrition or education and care
- Financial support for the disabled
- Income security for residents in old age and with disabilities among others.

In Ghana various social protection programmes and strategies have been implemented over the years to reduce risks and help cushion the citizenry against social inequalities. These include;

1. The Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)
2. National Health Insurance Scheme
3. Metro Mass Bus Transit System
4. Ghana School Feeding Programme
5. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
6. Community Day Senior High School
7. Free Senior High School Programme as well as
8. People Living With Disability Common Fund scheme

2.4.6 Water and Sanitation

2.4.6.1 Water Security

The water coverage or security situation of the district is one that is not very good notwithstanding the numerous interventions in this sector of the district. As at the end of 2020, the water coverage situation of the district according to Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) stood at 57.26%, indicating only a little over half the population of the district

is being served with portable water, while the rest of the population (42.74) is being served by streams and rivers.

The particular type of water facilities that serve the district population and their number include; Hand Dug Wells (HDW) 30, Boreholes (BH) 145, Small Community Pipe Systems (SCPS) 3, Small Town Pipe Systems (STPS) 3 and Ghana Water Company Limited 9.

Details of the percentage of the population being served by these facilities are indicated in the figure below.

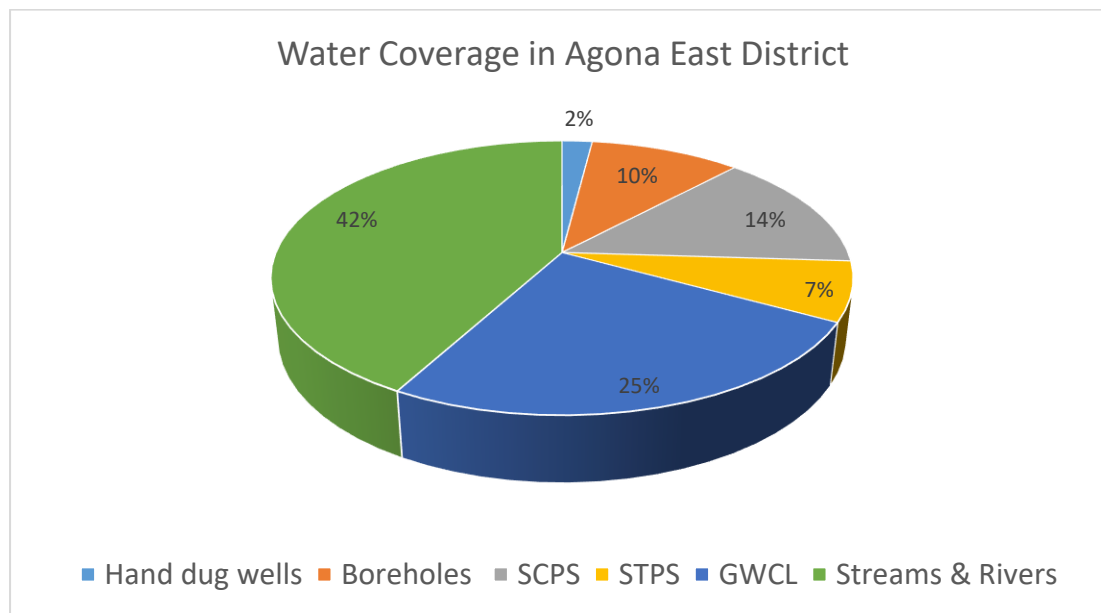


Figure 2.9: Water Coverage in Agona East District

2.4.6.2 Environmental Sanitation

In order to promote a clean and healthy environment for the people of Agona East, Zoomlion Ghana Limited was contracted to collect and dispose of refuse in the district.

Swedru, a sister district's capital is the only place with a waste disposal site for both liquid and solid waste generated in the district. All the other communities rely on makeshift local arrangements most of which do not conform to accepted environmental norms. The poor waste disposal situation in Agona East is caused by inefficient and inadequate infrastructure facilities, especially insufficient drainage and toilet facilities. In some of the communities refuse disposal points have become terminals for open defecation while the pile of refuse grows into unsightly mountains because the Assembly is unable to cope with the problem. The absence of development according to planned layouts has denied the towns of elaborate drainage systems and resulted in household effluents being disposed of haphazardly and causing unsanitary conditions in most areas.

2.4.6.3 Solid Waste Management

There is no institutionalized solid waste management system, in the district especially at secondary and tertiary stages. However, at the primary disposal stage the Environmental officers and the communities through individuals/individual household's efforts dispose of their solid waste to nearby open dumping sites. Refuse disposal in the District is mostly unorganized, as people tend to dump refuse anywhere in the communities. Approximately 44% of household refuse is disposed of in the open space around the houses (2021 population and housing census). The few organized ones have unkempt surrounding Challenges.

The poor solid waste management has negative implication for the district. The uncleared solid waste and poor drainage constitute an eyesore, degrading the environmental quality and aesthetic value of the district. The heaps of solid waste and poor drainage in the district constitute a variable source of stench and offensive odour as well as pollution in the district. It has therefore become imperative that the District Assembly and house owners give serious attention to these problem in order to rescue the situation.

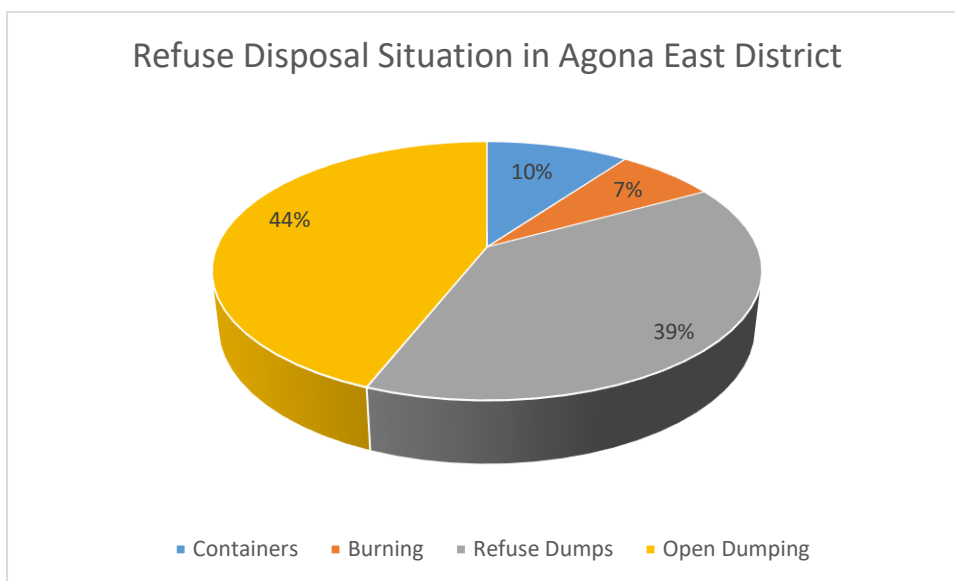


Figure 2.10: Refuse Disposal in Agona East District

Source: DPCU, AEDA, 2025

2.4.6.4 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

As part of our obligation in accordance with the National Policy to obtain Open Defecation Free (ODF) Communities in the District, various organizations have supported the district in this drive. These have mainly been International Development Agency (IDA), UNICEF and Plan International Ghana. As at August 2021 with support from these institutions the district was able to increase its ODF communities coverage from 8 to 24. Though a three fold increase,

the percentage of ODF community coverage is still one of huge concern. Thus the percentage of community declared ODF in the Agona East District stands at 8.3% far from the medium term target of 80%.

The poor performance in the CLTS sub-sector is greatly attributed to lack of means of transport and inadequate resources (financial and logistics) to facilitate the movement of field officers to communities. Success of any CLTS programme is often based on regular field visits to project communities, and this can be best achieved with available means of transport and necessary logistics to facilitate movement.

2.4.7 Cultural Characteristics

2.4.7.1 Social and Ethnic Structure of the District

The indigenous people of the District are the ‘Agonas’. Over the years, they have co-existed with other prominent minority migrants such as Gomoas, Ewes, Effutus, Ashantis, Fantis, Kwahus, Kotokolis and several ethnic groupings of Northern Ghana origin. Despite the high number of different ethnic groups, the District has a strong social integration from the diverse ethnic groups. The groups intermarry and participate in shared cropping arrangements under the existing land tenure systems, especially the ‘Abunu’ and ‘Abusa’ that are commonly practiced. This has promoted solid social bonds and economic ties between migrant tenants and their indigenous property owners. It also makes it easier for tenants to acquire land for farming.

The Centre for National Culture as an arm of the National Commission on Culture exists to maintain the unique cultural identity and values for the promotion of integrated national culture as well as contributing to the overall economic development of the nation. This shall be fulfilled through maintaining the highest standards of excellence and competence in developing and implementing policies and programmes that promote creativity and sustainability of positive values. Preserving, exhibiting and enhancing national heritage, establishing linkages with sectors to project national identity, disseminating through existing media, our cultural values and practices to Ghanaians and the world at large. In delivering these services, the Centre shall be guided by our cultural values.

In a bid to create a congenial atmosphere for cultural development and as well enhance Agona East District as a culture – tourism destination, the Centre for National Culture in collaboration with the District, has set the following objectives:

- i. To research, preserve, develop and promote cultural values and practices that encourage national unity, social cohesion and harmony for socio-economic development.
- ii. To create avenues to make the arts self-supporting
- iii. To encourage and support public and private participation in the development and implementation of cultural programmes
- iv. To maximize Ghana's comparative advantage as a major centre for cultural tourism
- v. To enhance, monitor and evaluate (all) cultural activities.

The cultural potential of the District include Akwambo Festival, Traditional groups (Brass bands at Duakwa & Kwanyako, Mmenson (seven horns) Group at Fawomanye). The main challenges confronting cultural promotion in the district include

1. Poor and inadequate tourism promoting facilities
2. Lack of Database on District's culture
3. Inadequate logistics and funds for the promotion of culture in the District
4. Lack of attractive space for cultural activities e.g. Cultural centre

2.4.7.2 Festivals and Funerals

Festivals are important social events in the life of the people in the District.

The "Akwambo" and "Ahwie" festivals are the most important traditional festivals instituted for the spiritual reunion of the people. They are celebrated every year between August and October. As social festivities, they are also occasions where communities plan their developmental activities including strategies for mobilizing funds for project implementation. It is hoped that when this festival is well packaged, it can make a significant socio economic impact in the district's development; it will serve as a potential tourist's attraction.

Funeral rites that provide solemn occasions for sober reflection have also become occasions that bring people together. It is one single most important event that brings the youth home to mourn with their people. It also enables the youth visit their old parents. Business in mourning cloth is quite brisk, particularly, Nsaba Kwanyako and Duakwa.

2.4.7.3 Marriage and Inheritance

The people of Agona practice the matrilineal inheritance system. Female and children in the extended family under this system are considered important for the survival of the family as a unit. Inheritance is therefore passed on from brothers to their sisters' children (nephews and nieces). Females' share of labour and contributions to the family income from agriculture is

quite substantial. Polygamy is a common social characteristic in the District, particularly in less urban and farming communities. Some of the reasons for polygamy include:

- i. The wide disparity of the male-female ratio reaching as high as 1:3 in some localities
- ii. Inadequate opportunities for women compelling them to seek early marriage as teenagers
- iii. The tendency of some men to use female labour on their farms

Due to the matrilineal system of inheritance, Females' share of labour and contributions to the family's income from agriculture is quite substantial

Females are seen as source of labour rather than as land owners

2.4.7.4 Religion

The inhabitants of Agona East District are highly religious. The dominant religion is Christianity. Other religions such as Islam and Traditional worship also exist in the minority. Religious groups found in the district co-exist peacefully.

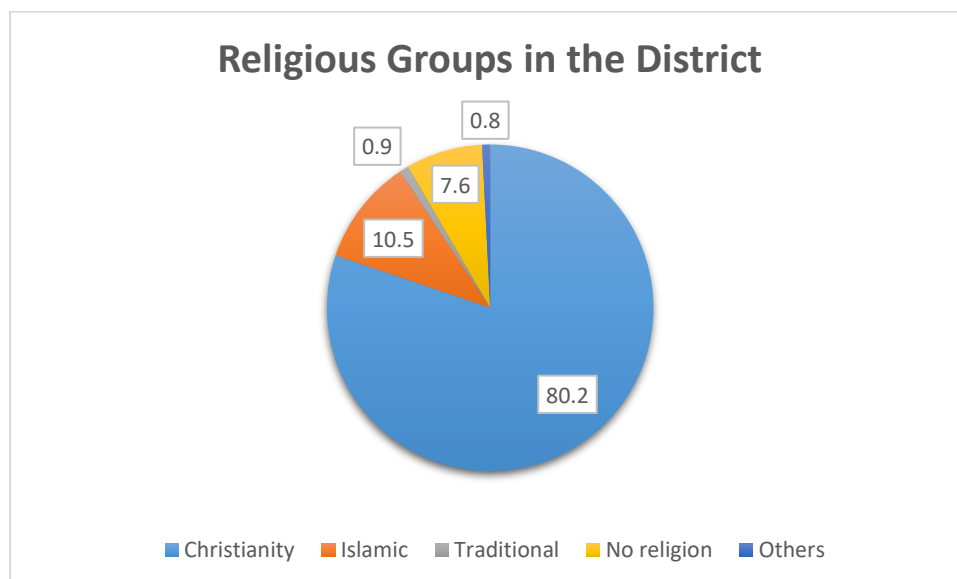


Figure 2.11: Religious Groups in the District

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2021 PHC

The larger Christian population in all Urban, Town and Area Councils makes the church a possible forum for information dissemination on community/group mobilization for development in the district. All other religious groups observe the taboos in the district. These taboos, which are considered to have socio-economic and spiritual importance include regulation of farming days, land use, water resources use and control and adherence to some

social norms. There are non-farming taboo days in every Urban, Town and Area Council. These are shown in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13: Taboo Days in Agona East District

Urban/Town /Area Council	Taboo Days						
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Kwanyako		✓					
Nsaba			✓				
Asafo					✓		
Mankrong				✓			
Duakwa				✓			

(Source: Field Survey, 2025)

2.4.8 Gender Equality

2.4.8.1 Gender Roles of Males and Females

In order to integrate the needs of men and women of the Agona East District Assembly, the district has mainstreamed gender into its programmes to give the same opportunity for equal participation and contribution towards development of the district. It is in line with this, that the District has formulated its main objective to; Enhance Gender Equity and Improve the Advocacy for women in the Communities and in public Life. The District has an estimated Population of 98,324 with female slightly dominating at an estimated population of 50,974 while the male population is estimated at 47,479 (Population and Housing Census, 2021).

Even though women dominate in population and in almost all the communities as indicated above, women contribution and participation towards development of the district has been minimal because; society's beliefs, customs and practices such as the widowhood rites, inheritance system have restricted majority of women from participating and benefiting from development effort unlike their male counterpart. This has resulted in few women climbing the social ladder of the district.

The district has 30 Assembly members including the Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive; only 2 of the members are women. This wide gap means that Gender sensitive policies and institutional structures to address gender inequalities at the district will require a systematic effort from all parties and if possible, a male driven initiative.

It is inescapable facts that, the number of girls sent to school begin to decrease after primary six (6) from their male counterpart as a result of their biological make-up. This has created disparity in the number of educated and independent men to women.

Table 2.14: Analysis of Gender Issues in Agona East

NO	FOCUS AREA	GENDER ISSUES	MITIGATION MEASURES
1	ECONOMIC	<p>Low capacity of women in business management</p> <p>Financial dependence of women on men</p> <p>Low participation of women in Agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate support for women in entrepreneurship</p> <p>Inadequate credit facilities for women for business</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize workshop to train women in effective business management 2. Facilitate the establishment of women Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs) 3. Empowering women through training in livelihood activities e.g. beads making, beauty and skin care, soap making etc 4. Support and train women in Agriculture and aggro-processing 5. Support women with credit facilities
2	SOCIAL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low participation of women in decision making and development 2. High teenage pregnancy and young motherhood among girls 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sensitize women to take active part in decision making Sensitize men on the need for gender balance in decision making 2. Support girl child education through scholarships and 3. Support young mothers with business start-up kits and financial credit
3	CULTURAL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural/ Societal beliefs that relegate women to the home and kitchen limiting their participation in decision making and development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demystify cultural/ societal beliefs that relegate the position of women to the kitchen through public education

2.5 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The Economy of the Agona East District is characterized by three sectors of Agriculture, Services and Manufacturing. These are dominated by informal and semi-formal sectors. The formal sector is mostly in the areas of services.

2.5.1 Agriculture

The district is mainly agrarian, with over 50% of the population engaged in this sector. The vast majority of the districts land (59%) is also mainly used for agriculture purposes. The arable land situation of the district stands at about 69% of the district 574.9 km. sq. of its total land area. Major cash crops grown in the district include; cocoa, coconut, citrus, oil palm, cassava, maize etc. Other crops grown in the district include; plantain, rice, cocoyam, kontomire,

sugarcane among others. These crops are mostly grown and sold in the open markets in near communities and in major markets outside the region.

The agriculture sector is mostly characterized by peasant farmers, who farm for consumption and a little for to sell and buy other domestic needs. Commercial agricultural is practiced among farmers who are into cultivation of cocoa, coconut, oil palm and cassava. Very few of these farms are in hundreds of hectares or thousands of acres, notwithstanding the vast arable land available for farming.

2.5.2 Manufacturing

Manufacturing though a sector in every economy, the situation of Agona East District is different. The district has no major manufacturing company notwithstanding the numerous agriculture products produced in the district. There existed one manufacturing company in the district which was into the production of toilet tissue, but the Covid 19 outbreak since its occurrence which resulted in the lock of the whole country, the company has since sized to operate. The manufacturing sector is characterized by small and medium scale processing of mainly agriculture products. These include; processing of oil palm into palm kernel and palm oil, processing of sugarcane into ethanol and cassava into gari. Besides these, all other agriculture products are sold off after production.

2.5.3 Services Sector

The services sector of the districts economy comprises mainly of the financial sector, transport sector, hotels and restaurants, trade, education, health, information communication and a few others. This sector though inclusive is very large in the district as compared to neighbouring district in the region. In the area of finance and insurance, the district's highest level of financial services is rural banking services mostly located at the district capital. Hotels and restaurants are not also well developed, with most facilities operating as guest houses while the hotels are not even 'star' rated. The transport sector is another not well-developed area of business with most transport operators registered in Swedru, the mother district of Agona East, though there are satellite transport stations located outside the district capital. Trade and business in the district, also come in the form of minor, small and medium scale operations which operate in the weekly markets of various communities in the district. Other service operators include oil and gas; these are the fuel and gas stations and telecommunication in the area of telecommunication mast establishments.

This sector is mainly characterized by unavailability of credit due to collateral requirements and high interest rates. The sector is also mainly small scale thereby hindering its growth and development as most businesses are sole proprietorship's. skilled capacity of major operators especially the informal sector is very low, thereby often attracted by school drop outs and second cycle graduates. These operators do not often have the requisite skills to effectively manage their businesses for inclusive growth and development.

2.5.4 Trade and Commerce

This is the second most important economic activity after agriculture throughout the district. This sector employs 24.2% of the district's labour force. The sector is least developed and dominated by petty traders, kiosk owners, and transport owners. Commercial activities are enhanced by periodic markets that are scattered all over the district. Notable among these are the Mankrong Junction, Asafo, Nsaba, Mensakrom and Duakwa. Though, these market centres are poorly developed, they constitute the major sources of revenue to the District Assembly. Only two of the market facilities have stalls and stores while trading activities are largely conducted under trees, in front of houses and in temporally structures constructed with crude materials, which mostly are provided by the traders themselves.

Industrial activities are largely on small scale and characterized by over reliance on indigenous knowledge and resources. Family ownership and use of labour-intensive technology are some of the basic features of this sector. Major small-scale industrial activities engaged in by the people include woodcarving, pottery, carpentry and cassava processing (scattered all over the district), palm oil extraction, akpeteshie distillery, well packed sachet water (at Duakwa), tailoring, and batik tie- dye.

2.5.5 Local Economy of the District

The Agona East district is abounded in local potentials that provide an opportunity for the development of the district. The local economy of the district rest in its potential in a growing youth population, its agricultural and forested potential and agro-processing opportunities.

The Local Economy of Agona East district is one of a diverse economy with opportunities wide spread throughout the district. These include opportunities in areas such as Agriculture, fishing, finance, markets, tourism among others. While opportunities are abounded in the district, these are not without challenges, the major of which is the poverty situation in the district. This limits a lot of the citizenry to the opportunities available.

In exploring these opportunities, the district intends taking advantage of government's flagship programmes such as the one-district, one-factory project, the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) and the Nation Builders Corps as well as partner other development organizations in exploring the local economic opportunities of the district. These are expected to give skills and inputs to district beneficiaries in an attempt to ensure maximum exploration of opportunities available in the district.

2.5.6 Small Scale Enterprises

In a bid to take advantage of these opportunities, the Business Advisory Centre of the of the Ministry of Trade in collaboration with the Agona East District Assembly and Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) have supported and organized some training for the growing Small-Scale Enterprises in the district in various areas including welding, poultry farming, beads making, financial management, soap and pomade production among others

Table 2.15: Economic Potentials of Agona East District

	RESOURCE	SPECIFICS	LOCATION
1.	Forests	Timber Products	All Town/Area Council Areas
		Fuel wood	All Town/Area Council Areas
2.	Minerals	Gold (Not commercially viable)	All Town/Area Council Areas
		Clay	All Town/Area Council Areas
		Granite	Duakwa
AGRICULTURE			
3.	Vegetable Crops	Cabbage, Pepper, Okro	Asafo, Kwanyarko, Mankrong
4.	Food Crops	Cassava, Maize	All over District
		Vegetables Plantain, Cocoyam, Beans	Duakwa, Asafo, Asafo All over District Duakwa, Aboano,
5.	Cash Crops	Teak	Yaw Dade, Fahwia, Domeabra, Obokor, Namanwora
		Oil Palm	Buhyenbo, Yaw Dade, Kwasikum, Fahwia, Duakwa, Tawora. Domeabra, Nantifa,, Odumase, Ahooroso
		Cocoa	District wide
		Citrus	Asafo, Aboano, Nsaba, Duakwa,
		Coconut	District Wide
6.	Livestock	Cola	Duakwa
		Poultry	District wide
		Ducks	Asafo and Kwanyarko
		Sheep	District Wide
		Goats	District wide
		Pigs	District wide
Rabbits	Kwanyarko		
INDUSTRIES			
7.		Corn milling	All major towns

	Processing Potentials	Sugarcane crushing	Nsaker, Essuso, Mensakwa, Duakwa
		Gari Processing	Mankrong, Akweiku, Oketsew, Obratwaowu, Namanwora
		Palm Oil and kernel extraction	Mankrong, Kwanyako, Otabil, Duakwa, Mankrong, Kwesitiwikrom (KTK)
		Cocoa nut oil extraction (minor scale)	Nsaba, Duakwa, Fante-Bawjiase
		Soap making	Kwanyako, Mankrong, Gyasi, Duakwa
		Distillery	Nsaba, Duakwa, Mankrong, Gyasi, Yaw Dade, Kwaskum, Kokwado.
8.	Hospitality and Historical Potentials	Ayensu inland estuary	Oketsew
		Hotels	Asafo, Kwansakrom and Duakwa
		Historical Places	Nsaba (Religious history)
		Shrines	Nsaba, Kwanyarko, Mankrong and Asafo
9.	BUSINESSES	Cold Stores	Duakwa, Nsaba, Asafo and Kwanyarko
		Mobile money operations	District wide
		Food vendors	District wide
		Hair Dressing	All communities
		Beauticians	All major towns
		Artisans (masons, carpenters, painters)	District wide
		Caterers and Bakers	Nsaba, Mensakrom, Asafo and Kwanyarko
10.	Transports Potentials	Motor (Okada) and Taxi Drivers	All major towns
INFRASTRUCTURE			
11.	HEALTH	District Health Centre	Nsaba
		Private Clinics	Nsaba
		Health Centre	All major towns
12.	EDUCATION	Day Nurseries	All major towns
		Basic schools	All major towns
		Junior Secondary schools	All major towns
		Senior Secondary Schools:	Asafo
			Nsaba
			Kwanyako
Namanwura			
Technical Vocational Institute	Duakwa Mankrong		

Source: DPCU-AEDA, 2025

2.5.7 Tourism Potentials

Tourism plays a leading role in the socio-economic development of the country. It is one of the major foreign exchange earners in the country. However, tourism does not constitute any key development activity in the district economy, notwithstanding the annual celebration of the popular ‘Akwambo’ festival in all the major town in the district. There are several potential tourist destinations both cultural and environmental in nature, which when developed could place the district on the tourism map of Ghana. The table below presents the tourism potentials of the district.

Table 2.16: Potential Tourism Centres in the District

No.	Description	Location
1.	Winding coconut tree	Esusu
2.	Ancient Cave	Akuoku
3.	Virgin Forest	Obosomase, Akuoko
4.	9 Tributaries of River Ayensu	Mankrong
5.	Wood Carving	Mensakrom
6.	Hospitality industry	Duakwa, Asafo and Kwansakrom

2.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.6.1 Electricity

The Agona East District has a total of 288 communities as at 2021. In a bid to facilitate development in all communities in the district, the Assembly has made and continue to make efforts to extend electricity to all communities, so as improve livelihood and productivity. Over the past medium term plan implementation, a number of communities have been connected to the national grid for the provision of electricity. Besides the ministry of energy's rural electrification project which supported the extension of electricity to over 35 communities in the last four years, the Assembly also facilitated the extension of electricity to over 10 communities within the period. Increasing the electricity coverage of the district as at 2018 from 50.8% to 64% in 2021.

2.6.2 Roads

The District has over 200km of roads made up of trunk and feeder roads. The Major trunk road in the district is the Swedru to Oda road, estimated to be about 32km. Other trunk roads in the district include Kasoa-Bawjiase-Swedru which is estimated to about 34km and Swedru-Mensakrom-Nyakrom estimated to be about 27km. Most of the roads in the district are not in good shape as these are mostly feeder roads. A number of farming communities in the district are connected by feeder roads which most often than not become immotorable in the rainy season. This therefore leads to high demand for reshaping of roads especially in the rainy season. Notwithstanding the numerous communities and roads in the district, the district can boast of very few kilometres of road that are motorable. These are Kwanyarko-Swedru road Duakwa-Duotu and Nsaba to Nyarkrom. All these together make-ups less than 50km in length of roads in the district.

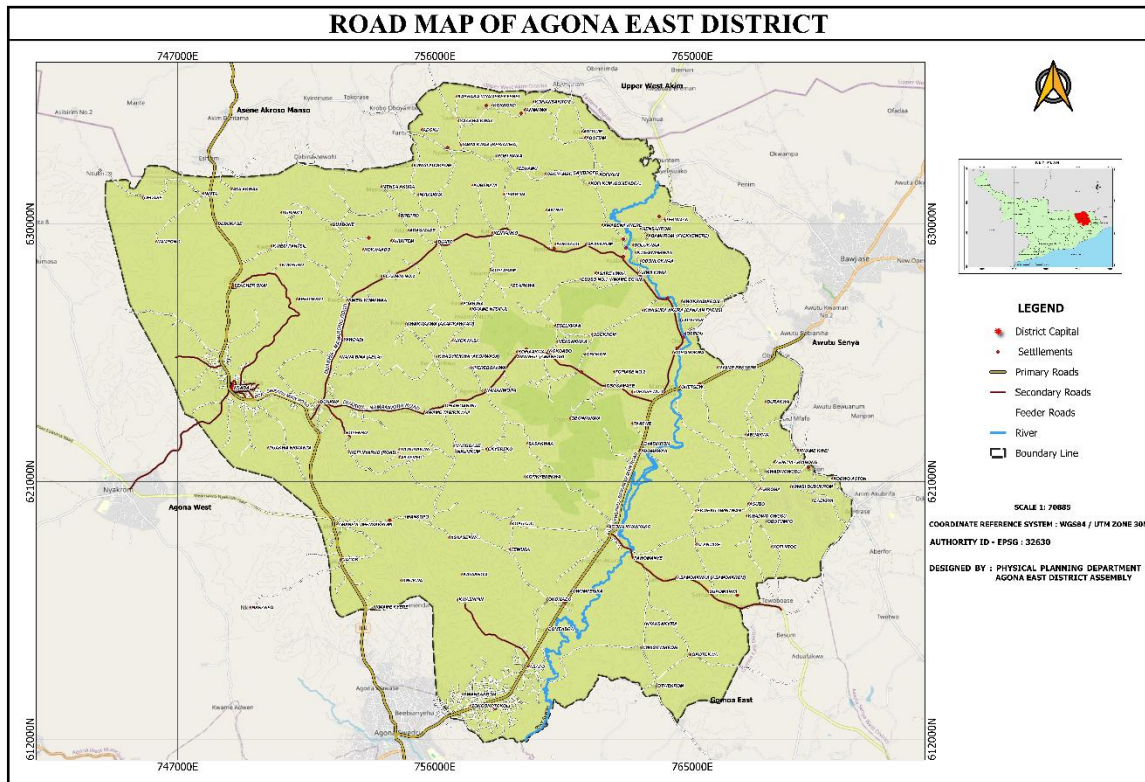


Figure 2.12: Road Map of Agona East District

2.6.3 Information Communication Technology

Information Communication Technology brings about socio-economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for accelerating economic growth. The multidimensional changes can be observed in almost all aspects of life: economics, education, communication, health and manufacturing. About 20,904 people which is 36% of the 56,845-population interviewed uses mobile phones, 1,502 which is 2.6% uses internet and 598 which is 2.1 % also uses desktop computers and laptops in the district (2010 Population & Housing Census).

The impact of information communication technology on the people of Agona East District cannot be underrated. Information communication technology has made communication fast and easy with Mobile phones, internet and media through which information is sent and received. In the Agona East District telecommunication services are provided by almost all the major communication networks, that is; MTN, Vodafone and Airtel-Tigo.

Notwithstanding the presence these tech companies, network challenges are still abounded in the district. This however varies depending on one's location. Eg In Nsaba the District Capital,

customers of MTN face networks challenges in some parts of the district. This is same in Duakwa, where Vodafone network also faces challenges in some communities.

The advancement of information communication technology in the district has created job opportunities for the youth in various areas including mobile money vending. Despite the benefits, the area is bedeviled with some challenges such as Internet Fraud. This is the use of computers and internet for cyber-crimes popularly known as ‘Yahoo’. Most of the youth in the district especially of secondary school graduates no longer want to work to earn genuine money for living as they find this so-called business as lucrative and much rewarding.

2.7 GOVERNANCE

2.7.1 District Assembly Structure and Institutions

The Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 establishes the office of the District Assembly with the responsibility of running the day-to-day activities of the District and is the highest political and administrative authority in the district. The District Assembly is headed by the District Chief Executive (DCE). The District Assembly functions as the planning authority of the Assembly with the sole responsibility of planning and budgeting for the district. In executing its planning functions, the District Assembly does so through the involvement and participation of citizenry of the district at the various levels.

The Agona East District is structured to function at three levels. These are the Unit committee; made up of unit committee members and Assembly members of the various electoral areas. At the Area Council level, members are made up of Unit Committee members and Assembly members from the particular area council, while at the Assembly level the general Assembly is made up of all Assembly members both elected and appointed in the district with the Presiding Member as Chair of the Assembly.

The District Assembly is composed of a General Assembly, an Executive Committee comprised of chairpersons of the five statutory committees (Development Planning, Social Services, Finance and Administration, Justice and Security and Works) of the Assembly and chaired by the DCE.

Below the DCE, administratively is the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) who performs the administrative functions of the Assembly. To aid the DCD perform his roles and functions are the decentralized and non-decentralized departments. The Decentralized Departments include; Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, Education, Physical Planning, Works, Social Development, Finance, Human Resource and Central Administration).

For an all-inclusive management of the Assembly, the Agona East District Assembly is made up of a District Chief Executive (DCE), 21 Assembly members who represent the electoral areas of the District Assembly, a member of parliament and 30% government appointees. The District Assembly is presided over by a Presiding Member (PM) who is elected from the members of the Assembly by at least two-thirds majority.

Besides the existing departments of the Assembly, the District also has government institutions some existing in the district while others have oversight responsibility of the district. The table below indicates the existing institutions that are currently functional in the district but with offices outside the district.

Table 2.17: Non-Decentralised institutions and their locations

NO.	NON-DECENTRALIZED INSTITUTION	OFFICE LOCATION
1.	Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA)	Swedru
2.	National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)	Swedru
3.	Forestry Commission (FC)	Winneba
4.	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Kasoa
5.	National Identification Authority (NIA)	Nsaba
6.	Commission on Human Rights & Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)	Nsaba
7.	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC)	Cape Coast
8.	Lands Commission (LC)	Cape Coast
9.	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority	Winneba

2.7.2 Security

Security is the state of being free from danger or threat. Is the degree of resistance to or protection from harm, which applies to any vulnerable and valuable assets. Crime in the district is low as compared to the other districts. Records of criminal activities in the district shows that accident rate was generally low. That include vehicle to vehicle and vehicle to human beings. According to the District Police Directorate, the common criminal activity in the district was stealing and burglary. This includes stealing from homes with items such as mobile phones, money, jewel and other things. Highway robbery usually happens at the borders of the district, which are left to other districts. (SOURCE: DISTRICT POLICE OFFICE)

2.7.2.1 Causes of Crimes in the District

- Unemployment
- Drug addiction
- Parental negligence

- Broken homes
- Failure of society to report crimes to the police
- Failure of police to keep identity of informants from the public

2.7.2.2 Preventive Measures to Reduce Crime in the District

- Foot patrols
- Survey lands team
- 24/7-hour monitoring of the police station
- Police visibility
- Regular meeting of District Security Committee (DISEC)
- Mounting barriers to check the following;

2.7.3 Disaster Management

The Agona East District just like any other district is bedeviled by disasters, both natural and man-made. These over the years have resulted in the destruction of property and farm produce as well as loss of lives.

One major environmental problem especially in the villages is inter-house soil erosion. The foundations under several houses exposes most houses which are constructed under lthus posing danger to life and property since many of these buildings are constructed with laterite. Due to misuse and mismanagement of water bodies, for example dumping of refuse and soapy water into them largely due to ignorance and conservatism hence the reason for water pollution in some of the settlements. Air pollution in some settlements is caused by poor sanitary conditions arising from piles of rotting refuse.

The commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land for farming. This practice has left large tracts of farmland bare and exposed them to serious erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Related to farming, though not alarming, is the incidence of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. Moreover, the indiscriminate activities of chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal add to the environmental degradation.

As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of the District increasing the impact of climate change, which manifests itself in low rainfall, serious erosion of inhabited land, flooding, decreasing vegetation cover, drying up of rivers and streams and high rise in atmospheric temperature.

The illegal activities of chain-saw operators, charcoal and firewood merchants have resulted in deforestation since the fuel wood related activities are not based on sustainable exploitation of forest resources and thus posing a threat to ecological stability and sustainable environmental development.

Traditional farm management practices, to wit, slash-and-burn; reduced fallow periods; reduced crop rotation cycles and the absence of agro-forestry practices among others have resulted in erosion on farmlands.

The district has experienced 48-disaster situation emanating from fire, flood and rainstorm in the past 4 years. About 800 people were displaced in all the disaster situations. The details is shown below.

2.7.3.1 Challenges of the Departments

- Lack of office accommodation for zonal staffs
- Problem of relocating communities in flood prone areas
- Inadequate logistics such as vehicles.
- Inadequate funds to the department of NADMO

2.7.3.2 Causes of Disasters

- Indiscriminate building
- Lack /inadequate gutters/ drains to absorb large volumes of water
- Deforestation (Activities of chain saw operators for firewood)
- Inadequate sensitization programmes on impact of climate change

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

An analysis of the strengths and opportunities that exist in the district that could be utilized to address issues. Moreover, weaknesses and threats that can derail development efforts were also identified and analysed to devise strategies and mitigative measures. For the importance of the Local Economy to the general development of the district some analysis was done on the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges with respect of the various Local Economic Development opportunities available in the district. Data were gathered on all these indicators and the results are presented in Table 2.18.

Table 2.18: Local Economic Development Issues

No	Issues	Potential	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Unavailable integrated community centres for the development of skills	Available unemployed youth,	Available skill developers	High cost of land, Limited interest of youth	Unacquired lands,
2.	Unavailable land banks for developmental purposes	Supportive TA's	Interested developers	High cost of land	Unidentified developers
3.	Inadequate knowledge in entrepreneurial skills and access to credit facilities	Available youth for training	Training Access to credit	Cost of credit Collateral	Funding Inadequate savings
4.	Undeveloped tourist centers in the district.	Identified tourist sites	Local collaboration	Technical knowledge	Inadequate funding
5.	Inadequate capacity of farmers in animal husbandry and crop farming	New technologies	Existing farmers	High cost of land	Inadequate local capacity
6.	Limited agro-processing industries	Available raw materials	Existing SMEs	Lack of technology	Capacity
7.	Inadequate utilization of resource endowment of the district	Existing resources	Resource utilization	Limited technology	Funding
8.	Inability to market district as a tourist destination	Labour Land	Potential sites Creation of jobs	Capacity	Funding

2.5 Identified Development Issues

There is no success without impediments. Therefore, implementations of projects and programmes of Agona East District Assembly is not an exception. Some of the developmental issues identified are outlined as follows:

1. Inadequate educational infrastructure and facilities
2. Poor quality of roads
3. Inadequate street lightening and road signs
4. Frequent incidence of flooding and rain storms
5. Poor drainage system
6. Poor network connectivity
7. Poor management of liquid, solid and e-waste
8. Limited capacity to adapt to climate change
9. Inadequate electricity extension
10. Increasing levels of unemployment among the youth
11. Low access to Improved Toilet facilities
12. Demand for household water supply
13. Low support for livestock/poultry
14. Low provision for sports and recreational facilities in the district

15. Low level of compliance to building regulations
16. Prevalence of crime rate
17. Low involvement of citizens in planning and budgeting
18. Low exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation.
19. Low access to health infrastructure and services
20. Inadequate support to vulnerable persons and PWDs
21. Inadequate tourism development
22. Low access to credit facilities to women artisans and farmers
23. Increasing gender based violence
24. Increasing violation of rights of vulnerable groups
25. Inadequate health professionals
26. Low capacity of new entrants
27. Low sensitization of the public on Non-communicable diseases
28. Low financial, logistical and resources for supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation
29. Low performance of sub-district structures
30. Low child rights awareness creation
31. Inadequate training and financial support for existing business
32. Low support of fertilizers and seeds to farmers
33. Inadequate number of extension officers
34. Low involvement of Traditional authorities in promoting development
35. High incidence of drug abuse
36. Incidence of HIV and AIDS/STIs
37. Incidence of teenage pregnancy
38. Low revenue mobilization
39. Inadequate training and financial support for existing business

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.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the DMTDP presents prioritization of key development issues in the District. The Identified key development issues are aligned to national key development issues of MTNDPF. These key development issues are linked and harmonized with identified key development gaps/problems/issues from the situational analysis and community needs assessment. The chapter is concluded with the Sustainability Analysis of aligned Prioritized Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility).

Being a problem-solving activity, there cannot be any meaningful planning effort without an appreciation of the prevailing development problems and priorities of the target population. In this vein, the district development problems and priorities were identified through socio-economic survey, institutional, community engagement and key informant interview and problem identification workshops. This section links the harmonized identified development issues with the goals of the MTNDPF 2026-2029.

3.1 COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

The needs and aspiration of the five (5) Area Council were harmonized. The essence of harmonizing programmes and projects was to bring together similar projects and further prioritize them.

Priority of issue in the Area Councils was based on the following criteria.

- Impact; Severity and diversity of the problems and intended benefits (social, Economic, Environmental etc.)
- Linkage; linkage on meeting basic human needs and rights.
- Multiplier effect; significant effect on economic efficiency eg. Promotion of business activities, attraction of investors, job creation etc.
- Sustainability; significant effects on sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.

In view of resource constraint, programmes and projects were scaled down on the number of similar project that could be undertaken within the plan period (2026-2029). Below are the needs and aspirations of the sub-structures based on the five area councils in the District.

Table 3.1: Community Action Plans Derived From Consultative Meetings -2026-2029

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM/INTERVENTION	NSABA AREA COUNCIL	DUAKWA AREA COUNCIL	ASAFO COUNCIL	MANKRONG COUNCIL	KWANYAKO COUNCIL
Low productivity as a result of inadequate inputs				Subsidies for cocoa farmers	
Lack of startup kits and credit facilities for small and medium scale businesses	Lack of credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of start up kits for youth ➤ Inadequate credit facilities 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of credit facilities
Inadequate electricity extension and street lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalled electricity project at Duabone, Kokoado, Nkrankura - Yebinawu • Lack of electricity supply at Kwame Arkoh, Kojo Foh, Ohenekwaa, Obaakwaa, Otunfokwaa, Kwekukwaa, Fawomanye Krobofum, Kwesi Paintsil, Kojo Arhin, • Provision of street light at Salem Electoral area, • Lack of electricity poles at Sweet City - Korkodem, Lodge, islamic school, Dadwen, Freetown, Preprakrom, Kenpulase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate electricity supply to Mensakrom, Jacob, Bombodzi, Tsetsebosom, Ehuntem, Krobofum, Topreh, Kwesidadzekwa, Nwumkwa, Duotu, Obreprow, Alasemase, Fahwia, Kwesikum, Namanwura, Amanfo II, Akokoasa, Asarekwa, Nkumkum Mangoase, Okyikoh, Adwenpaye, Nkubease-Awoyom, Nkubease Central, Gravels • Lack of Electricity Meters at Kwesikum, Obreprow, Alasemase, Fahwia <p>Lack of street light at Namanwura, Otambilwa, Nukumkum-Mangoase, Akokoasa, Amanfo II, Kokoado, Asarekwa, Kweku Bar, Ankobea, Mantse Mankabi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of electricity to Asafo New Site, Tawora - Mmem, Anomabo, Nantifa, Domeabra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of electricity at Esiamoah, Simbrofo, Ohekwaa, Enimkwaa, Kofi Eno, Kwabor, Oduguan, Kobina Kyir, Asabirkwaa, Takyiman, Mankrong, Mensakwaa, Osaidu, Kwasam, Akwakwaa, Fante Bawiase, Kenyankor, Okaikrom, Akoakor, Mankrong Junction, Osuankwaaman, Obratwa-Owu, Oboedro, Arhinkwaa, Otopiase No.2, Sasakwaa, Sanikwaa, Okitsew, Obokor, Ehontem, Kofi Abam, Kwame Ntiful, Fauhwia, Vanderpueye • Provision of street light at Akoakor, Kenyankor, Fante-Bawjiase, Okaikrom, Makrong, Akwakwaa, Botukwaa, Odortokwaa, Abamkrom, Takyiman, Mensakwaa, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Street light at Kwanyako • Extension of electricity to new site at Kwanyako Ofoase / Zongo & Takywe, Okotokwa Kwafadze, Asamoahkrom, Yawagadi, kwafadze • Electrification & connection of light at Akuaku, Ahentia, Akroma, Kojo - Owusu, Alanta

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM/INTERVENTION	NSABA AREA COUNCIL	DUAKWA AREA COUNCIL	ASAFO COUNCIL	MANKRONG COUNCIL	KWANYAKO COUNCIL
				Vandapue,Aboano, Kwasaam, Mankrong Junction, Okitsew, Arhinkwaa, Obosomase, Otopiase No.1	
Inadequate business training for youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist to train area mechanics at Mensakrom electoral area Train youth and women on vocational skills at Mensakrom electoral area 			
Inadequate educational facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Teachers quarters at Seth Okai, Kwesi Paintsil, Lack of K.G school at Seth Okai, Lack JHS school building at Kwesi Paintsil uncompleted school building at Freetown, Methodist, Roman school, Salem Lack of Dinning hall at Nsaba Presby School Re-roofing of AEDA school at Ninta Inadequate dual desk in public schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate basic classrooms at Mensakrom Methodist, Fawhia, Akokoaso, Amanfo II, Namanwura, Asarekwaa Lack of KG block at Akokoasa Lack of JHS block at Mensakrom Islamic school, Kokoado, Otabilkwaa, Mansofo Dilapidated classrooms at A.D.A Primary 'A' at Zongo, A.D.A primary at Akokoasa Lack of community library at Mensakrom, Salam Lack of Teachers quarters at Akokoasa, Kokoado, Amamfo II Lack of KG at Akokoasa Inadequate school furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of K.G at Domeabra Lack of JHS block at Asafo SDA, Asafo AEDA (B) Uncompleted Islamic English Basic school at Zongo Lack of ICT Centre at Asafo, Kwansakrom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate basic classrooms at Akoakor, Akwakwaa, Mankrong Junction, Okitsew, Osuakraaman Inadequate school furniture at Fante Bawiase AEDA school, Kenyakor Prim. & JHS, Kwame Ntiful Basic School, Ankama Basic School Lack of teachers quarters at Kofi Kum, Mankrong Junction, Okitsew, Obosomase at Mankrong Junction, Okitsew, Obosomase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncompleted classrooms at Salem Presby JHS, Akroma Presby KG-Salwm, Methodist primary KTK-Mangoase Lack of JHS and KG blocks at Kwanyako-Islamic, SDA, Gyesikrom (AEDA) Uncompleted classrooms at Gyesikrom AEDA, Methodist Primary Lack of Teachers quarters at KTK/Fawomanye Lack of school furniture at Fawomanye,

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM/INTERVENTION	NSABA AREA COUNCIL	DUAKWA AREA COUNCIL	ASAFO COUNCIL	MANKRONG COUNCIL	KWANYAKO COUNCIL
		for both teachers and students			Anglican, SDA, Islamic, Methodist and Roman Catholic
Inadequate health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of CHPs compound at Nkrankura, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of CHPs compounds at Duotu, Akokoasa, Fahwia , 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of CHPs compounds at Nantifa Inadequate nurses accommodation at Asafo, Kwansakrom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of CHPs compound at Fante Bawjiase, Construction of CHPs compound at Aboano, Akoakor, Mankrong Junction Construction of Maternity ward at Kenyankor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of CHPs compound at Akwaku ,Suromaya, Fawomanye, Gyesikrom
Poor health facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of CHPs compound at Jacob and Mansofo CHPs compound 			
Inadequate access to portable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of boreholes at Duabone, Ohenekwaa, Obaakwaa, Seth Okai, Gyahadzi Rehabilitate borehole at Duabone, Kojo Foh, Ohenekwaa, Kwesi Paintsil, Freetown, Lodge, Zongo, Dadwen, Zambia, Zongo , Extension of Pipe borne water at Abekakrom, Freetown, Lodge, Dadwen, Preprakrom, Kenpulase, Korkodem, Yebinawu Complete borehole at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of boreholes at Hasudi, Asemimi-Ekura and Abusu, Kokoado (Ayigbe town), Ampomosu, Besease, , Mboframfa Adwen, Namawura, Amanfo II, Akokoase, Nkumkum-Mangoase, Jerbakwa, Kwasi Amankwa, Tsetsebosom, Kokrabo, Bombondzi, Kwesidadzekwa , Akokoasa, Fawhia Rehabilitate borehole at Jacob and Akyenfo Extension of water at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of water at Asafo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of boreholes at Kwame Ntiful, Fauhwia, Akoakor, Osaidu, Kwame Agyir, Akwakwaa, Kwasam, Ohekwa, Simbrofo, Mankrong, Akwakwaa, Mankrong Junction, Rehabilitate borehole at Obratwa-Owun Arhinkwaa, Otopiase No.2, Sasakwaa-Ehotem, Okitsew, Kofi Tabilkwaa Extension of pipe-borne water to Makrong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of boreholes at Takywe , Egyire, Gyesikrom (AEDA) schools, Asamoahkrom Construction Reservoir of water at Kwanyako

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM/INTERVENTION	NSABA AREA COUNCIL	DUAKWA AREA COUNCIL	ASAFO COUNCIL	MANKRONG COUNCIL	KWANYAKO COUNCIL
	Korkodem,	Adwenpaye, Nkubese-Awoyom			
Poor environmental conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Refuse dump site at Seth Okai, Provision of Zoomlion containers at Salem, Construction of bridge at Abrabrase - Kofi Enyan road, Nampomg, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Refuse dump site at Mensakrom, Nkubese Central, Adwenpaye, Awoyom, Nkubese-Awoyom Presence of mountainous refuse heap at Besease Construct toilet facilities at Main market, Apomosu, ADA, Methodist, Mansofo Islamic, Jacob schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of refuse containers at Asafo, Kwansakrom, Liberty Street, Nantifa, Anomabo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of refuse bins at Fante Bawjiase, Kenyankor, Okaikrom, Fauhwia, Mankrong, Akwakwaa Fumigation of refuse sites at Mankrong Junction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Toilet facility at Bewadze, Nyasakyre, Takywe, Egyire, Gyesikrom (AEDA) schools Provision of Communal containers at Kwanyako
Lack of toilet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate household latrines at Duabone, Kwekukwaa, Ansakwaa, Seth Okai, Kwesi Painstil, Salem Lack of Public toilet at Zongo, Pepensuom Uncompleted KVIP at Korkodem, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of KVIP at Mensakrom, Kokoado, Besease, Ampomosu, Brabadae, Mboframfa-Adwen, Duotu, Ankobea, Akokoasa, Fawhia Inadequate household latrines at Mensakrom, Jacob, Besease, Yaw Dade, Brabadei, Antobam, Hasudi, Mboframfa-Adwen, Antobam Village, Olotomu Village, Yaw Dade, Amiango Village, Namanwura, Amanfo II, Kokoado, Akokoasa, Otabilkwa, Kokoado, Ampomodu 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct household toilet (CLTS) at Akwakwaa, Kwasa, Kwame Agyir, Oduguan, Mankrong 	
Inadequate support for PWDs and vulnerable persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register and support vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register PWDs on LEAP at Mensakrom Akyenfo 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register and support vulnerable persons 	

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM/INTERVENTION	NSABA AREA COUNCIL	DUAKWA AREA COUNCIL	ASAFO COUNCIL	MANKRONG COUNCIL	KWANYAKO COUNCIL
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register and support people living with HIV/AIDS 			
Poor road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dilapidated feeder road at Kwesikum-Duabone, Kwame Arkoh- Kojo Foh, Ohenekwaa, Duabone junction - Kokoado, Otuntokwaa-Obakwaa, Duabone - Otunfokwaa, Ansakwaa, Seth Okai, Salem, Korkodem, Presby prim. School - Korkodem, Sweet City-Seth Okai, Agya Atta road, Adarkrom Lack of road at Alex- Kwesi Nana, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dilapidated feeder road at Mensakrom-Asarekwaa, Mensakrom-Nukumkum, Mensakrom -Akyenfo, Jacob - Nkranfo, Jacob -Akwakwaa, Jacob -Abusu, Kokoado, Brabadae, Apomosu, Krobofom-Kokosu, Obreprow-Mensakwa, Duotu-Kwesidadzekwa, Duotu - Obreprow, Duotu -Nkumkwa Extension of road from Yankah junction to Methodist Church, Adwoa Rebecca's junction through Awoyom to the hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reshape road at Kwabena Atta-kwaa, Akoakor, Akwakwaa-Kenyakor, Kofi Enu-Mankrong(old clinic), Osuankwaaman, Susakwaa/Sanikwaa, Obokor, Abuakwaa Akrabong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reshape road at Kwanyarko Construction of Speed Ramps at OTK / KTK Suromaya
Inadequate market facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of market at Kwesi Paintsil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of market at Mensakrom electoral area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of market at Kwansakrom and Nantifa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of market at Mankrong Junction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew temporary Market site contract at Ahoroso Unapproved structures at Ahoroso market
Inadequate number of schools under school feeding programme		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodist Primary, ADA primary, Mensakrom 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of School Feeding Programme at Islamic school/ SDA
Inadequate community centres		Duotu, Namanwura, Kokoado, Otabilkwa, Nukumkum-Mangoase,	Asafo New Site, Kwansakrom	Kwasam, Kwame Agyir, Mankrong Junction, Osuakwaa, Obratwa,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fawomanye / Suromaya / KTK

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM/INTERVENTION	NSABA AREA COUNCIL	DUAKWA AREA COUNCIL	ASAFO COUNCIL	MANKRONG COUNCIL	KWANYAKO COUNCIL
		Akokoasa ,Fahwia		Obosomase, Abuakwa-Akrabong, Otopiase No.2, Sasakwaa, Sanikwaa, Ehontem, Okitsew, Kofi Tabilkwaa, Kofi mensakwaa, Obokor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kwanyarko Complex Community Centre
Inadequate drainage systems	Rehabilitate bridge at Ofoase				

The above table depicts community needs and aspirations captured in the form of issues through public consultations at the five Town and Area councils.

3.2 HARMONIZATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND COMMUNITY NEEDS

To have a better understanding of the issues and problems identified and gathered from both the performance review and community engagements, harmonization of these development issues and community needs has been under in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Harmonization of Key Development Issues and Community needs

NO.	IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	COMMUNITY PROBLEM/ NEED
1.	Inadequate number of extension officers	Limited extension services
2.	Inadequate tourism development	No potential tourist site is developed
3.	Low support of fertilizers and seeds to farmers	Low input for agricultural activities
4.	Low support for livestock/poultry	High cost of feeding and diseases and pest control
5.	Adverse effects of climate change	Limited capacity to adapt to climate change
6.	Low agricultural productivity	Inadequate supply of inputs
7.	Inadequate support for SMEs	Lack of startup kits for small scale industries to commence
8.	Inadequate electricity extension	Inadequate power supply and street light
9.	Inadequate support for existing business	Collapse of small businesses
10.	High youth and adult unemployment	Lack of jobs for youth and adults
11.	Limited educational infrastructure	Inadequate educational facilities
12.	High incidence of school drop out	Limited enrolment of schools under school feeding program
13.	Inadequate health facilities	Limited health infrastructure
14.	High nurses to patients ratio	Inadequate health care services
15.	Inadequate access to portable water	Limited access to water supply
16.	High practice of open defecation	Inadequate sanitation facilities
17.	Limited coverage of social protection programmes	Inadequate support to vulnerable persons and PWDs
18.	Poor road network	Poor conditions of transport infrastructure
19.	Inadequate knowledge on building permit requirements	High number of unapproved building permit
20.	Weak sub-structure	Ineffective-functional of sub-structure
21.	Low capacity of new entrants	Lack of capacity training for new entrants

NO.	IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	COMMUNITY PROBLEM/ NEED
22.	Inadequate market facilities	Poor market infrastructure
23.	Lack of recreational centers	Inadequate community centers and low provision for sports facilities
24.	Poor drainage system	High incidence of flooding
25.	Poor network connectivity	Poor telecommunication network coverage
26.	Poor sanitation	Inadequate skip bins and dustbins
27.	Low supervision, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	Poor supervision, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes
28.	Inadequate support to vulnerable persons and PWDs	Abuse of vulnerable persons and PWDs
29.	Increasing violation of rights of vulnerable groups	Increase in gender based violence
30.	High incidence of teenage pregnancy	Teenage pregnancy is high
31.	High incidence of HIV and AIDS/STIs	Low support to people living with HIV and AIDS/STIs
32.	High incidence of drug abuse	Drug addiction is high
33.	Inadequate street lightening and road signs	Darkness on street during the night and poor road signage
34.	Frequent incidence of flooding and rain storms	Flooding and rain storms frequently occur
35.	Low sensitization of the public on Non-communicable diseases	High incidence of Non-communicable diseases
36.	Low involvement of Traditional authorities in promoting development	Inadequate involvement of TA in developmental activities
37.	Prevalence of crime rate	High rate of crime incidence
38.	Low involvement of citizens in planning and budgeting	Poor community participation in developmental activities
39.	Low revenue mobilization	Revenue mobilization is moderate

From the Table 3.2, a strong linkage is established between the key development issues and the community problems or needs. Key development issues were identified from the performance review conducted on the performance of all departments of the Assembly on their outcome performance in the past medium term. These were then aligned with community needs and aspirations as outlined from the community engagements conducted with community leaders and representatives. A prioritization of these key development issues are put forward below.

3.3 PRIORITIZATION OF DISTRICT KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

After aligning the District key development issues to the National Key Issues from the MTNDPF 2026-2029. The next stage involved prioritization of key development issues for implementation through a consensus meeting with various stakeholders in the District. Below are the factors considered for effective prioritization of key development issues;

- i. Severity and diversity of the problem(s) and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc. of addressing it.
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on the economic efficiency eg. Attraction of investors, job creation, increase in income and growth
- iii. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.
- iv. Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.

Prioritization of key Development issues under each development dimension adopted by the District Assembly is shown in Table 3.3. The result of the prioritization is presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.3: Prioritization of Key Issues

Definition	Score
Strong Linkage	3
Moderate Linkage	2
Weak Linkage	1
No Linkage	0
Negative Linkage	-1
Source: NDPC, Guidelines, 2026-2029	

Table 3.4: Prioritization of the Adopted Issues

Adopted Development Dimensions and Assembly's Key Issues (2026-2029)	Criteria				Total Score	Rank
	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc.) of addressing it.	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g.; attraction of investors, job creations, increases in incomes and growth.	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces and corridors.		
DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
1. Low support for livestock/poultry	3	3	2	1	9	13 th
2. Inadequate number of extension officers	2	2	2	0	6	30 th
3. Inadequate tourism development	2	3	1	2	8	18 th
4. Low support of fertilizers and seeds to farmers	2	2	2	0	6	30 th
5. Low access to credit facilities to women artisans and farmers	3	2	2	0	7	23 th
6. Inadequate market facilities	3	3	2	0	8	18 th
7. Low revenue mobilization	3	1	0	0	4	39 th
8. Inadequate training and financial support for existing business	2	2	2	0	6	30 th
Sub-Total					54	
DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
9. Inadequate educational infrastructure and facilities	3	3	3	2	11	1 st
10. Inadequate support to vulnerable persons and PWDs	3	3	2	0	8	18 th
11. Low access to health infrastructure and services	3	2	3	0	8	18 th
12. Incidence of HIV and AIDS/STIs	3	1	1	0	5	36 th
13. Incidence of teenage pregnancy	2	2	1	0	5	36 th

14. Demand for household water supply	3	2	3	2	10	7 th
15. Low access to Improved Toilet facilities	3	1	3	3	10	7 th
16. Low child rights awareness creation	3	0	3	0	6	30 th
17. Increasing gender based violence	2	2	3	0	7	23 rd
18. Low provision for sports and recreational facilities in the district	3	2	2	2	9	13 th
19. Increasing violation of rights of vulnerable groups	3	1	3	0	7	23 rd
20. Increasing levels of unemployment among the youth	3	3	3	1	10	7 th
21. High incidence of drug abuse	2	2	1	0	5	36 th
22. Inadequate health professionals	3	2	2	0	7	23 rd
23. Inadequate electricity extension	3	3	3	1	10	7 th
Sub-Total					118	
ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS						
24. Poor management of liquid, solid and e-waste	3	3	2	2	10	7 th
25. Limited capacity to adapt to climate change	3	2	2	2	10	7 th
26. Low level of compliance to building regulations	3	2	2	3	9	13 th
27. Poor quality of roads	3	3	3	3	11	1 st
28. Inadequate street lightening and road signs	3	3	3	2	11	1 st
29. Frequent incidence of flooding and rain storms	3	1	2	3	11	1 st
30. Poor drainage system	3	1	0	2	11	1 st
31. Poor network connectivity	3	2	2	0	11	1 st
Sub-Total					84	
GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT						
32. Low performance of sub-district structures	2	2	2	0	6	30 th
33. Low exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation.	3	3	2	0	8	18 th
34. Low involvement of citizens in planning and budgeting	3	3	2	1	9	13 th
35. Prevalence of crime rate	3	3	3	0	9	13 th

36. Low capacity of new entrants	3	3	1	0	7	23 rd
37. Low involvement of Traditional authorities in promoting development	2	3	1	1	7	31 st
38. Low sensitization of the public on Non-communicable diseases	3	2	2	0	7	23 rd
39. Low financial, logistical and resources for supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation	3	2	1	0	6	30 th
Sub-Total					59	

Ranking of Prioritized Adopted Dimensions

From Table 3.4, the Adopted Development Dimensions were prioritized as follows;

1. Social Development
2. Environment and Human Settlements
3. Governance and Institutional Development
4. Economic Development

List of prioritized developmental issues in an order of importance

40. Inadequate educational infrastructure and facilities
41. Poor quality of roads
42. Inadequate street lightening and road signs
43. Frequent incidence of flooding and rain storms
44. Poor drainage system
45. Poor network connectivity
46. Poor management of liquid, solid and e-waste
47. Limited capacity to adapt to climate change
48. Inadequate electricity extension
49. Increasing levels of unemployment among the youth
50. Low access to Improved Toilet facilities
51. Demand for household water supply
52. Low support for livestock/poultry
53. Low provision for sports and recreational facilities in the district
54. Low level of compliance to building regulations
55. Prevalence of crime rate
56. Low involvement of citizens in planning and budgeting
57. Low exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation.
58. Low access to health infrastructure and services
59. Inadequate support to vulnerable persons and PWDs
60. Inadequate tourism development
61. Low access to credit facilities to women artisans and farmers
62. Increasing gender based violence
63. Increasing violation of rights of vulnerable groups
64. Inadequate health professionals

65. Low capacity of new entrants
66. Low sensitization of the public on Non-communicable diseases
67. Low financial, logistical and resources for supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation
68. Low performance of sub-district structures
69. Low child rights awareness creation
70. Inadequate training and financial support for existing business
71. Low support of fertilizers and seeds to farmers
72. Inadequate number of extension officers
73. Low involvement of Traditional authorities in promoting development
74. High incidence of drug abuse
75. Incidence of HIV and AIDS/STIs
76. Incidence of teenage pregnancy
77. Low revenue mobilization
78. Inadequate training and financial support for existing business

3.4 SUMMARY OF APPLICATION OF POCC ANALYSIS TO DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

To have a better understanding of the development issues in terms of the ability or potential of the District to address these issues, development problems were subjected to a Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) analysis. A summary of this analysis is indicated in Appendix two (2).

3.5 IMPACT ANALYSIS

Impact analysis assess the issues identified as priorities during the performance review and needs assessment as well as the POCC analysis. These issues were assessed based on the extent to which the citizenry are affected by these development issues. Appendix 3 indicates the impact analysis of the various development issues. In conducting this analysis the following factors were employed;

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights of the population- e.g. providing basic education is linked to the right to Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE).
- Significant multiplier effect; that is improving health care and quality education resulting in improved work delivery and employment of the districts population.
- Balanced development, that is improved economic activity or income generation due to a healthy population results in improved livelihood.
- Natural resource utilization considers sustainable natural resource utilization
- Cultural acceptability is the extent to which the culture of the population accepts or allows for a particular form of resolving a particular development issue.

- Disaster risk reduction or adaptation measures of the development issue that seeks to reduce to a minimal level any form of disaster.
- Climate change mitigation measures considers the extent of climate change that would result from the development issue.
- Institutional reforms considers the extent to which reforms in institutions are needed to address a development issue.

Further impact analysis was also conducted to determine opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, Food Security, Nutrition, Gender equality among others. These were considered in terms of reducing stigmatization, improving food security and nutrition levels as well as improving gender equity in decision making.

The scale used for the impact analysis was as follows.

-1	-	Negative Impact
0	-	No Impact
1	-	Low Impact
2	-	Moderate impact
3	-	Significant Impact

3.6 Maintenance and Operations Plan as attachment to MTDP

Equipment operation involves the day-to-day functionality of all equipment necessary for the effective running of any institution or organization. The expectation of the District is the each facility, equipment, vehicle or machine will operate at its optimum to provide timely, effective and economic operations inline with the District’s objective of achieving its mission and vision. Maintenance on the other hand, is the proper upkeep of property, infrastructure, vehicles, equipment etc to ensure their routine functionality and operations. It consist of the preservation of properties or facilities in good working condition. This can usually include replacement of components of equipment or building systems such as roof, floor, electrical fittings, plumbing fittings among others.

Thus for the Assembly to ensure the continuous functionality of its property, it is necessary that a plan and budget is put in place to ensure the maintenance of these property and their continuous functionality. This operation and maintenance plan will take into consideration, the type of infrastructure or Asset, type of maintenance that will be required, the estimated schedule of maintenance, budgeted cost of maintenance, expected location and the person responsible for ensuring such maintenance is being done.

Type of Infrastructure: The inventory of assets that must be maintained (such as Building, market, bus stations, roads, and other transport facilities)

Type of Maintenance: The types of maintenance tasks (such as inspecting, cleaning, adjusting, re-aligning, lubricating, etc.)

Schedule of maintenance: The intervals at which each asset is to be maintained (such as weekly, quarterly, annually, etc.)

Estimated cost of Maintenance: the cost for maintaining infrastructure/assets for the entire medium term

Location: location at which the expected maintenance is expected to be carried out

Responsibility: institution/ department or officer(s) responsible for the maintenance exercise

Details of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan is in Appendix two (2)

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 INTRODUCTION

In the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2026 – 2029), MMDAs are required to make development projections in relation to the aligned issues. This is to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve national development objectives. The process of identification of development Goals, Objectives and Formulation of strategies were undertaken as a collaborative effort encompassing the communities in the district, the District Assembly and the Technical Planning Team with the aim of ensuring that national goals and objectives are not at variance with district goal and objectives as well as the aspirations of the people in the district. To ensure this, in adopting and adapting district goals and objectives, projections were made in the various sectors of the district spanning the population, economic, social and infrastructure sectors of the district within the plan period (2026 – 2029). Based on these projections, development goals and objectives were then formulated by the team in alignment with the district goals and objectives as well as strategies from the National Development Policy framework that seek to address the district development issues identified (Table 4.1).

A summary of the development goals, objectives and strategies as adopted and adapted from the MTDPF are in the Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Prioritised Issues	District Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies
Goal: Build a prosperous District			
Development Programme:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trade and Industrial Development ➤ Cultural and Tourism Development ➤ Agriculture Services and Management 			
Low revenue mobilization	To increase district revenue inflow by 50% by 2029	Improve revenue mobilization	Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)
Inadequate support for MSMEs	Increase support to MSMEs by 10%	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth 2 Strengthen programmes aimed at entrepreneurship development 3 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements 4 Encourage the formation of cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of BACs
Inadequate market infrastructure	Boost market activities by 20% by 2029	Improve connectivity & reduce transport costs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Modernize physical market structures including night markets 2 Improve transport & logistics connectivity 3 Expand storage & cold chain facilities 4 Digitize market operations 5 Strengthen market governance & safety
Limited Access to Finance for SMEs	Increase access to credit by local traders by 30%	Boost credit access for local traders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Expand digital & mobile financial solutions 2 Enhance financial literacy & business support 3 Encourage private sector & fintech partnerships
I. Poor infrastructure leading to and at tourist destinations iv. Low involvement of communities in tourism development	Develop 2 potential tourist sites by 2029	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Develop available and potential sites, including palace museums, to meet international standards 2 Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner with chiefs and other traditional authorities to promote the commercialization of heritage festivals. 3 Improve tourism infrastructure including road networks leading to tourist centres

<p>i High cost of production inputs ii Limited access to arable land iii Inadequate investments in the agricultural sector</p>	<p>Strengthens the link between customers and farmers</p>	<p>Create an enabling agribusiness environment</p>	<p>1 Build the capacity of farmer-based organisations and other actors along the value chain in marketing, standards, and other skills development. 2 Develop market support services for horticulture, food (including grains), and industrial crops. 3 Promote the production and utilisation of organic inputs to expand organic farming 4 Promote risk management, including insurance schemes, in the Agri-Food system. 5 Improve access to agricultural lands for marginalised groups 6 Promote development of improved crop varieties, pest control, and soil management strategies 7 Increase storage facilities for agro-produce including warehouse, silos, cold storage facilities to improve marketing of agriculture produce</p>
<p>i. Inadequate extension services</p>	<p>Increase extension services by 10% by 2029</p>	<p>Enhance agricultural production and agribusiness for economic transformation</p>	<p>1 motivate few extension officers available to improve upon their home and farm visits 2 Farmers should make themselves available to be trained on climate-resilient varieties of food, cash and industrial crops, including diverse vegetables and legumes, fruits, and bio-fortified nutrient-rich crops using sustainable agricultural practices</p>
<p>i. Limited incentives for smallholder farmers and funding to practice climate smart, sustainable farming practices ii Low preparedness for climate-induced disasters in the agricultural sector iii. Insufficient infrastructure to manage surplus water during floods or ensure irrigation during droughts exacerbating agricultural vulnerability</p>	<p>Increase education on disaster risk reduction by 30% by 2029</p>	<p>Enhance Sustainable and Resilient Food Production System</p>	<p>1 Promote secure access to agricultural land by women, youth and migrant farmers 2 Train farmers on sustainable agro-ecology and increase access to improved seed and breed varieties 3 Review and regulate the use of agrochemicals in the food production value chain 4 Provide financial incentives and subsidies for farmers transitioning to organic farming and agro ecological methods, including integrated pest management (IPM) to minimise chemical use and support sustainable practices 5 Strengthen surveillance, and early warning systems, to inform early and timely action in response to predicted shocks 6 Promote the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices 7 Encourage water-efficient irrigation methods, such as drip irrigation, solar powered irrigation systems, to ensure year-round vegetable production.</p>

Limited know-how and technology to implement climate smart agriculture			8 Enforce land-use regulations and promote reforestation programs in degraded agro ecological zones
i. Low quality and inadequate agricultural infrastructure such as poor storage and transportation system ii. Limited insurance for farmers especially small holder iii. High level of postharvest losses iv. Poor storage techniques	To increase post-harvest storage facilities by 5% by 2029	Improve post-harvest management	1 Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels. 2 Facilitate continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres. 3 Implement commodities trading centres (i.e., modern farmers' markets) focusing on grains, vegetables, and tubers. 4 Establish capacity-building and business incubation centres to facilitate successful transfer of innovations in value addition and food processing
Low interest in agriculture among the youth . Inadequate start-up capital for the youth iv. Output per labour in the Agricultural sector is relatively low	To increase average agriculture productivity by 30% by 2029	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	1 Facilitate collaborations to provide education, training, and mentorship of young people in agricultural ventures. 2 Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agriculture. 3 Provide access to agricultural financing for youth. 4 Encourage the use of technology and innovation in areas such as greenhouse farming to optimize resources and promote entrepreneurship. 5 Promote the development of user-friendly digital platforms and virtual communities to highlight successful farming stories to support youth participation in agriculture. 6 Coordinate school farms initiative in partnership with GES to assign expert agriculture extension services and technical input for enhanced production
Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock. iii. Weak pest and disease monitoring and surveillance systems. Low farmer extension ratio, adversely impacting livestock extension delivery services	To improve upon disease control and vaccination programme by 25% in 2029	Promote livestock and poultry development	1. Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases. 2 Roll out a Livestock Development Project (LDP) to boost meat and dairy production, especially of cattle, piggery, and small ruminants. 3 Improve support to livestock farmers
Goal: Create an equitable access to Social Services and Disciplined Society			

Development Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health Services Management ➤ Education Management ➤ Social welfare, Gender, and Support for PWDs 			
i. High adolescent fertility rate ii. High cases of teenage pregnancy iii. Inadequate culturally appropriate sexual and reproductive health	To increase sensitization on teenage pregnancy by 25% in 2029	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	1 Improve the quality of adolescent and youth-friendly services across all levels of healthcare facilities (SDGs Target 3.5, 3.7, 3.8) 2 Increase investment in family planning programmes at all levels (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.6) 3 Enforce existing laws and implement targeted interventions to end child marriage. (SDG Target 5.3) 4 Integrate child marriage prevention laws into community education and advocacy efforts (SDG Target 5.3) 5 Scale up relevant teenage pregnancy reduction interventions (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)
i. Limited access to essential health services ii. Geographical disparities in healthcare delivery. iii. Limited supply of assistive devices for PWDs	To improve access to quality health service delivery by 30% by 2029	Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1 Introduce mobile medical and dental services to serve rural areas, islands, and remote communities to bring specialist care closer to the people 3 Scale Up Community-Based Preventive Care and Health Literacy Programmes 3 Enhance disability-friendliness of health care services
i. Inaccessible health facilities for PWDs ii. Disparities in healthcare infrastructure and service accessibility iii. Inadequate healthcare infrastructure iv. Frequent stock-outs of essential medicines and supplies v. Limited access to medical commodities in rural areas vi. Inequitable use of technology in health delivery services	To improve access to quality health services to PWDs by 25% in 2029	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	1 Upgrade and expand existing health infrastructure and facilities across the country especially for PWDs 3 Upgrade school sickbays into satellite clinics managed by health professionals in all boarding schools 4 License and regulate the private sector to build and operate facilities for home care, chronically ill persons, and end-of-life care services 5 Improve medical supply chain management system (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6) 6 Invest in digital infrastructure in underserved areas

<p>i. Shortage of specialist healthcare professionals iii. Wide gaps in health service data iv. Weak patient referral system vi. Inadequate and poor quality emergency and healthcare services</p>	<p>To improve upon health service delivery management system by 70% in 2029</p>	<p>Strengthen healthcare and health service delivery management system</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Incentivise the posting of healthcare workers to rural communities and underserved areas 2 Decentralise healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres) 3 Improve capacity of health professionals to capture health data at all levels 4 Strengthen patient referral system 5 Streamline emergency response and referral systems via regional bureaus and digitised patient transfer protocols
<p>i. Inadequate access to regular water supply services ii. Inadequate maintenance of facilities iii. Physical barriers to accessing water supply points by PWDs iv. Weak planning and M&E for water service delivery at MMDAs v. Poor quality of drinking water vi. Weak institutional coordination and harmonisation in water service delivery vii. Ineffective management of water supply</p>	<p>To improve access to potable water and sanitation facilities by 40% by 2029</p>	<p>Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Accelerate the implementation of the Water for All Programme (SDG Target 6.1) 2 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a) 3 Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure 4 Ensure the provision of disability friendly water supply system (SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1) 5 Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) (SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6) 6 Implement a comprehensive water treatment and monitoring system (SDG Target 6.1) 7 Strengthen institutional coordination and harmonisation in water service delivery
<p>Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation ii. Poor sanitation and waste management iii. Poor hygiene practices iv. Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities and high prevalence of open defecation</p>	<p>To improve upon sanitation by 30% in 2029</p>	<p>Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Modernise landfill infrastructure 2 Expand access to waste bins 3 Encourage household waste segregation 4 Launch school programmes and media campaigns to shift social norms around waste 5 Scale-up sensitisation campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2) 6 Review and ensure the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National and District Environmental Sanitation Action Plans (SDG Target 16.6)

			<p>7 Provide incentives for the construction of durable and inclusive toilet facilities and hygienic infrastructure</p> <p>8 Enforce building regulation (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in household and institutional facilities</p>
<p>i. Limited early childhood facilities for working parents at their work places</p> <p>ii. Gender disparities at Junior high school and senior high school</p> <p>iii. Declining net enrolment at basic level</p> <p>iv. Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels</p> <p>v. Low enrolment rates for science, technology, engineering and mathematics, especially among girls</p> <p>Inadequate teacher motivation</p> <p>vi. Inadequate practical teaching lessons in schools.</p> <p>xiv. Inadequate textbooks in schools</p>	<p>To improve quality of education by 30% by 2029</p>	<p>Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p>	<p>1 Initiate a National Edu-Care Programme (NEP) to establish early child learning facilities in workspaces to support working parents</p> <p>2 Improve gender parity at junior and senior high school levels (SDG Targets 4.1,4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>3 Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6, 4.c)</p> <p>4 Promote the ‘right age enrolment’ in basic education (SDG Targets 4.1,4.2)</p> <p>5 Promote teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education among girls in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1, 4.b)</p> <p>6 Institute special incentive scheme for teaching and non-teaching staff especially in deprived areas and teachers of PWDs (SDG 7)</p> <p>7 Promote hands-on activities and equip laboratories for practical training</p>
<p>i. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>ii. Insufficient number of school teachers, resource persons and school personnel, trained on inclusive education at all levels of education</p>	<p>To ensure inclusive education at all levels and for everyone</p>	<p>Promote inclusive education</p>	<p>1 Ensure inclusive education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>2 Provide and renovate facilities in all learning centres to improve access for PWDs and people with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>3 Establish dedicated support systems and resources for educators to teach children with special needs</p> <p>4 Provide opportunities for early visual and audio screening of pupils and support children with disabilities</p> <p>5 Train and recruit more teachers and professional staff (including sign language interpreters and braille transcribers) at all levels of education (SDG Target 4.b)</p>

<p>i. High dropout rate for both adolescent boys and girls ii. Financial constraints for re-entry of dropouts iii. Stigmatisation and discrimination by society and peers of pregnant girls and other dropouts iv. Lack of quality childcare support systems for teenage mothers</p>	<p>To reduce school drop out by 5% in 2029</p>	<p>Ensure a safe and supportive environment for the re-entry of dropouts into school</p>	<p>1 Facilitate the re-entry of dropout boys and girls including adolescent mothers back into school (SDG Target 4.1, 4.2, 5.1) 2 Strengthen partnerships and financing among community members, NGOs and Government for the re-entry of school dropouts (SDG Target 4.1, 4.a, 4.b) 3 Strengthen the delivery of counselling services in schools (SDG Target 4.7, 4.a) 4 Promote social education and acceptance of re-entry policy among stakeholders in schools and communities (SDG Target 4.1, 4.7, 4.a, 5.1) 5 Promote and invest in safe and supportive school environments for pregnant school girls and young mothers (SDG Target 4.1, 4.a, 4.b, 5.1)</p>
<p>ii. Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools iii. High level of adult illiteracy</p>	<p>To increase literacy rate among all people including aged and school drop out</p>	<p>Promote literacy and lifelong learning</p>	<p>1 Sustain learning interest and literacy skills of neo-literates through the creation of a literate environment in the local languages and in English (SDG Target 4.4, 4.6, 4.7) 2 Expand access to functional literacy and community education programmes among adults (SDG Target 4.6) 3 Increase access to school and public library facilities (SDG Target 4.6, 4.a) 4 Improve opportunities for non-literate youth and adults to have free access to meaningful quality education and training. (SDG Target 4.4, 4.6)</p>
<p>Inadequate recreational/sports infrastructure and equipment, including para-sports ii. Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands</p>	<p>To increase access to recreational facilities and community parks for healthy body</p>	<p>Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all</p>	<p>1 Develop and maintain para-sports and disability friendly recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) 2. Support the development of infrastructure and spaces such as community parks to facilitate physical activities and foster a fitness culture 3 Establish and restore designated sports and recreational land use in all communities through effective governance and sustainable infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 9.1) 4 Engage persons with disabilities in organising, developing and participating in sporting and recreational activities (SDG Target 16.7)</p>
<p>i. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p>	<p>To improve access to social protection and welfare support by 30% by 2029</p>	<p>Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable</p>	<p>1 Implement viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b). 2 Introduce livelihood enhancement programmes for households with productive capacity</p>

<p>ii Weak monitoring and evaluation of social protection especially for the formal sector</p> <p>iii. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions</p> <p>iv. Violation of the rights of vulnerable groups</p> <p>v. Inadequate shelters for all categories of abused persons</p>			<p>3 Strengthen and expand the coverage and implementation of social protection programmes to include all vulnerable people (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>4 Expand access to essential services for LEAP households by implementing multiple complementary initiatives</p> <p>5 Decentralise the procurement of food and other basic supplies, ensure timely food supply, and improve the quantity and quality of food for students</p> <p>6 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection for all vulnerable persons, including formal sector workers (SDG Targets 1.5)</p> <p>7 Institute public sensitisation involving traditional authorities, against stigma, abuse,</p> <p>8 Strengthen access of vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)</p> <p>9 Establish well-resourced and improve existing shelters for all categories of abused persons (SDG Target 11.1)</p>
	<p>To reduce youth unemployment by 20% through entrepreneurship and apprenticeship by 2029</p>	<p>Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>1 Develop and implement youth employment and entrepreneurship programmes such as National Apprenticeship, One Million Coders and Adwumawura programmes (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)</p> <p>2 Promote private sector and NGO involvement in youth entrepreneurship development</p> <p>3 Strengthen career guidance counselling for the youth (SDG Target 4.4)</p> <p>4 Facilitate access to quality post-basic education skills training to enhance employability of the youth (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.1)</p> <p>5 Facilitate entrepreneurial and business development training programmes</p> <p>6 Stimulate market development in districts for products created by young entrepreneurs.</p> <p>7 Scale up small to medium enterprises created by young people</p> <p>8 Create co-working spaces and promote one-stop business start-up services</p>
<p>Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure Resilient Built Environment</p>			
<p>Development Programme: Climate Change/Variability and Disaster Management Disaster Risk Reduction Drainage System</p>			

Sanitation and Waste Management Road Transport Management & Road Safety Electricity Service Delivery Water Services Delivery Human Settlement and Housing			
i. Pollution of water resources ii. Inadequate coordination and management of shared water resources iii. Weak management of fresh water resources iv. Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality v. Negative impact of climate variability and change vi. Limited reliable and comprehensive data vii. Inadequate protection and development of water resources viii. Inadequate Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (M.E.A.L) Systems	To improve upon sustainable water management by 20% in 2029	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	1 Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources (SDG Targets 6.5, 17.14) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2) 2 Implement protocols for developing and sharing transboundary water resources (SDG Targets 6.5, 16.8) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2) 3 Promote efficient water use (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5, 6.a) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2) 4 Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning (SDG Targets 6.5, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2) 5 Strengthen and increase investments in Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (M.E.A.L) Systems
i. Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations ii. Weak natural resource management systems iii. Improper management of liquid and solid waste, including E-waste iv. Indiscriminate dumping of plastic waste on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems		Reduce Environmental Pollution	1 Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16. b) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1) 2 Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and related waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Targets 12.4, 3.9, 6.3, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1) 3 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1)

v. Increasing air, soil and noise pollution			
i. Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions ii. Poor ownership of climate change interventions at the local level iii. Unpredictable rainfall patterns iv. Increasing rainfall intensity v. High temperatures	To enhance climate change resilience through afforestation and climate-smart agriculture	Enhance climate change resilience	1 Promote climate-smart agriculture (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2) 2 Promote climate-resilience interventions for vulnerable groups especially women (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 3 Promote climate resilient infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)
i. Poor road condition and network ii. Inadequate human and logistical capacity in road transport management iii. Poor public transport services iv. Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture	To promote road safety and user friendly by 30%	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1 Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 2 Improve road-based mass transportation system (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3 Ensure environmental assessment of road programmes and projects
i. Weak enforcement of road safety regulations ii. Inadequate road furniture iii. Unauthorized construction/ installation of speed ramps and rumble strips iv. Poor maintenance of road furniture v. Poor road user behaviour	To improve safety and security by 20% for all categories of road users	Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	1 Strengthen health and safety standards in planning, design, construction, operations and maintenance for road transport (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 2 Develop and maintain dedicated, safe, reliable and appropriate facilities for Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) users (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3 Improve road furniture (street lighting, road markings and road signage etc.) (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) 4 Step up public education for all categories of road users
i. Poor early warning systems ii. Increase incidence of flood iii. Non-compliance of disaster risk reduction (DRR) laws iv. Poor drainage systems	To ensure effective DRR To promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	1 Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDGs Target 3.d, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 2 Improve enforcement and compliance of disaster risk reduction (DRR) laws (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 3 Promote awareness on disaster risk reduction (SDGs Target 11.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)

<p>v. Poor waste disposal practices vi. Weak enforcement of development controls vii. Weak institutional coordination among key institutions viii. Limited technical capacity among key institutions responsible for flood management and emergency response ix. Proliferation of unapproved, haphazard development in waterways and wetlands</p>			<p>4 Develop and implement disaster prevention and mitigation plans (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 4 Promote construction and maintenance of storm drains in communities and towns (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3, 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 5 Develop long-term solutions to flooding and the protection of inland and sea coastlines (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 6 Mainstream disaster risk reduction into development planning processes and ensure alignment with Sendai Framework (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 7 Ensure inclusive and gender responsive approaches to disaster risk management (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 8 Strengthen disaster risk governance at all levels (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 9 Ensure adherence to zoning policies and building regulation (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 10 Enhance coordination among key institutions (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p>
<p>Development Programme: Governance and Administrative Transparency, accountability and Communication Finance and revenue mobilization Staff Capacity and Training Development Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation</p>			
<p>i. Limited public participation in local governance ii. Inadequate service delivery by local authorities iii. Inter-district boundary issues iv. Ineffective sub district structures</p>	<p>To improve citizen participation in development dialogue through 30% improvement in citizen engagement</p>	<p>Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p>	<p>1. Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of assembly members at the local level 2. Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation 3 Revamp and adequately resource sub district structures (Town, Area, and Unit Committees) to perform statutory functions effectively. 4 Institute mechanism for effective inter service/inter- sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels</p>
<p>i. Limited Youth Participation in Governance</p>	<p>To encourage youth participation in governance and leadership</p>	<p>Harness the demographic dividend</p>	<p>1 Invest in skills development programmes for the youth, to promote entrepreneurship, digital innovation, and job creation in emerging sectors. (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.2) 2 Strengthen anti-corruption measures and promote citizen engagement in governance. (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7, 17.17)</p>

			3 Promote information dissemination, continual dialogue, and feedback mechanisms between youth and duty bearers at all levels. (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)
i. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level ii. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation iii. Weak implementation of planning and budgeting at national, regional, and district levels	To improve decentralized planning and budgeting through citizen participation	Improve decentralised planning	1 Build the technical capacity of district planning and physical planning units for effective spatial development and land use planning. 2 Promote inclusive and participatory planning processes that integrate local economic development (LED) opportunities
i. Low engagement of traditional authorities and youth in civic activities ii. Ineffective advocacy effort on civic activities iii. Limited understanding of civic rights	To improve citizen participation in development dialogue through 30% improvement in citizen engagement	Promote civic and civil society engagement in development	1 Increase civic participation among traditional authorities and youth 2 Promote educational programs on civil rights and responsibilities
ii. Low awareness and preservation of cultural heritage sites iii. Insufficient cultural infrastructure iv. Limited youth engagement in cultural activities v. Chieftaincy disputes vi. Limited funding for cultural programs vii. Insufficient recognition of cultural contributions to development	To facilitate the organizing of smooth and peaceful festivals and cultural activities	Promote cultural heritage for national development	1. Foster active youth participation in cultural activities 2 Enhance resource allocation for cultural programmes and cultural heritage 3 Create awareness of the importance of culture for development among the general public 4 Mainstream and implement culture related activities in the MTDPs.
i. Police-citizen ratio below UN standards ii. Low public knowledge on safety and security issues	To complete the Police station in Nsaba and other police post by 2029	Enhance public safety and security	1 Request for an additional personnel to meet international standards for police-citizen ratio and improve presence in underserved areas 2 Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention 3 Strengthen community policing and trust in law enforcement

<p>iii. Inadequate resources for community policing initiatives iv. Increasing incidence of Cyber crime</p>			<p>4 Increase investment in Security Infrastructure 5 Improve human resources and welfare of security Services</p>
<p>Violation of human rights of individuals in detention facilities and at the workplace ii. Limited knowledge of human rights laws. iii. Unfavourable working conditions x. Inequitable access to employment opportunities across different population groups x. Non-compliance with health and safety protocols</p>	<p>To improve upon the sensitization of human rights and gender-based violence</p>	<p>Respect, protect human rights and provide access to job opportunities for women, youth, and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>1 Strengthen access to free legal services and remedy mechanisms to persons affected by human and business rights abuses and violations 2 Build and strengthen the capacity of rights holders, employees, communities, etc to assert their rights 3. Enforce business compliance with human rights laws and mechanisms 4. Enforce occupational safety and health standards 5. Promote affirmative action and anti-discrimination policies to improve access to job opportunities for women, youth, and persons with disabilities</p>
<p>i. Low level of patriotism and loyalty to the state ii. Indiscipline amongst the youth iii. Poor attitude negatively impacting on quality of life, work ethics, public service delivery, and development</p>	<p>To promote civic education programmes on patriotism, loyalty and discipline/ethics</p>	<p>Promote attitudinal change and patriotism</p>	<p>1 Instil patriotism among citizens, especially among children and the youth 2 Promote discipline in all aspects of life 4 Promote campaigns on good society concept 3 Strengthen the implementation of Civic Education Programmes in the Educational System</p>

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the identification of development programmes and activities that will help realize the desired end of the District. The main aim of the District is to improve the overall standard of living of the people through increasing employment opportunities, access to basic social, economic and technical infrastructure and steady reduction of general poverty level.

Since, the successful implementation of the programmes and projects depends on availability of resources, their efficient mobilization as well as their rational use, this section covers the identifiable sources of resources both internal and external. The chapter therefore focuses on the list of programmes to be implemented under the various dimensions, goals, the prioritization programme matrix, implementation schedule of the programme of action and indicative financial plan for the DMTDP 2026-2029.

5.1 PROGRAMME OF ACTION

It must be noted that the District Assembly is currently implementing Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB), which is in line with the national planning and budgeting guidelines.

Programmes are set of projects, whilst projects are set of inter-related activities intended to achieve a particular objective(s). In relation to the aligned issues, goals, policy objectives and strategies, it is required that the District Assembly reviews and formulates programmes and sub-programmes, based on its functions to improve the living standard of the people. The programmes and the sub-programmes are presented in Table 5.1

Table 5.1: Programme of Action Matrix (PoA)

Development Programmes	Time Frame				Cost					Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DP	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Trade and Industrial Development	√	√	√	√	104,500.00	41,531.97	10,863,323.58	0.00	0.00		√	BAC & Agric. Dept. CNC	DPCU GTA, GMMB, GHCT, DPCU
Cultural and Tourism	√	√	√	√	54,500.00	40,00.97	10,000,323.58					BAC & Agric. Dept. CNC	DPCU GTA, GMMB, GHCT, DPCU
Agriculture Services and Management	√	√	√	√	0.00	63,063.93	1,556,085.24	0.00	0.00		√	Agric. Dept.	DPCU
Sub-Total					147,500.00	245,617.21	24,260,174.80	0	0.00				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Education Management	√	√	√	√	69,720.00	0.00	15,089,191.79	3,363,863.93	0.00		√	DED	DPCU, G. A
Health Services Management	√	√	√	√	74,700.00	0.00	13,770,723.75	1,894,910.00	0.00		√	DHD	DPCU, G. A
Social Welfare, Gender, and Support for PWDs	√	√	√	√	180,250.00	124021.31	2,351,000.00	0.00	c		√	SWCD	YEA, DPCU
Sub-Total					324,670.00	124021.31	42,210,915.54	4,788,773.93	0				
ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Climate change/variability and Disaster Management	√	√	√	√	0.00	100,021.31	1,800,765.98	0.00	0.00		√	DPCU	NADMO

Disaster Risk Reduction	√	√	√	√	0.00	35,000	40,000	0.00	0.00		√	DPCU	NADMO
Drainage system	√	√	√	√	0.00	23,000.00	1,897,000.00	3,683,000.00	0.00		√	NADMO	EHU, DPCU
Sanitation and Waste Management	√	√	√	√	0.00	569,429.83	3,964,000.59	2,354,144.75	0.00		√	EHU	DPCU
Road Transport Management & Road Safety	√	√	√	√	0.00	0.00	1,484,085.24	5,726,127.86	0.00		√	DWD	GHA, DPCU
Electricity service Delivery	√	√	√	√	0.00	0.00	242,042.62	3,363,063.93	0.00		√	DWD	ECG, DPCU
Water Service Delivery	√	√	√	√	0.00	335,225.57	4,363,063.93	2,017,838.36	0.00		√	DWD	GWCL, CWSA
Human Settlements and Housing	√	√	√	√	0.00	0.00	3,242,042.62	1,545,563.93	0.00		√	DWD	PPD, DPCU
Sub-Total					0	1,062,676.71	17,033,000.98	18689738.8	0.00				0.00
GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
Governance and Administration	√	√	√	√	173,500.00	1,102,042.62	3,242,042.62	1,121,021.31	0.00		√	DPCU	RCC, General Assembly (G.A)
Staff Capacity and Training Development	√	√	√	√	1,040,000	40,000	80,000	200,000	00.00		√	HR	RCC, General Assembly (G.A)
Transparency, accountability and Communication	√	√	√	√	40,000	80,000	25,000	150,000	0.00		√	DPCU	RCC, General Assembly (G.A)
Finance and revenue mobilization	√	√	√	√	0.00	1,033,921.31	1,121,021.31	560,510.66	0.00		√	DFO	DPCU, General Assembly
Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation	√	√	√	√	0.00	90,021.31	1,540,021.31	560,510.66	0.00		√	DPCU	G.A.
Sub-Total					173,500.00	2,225,985.24	5,903,085.24	2,242,042.63	0.00				
GRAND TOTAL					587,000.00	3,780,300.47	69,807,176.56	24,840,555.39	0.00				

5.2 PROGRAMME FINANCING

To ensure a smooth implementation of the DMTDP over the period, there is the need to analyse the cost of the plan and subsequently assess the sources of revenue for the implementation of the plan. The cost of the plan depends on the cost of each of the development programmes as stated in the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance. These programmes are categorized under Economic Development, Social Development, Environmental and Human Settlements, and Government and Institutional Development. While the cost of the Medium Term Development Plan will be based on the cost of each development programme, the district's ability to implement the plan will be based on the revenue that can be realized within the four (4) year period, depending on the sources of revenue. The cost of each programme is estimated in the Table 5.2.

5.2.1 Assumptions and methodologies for costing

The success of implementing any programme or sub-programme and for that matter programme activities depends largely on a sustainable availability of funding. It is in this light that the Agona East district seeks to put across a financial plan stating the programmes to be implemented within the period and the proposed budget and funding sources for these programmes.

5.2.2 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 15 - 20 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 and projects (especially, legacy projects), while new initiatives would be carefully introduced based on feasibility, community demand, and potential support from development partners.

5.2.3 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 and repairing, or reshaping of roads 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.

Table 5.2: Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost	Expected Revenue/ Source of Funding								Total	Gap
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	UDG	DPs	ABFA	Others		
Trade and Industry	8,630,137.95	30,000	500,000	6,045,137.95	2,200,000	-	-	-	-	8,775,138	
Culture and tourism	1,029,511.08		29,511.08	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,029,511	
Agriculture Services and Management	1,058,051.32	500,000	300,000	258,051.32		-	-	-	-	1,058,051	
Social Welfare, Gender, and Support to PWDs	263,698.00	20,000	60,000	183698		-	-	-	-	263,698	
Education Management	24,383,000.00	6000000	2,000,000	4,383,000	12,000,000	-	-	-	-	20,383,000	
Health Services Management	11,406,208.28	3,000,000	300,000	606,208	7,500,000					11,406,208	
Climate Change/Variability and Disaster Management	129,200.00	43,000	9,000	78,000						130,000	
Sanitation & Waste Management	10,636,800.54	20,000	166,805	6,500,000	4,000,000					10,686,805	
Water Service Delivery	7,954,640.00	1,500,000	340,000	2,258,051.32	3,500,000					7,598,051	
Human Settlement & Housing	5,275,811.82	75,000		2,000,000	3,200,000					5,275,000	

Road Transport Managment	4,249,549.30	1,000,000	2,200,000	50,000	1,000,000					4,250,000	
Disaster Risk Reduction	113,800.00	300,000	450,000	640,000						1,390,000	
Draining system	2,916,725.00	500,000	220,000	1,500,000	700,000					2,920,000	
Government & Administration	4,105,000.00	105,000	1,000,000	3,000,000						4,105,000	
Transparency, accountability & Communication	3,545,000.00	1,000,000	45,000		2,500,000					3,545,000	
Staff Capacity & Training Development	565,000.00	-	25,000	-	545,000.00					570,000	
Finance & Revenue Mobilization	835,000.00	100,000	300,000		435,000					835,000	
Planning, coordinating and monitoring	1,083,000.00	33,000	50,000		1,000,000					1,083,000	

5.3 Revenue Projections for Plan Implementation

The success of implementation of this plan will greatly depend on how much financial resources the district can mobilize from both domestic and external sources. As has always been the case, funding for the programmes will be based on the following sources; Internally Generated Funds (IGF), District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Assembly Common Fund-Responsiveness Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Central Government or Government of Ghana and any other sources such as Development Partners (DPs). Projections for the various revenue sources are in the Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Revenue Projections for All Revenue Sources

No.	Revenue Source	2025		2026	2027	2028	2029
		Budgeted	Actual as @ June	Projection	Projection	Projection	Projection
1.	IGF	901,384.00	492,037.53	991,522.40	1,090,674.64	1,199,742.10	1,319,716.31
2.	GoG	6,774,176.0	2,788,702.00	7,734,311.20	9,260,873.44	11,092,748.13	13,290,997.76
3.	DACF	23,565,626.98	300,000.00	25,922,189.68	28,514,408.65	31,365,849.51	34,502,434.46
4.	DACF-RFG	1,590,496.00	0.00	1,749,545.60	1,924,500.16	2,116,950.18	2,328,645.19
5.	Other Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	32,831,682.98	3,580,739.53	36,114,851.28	39,726,336.41	43,698,970.05	48,068,867.05

Table 5.4: IGF Revenue Projections

No	ITEM	2025		2026	2027	2028	2029
		Budgeted	Actual as @ June	Projection	Projection	Projection	Projection
1.	Property Rate	246,800.00	149,480.53	291,480.00	320,628.00	352,690.80	387,959.88
2.	Fees	110,250.00	5,100.00	71,275.00	78,402.50	86,242.75	94,867.03
3.	Fines	2,200.00	1,500.00	2,420.00	2,662.00	2,980.20	3,221.02
4.	License	245,470.00	172,316.00	270,017.00	297,018.70	326,720.57	359,392.63

5.	Land	222,044.00	88,781.00	254,248.40	279,673.24	307,640.56	338,404.62
6.	Rent	74,620.00	74,860.00	102,082.00	112,290.20	123,519.22	135,871.14
7.	Investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	901,384.00	492,037.53	991,522.40	1,090,674.64	1,199,742.10	1,319,716.31

5.4 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SEA)

To ensure the sustainability of the identified programmes and projects, the programmes and projects have to be subjected to further analysis by applying the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools.

5.5 SPATIAL AND STRUCTURE PLANS

Pursuant to section 2 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), a District Assembly shall ensure the preparation of Spatial and Structure plans for every plan period. This includes the preparation of a Spatial Development Framework, Structural plan and Local and Community Plans. In accordance with this, the spatial component of this development plan has been prepared in line with the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority Act, Act 925.

5.5.1 District Spatial Development Framework

In furtherance of section 4 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) where a District Spatial Development Framework does not exist, execution of projects and development shall incorporate the prescriptions of the District Spatial Development Framework when it comes into force.

The object of the Spatial Development Framework is to ensure judicious use of land and supportive spatial strategy for coordinated and integrated district development.

5.5.2 District Structure Plan

The structure plan of the district is informed by the guidelines published by the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) which provides a spatial picture of where the district hopes to reach in terms of infrastructure development. Structure plans are to be prepared for areas prescribed in the District Spatial Development Framework and for communities as stated in the framework. The structure plan illustrates the following;

- The present and proposed land uses including those subject to special treatment and controls
- All transport infrastructure including all classes of roads
- All infrastructure including water, drainage, sewage and electricity in the district
- All other existing and proposed socio-economic infrastructure including; markets, recreational facilities, institutional facilities such as schools and hospitals among others.

5.5.3 Local Plans

Local plans as contained in LUSPA Act (Act 925) have as their main object the judicious use of land for attaining a sound, natural and built environment and improved living standard. This is required for each specific physical development area. This is required for adoption before the approval of a development scheme in respect of a layout of land for more than twenty individual plots each of which is not less than one hundred and ten square meters and major redevelopment schemes in urban areas.

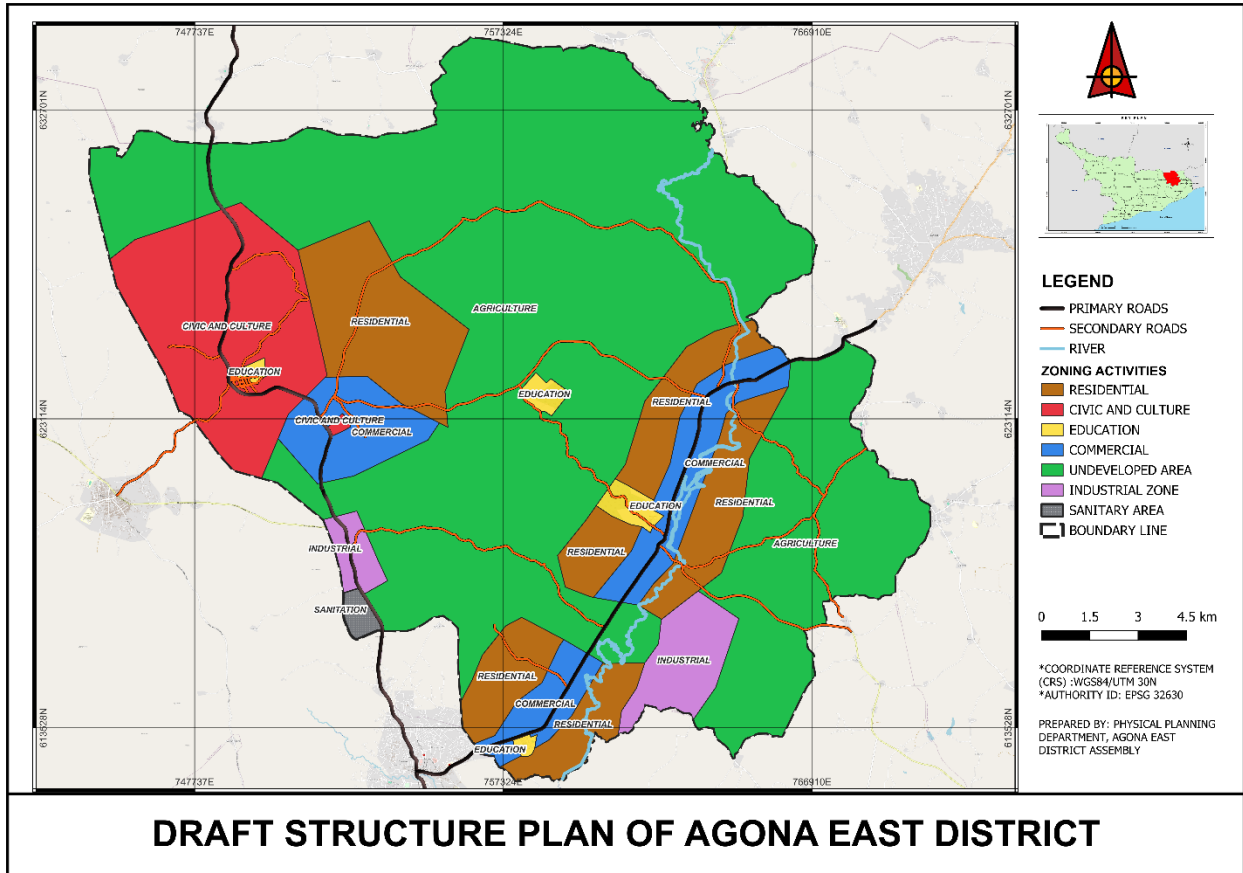


Figure 5.1: District Structure Plan

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 INTRODUCTION

To enhance the implementation of the MTDP 2025-2029, programmes, projects and activities are phased into four rolling Composite Annual Action Plans. This will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities which will translate resources into assets, goods and services. To undertake this, mobilizing, organizing and managing resources needed to execute the plans are very crucial.

The implementation process of the planned actions will follow the planning cycle which divides the year into four quarters with each quarter consisting of three months. The first quarter will start from January to March of every year, second quarter from April to June, third quarter (July to September) and fourth quarter (October to December). There will be a mid-year review at the end of the first two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the Annual Plans. In addition, the plans will reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the programmes, projects and activities.

The Composite Annual Action Plans for the four years would be implemented by the Departments, Units and Agencies of the Assembly and other private agencies (NGOs, CSOs, and FBOs). However, it is expected that the implementation of the planned activities would be supported by timely inflow of resources per the implementation of the Annual Composite Budget. The Composite Annual Action Plans for 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029 are presented in Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4.

Table 6.1: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) 2026

S/ N	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost			Program me Status		Implementing Inst.		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Others	N ew	On- going	Lead	Collab.	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
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														
1	Construction of Silos for post-harvest storage	Selected community	√	√	√	√	200,000				√		Dept. of Agric (DoA)	AEDA
2	Train and demonstrate for livestock and crops farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)	District Wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00				√		DoA	AEDA
3	Organise nutritional education programmes and food handling and safety for farm households	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,200.00				√		DoA	AEDA
4	Source and distribute 15,000 coconut & 60,000 oil palm seedlings to improve the LED of the district by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	14,140.00				√		DoA	AEDA
5	Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meetings	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,210.00				√		DoA	AEDA
6	Collect data on MRACLs for planning and decision making by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,326.00				√		DoA	AEDA
7	Conduct daily farm and home visits by AEAs annually by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	24,840.00				√		DoA	AEDA
8	Conduct monitoring & supervision visits by DDA and DAOs	District wide	√	√	√	√	16,900.00				√		DoA	AEDA
9	Conduct quarterly management and technical Review meetings	District wide	√	√	√	√	26,105.00				√		DoA	AEDA
10	Procure drugs, vaccines and other medical supplies for veterinary annually by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√		6,200			√		DoA	AEDA
11	Sensitize farmers on Feed Ghana programme (FGP) and register interested FBOs on the Web Based application.	District wide	√	√	√	√	14,250.00				√		DoA	AEDA
	Sub total						325,971	6200	332,171					
Objective: To improve local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)														
Programme: Trade and Industries Development														

12	Design and Construct 24-hour economy market with 2-storey 50 lockable stores, 80-unit open sheds with abattoir, daycare centre, washrooms, security post and pub with all external works	Mankrong Junction					6,045,137.95				√		Works	AEDA
13	Construction of satellite market at Mensakrom	Mensakrom	√	√	√	√	650,000				√		Dept. of Agric (DoA), BAC	AEDA
14	Participate in Central Regional Expo 2026	Cape Coast				√	40,000				√		BAC	Central Administration MOFA
15	Start Your Business and Grow Your Business Workshop	District wide	√				30,000.00					√	Mastercard Foundation	AEDA
16	Facilitate the certification of the Office of Registrar of Companies (ORC); Proficiency Trade Testing and certification by the National Vocational Technical Institute (NVTI) and certification of the Food and Drug Authority (FDA).	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00					√	Mastercard Foundation	AEDA
17	Facilitating access to institutional credits (grants and loans)	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000.00					√	World Bank, Financial Institutions	AEDA
	Sub total						7,285,137.95	-					7,285,137.95	

Objective: To improve local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)

Programme: Cultural and Tourism Development

	Develop a tourist attraction site	Esusu	√	√	√	√	50,000				√		C.A	AEDA
	Support to Cultural Awareness campaign and Celebration (NAFAC Strengthening/Organization of Drama and Cultural Clubs) and Akwambo festival	District wide	√	√	√	√	77,377.77				√		C.A	AEDA
19	Support to the traditional council	District wide				√	40,000				√		C.A	AEDA
	Sub total						167,377.77	-					167,377.77	

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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 Welfare, Gender, and Support for PWDs

1	Disbursement of LEAP grant	Agona Asafo, Fawomanye, duabone, Kokoado, Namanwura. Adwenpaye, Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√		500.00			√	DSWCD	Microfin Bank
2	Renewal of NHIS for LEAP grant beneficiaries	NHIS Office, Agona Swedru	√	√	√	√	200	500.00			√	DSWCD	NHIA
3	Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP grant beneficiaries	LEAP Pay point communities		√	√		1248	1000			√	DSWCD	CFPs
4	LEAP cases management issues	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	724	1000.00			√	DSWCD	CFPs
5	Renewal of NHIS for all registered PWDs	NHIS Office, Agona Swedru	√	√	√	√	350	2000.00			√	DSWCD	NHIA
6	Organize skills training for at least 35% of registered PWDs	Assembly Hall		√	√	√	1340	5000	6000			DSWCD	BAC
7	Empower at least 60% of PWDs to; expand or start businesses, pay school fees and medical bills	District wide		√	√			500.00			√	DSWCD	PWD leaders
8	Monitoring of PWDs fund beneficiaries	District wide	√	√	√	√	500				√	DSWCD	Fund management committee
9	Organize five stakeholders engagement meetings on the rights of PWDs	Agona Nsaba, Kwanyakong, Mankrong Agona Duakwa and Agona Asafo	√	√	√	√	1048		12000	√		DSWCD	Assembly members
10	Organize advocacy and awareness creation for thirty selected communities on PWDs rights	Mankrong, Osedu, Nkran, Dade, Krobo Ekura, Nomabo, Nana Mireku, Nana Abena, Jacob etc	√	√	√	√	1148			√		DSWCD	PWD leaders
11	Resolve 40 child maintenance cases	Area council capitals and Assembly hall	√	√	√	√	400				√	DSWCD	Court
12	Register five early childhood Development center	District Wide	√	√	√	√	300				√	DSWCD	GES

13	Renew and monitor twenty early childhood development centers	Agona Duakwa, Nsaba, Asafo, Kwanyako	√	√	√	√	844				√	DSWCD	GES
14	Organize training for thirty care givers for pre schools	District Wide	√	√	√	√	400			√		DSWCD	GES
15	Organize sensitization for ten selected communities on violence against women and children	Takyiman Kwame Agyin Asaberkwa, Simbrofo Aboano, Oboyambo Ankumase, Fante Bawjiase, Okaikrom, Kennyankor	√	√	√	√	948	2000.00			√	DSWCD	AEDA
16	Organize ten skills training for ten identified women groups	Selected churches in Agona Nsaba, Agona Asafo, Akwakwaa, Mankrong junction		√		√	724	500.00			√	DSWCD	BAC
17	Organize sensitization for ten selected churches on entrepreneurship and savings	Selected churches in Gyasi Krom, Tawora, Mankrong Junction, Akrabong, kojo Owusu, Duotu, Duabone	√			√	1048	1000			√	DSWCD	Church leaders
18	Organize sensitization on child trafficking in ten selected communities	Duabone Duotu, Asarekwaa, kwesipaintil, Nam anwura, Kokoado, Mensakwaa, Jacob, Ninta and Ofoase	√	√			400	1000.00			√	DSWCD	Community opinion leaders
19	Organize sensitization on child labour, child abuse etc in ten selected basic schools	Schools in Asafo and Kwansakrom	√	√			724				√	DSWCD	Teachers

20	Organize sensitization on child trafficking, teenage pregnancy and mensural hygiene in four Senior High schools	Nsaba Senior High School, Swedru Senior High School, Kwanyako Senior High School			√	√	500				√	DSWCD	Teachers
21	Form Ten women groups to empower them about home management through adult education	Agona Asafo, Agona Duakwa, Duotu, Fanti Bawjease, Kwesitwikwaa Fawomany, Dibolase Okitiw, Mankron	√	√			948	500.00			√	DSWCD	Opinion leaders
22	Carry out 1200 home visits	District wide	√	√	√	√	500				√	DSWCD	Assembly members
23	Carry out 4 Monitoring visit to NGOs operating in the districts	Agona Asafo, Agona Nsaba, Amanful, etc	√	√	√	√	928	500.00			√	DSWCD	Assembly Members
Sub Total							15,222	16,000	18,000			49,222	

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

54	Completion of 1No. 3-unit classroom blocks	Kwanyarko JHS Nsaba Catholic, Ninta Methodist, Kwesikum AEDA JHS, Nkumkum Mangoase	√	√	√	√	394,397.65				√	GES	AEDA
55	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with office, computer lab and washroom	Dibolase	√	√	√	√	1,900,000			√		GES	AEDA
56	Completion of 1No. 3-unit classroom blocks (CODA)	Mamkron, Aboano,	√	√	√	√	225,000			√		GES	AEDA
57	Construction of Gari processing shed/supply of equipment	Nsaba, Asafo, Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√		50,000		√		GES	AEDA
58	Construction of 2 storey 8 unit 2-bedroom teachers' quarter at Nsaba New Estate (Phase 1)	Nsaba New Site	√	√	√	√			2,500,000	√		GES	AEDA
59	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with Computer Lab and washroom at Kwesi Paintsil	Kwesi Paintsil	√	√	√	√			750,000	√		GES	AEDA

60	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with Computer Lab and washroom	Osedo/Kwanyarko	√	√	√	√			750,000	√		GES	AEDA
61	Supply of 500 No. dual desk for Primary & JHS	District Wide	√	√	√	√			480,000	√		GES	AEDA
62	Supply of 200 No. Mono desk for SHS	District Wide	√	√	√	√			240,000.00	√		GES	AEDA
63	Supply of 130 No. Hexagonal tables & Chairs for KG	District Wide	√	√	√	√			480,000.00	√		GES	AEDA
64	Provision of teachers and students furniture	District Wide	√	√	√	√	1,205,000			√		GES	AEDA
65	Construction of 1No. 2-unit KG block with office, store, dining hall and washroom	Agona mankrong	√	√	√	√	750,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
66	Construction of 1No. 2-unit KG block with office, store, dining hall and washroom	Agona Nantifa/Domeabra	√	√	√	√	890031.18			√		GES	AEDA
67	Completion of re-roofing and renovation of 6-unit classroom block and 1No 4-unit teachers quarters	Akokoasa	√	√	√	√	450,000				√	GES	AEDA
68	Conversion and completion of classroom block into 6-unit Teachers quarters at Mankrong	Mankrong					42457.65				√	GES	AEDA
69	Organize my first day in school ceremony in all 73 KG schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
70	Organize INSET on Early Childhood Education	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
71	Organize orientation and capacity-building workshop for teachers on literacy and numeracy, and new curriculum for SHS	District wide	√	√	√	√	44,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
72	Organize enrolment drive in some 30 communities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
73	Provide audio/visual Teaching and Learning Materials to at least five (5) schools - (Computers)	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
74	Organize examination Nitty-gritty for BECE Candidates	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
75	Organize two mock Exams for BECE Candidates	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
76	Organize capacity building workshop for GES staff, SMC/PTA members, SHEP coordinators	DEO	√	√	√	√	12,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
77	Monitor and support school health and HIV/AIDs clubs	District wide	√	√	√	√	3,500.00			√		GES	AEDA

78	Establish girl clubs in schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
79	Organize de-worming programme in schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
80	Organize district sports and festivals	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
81	Organise districts and regional stakeholders engagement meeting to review educational performance	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
82	Provision of WASH facilities in basic schools to ensure the retention of girls in Schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	220,000			√		GES	AEDA
83	To provide better playgrounds for basic schools without proper playgrounds	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000			√		GES	AEDA
	Sub total						3,505,500	50,000	5,200,000			8,755,500	

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 Service Management

84	Construction and furnishing of 1No. CHPS compound	Suromaya, Gyesikrom/Nkra nkura/Akwaku	√	√	√	√	3,000,000			√		GHS	AEDA
85	Completion and furnishing of 1No. CHPS compound	Kwansakrom, Fante Bawjiase	√	√	√	√	773,824				√	GHS	AEDA
	Supply of Medical equipment	Selected CHPS Compound	√	√	√	√	800,000			√		PO/GHS	AEDA
86	Completion of Female and Children Ward	Agona Nsaba Health Centre					152524.0			√		GHS	AEDA
87	Provision of mental health service in all major health facilities	Kwanyarko health service	√	√	√	√	265,000.00			√		GHS	AEDA
88	Create awareness on the high teen pregnancy status of the district	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
89	Set up functional ADH centres in two sub-districts	District wide	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
90	Provide a corner for the service & Supervise activities of the adolescent health corners	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
91	Implement the adolescent health programme	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
92	Train adolescent care providers in AHDS	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN

93	Conduct awareness creation and screening of non-commendable diseases (Hypertension/Diabetes) at 5 communities in the District	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
94	Organise health education campaign in the communities & faith based institutions on Tuberculosis, Know Your Status Campaign (KYSC),), health promotion (reproduction & child health, Communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, nutrition, immunization etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√	28,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
95	Ensure strict prevention Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	District wide	√	√	√	√	32,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
96	Train Tuberculosis coordinators and chemical seller on case detection	District wide	√	√	√	√	32,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
97	Train 50 community health nurses on community management of acute malnutrition and case detection	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
98	Train at least five (5) midwives on long term family planning methods and delivery skills	District wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN
99	Provide periodic/quarterly monitoring and supervision of services provision	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN
100	Provide facilitative supervision (on the job training) to midwives on prevention and management of complication of labour to curb high referral rate	District wide	√	√	√	√	17,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN
101	Organise routine immunization activities for children	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN
102	Supports M-SHARP activities (HIV/AIDS sensitization and counselling, screening and testing)	District wide	√	√	√	√	120902.76			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN
	Sub total						5,339,250.76	-				5,339,250.76	

ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To improve environmental cleanliness and public health through improve effective sanitation management, and enforcement of sanitation by-laws within the district.

Programme : Sanitation and Waste Management

24	Procurement of Communal containers	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	180,000			√		EHSD	AEDA
25	Procurement of Motor bikes for sanitation monitoring	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	150,000			√		EHSD	AEDA
26	To organize sanitation activities/National Sanitation Day	District wide	√	√	√	√	200,000			√		EHSD	AEDA
27	To impress on the District Assembly to renovate the meat shop at Duakwa and construct a slaughter house/slabs in the area councils	District wide	√	√	√	√	230,000			√		AEDA	NGOs

28	To inspect meat meant for human consumption daily at slaughter house/slabs	District wide	√	√	√	√	1000			√		EHSD	AEDA
29	To sensitize food and drink sellers on the importance of medical certificate for food vendors and organize food screening in various communities	District wide	√	√	√	√	12,500			√		EHSD	AEDA
34	Completion of 12-seater Water Closet at Agona Kwanyako, Duakwa, Nsaba, Asafo, Aprabon and Kwansakrom (CODA)	Agona Kwanyako, Duakwa, Nsaba, Asafo, Aprabon and Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√	350,000.0				√	DWD	AEDA
37	Construction of 5 No. institutional latrines	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000			√		DWD	DEHO/AEDA
38	Clearing, spraying & evacuation of hill-like refuse heaps and final disposal site	District wide	√	√	√	√	417,000	8,000		√		Cent A.	EHO/AEDA
39	Monitor the operation and management of public toilets	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000			√		EHSD	ZOOMLION
40	To trigger CLTS in ten communities in the district for the construction of household toilets	District Wide	√	√	√	√	20,000			√		Cent. A.	EHO
41	Legal acquisition and engineering of sanitary land fill site	Fawomanye	√	√	√	√	300,000	1,000		√		DA, DEHO	Chiefs
42	Organize cleanup exercise and desilting of choked gutters	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000		√		AEDA	Zoomlion Traditional councils
43	Inspection of sites, building plans and issuing habitation permit	District wide	√	√	√	√		3,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
44	To impress on the Assembly to construct poundage and organize monthly arrest of stray animals	District wide	√	√	√	√	5000			√		EHSD	AEDA
45	To inspect chop bars and restaurants, school compound, sanitary sites, vending sites, hospitalities, industries, Canteens to ascertain neatness and medical certificate of food vendors	District wide	√	√	√	√		10,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
46	Facilitate the formation of sanitation health clubs	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000		√		EHSD	AEDA, NGOs
47	To train env'tal health officers on prosecution	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
48	Purchase of sanitary tools; insecticides, motorable and knapsack spraying machines	District wide	√	√	√	√	129,575.18			√		Cent A.	AEDA
49	To sensitize the communities on environmental degradation/afforestation in the 5 area councils	District wide	√	√	√	√		2000		√		EHSD	AEDA, NGOs

50	To conduct quarterly group inspection for compliance on land reclamation and restoration	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
51	To purchase sound level meter to control noise pollution in the district	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√		4,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
52	To legally acquire 5 cemeteries in the major towns	Nsaba, Duakwa, Asafo, Kwanyako, Mankrong	√	√	√	√		20,500		√		EHSD	AEDA
53	Acquisition of 3 acre land for cemetery	Mensakrom & Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√		150,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
Sub total							2,515,075.18	262,500	2,777,575.18				

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

	Maintenance and repair of broken boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	690,000			√		Works	AEDA
	Drilling and mechanization of 15No. boreholes with submersible pumps, pipelines, polytanks with all external works	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500,000			√		DWD	AEDA
	Completion of 10No. Mechanised boreholes with overhead polytanks and platforms	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	252370.0			√		DWD	AEDA
	Completion of extension of water from Nsaba Health center to New Nsaba Estate	Nsaba	√	√	√	√	34950.0			√		DWD	AEDA
	Drilling of 5No. Mechanised boreholes with overhead polytanks and platforms	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000			√		DWD	AEDA
Sub total							2,977,320.00	-	2,977,320.00				

Objective: To promote planned human settlements and access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing

Programme: Human Settlements and Housing

1	Organize 12NO. Technical Committee Meetings	District Assembly	√	√	√	√		18,000		√		PPD	Central Admin (C.A)
2	Organize 12NO. Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	District Assembly	√	√	√	√		18,000		√		PPD	C.A
3	Design and Update Thematic Maps in all the Sectors of Development	District Wide	√	√	√	√		26,000		√		PPD	C.A
4	Organize Quarterly Competency Base Capacity Building Training sessions	District Assembly	√	√	√	√		10,000		√		PPD	C.A

5	Prepare and update Local Planning Schemes	Kwansakrom & Asafo	√	√	√	√		65,000		√		PPD	C.A
6	Undertake Street naming and Property Addressing System activities	Nsaba and Duakwa	√	√	√	√		38,000		√		PPD	C.A
7	Organize 8NO. Stakeholder Engagement Activities in the District	District Wide	√	√	√	√		24,000		√		PPD	C.A
8	Review Local Plan	Nsaba & Duakwa	√	√	√	√		20,000		√		PPD	C.A
9	Develop One Street Address Map	Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√		3,000		√		PPD	C.A
14	Conversion and completion of DCE's Bungalow to staff Quarters	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	272600			√		WORKS	AEDA
15	Completion of DCD's Bungalow	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	700,000			√		WORKS	AEDA
16	Completion of District Assembly's block	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	732213.91			√		WORKS	AEDA
20	Completion of Police Station Phase I & II	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	360092.0			√		WORKS	AEDA
	Construction of urinals for markets/schools	District Wide	√	√	√	√		60,000		√		WORKS	AEDA
	Sub total						2,064,905.91	282,000	2,346,905.91				

Objective: To improve accessibility, safety, and efficiency of road transport systems for enhanced mobility and economic development

Programme: Road Transport Management & Road Safety

21	Training of motorcyclists on road safety	District Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
23	Opening up and reshaping of roads	District Wide	√	√	√	√	800,000	120,000		√		WORKS	AEDA
24	Maintenance of street lights	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		WORKS	AEDA
25	Supply and installation of 550 No. LED street lights	District Wide	√	√	√	√			700,000	√		WORKS	AEDA
	Sub total						855,000	120,000	700,000			1,675,000	

Objective: To reduce deforestation, climate change impacts, sand winning and improve sensitization on disaster

Programme: Climate change/variability and disaster management

33	Establishment of 1,400 capacity tree nurseries by Zonal staff and DVGS in the District for planting to serve as wind breaks through Afforestation	Nsaba, Kwanyako	√	√	√	√			1,200	√		NADMO	FORESTRY
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34	Organize one (4) District Disaster Management Committee Meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			14,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
35	Education on deforestation activity	Fawomanye, Gyesi (Adom)	√	√	√	√			2,000	√		NADMO	GNFS, NCCE
36	Anti- Bush fire and Domestic fire educational campaign for farmers in fifteen (15) targeted communities	Mankrong, Essusu, Fawhia 1 Oboyambo, Kenyankor, Kwame Ntsiful, Fante Bawjiase, Mangoase, Kotokoli Zongo, Namanwora and Amanful No.2	√	√	√	√	3,000		2,000	√		NADMO	GNFS, AGRIC, FORESTRY
37	Embark on District Environmental and Sanitation Education in schools and communities throughout the district on indiscriminate dumping of refuse	Nsaba, Asafo, Kwanyako, Duakwa, Akwakwaa, Mankrong,	√	√	√	√			2,500	√		NADMO	AEDA
39	Transplanting of Acacia trees in selected schools and communities.	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√			3,500	√		NADMO	AEDA
40	Capacity building for NADMO staff and DVGs at the District Assembly Conference Hall	District Assembly Conference Hall - Nsaba					2,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
	Sub total						5,500	-	25,200			30,700	
Objective: To prevent or reduce the incidence and disaster risk													
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction													
	Identification of hazards in ten (10) communities in the District	Mankrong Jun, Brahabeikum, Kofi Kum AEDA, Tawora, Anomabo, Kwansakrom, Kwesitwikwaa, Mensakrom, Brahabeikum, Domoki	√	√	√	√	2,800			√		NADMO	AEDA
	Emergency response and rescue missions	District Wide					2,000		4,000	√		NADMO	AEDA

	Distribution of Relief items to disaster Victims	To all Disaster Victims							1,500	√		NADMO	AEDA
	Community Engagement on Disaster Risk Reduction	Kotokoli Zongo, Asafo, Ninta, Mankrong, Tawora, Essusu, Nkumkum, Oboyambo, Mangoase, Fawhia, Kenyankor, Kwame Ntsiful					3,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
	Visitation, Monitoring and Inspection at flood prone communities	Brahabekumi, Nampong, Nsaba, Kwanyako, Asafo-washing bay, Domoki, Ofoase,					2,000		3,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
	Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups	Kenyankor, Tawora, Kwesi- Painsil, Duabone, Duotu, Oboyambo, Mensakwaa, Kokoado, Anomabo, Fanti Bawjiase, Namanwora, Nkumkum, Asamoakwaa, Kwafadze					2,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
	Sub total						12,800	-	8,500			21,300	
Objective: To improve upon the draining system													
Programme : Drainage System													
	Construction of Retaining Wall 900mm Dia meter Pipe Culvert at Ninta	Ninta	√	√	√	√	255000				√	WORKS	AEDA
	Construction of 2 No. culvert	District Wide	√	√	√	√			701,725.0		√	Works	AEDA
	Sub Total						255000		701,725.0		956,725		

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : GOVERNMENT & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: To strengthen local governance and effective public administration for improved service delivery													
Programme : Government & Administration													
1	Organise General assembly and sub-committee meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	200,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
2	Operationalisation of sub-district structures	All Area Councils					50,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
3	Purchase, maintenance of software and data	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	75,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
4	Purchase of stationery, equipment/furniture/office facilities, supplies and accessories, value books	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	240,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
5	Support to DISEC activities and maintenance of peace and security	District Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
6	Fuel, lubricants, repairs and maintenance of official vehicles	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	305,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub Total						900,000	900,000					
Objective: To strengthen local governance, transparency, accountability and effective feedback system													
Programme : Transparency, accountability and Communication													
7	Support to CIP/Donor Project/MP's Project	District Wide	√	√	√	√	60,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
8	Publicity, Print Media Publication and Advertisement	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	10,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
9	Support the activities of decentralised Dept and other agencies (Town hall meetings, community engagement and durbar and administrative meetings)	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
10	Administrative expenditure for feeder roads/Administrative recurrent expenditure	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	20,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
11	Preparation of AAP, APR, O&M, Gender Plan, Composite budget, RIAP and other strategic documents	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	90,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
13	To organise internal audit activities and audit committee engagements	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	200,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Celebration of World Days/International Days/Special Days – Farmers' Day, World Disaster Day, DRR Day, World Toilet Day etc	District Wide	√	√	√	√	250,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						680,000		680,000				
Objective: To train and equip staff for quality service delivery													
Programme: Staff Capacity and Training Development													
28	Training on Advanced Digitization using Arc GIS and QUANTUM GIS	Staff of Physical Planning Department	√	√	√	√			10,000.0	√		Consultant	AEDA
29	Organize a one day training workshop on Local Governance Act, 2016 (ACT 936)	New Entrants/Assembly Members	√	√	√	√			20,000.0	√		Consultant	AEDA

30	Training on Composite Budgeting and Public Financial Management	Heads of Department / Unit and Selected staff	√	√	√	√			20,000.0	√		Consultant	AEDA
31	Organize a one day training programme on effective strategies to increase revenue mobilization within the District	Permanent and commission Revenue Collectors and some selected staff	√	√	√	√			10,000.0	√		Consultant	AEDA
32	Purchase of office equipment (laptops, tablets, desktop, printers)	Selected offices	√	√	√	√			200,000	√		HR/PO	AEDA
	Sub total						-	-	260,000			260,000	
Objective: To enhance revenue mobilization and ensure efficient financial management for sustainable local development													
Programme: Finance and revenue mobilization													
	Data collection on Properties in selected areas	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		Stats/Budget	AEDA
	Fee Fixing Resolution and Rate Imposition Preparation and Gazetting / Bye-Laws	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	80,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Create, update, service and monitor the usage of computerized revenue database	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Implement the RIAP	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Conduct revenue education and sensitization campaigns for taxpayers in communities.	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						215,000	-	215,000				
Programme: Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Objective: To plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects													
	Monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors to reduce leakages.	District wide	√	√	√	√			30,000	√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Coordinate and organize District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			12,000	√		DPCU	AEDA
	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ongoing projects/programmes	District wide	√	√	√	√			120,000	√		DPCU	AEDA
	Preparation of AAP, Composite budget and other Strategic Documents	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			60,000	√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						-	-	222,000				

Table 6.2: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) 2027

S/ N	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost			Program me Status		Implementing Inst.	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Others	N e w	O n- g o i n g	Lead	Collab.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Objectives: To improve agricultural productivity and ensure food security through the provision of extension services, input support, and sustainable farm assignment practices for farmers in the district.													
Programme: Agricultural Services and Management													
1	Construction of shed for Gari Processing	Selected community	√	√	√	√	100,000				√	Dept. of Agric (DoA)	AEDA
2	Train and demonstrate for livestock and crops farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)	District Wide	√	√	√	√	44,000.00			√		DoA	AEDA
3	Organise nutritional education programmes and food handling and safety for farm households	District Wide	√	√	√	√	16,720.00			√		DoA	AEDA
4	Source and distribute 15,000 coconut & 60,000 oil palm seedlings to improve the LED of the district by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,554.00			√		DoA	AEDA
5	Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meetings	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,831.00			√		DoA	AEDA
6	Collect data on MRACLs for planning and decision making by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	9,158.60			√		DoA	AEDA
7	Conduct daily farm and home visits by AEAs annually by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	27,324.00			√		DoA	AEDA
8	Conduct monitoring & supervision visits by DDA and DAOs	District wide	√	√	√	√	17,675.00			√		DoA	AEDA
9	Conduct quarterly management and technical Review meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√		6,820.00		√		DoA	AEDA
10	Procure drugs, vaccines and other medical supplies for veterinary annually by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	24,310.00			√		DoA	AEDA
11	Sensitize farmers on Feed Ghana programme (FGP) and register interested FBOs on the Web Based application.	District wide	√	√	√	√	22,000			√		DoA	AEDA
	Sub total						283,572.6	6820.00	290,392.6				
Objectives: To improve local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)													
Programme: Trade and Industries Development													

12	Completion of 24-hour economy market with 2-storey 50 lockable stores, 80-unit open sheds with abattoir, daycare centre, washrooms, security post and pub with all external works	Mankrong Junction					6045137.95				√	Works	AEDA
13	Participate in Central Regional Expo 2027	Cape Coast			√		40,000				√	BAC	Central AdministrationMOFA
14	Start Your Business and Grow Your Business Workshop	District wide	√				40,000.00				√	Mastercard Foundation	AEDA
15	Facilitate the certification of the Office of Registrar of Companies (ORC); Proficiency Trade Testing and certification by the National Vocational Technical Institute (NVTI) and certification of the Food and Drug Authority (FDA).	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00				√	Mastercard Foundation	AEDA
16	Facilitating access to institutional credits (grants and loans)	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00				√	World Bank, Financial Institutions	AEDA
	Sub total						6,195,137.95					6,195,137.95	
Objective: To improve local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)													
Programme: Cultural and Tourism Development													
17	Support to Cultural Awareness campaign and Celebration (NAFAC Strengthening/Organization of Drama and Cultural Clubs) and Akwambo	District wide	√	√	√	√	77,377.77				√	C.A	AEDA
18	Support to the traditional council	District wide				√	40,000				√	C.A	AEDA
	Sub total						117,377.77					117,377.77	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
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 Welfare, Gender, and Support for PWDs													
19	Disbursement of LEAP grant	Agona Asafo, Fawomanye, duabone, Kokoado, Namanwura. Adwenpaye, Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√	500.00	500.00			√	DSWCD	Microfin Bank
20	Renewal of NHIS for LEAP grant beneficiaries	NHIS Office, Agona Swedru	√	√	√	√	300	800.00			√	DSWCD	NHIA

21	Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP grant beneficiaries	LEAP Pay point communities		√	√		1348	1200			√	DSWCD	CFPs
22	LEAP cases management issues	District wide	√	√	√	√	924	1500.00			√	DSWCD	CFPs
23	Renewal of NHIS for all registered PWDs	NHIS Office, Agona Swedru	√	√	√	√	450	2500.00			√	DSWCD	NHIA
24	Organize skills training for at least 35% of registered PWDs	Assembly Hall	√	√	√	√	1440	6000	5000		√	DSWCD	BAC
25	Empower at least 60% of PWDs to; expand or start businesses, pay school fees and medical bills	District wide		√	√		1000.00	1500.00			√	DSWCD	PWD leaders
26	Monitoring of PWDs fund beneficiaries	District wide		√		√	1000	500.00			√	DSWCD	Fund management committee
27	Organize five stakeholders engagement meetings on the rights of PWDs	Agona Nsaba, Kwanyakong, Mankrong Agona Duakwa and Agona Asafo	√		√		2000.00		12000	√		DSWCD	Assembly members
28	Organize advocacy and awareness creation for thirty selected communities on PWDs rights	Mankrong, Osedu, Nkran, Dade, Krobo Ekura, Nomabo, Nana Mireku, Nana Abena, Jacob etc	√	√	√	√	1500.00			√		DSWCD	PWD leaders
29	Resolve 40 child maintenance cases	Area council capitals and Assembly hall	√	√	√	√	500.00				√	DSWCD	Court
30	Register five early childhood Development center	District Wide	√	√	√	√	2000.00				√	DSWCD	GES
31	Renew and monitor twenty early childhood development centers	Agona Duakwa, Nsaba, Asafo, Kwanyako					500				√	DSWCD	GES
32	Organize training for thirty care givers for pre schools	District Wide		√	√		1000.00	2000.00			√	DSWCD	GES

33	Organize sensitization for ten selected communities on violence against women and children	Takyiman Kwame Agyin Asaberkwa, Simbrofo Aboano, Oboyambo Ankumase, Fante Bawjiase, Okaikrom, Kennyankor	√		√		3000.00	500.00			√	DSWCD	AEDA
34	Organize ten skills training for ten identified women groups	Selected churches in Agona Nsaba, Agona Asafo, Akwakwaa, Mankrong junction	√	√	√	√	3000.00	3000.00			√	DSWCD	BAC
35	Organize sensitization for ten selected churches on entrepreneurship and savings	Selected churches in Gyasi Krom, Tawora, Mankrong Junction, Akrabong, kojo Owusu, Duotu, Duabone	√	√	√	√	400	1000.00			√	DSWCD	Church leaders
36	Organize sensitization on child trafficking in ten selected communities	Duabone Duotu,Asarekwaa, kwesipaintil,Nama nwura,Kokoado,M ensakwaa,Jacob,N inta and Ofoase	√	√			724				√	DSWCD	Community opinion leaders
37	Organize sensitization on child labour, child abuse etc in ten selected basic schools	Schools in Asafo and Kwansakrom	√	√			600				√	DSWCD	Teachers
38	Organize sensitization on child trafficking, teenage pregnancy and mensural hygiene in four Senior High schools	Nsaba Senior High School, Swedru Senior High School, Kwanyako Senior High School			√	√	1000.00	500.00			√	DSWCD	Teachers

39	Form Ten women groups to empower them about home management through adult education	Agona Asafo, Agona Duakwa, Duotu, Fanti Bawjease, Kwesitwikwaa Fawomany, Dibolase Okitiw, Mankron	√	√			1500.00				√	DSWCD	Opinion leaders
40	Carry out 1200 home visits	District wide	√	√	√	√	1000.00	1500.00			√	DSWCD	Assembly members
41	Carry out 4 Monitoring visit to NGOs operating in the districts	Agona Asafo, Agona Nsaba, Amanful, etc	√	√	√	√	1000.00	1000.00			√	DSWCD	Assembly Members
	Sub total						26,686	24000	1700			67,686	
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													
62	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, computer lab and washroom	Kwesi Painsil, Mensakrom, Kokoado, Otabilkwaa, Mansofo, Asafo SDA, Asafo AEDA (B), Kwanyako-Islamic, Gyesikrom AEDA	√	√	√	√	1,800,000				√	GES/Works	AEDA
62	Construction of ICT lab and Library	Asafo, Kwansakrom, Mensakrom, Salem	√	√	√	√	800,000				√	GES/Works	AEDA
64	Organize my first day in school ceremony in all 73 KG schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	9,000.00				√	GES	AEDA
65	Organize INSET on Early Childhood Education	District wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00				√	GES	AEDA
66	Organize orientation and capacity-building workshop for teachers on literacy and numeracy, and new curriculum for SHS	District wide	√	√	√	√	48,000.0				√	GES	AEDA
67	Organize enrolment drive in some 30 communities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	7,000.00				√	GES	AEDA

68	Provide audio/visual Teaching and Learning Materials to at least five (5) schools - (Computers)	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
69	Organize examination Nitty-gritty for BECE Candidates	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
70	Organize two mock Exams for BECE Candidates	District wide	√	√	√	√	45,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
71	Organize capacity building workshop for GES staff, SMC/PTA members, SHEP coordinators	DEO	√	√	√	√	15,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
72	Monitor and support school health and HIV/AIDs clubs	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
73	Establish girl clubs in schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
74	Organize de-worming programme in schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
75	Organize district sports and festivals	District wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
76	Organise districts and regional stakeholders engagement meeting to review educational performance	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,500.00			√		GES	AEDA
77	Provision of WASH facilities in basic schools to ensure the retention of girls in Schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	220,000			√		GES	AEDA
78	To provide better playgrounds for basic schools without proper playgrounds	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000			√		GES	AEDA
	Sub Total						3,505,500	3,505,500					

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 Service Delivery

79	Renovation of CHPS Compound and clinics	Akrabong, Ofoase-zongo, Duabone, Ninta & Ofoase, Jacob, Mansofo	√	√	√	√	400,000			√		GHS	AEDA
80	Provision of mental health service in all major health facilities	Kwanyarko health service	√	√	√	√	265,000.00			√		GHS	AEDA
81	Create awareness on the high teen pregnancy status of the district	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN

82	Set up functional ADH centres in two sub-districts	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
83	Provide a corner for the service & Supervise activities of the adolescent health corners	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
84	Implement the adolescent health programme	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
85	Train adolescent care providers in AHDS	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
86	Conduct awareness creation and screening of non-commendable diseases (Hypertension/Diabetes) at 5 communities in the District	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
87	Organise health education campaign in the communities & faith based institutions on Tuberculosis, Know Your Status Campaign (KYSC),), health promotion (reproduction & child health, Communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, nutrition, immunization etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
88	Ensure strict prevention Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
89	Train Tuberculosis coordinators and chemical seller on case detection	District wide	√	√	√	√	34,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
90	Train 50 community health nurses on community management of acute malnutrition and case detection	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
91	Train at least five (5) midwives on long term family planning methods and delivery skills	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N
92	Provide periodic/quarterly monitoring and supervision of services provision	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N
93	Provide facilitative supervision (on the job training) to midwives on prevention and management of complication of labour to curb high referral rate	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N
94	Organise routine immunization activities for children	District wide	√	√	√	√	80,000			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N
95	Supports M-SHARP activities (HIV/AIDS sensitization and counselling, screening and testing)	District wide	√	√	√	√	120902.7 6			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N
	Sub total						1,091,902 .76	-		1,091,90 2.76			

ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To improve environmental cleanliness and public health through improve effective sanitation management, and enforcement of sanitation by-laws within the district.

Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management

42	To organize sanitation activities/National Sanitation Day	District wide	√	√	√	√	200,000			√		EHSD	AEDA
43	To inspect meat meant for human consumption daily at slaughter house/slabs	District wide	√	√	√	√	1000			√		EHSD	AEDA
44	To sensitize food and drink sellers on the importance of medical certificate for food vendors and organize food screening in various communities	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000			√		EHSD	AEDA
45	Completion of 12-seater Water Closet at Agona Kwanyako, Duakwa, Nsaba, Asafo and Kwansakrom (CODA)	Agona Kwanyako, Duakwa, Nsaba, Asafo and Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√	350,000.0				√	EHSD	AEDA
46	Extension of electricity	Zongo-Akobebe, Nsaba New Site, Nkubeease, Nanmanwura, Asafo	√	√	√	√	600,000			√		Works	AEDA
47	Construction of poundage for stray animals	Mankrong/Nsaba	√	√	√	√	98,000			√		EHSD	AEDA
48	Clearing, spraying & evacuation of hill-like refuse heaps and final disposal site	District wide	√	√	√	√	417,000	8,000		√		Cent A.	EHO/AEDA
49	Monitor the operation and management of public toilets	District wide	√	√	√	√	25,000			√		EHSD	ZOOMLION
50	To trigger CLTS in ten communities in the district for the construction of household toilets	District Wide	√	√	√	√	25,000			√		Cent. A.	EHO
51	Legal acquisition and engineering of sanitary land fill site	Fawomanye	√	√	√	√	300,000	1,000		√		DA, DEHO	Chiefs
52	Organize cleanup exercise and desilting of choked gutters	District wide	√	√	√	√		70,000		√		AEDA	ZoomlionTr aditional councils
53	Inspection of sites, building plans and issuing habitation permit	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
54	To inspect chop bars and restaurants, school compound, sanitary sites, vending sites, hospitalities, industries, Canteens to ascertain neatness and medical certificate of food vendors	District wide	√	√	√	√		12,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
55	Facilitate the formation of sanitation health clubs	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000		√		EHSD	AEDA, NGOs
56	To train env'tal health officers on prosecution	District wide	√	√	√	√		6,000		√		EHSD	AEDA

57	Purchase of sanitary tools; insecticides, motorable and knapsack spraying machines	District wide	√	√	√	√	129,575.18			√		Cent A.	AEDA
58	To sensitize the communities on environmental degradation/afforestation in the 5 area councils	District wide	√	√	√	√		3000		√		EHSD	AEDA, NGOs
59	To conduct quarterly group inspection for compliance on land reclamation and restoration	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
	Sub total						2,160,575.18	114,000	2,274,575.18				

Objective: To improve access to safe, reliable, and suitable water supply for all communities through the expansion, and effective management of water infrastructure within the district

Programme: Water Service Delivery

60	Completion of drilling and mechanization of 15No. boreholes with submersible pumps, pipelines, polytanks with all external works	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500,000			√		Works	AEDA
61	Extension of pipe borne water	Asafo, Abekakrom, Freetown, Lodge, Dadwen, Prepakrom, Kenproase, Adwenepaye, Nkubease-Awoyom, Mankrong	√	√	√	√	500,000			√		Works	AEDA
	Sub total						2,000,000	-	2,000,000				

Objective: To improve planned human settlements and access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and social services

Programme: Human Settlements and Housing

96	Organize 12No. Technical Committee Meetings	District Assembly	√	√	√	√		18,000		√		PPD	AEDA
97	Organize 12No. Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	District Assembly	√	√	√	√		18,000		√		PPD	AEDA
98	Design and Update Thematic Maps in all the Sectors of Development	District Wide	√	√	√	√		26,000		√		PPD	AEDA
99	Organize Quarterly Competency Base Capacity Building Training sessions	District Assembly	√	√	√	√		10,000		√		PPD	AEDA
100	Prepare and update Local Planning Schemes	Kwansakrom & Asafo	√	√	√	√		65,000		√		PPD	AEDA
101	Undertake Street naming and Property Addressing System activities	Nsaba and Duakwa	√	√	√	√		38,000		√		PPD	AEDA

102	Organize 8No. Stakeholder Engagement Activities in the District	District Wide	√	√	√	√		24,000		√		PPD	AEDA
103	Review Local Plan	Nsaba/Duakwa	√	√	√	√		20,000		√		PPD	AEDA
104	Develop One Street Address Map	Asafo	√	√	√	√		3,000		√		PPD	AEDA
119	Completion of DCD's Bungalow	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	700,000				√	WORKS	AEDA
120	Completion of District Assembly's block	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	732213.91				√	WORKS	AEDA
121	Completion of Police Station Phase I & II	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	360092.0				√	WORKS	AEDA
126	Construction of urinals for markets/schools	District Wide	√	√	√	√		80,000		√		WORKS	AEDA
118	Conversion and completion of DCE's Bungalow to staff Quarters	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	272600				√	WORKS	AEDA
	Sub total						2,064,905.91	302,000	2,366,905.91				

Objective: To improve accessibility, safety and efficiency of road transport systems to enhance mobility and economic development

Programme: Road Transport Management & Road Safety

124	Opening up and reshaping of roads	District Wide	√	√	√	√	184774.65	120,000		√		WORKS	AEDA
125	Maintenance of street lights	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	50,000				√	WORKS	AEDA
122	Training of motorcyclists on road safety	District Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub Total						239,774.65	120,000	359,774.65				

Objective: To reduce deforestation, climate change impacts, sand winning and improve sensitization on disaster

Programme: Climate change/variability and disaster management

132	Establishment of 1,400 capacity tree nurseries by Zonal staff and DVGS in the District for planting to serve as wind breaks through Afforestation	NSABA, KWANYAKO	√	√	√	√			1,500	√		NADMO	FORESTRY
133	Organize one (4) District Disaster Management Committee Meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			15,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
134	Education on deforestation activity	Fawomanye, Gyesi (Adom)	√	√	√	√			3,000	√		NADMO	GNFS, NCCE

13 5	Anti- Bush fire and Domestic fire educational campaign for farmers in fifteen (15) targeted communities	Mankrong, Essusu, Fawhia 1 Oboyambo, Kenyankor, Kwame Ntsiful, , Fante Bawjiase, Mangoase, Kotokoli Zongo, Namanwora and Amanful No.2	√	√	√	√	3,000		3,000	√		NADMO	GNFS, AGRIC, FORESTRY
13 6	Embark on District Environmental and Sanitation Education in schools and communities throughout the district on indiscriminate dumping of refuse	Nsaba, Asafo, Kwanyako, Duakwa, Akwakwaa, Mankrong,	√	√	√	√			3000	√		NADMO	AEDA
	Sub- Total						3000		25,000			28,000	
Objective: To prevent or reduce the incidence and disaster risk													
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction													
13 7	Identification of hazards in ten (10) communities in the District	Mankrong Jun, Brahabekum, Kofi Kum AEDA, Tawora, Anomabo, Kwansakrom, Kwesitwikwaa, Mensakrom, Brahabekum, Domoki	√	√	√	√	3000			√		NADMO	AEDA
13 8	Transplanting of Acasia trees in selected schools and communities.	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√			4000	√		NADMO	AEDA
13 9	Capacity building for NADMO staff and DVGs at the District Assembly Conference Hall	District Assembly Conference Hall - Nsaba	√	√	√	√	3500			√		NADMO	AEDA
14 0	Emergency response and rescue missions	District Wide	√	√	√	√	2,000		4,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
14 1	Distribution of Relief items to disaster Victims	To all Disaster Victims	√	√	√	√			2000	√		NADMO	AEDA

14 2	Community Engagement on Disaster Risk Reduction	Kotokoli Zongo, Asafo, Ninta, Mankrong, Tawora, Essusu, Nkumkum, Oboyambo, Mangoase, Fawhia, Kenyankor, Kwame Ntsiful	√	√	√	√	3,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
14 3	Visitation, Monitoring and Inspection at flood prone communities	Brahabekumi, Nampong, Nsaba, Kwanyako, Asafo-washing bay, Domoki, Ofoase,	√	√	√	√	3,000		3,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
14 4	Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups	Kenyankor, Tawora, Kwesi-Paintsil, Duabone, Duotu, Oboyambo, Mensakwaa, Kokoado, Anomabo, Fanti Bawjiase, Namanwora, Nkumkum, Asamoakwaa, Kwafadze	√	√	√	√	3000			√		NADMO	AEDA
	Sub total						18000	-	13,000			31,000	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : GOVERNMENT & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To strengthen local governance and effective public administration for improved service delivery

Programme : Government & Administration

1	Organise General assembly and sub-committee meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	220,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
2	Operationalisation of sub-district structures	All Area Councils	√	√	√	√	60,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
3	Purchase, maintenance of software and data	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	75,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
4	Purchase of stationery, equipment/furniture/office facilities, supplies and accessories, value books	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	240,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
5	Support to DISEC activities and maintenance of peace and security	District Wide	√	√	√	√	35,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA

6	Fuel, lubricants, repairs and maintenance of official vehicles	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	330,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub-Total						960,000	960,000					
Objective: To strengthen local governance, transparency, accountability and effective feedback system													
Programme : Transparency, accountability and Communication													
7	Support to CIP/Donor Project/MP's Project	District Wide	√	√	√	√	80,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
8	Publicity, Print Media Publication and Advertisement	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	10,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
9	Support the activities of decentralised Dept and other agencies (Town hall meetings, community engagement and durbar and administrative meetings)	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	60,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
10	Administrative expenditure for feeder roads/Administrative recurrent expenditure	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	25,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
11	Preparation of AAP, APR, O&M, Gender Plan, Composite budget, RIAP and other strategic documents	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	10,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
13	To organise internal audit activities and audit committee engagements	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	220,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Celebration of World Days/International Days/Special Days – Farmers' Day, World Disaster Day, DRR Day, World Toilet Day etc	District Wide	√	√	√	√	250,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						655,000	655,000					
Objective: To train and equip staff for quality service delivery													
Programme: Staff Capacity and Training Development													
128	Meeting with the draughtsmen Association within the District to acquaint them with the best practices pertaining to their field of work	Draughtsmen/Staff of Works Department	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	√		Consultant	AEDA
129	Organize a one day training programme on Local Government Service Protocols (Service Delivery Standards and Code of Conducts)	Heads of Department / Unit and Selected staff	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	√		Consultant	AEDA
130	Organize a one day training workshop on proper documentation and Records Management	HoDs / Unit and Staff of RMU	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	√		Consultant	AEDA
131	Organize a one day training workshop on Management and Leadership Skills	Heads of Department / Unit and Selected staff	√	√	√	√			30,000.00	√		Consultant	AEDA
	Sub total						-	-	80,000			80,000	
Objective: To enhance revenue mobilization and ensure efficient financial management for sustainable local development													
Programme: Finance and revenue mobilization													
	Data collection on Properties in selected areas	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		Stats/Budget	AEDA

	Fee Fixing Resolution and Rate Imposition Preparation and Gazetting / Bye-Laws	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	80,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Create, update, service and monitor the usage of computerized revenue database	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Implement the RIAP	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Conduct revenue education and sensitization campaigns for taxpayers in communities.	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						215,000	-		215,000			
Programme: Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Objective: To plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects													
	Monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors to reduce leakages.	District wide	√	√	√	√			40,000	√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Coordinate and organize District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			15,000	√		DPCU	AEDA
	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ongoing projects/programmes	District wide	√	√	√	√			140,000	√		DPCU	AEDA
	Preparation of AAP, Composite budget and other Strategic Documents	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			68,000	√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						-	-		263,000			

Table 6.3: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) 2028													
S/N	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost			Program me Status		Implementing Inst.	
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Others	N e w	On- goi ng	Lead	Collab.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
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: Agricultural Services and Management													
1	Train and demonstrate for livestock and crops farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)	District Wide	√	√	√	√	48,400.00			√		Dept. of Agric (DoA)	AEDA
2	Organise nutritional education programmes and food handling and safety for farm households	District wide	√	√	√	√	18,392.00			√		DoA	AEDA
3	Source and distribute 15,000 coconut & 60,000 oil palm seedlings to improve the LED of the district by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	17,109.40			√		DoA	AEDA
4	Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meetings	District wide	√	√	√	√	7,514.10			√		DoA	AEDA
5	Collect data on MRACLs for planning and decision making by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,074.46			√		DoA	AEDA
6	Conduct daily farm and home visits by AEAs annually by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,056.40			√		DoA	AEDA
7	Conduct monitoring & supervision visits by DDA and DAOs	District wide	√	√	√	√	18,242.5			√		DoA	AEDA
8	Conduct quarterly management and technical Review meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√		7,502.00		√		DoA	AEDA
9	Procure drugs, vaccines and other medical supplies for veterinary annually by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	26,741.00			√		DoA	AEDA
10	Sensitize farmers on Feed Ghana programme (FGP) and register interested FBOs on the Web Based application.	District wide	√	√	√	√	24,200.00			√		DoA	AEDA
	Sub total						200,729.86	7,502	208,231.86				
Objective: To improve local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)													
Programme: Trade and Industries Development													

11	Completion of 24-hour economy market with 2-storey 50 lockable stores, 80-unit open sheds with abattoir, daycare centre, washrooms, security post and pub with all external works	Mankrong Junction	√	√	√	√	6045137.95				√	BAC/Wor ks	AEDA
12	Participate in Central Regional Expo 2028	Cape Coast			√		40,000			√		BAC	Central Administratio n MOFA
13	Start Your Business and Grow Your Business Workshop	District wide	√				30,000.00			√		Mastercard Foundation	AEDA
14	Facilitate the certification of the Office of Registrar of Companies (ORC); Proficiency Trade Testing and certification by the National Vocational Technical Institute (NVTI) and certification of the Food and Drug Authority (FDA).	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			√		Mastercard Foundation	AEDA
15	Facilitating access to institutional credits (grants and loans)	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			√		World Bank, Financial Institutions	AEDA
	Sub total						6,635,137.95	-		6,635,137.95			
Objective: To improve local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)													
Programme: Cultural and Tourism Development													
16	Support to Cultural Awareness campaign and Celebration (NAFAC Strengthening/Organization of Drama and Cultural Clubs) and Akwambo	District wide	√	√	√	√	77,377.77			√		C.A	AEDA
17	Support to the traditional council	District wide				√	40,000			√		C.A	AEDA
	Sub total						117,377.77	-		117,377.77			
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objetive: To promote social inclusion, gender equality, and improve the welfare of vulnerable groupes, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, children, and the aged, through empowerment, protection, and access to social and economic opportunities													
Programme: Social Welfare, Gender, and Supprot for PWDs													
18	Disbursement of LEAP grant	Agona Asafo, Fawomanye, duabone, Kokoado, Namanwura. Adwenpaye, Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√	600.00	600.00			√	DSWCD	Microfin Bank

19	Renewal of NHIS for LEAP grant beneficiaries	NHIS Office, Agona Swedru	√	√	√	√	400	900.00			√	DSWCD	NHIA
20	Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP grant beneficiaries	LEAP Pay point communities		√	√		1400	1250			√	DSWCD	CFPs
21	LEAP cases management issues	District wide	√	√	√	√	1000.00	1700.00			√	DSWCD	CFPs
22	Renewal of NHIS for all registered PWDs	NHIS Office, Agona Swedru	√	√	√	√	500.00	2700.00			√	DSWCD	NHIA
23	Organize skills training for at least 35% of registered PWDs	Assembly Hall	√	√	√	√	1540	6000	5000	√		DSWCD	BAC
24	Empower at least 60% of PWDs to; expand or start businesses, pay school fees and medical bills	District wide		√	√		1200.00	1500.00			√	DSWCD	PWD leaders
25	Monitoring of PWDs fund beneficiaries	District wide		√		√	1200	500.00			√	DSWCD	Fund management committee
26	Organize five stakeholders engagement meetings on the rights of PWDs	Agona Nsaba, Kwanyakong, Mankrong Agona Duakwa and Agona Asafo	√		√		2500.00		12500	√		DSWCD	Assembly members
27	Organize advocacy and awareness creation for thirty selected communities on PWDs rights	Mankrong, Osedu, Nkran, Dade, Krobo Ekura, Nomabo, Nana Mireku, Nana Abena, Jacob etc	√	√	√	√	1700.00			√		DSWCD	PWD leaders
28	Resolve 40 child maintenance cases	Area council capitals and Assembly hall	√	√	√	√	600.00				√	DSWCD	Court
29	Register five early childhood Development center	District Wide	√	√	√	√	2200.00				√	DSWCD	GES
30	Renew and monitor twenty early childhood development centers	Agona Duakwa, Nsaba, Asafo, Kwanyako	√	√	√	√	600				√	DSWCD	GES
31	Organize training for thirty care givers for pre schools	District Wide		√	√		1050.00	2200.00		√		DSWCD	GES

32	Organize sensitization for ten selected communities on violence against women and children	Takyiman Kwame Agyin Asaberakwa, Simbrofo Aboano, Oboyambo Ankumase, Fante Bawjiase, Okaikrom, Kennyankor	√	√	√	√	3300.00	600.00			√	DSWCD	AEDA
33	Organize ten skills training for ten identified women groups	Selected churches in Agona Nsaba, Agona Asafo, Akwakwaa, Mankrong junction	√	√	√	√	400.00	3400.00			√	DSWCD	BAC
34	Organize sensitization for ten selected churches on entrepreneurship and savings	Selected churches in Gyasi Krom, Tawora, Mankrong Junction, Akrabong, kojo Owusu, Duotu, Duabone	√	√	√	√	500	1230.00			√	DSWCD	Church leaders
35	Organize sensitization on child trafficking in ten selected communities	Duabone Duotu, Asarekwaa, kwesipaintil, Namanwura, Kokoado, Mensakwaa, Jacob, Ninta and Ofoase	√	√	√	√	800.00				√	DSWCD	Community opinion leaders
36	Organize sensitization on child labour, child abuse etc in ten selected basic schools	Schools in Asafo and Kwansakrom	√	√			700				√	DSWCD	Teachers
37	Organize sensitization on child trafficking, teenage pregnancy and mensural hygiene in four Senior High schools	Nsaba SHS, Swedru SHS, Kwanyako SHSS			√	√	1300.00	700.00			√	DSWCD	Teachers

38	Form Ten women groups to empower them about home management through adult education	Agona Asafo, Agona Duakwa, Duotu, Fanti Bawjease, Kwesitwikwaa Fawomany, Dibolase Okitiw, Mankron	√	√			1200.00				√	DSWCD	Opinion leaders
39	Carry out 1200 home visits	District wide	√	√	√	√	1200.00	1600.00			√	DSWCD	Assembly members
40	Carry out 4 Monitoring visit to NGOs operating in the districts	Agona Asafo, Agona Nsaba, Amanful, etc	√	√	√	√	1200.00	1050.00			√	DSWCD	Assembly Members
Sub total							27,090	25,930	17,500			70,520	

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

58	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with office, computer lab and washroom	Akoakor, Akwaakwaa, Okitsew, Osuakraa man, Mankrong junction	√	√	√	√	1,350,000				√	GES	AEDA
59	Completion of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office, store, computer lab and washroom	Kwesi Painsil, Mensakrom, Kokoado, Otabilkwaa, Mansofo, Asafo SDA, Asafo AEDA (B), Kwanyako-Islamic, Gyesikrom AEDA	√	√	√	√	1,800,000				√	GES	AEDA
60	Completion of ICT lab and Library	Asafo, Kwansakrom, Mensakrom, Salem	√	√	√	√	800,000				√	GES	AEDA
61	Construction of Canteen for Basic Schools	Selected basic schools	√	√	√	√	200,000				√	GES	AEDA

62	Organize my first day in school ceremony in all 73 KG schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,500.00			√		GES	AEDA
63	Organize INSET on Early Childhood Education	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,500.00			√		GES	AEDA
64	Organize orientation and capacity-building workshop for teachers on literacy and numeracy, and new curriculum for SHS	District wide	√	√	√	√	45,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
65	Organize enrolment drive in some 30 communities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
66	Provide audio/visual Teaching and Learning Materials to at least five (5) schools - (Computers)	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
67	Organize examination Nitty-gritty for BECE Candidates	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
68	Organize two mock Exams for BECE Candidates	District wide	√	√	√	√	60,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
69	Organize capacity building workshop for GES staff, SMC/PTA members, SHEP coordinators	DEO	√	√	√	√	20,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
70	Monitor and support school health and HIV/AIDs clubs	District wide	√	√	√	√	6000.00			√		GES	AEDA
71	Establish girl clubs in schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
72	Organize de-worming programme in schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
73	Organize district sports and festivals	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
74	Organise districts and regional stakeholders engagement meeting to review educational performance	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
75	Provision of WASH facilities in basic schools to ensure the retention of girls in Schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	300,000			√		GES	AEDA
76	To provide better playgrounds for basic schools without proper playgrounds	District wide	√	√	√	√	650,000			√		GES	AEDA
	Sub total						5,321,000	-		5,321,000			
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 Service Delivery													
77	Construction of maternity ward	Kenyakor	√	√	√	√	800,000			√		GHS	AEDA

78	Supply of medical equipment to some selected health facilities	Selected health facilities	√	√	√	√	200,000			√		GHS	AEDA
79	Provision of mental health service in all major health facilities	Kwanyarko health service	√	√	√	√	270,000.00			√		GHS	AEDA
80	Create awareness on the high teen pregnancy status of the district	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
81	Set up functional ADH centres in two sub-districts	District wide	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
82	Provide a corner for the service & Supervise activities of the adolescent health corners	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
83	Implement the adolescent health programme	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
84	Train adolescent care providers in AHDS	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
85	Conduct awareness creation and screening of non-commendable diseases (Hypertension/Diabetes) at 5 communities in the District	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
86	Organise health education campaign in the communities & faith based institutions on Tuberculosis, Know Your Status Campaign (KYSC),), health promotion (reproduction & child health, Communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, nutrition, immunization etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√	32,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
87	Ensure strict prevention Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N/PHN
88	Train Tuberculosis coordinators and chemical seller on case detection	District wide	√	√	√	√	34,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
89	Train 50 community health nurses on community management of acute malnutrition and case detection	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
90	Train at least five (5) midwives on long term family planning methods and delivery skills	District wide	√	√	√	√	25,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N
91	Provide periodic/quarterly monitoring and supervision of services provision	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N
92	Provide facilitative supervision (on the job training) to midwives on prevention and management of complication of labour to curb high referral rate	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N
93	Organise routine immunization activities for children	District wide	√	√	√	√	60,000			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N
94	Supports M-SHARP activities (HIV/AIDS sensitization and counselling, screening and testing)	District wide	√	√	√	√	120,902.76			√		GHS	DDHS/DPH N

	Sub total					1,692,902. 76	-	1,632,90 2.76				
ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT												
Objective: To improve environmental cleanliness and public health through improve effective sanitation management, and enforcement of sanitation by-laws within the district.												
Programme : Sanitation and Waste Management												
41	To organize sanitation activities/National Sanitation Day	District wide	√	√	√	√	250,000			√		EHSD AEDA
42	To inspect meat meant for human consumption daily at slaughter house/slabs	District wide	√	√	√	√	1500			√		EHSD AEDA
43	To sensitize food and drink sellers on the importance of medical certificate for food vendors and organize food screening in various communities	District wide	√	√	√	√	14,500			√		EHSD AEDA
45	Clearing, spraying & evacuation of hill-like refuse heaps and final disposal site	District wide	√	√	√	√	417,000	10,000		√		Cent A. EHO/AEDA
46	Monitor the operation and management of public toilets	District wide	√	√	√	√	22,000			√		EHSD ZOOMLION
47	To trigger CLTS in ten communities in the district for the construction of household toilets	District Wide	√	√	√	√	25,000			√		Cent. A. EHO
48	Legal acquisition and engineering of sanitary land fill site	Fawomanye	√	√	√	√	300,000	2,000		√		DA, DEHO Chiefs
49	Organize cleanup exercise and desilting of chocked gutters	District wide	√	√	√	√		60,000		√		AEDA ZoomlionTr additional councils
50	Inspection of sites, building plans and issuing habitation permit	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000		√		EHSD AEDA
51	To impress on the Assembly to construct poundage and organize monthly arrest of stray animals	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000			√		EHSD AEDA
52	To inspect chop bars and restaurants, school compound, sanitary sites, vending sites, hospitalities, industries, Canteens to ascertain neatness and medical certificate of food vendors	District wide	√	√	√	√		12,000		√		EHSD AEDA
53	Facilitate the formation of sanitation health clubs	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000		√		EHSD AEDA, NGOs
54	To train env'tal health officers on prosecution	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000		√		EHSD AEDA
55	Purchase of sanitary tools; insecticides, motorable and knapsack spraying machines	District wide	√	√	√	√	129,575.18			√		Cent A. AEDA

56	To sensitize the communities on environmental degradation/afforestation in the 5 area councils	District wide	√	√	√	√		3000		√		EHSD	AEDA, NGOs
57	To conduct quarterly group inspection for compliance on land reclamation and restoration	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
	Sub total						1,169,575	105,000	1,274,575				
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													
	Maintenance and repair of broken boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	690,000			√		Works	AEDA
	Drilling and mechanization of 15No. boreholes with submersible pumps, pipelines, polytanks with all external works	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,500,000			√		DWD	AEDA
	Completion of 10No. Mechanised boreholes with overhead polytanks and platforms	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	252370.0			√		DWD	AEDA
	Completion of extension of water from Nsaba Health center to New Nsaba Estate	Nsaba	√	√	√	√	34950.0			√		DWD	AEDA
	Drilling of 5No. Mechanised boreholes with overhead polytanks and platforms	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000			√		DWD	AEDA
	Sub total						2,977,320	-	2,977,320				
Objective: To promote planned human settlements and access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing													
Programme: Human Settlements and Housing													
95	Organize 12NO. Technical Committee Meetings	District Assembly	√	√	√	√	20,000			√		PPD	Central Admin (C.A)
96	Organize 12NO. Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	District Assembly	√	√	√	√	20,000			√		PPD	C.A
97	Organize Quarterly Competency Base Capacity Building Training sessions	District Assembly	√	√	√	√	14,000			√		PPD	C.A
98	Prepare and Update Local Planning Schemes	Kwanyako	√	√	√	√	70,000			√		PPD	C.A
99	Undertake Street naming and Property Addressing System activities	Kwanyako	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		PPD	C.A
100	Organize 8NO. Stakeholder Engagement Activities in the District	District Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000			√		PPD	C.A
101	Undertake Monitoring Activities	District Wide	√	√	√	√	8,000			√		PPD	C.A
102	Review Local Plan	Mensakrom	√	√	√	√	20,000			√		PPD	C.A
103	Develop One Street Address Map	Nsaba/Duakwa	√	√	√	√	3,000			√		PPD	C.A
124	Construction of urinals for markets/schools	District Wide	√	√	√	√		90,000		√		Works	AEDA

	Sub total						225,000	90,000	315,000				
Objective: To improve accessibility, safety, and efficiency of road transport systems for enhanced mobility and economic development													
Programme: Road Transport Management & Road Safety													
	Training of motorcyclists on road safety	District Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000					Cent. A	AEDA
	Maintenance of street lights	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		WORKS	AEDA
122	Opening up and reshaping of roads	District Wide	√	√	√	√	184774.65	170,000		√		Works	AEDA
123	Provision of street lights	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	680,000			√		Works	AEDA
	Sub total						919,774.65	170,000	1,089,774.65			1,675,000	
Objective: To improve upon the draining system													
Programme : Drainage System													
44	Construction of culvert	Osu, OTK-Asafo, Duabone, Kwesi Painstil, Kokoado, Nsaba, Nanpon & Ofoase, Nkrankura, Kenporase, Kofikrom, Jacob, Breprow-Kwesi Dade Kwa	√	√	√	√	980,000			√		Works	AEDA
	Sub-Total						980,000						
Objective: To reduce deforestation, climate change impacts, sand winning and improve sensitization on disaster													
Programme: Climate change/variability and disaster management													
130	Establishment of 1,400 capacity tree nurseries by Zonal staff and DVGS in the District for planting to serve as wind breaks through Afforestation	NSABA, KWANYAKO	√	√	√	√			1,600	√		NADMO	FORESTRY
131	Organize four (4) District Disaster Management Committee Meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			15,500	√		NADMO	AEDA
132	Education on deforestation activity	Fawomanye, Gyesi (Adom)	√	√	√	√			3,500	√		NADMO	GNFS, NCCE

133	Anti- Bush fire and Domestic fire educational campaign for farmers in fifteen (15) targeted communities	Mankrong, Essusu, Fawhia 1 Oboyambo, Kenyankor, Kwame Ntsiful, Fante Bawjiase, Mangoase, Kotokoli Zongo, Namanwora and Amanful No.2	√	√	√	√	4,000		2,000	√		NADMO	GNFS, AGRIC, FORESTRY
134	Embark on District Environmental and Sanitation Education in schools and communities throughout the district on indiscriminate dumping of refuse	Nsaba, Asafo, Kwanyako, Duakwa, Akwakwaa, Mankrong,	√	√	√	√			4,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
Sub Total							4000		26,000			30,000	
Objective: To prevent or reduce the incidence and disaster risk													
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction													
135	Identification of hazards in ten (10) communities in the District	Mankrong Jun, Brahabekum, Kofi Kum AEDA, Tawora, Anomabo, Kwansakrom, Kwesitwikwaa, Mensakrom, Brahabekum, Domoki	√	√	√	√	3,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
136	Transplanting of Acasia trees in selected schools and communities.	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√			3,500	√		NADMO	AEDA
137	Capacity building for NADMO staff and DVGs at the District Assembly Conference Hall	District Assembly Conference Hall - Nsaba	√	√	√	√	3,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
138	Emergency response and rescue missions	District Wide	√	√	√	√	3,000		4,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
139	Distribution of Relief items to disaster Victims	To all Disaster Victims	√	√	√	√			1,500	√		NADMO	AEDA

140	Community Engagement on Disaster Risk Reduction	Kotokoli Zongo, Asafo, Ninta, Mankrong, Tawora, Essusu, Nkumkum, Oboyambo, Mangoase, Fawhia, Kenyankor, Kwame Ntsiful	√	√	√	√	3,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
141	Visitation, Monitoring and Inspection at flood prone communities	Brahabekumi, Nampong, Nsaba, Kwanyako, Asafo-washing bay, Domoki, Ofoase,	√	√	√	√	2,000		4,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
142	Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups	Kenyankor, Tawora, Kwesi-Paintsil, Duabone, Duotu, Oboyambo, Mensakwaa, Kokoado, Anomabo, Fanti Bawjiase, Namanwora, Nkumkum, Asamoakwaa, Kwafadze	√	√	√	√	3,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
	Sub total						19,000	-	13,000			32,000	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : GOVERNMENT & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To strengthen local governance and effective public administration for improved service delivery

Programme : Government & Administration

	Organise General assembly and sub-committee meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	240,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Operationalisation of sub-district structures	All Area Councils					80,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Purchase, maintenance of software and data	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	80,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Purchase of stationery, equipment/furniture/office facilities, supplies and accessories, value books	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	280,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Support to DISEC activities and maintenance of peace and security	District Wide	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA

	Fuel, lubricants, repairs and maintenance of official vehicles	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	355,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub Total						1,075,000						
Objective: To strengthen local governance, transparency, accountability and effective feedback system													
Programme : Transparency, accountability and Communication													
	Support to CIP/Donor Project/MP's Project	District Wide	√	√	√	√	120,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Publicity, Print Media Publication and Advertisement	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	20,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Support the activities of decentralised Dept and other agencies (Town hall meetings, community engagement and durbar and administrative meetings)	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	80,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Administrative expenditure for feeder roads/Administrative recurrent expenditure	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	30,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Preparation of AAP, APR, O&M, Gender Plan, Composite budget, RIAP and other strategic documents	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	150,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	To organise internal audit activities and audit committee engagements	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	220,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Celebration of World Days/International Days/Special Days – Farmers' Day, World Disaster Day, DRR Day, World Toilet Day etc	District Wide	√	√	√	√	350,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						970,000		970,000				
Objective: To train and equip staff for quality service delivery													
Programme: Staff Capacity and Training Development													
126	Organize a one day training workshop on effective extension delivery and group dynamics	Staff of Agric Department	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	√		Consultant /HR	AEDA
127	Organize a one day training programme on Local Government Service Protocols (Condition of Service)	Heads of Department / Unit and Selected staff	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	√		Consultant /HR	AEDA
128	Organize a one day training workshop on comprehensive retirement preparation	All staff	√	√	√	√			50,000.00	√		Consultant /HR	AEDA
129	Organize a one day training programme on Public Procurement Act 914 (2016) and Public Procurement Processes	Heads of Department / Unit and Staff of Procurement Unit	√	√	√	√			25,000.00	√		Consultant /HR	AEDA
	Sub total						-	-	115,000			115,000	
Objective: To enhance revenue mobilization and ensure efficient financial management for sustainable local development													
Programme: Finance and revenue mobilization													
	Data collection on Properties in selected areas	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		Stats/Budget	AEDA

	Fee Fixing Resolution and Rate Imposition Preparation and Gazetting / Bye-Laws	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	80,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Create, update, service and monitor the usage of computerized revenue database	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Implement the RIAP	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Conduct revenue education and sensitization campaigns for taxpayers in communities.	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						215,000	-	215,000				
Programme: Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Objective: To plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects													
	Monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors to reduce leakages.	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000	√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Coordinate and organize District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			18,000	√		DPCU	AEDA
	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ongoing projects/programmes	District wide	√	√	√	√			150,000	√		DPCU	AEDA
	Preparation of AAP, Composite budget and other Strategic Documents	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			100,000	√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						-	-	318,000				

Table 6.4: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) 2029

S/N	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Inst.		
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
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: Agricultural Services and Management														
1	Train and demonstrate for livestock and crops farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)	District Wide	√	√	√	√	53,240.00				√		Dept. of Agric (DoA)	AEDA
2	Organise nutritional education programmes and food handling and safety for farm households	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,231.20				√		DoA	AEDA
3	Source and distribute 15,000 coconut & 60,000 oil palm seedlings to improve the LED of the district by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	18,820.34				√		DoA	AEDA
4	Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) meetings	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,265.51				√		DoA	AEDA
5	Collect data on MRACLs for planning and decision making by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	11,081.906				√		DoA	AEDA
6	Conduct daily farm and home visits by AEAs annually by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,356.964				√		DoA	AEDA
7	Conduct monitoring & supervision visits by DDA and DAOs	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,966.75				√		DoA	AEDA
8	Conduct quarterly management and technical Review meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√		8,252.20			√		DoA	AEDA
9	Procure drugs, vaccines and other medical supplies for veterinary annually by December 2026	District wide	√	√	√	√	29,415.00				√		DoA	AEDA
10	Sensitize farmers on Feed Ghana programme (FGP) and register interested FBOs on the Web Based application.	District wide	√	√	√	√	26,620.00				√		DoA	AEDA

	Sub total						218,997.66	8,252.20	227,255.86				
Objective: To improve local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)													
Programme: Trade and Industries Development													
11	Participate in Central Regional Expo 2029	Cape Coast			√		40,000			√		BAC	Central AdministrationMOFA
12	Start Your Business and Grow Your Business Workshop	District wide	√				35,000.00			√		Mastercard Foundation	AEDA
13	Facilitate the certification of the Office of Registrar of Companies (ORC); Proficiency Trade Testing and certification by the National Vocational Technical Institute (NVTI) and certification of the Food and Drug Authority (FDA).	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			√		Mastercard Foundation	AEDA
14	Facilitating access to institutional credits (grants and loans)	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			√		World Bank, Financial Institutions	AEDA
	Sub total						605,000	-	605,000				
Objective: To improve local economic growth by strengthening small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs)													
Programme: Cultural and Tourism Development													
15	Developing a tourist site	Akwaakwa, Obosomase	√	√	√	√	500,000			√		C.A	AEDA
16	Support to Cultural Awareness campaign and Celebration (NAFAC Strengthening/Organization of Drama and Cultural Clubs) and Akwambo	District wide	√	√	√	√	77,377.77			√		C.As	AEDA
17	Support to the traditional council	District wide				√	50,000			√		C.A	AEDA
	Sub total						627,377.77	-	627,377.77				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: To promote social inclusion, gender equality, and improve the welfare of vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWSs), women, children, and the aged, through empowerment, protection, and access to social and economic opportunities.													
Programme: Social Welfare, Gender, and support for PWDs													

1	Disbursement of LEAP grant	Agona Asafo, Fawomanye, duabone, Kokoado, Namanwura. Adwenpaye, Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√	700.00	700.00			√	DSWCD	Microfin Bank
2	Renewal of NHIS for LEAP grant beneficiaries	NHIS Office, Agona Swedru	√	√	√	√	500	950.00			√	DSWCD	NHIA
3	Sensitization and monitoring of LEAP grant beneficiaries	LEAP Pay point communities		√	√		1500	1350			√	DSWCD	CFPs
4	LEAP cases management issues						1200.00	1750.00			√	DSWCD	CFPs
5	Renewal of NHIS for all registered PWDs	NHIS Office, Agona Swedru	√	√	√	√	600.00	2800.00			√	DSWCD	NHIA
6	Organize skills training for at least 35% of registered PWDs	Assembly Hall	√	√	√	√	1640	6200	5000			DSWCD	BAC
7	Empower at least 60% of PWDs to; expand or start businesses, pay school fees and medical bills	District wide		√	√		1300.00	1600.00			√	DSWCD	PWD leaders
8	Monitoring of PWDs fund beneficiaries	District wide		√		√	1300	600.00			√	DSWCD	Fund management committee
9	Organize five stakeholders engagement meetings on the rights of PWDs	Agona Nsaba, Kwanyakong, Mankrong Agona Duakwa and Agona Asafo	√		√		2600.00		12600	√		DSWCD	Assembly members
10	Organize advocacy and awareness creation for thirty selected communities on PWDs rights	Mankrong, Osedu, Nkran, Dade, Krobo Ekura, Nomabo, Nana Mireku, Nana Abena, Jacob etc	√	√	√	√	1800.00			√		DSWCD	PWD leaders
11	Resolve 40 child maintenance cases	Area council capitals and Assembly hall	√	√	√	√	2300.00				√	DSWCD	Court
12	Register five early childhood Development center	District Wide	√	√	√	√	700				√	DSWCD	GES

13	Renew and monitor twenty early childhood development centers	Agona Duakwa, Nsaba, Asafo, Kwanyako	√	√	√	√	1150.00	2300.00			√	DSWCD	GES
14	Organize training for thirty care givers for pre schools	District Wide		√	√		3400.00	700.00		√		DSWCD	GES
15	Organize sensitization for ten selected communities on violence against women and children	Takyiman Kwame Agyin Asaberkwa, Simbrofo Aboano, Oboyambo Ankumase, Fante Bawjiase, Okaikrom, Kennyankor	√		√		500.00	3500.00			√	DSWCD	AEDA
16	Organize ten skills training for ten identified women groups	Selected churches in Agona Nsaba, Agona Asafo, Akwakwaa, Mankrong junction		√		√	600	1330.00			√	DSWCD	BAC
17	Organize sensitization for ten selected churches on entrepreneurship and savings	Selected churches in Gyasi Krom, Tawora, Mankrong Junction, Akrabong, kojo Owusu, Duotu, Duabone	√		√		900.00				√	DSWCD	Church leaders
18	Organize sensitization on child trafficking in ten selected communities	Duabone Duotu, Asarekwaa, kwesipaintil, Namanwura, Kokoado, Mensakwaa, Jacob, Ninta and Ofoase	√	√			800				√	DSWCD	Community opinion leaders
19	Organize sensitization on child labour, child abuse etc in ten selected basic schools	Schools in Asafo and Kwansakrom	√	√			1400.00	800.00			√	DSWCD	Teachers
20	Organize sensitization on child trafficking, teenage pregnancy and mensural hygiene in four Senior High schools	Nsaba SHS, Swedru SHS, Kwanyako SHS			√	√	1350.00				√	DSWCD	Teachers

21	Form Ten women groups to empower them about home management through adult education	Agona Asafo, Agona Duakwa, Duotu, Fanti Bawjease, Kwesitwikwaa Fawomany, Dibolase Okitiw, Mankron	√	√			1300.00	1700.00			√	DSWCD	Opinion leaders
22	Carry out 1200 home visits	District wide	√	√	√	√	1300.00	1150.00			√	DSWCD	Assembly members
23	Carry out 4 Monitoring visit to NGOs operating in the districts	Agona Asafo, Agona Nsaba, Amanful, etc	√	√	√	√	1200.00	1200.00			√	DSWCD	Assembly Members
Sub total							30,040	28630	17600			76,270	
Objective: To enhance access, quality, and equity in education delivery through effective management of education infrastructure, teaching and learning resources, within the district.													
Programme: Education Management													
43	Completion of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with office, computer lab and washroom	Akoakor, Akwaakwa, Okitsew, Osuakraaman, Mankrong junction	√	√	√	√	1,350,000				√	GES/Wor ks	AEDA
44	Construction of teachers' quarters	Kwesi Paintsil, Ofoase & Ninta, KTK/Fawomanye, Kofi Kum, Okitsew, Obosomease, Kokoado, Amanfo II	√	√	√	√	1,800,000				√	GES/Wor ks	AEDA
45	Construction of dinning hall	Nsaba Presby school	√	√	√	√	1,700,000				√	GES/Wor ks	AEDA
46	Construction of Canteen for Basic Schools	Selected basic schools	√	√	√	√	750,000				√	GES/Wor ks	AEDA
47	Organize my first day in school ceremony in all 73 KG schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				√	GES	AEDA
48	Organize INSET on Early Childhood Education	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00				√	GES	AEDA

49	Organize orientation and capacity-building workshop for teachers on literacy and numeracy, and new curriculum for SHS	District wide	√	√	√	√	45,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
50	Organize enrolment drive in some 30 communities	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
51	Provide audio/visual Teaching and Learning Materials to at least five (5) schools - (Computers)	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
52	Organize examination Nitty-gritty for BECE Candidates	District wide	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
53	Organize two mock Exams for BECE Candidates	District wide	√	√	√	√	60,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
54	Organize capacity building workshop for GES staff, SMC/PTA members, SHEP coordinators	DEO	√	√	√	√	20,000.0			√		GES	AEDA
55	Monitor and support school health and HIV/AIDs clubs	District wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
56	Establish girl clubs in schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
57	Organize de-worming programme in schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
58	Organize district sports and festivals	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
59	Organise districts and regional stakeholders engagement meeting to review educational performance	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			√		GES	AEDA
60	Provision of WASH facilities in basic schools to ensure the retention of girls in Schools	District wide	√	√	√	√	300,000			√		GES	AEDA
61	To provide better playgrounds for basic schools without proper playgrounds	District wide	√	√	√	√	680,000			√		GES	AEDA
	Sub total						6,801,000	-		6,801,000			
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 Service Management													
62	Completion of maternity ward	Kenyakor	√	√	√	√	300,000			√		GHS	AEDA
63	Construction of nurses' quarters	Asafo, Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√	1,750,000			√		GHS	AEDA

64	Supply of medical equipment to some selected health facilities	Selected health facilities	√	√	√	√	600,000			√		GHS	AEDA
65	Provision of mental health service in all major health facilities	Kwanyarko health service	√	√	√	√	265,000.00			√		GHS	AEDA
66	Create awareness on the high teen pregnancy status of the district	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,500.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
67	Set up functional ADH centres in two sub-districts	District wide	√	√	√	√	1,250.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
68	Provide a corner for the service & Supervise activities of the adolescent health corners	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
69	Implement the adolescent health programme	District wide	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
70	Train adolescent care providers in AHDS	District wide	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
71	Conduct awareness creation and screening of non-commendable diseases (Hypertension/Diabetes) at 5 communities in the District	District wide	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
72	Organise health education campaign in the communities & faith based institutions on Tuberculosis, Know Your Status Campaign (KYSC), , health promotion (reproduction & child health, Communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, nutrition, immunization etc.	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
73	Ensure strict prevention Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	District wide	√	√	√	√	36,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN/PHN
74	Train Tuberculosis coordinators and chemical seller on case detection	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
75	Train 50 community health nurses on community management of acute malnutrition and case detection	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS
76	Train at least five (5) midwives on long term family planning methods and delivery skills	District wide	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN
77	Provide periodic/quarterly monitoring and supervision of services provision	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			√		GHS	DDHS/DP HN

78	Provide facilitative supervision (on the job training) to midwives on prevention and management of complication of labour to curb high referral rate	District wide	√	√	√	√	20,500.00		√	GHS	DDHS/DP HN
79	Organise routine immunization activities for children	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000		√	GHS	DDHS/DP HN
80	Supports M-SHARP activities (HIV/AIDS sensitization and counselling, screening and testing)	District wide	√	√	√	√	120902.7 6		√	GHS	DDHS/DP HN
	Sub total						3,342,152 .76	-		3,342, 152.76	
ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT											
Objective: To improve environmental cleanliness and public health through improve effective sanitation management, and enforcement of sanitation by-laws within the district.											
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management											
24	To organize sanitation activities/National Sanitation Day	District wide	√	√	√	√	280,000		√	EHSD	AEDA
25	To inspect meat meant for human consumption daily at slaughter house/slabs	District wide	√	√	√	√	2500		√	EHSD	AEDA
26	To sensitize food and drink sellers on the importance of medical certificate for food vendors and organize food screening in various communities	District wide	√	√	√		15000		√	EHSD	AEDA
28	Construction of toilet facilities	Duabone, Seth Okai, Kweku kwaa, Salem, Zongo, Pepensuom, Kwesi Paintsil, Mensakrom, Kokoado, Beasease, Ampomosu, Brabadea, Mboframfra-Adwen, Duoto, Ankobebe, Akokoasa, Fawhia	√	√	√	√	1,500,000		√	Works	AEDA

29	Construction of institutional toilet facilities	Bewadze, Nyasakyre, Takywe, Egyire, Gyesikrom AEDA, Main market duakwa, Apomosu AEDA, Methodist Mansofo Islamic, Jacob schools	√	√	√	√	1,500,000			√		Works	AEDA
30	Clearing, spraying & evacuation of hill-like refuse heaps and final disposal site	District wide	√	√	√	√	417,000	12,000		√		Cent A.	EHO/AEDA
31	Monitor the operation and management of public toilets	District wide	√	√	√	√	25,000			√		EHSD	ZOOMLION
32	To trigger CLTS in ten communities in the district for the construction of household toilets	District Wide	√	√	√	√	30,000			√		Cent. A.	EHO
33	Legal acquisition and engineering of sanitary land fill site	Fawomanye	√	√	√	√	300,000	1,000		√		DA, DEHO	Chiefs
34	Organize cleanup exercise and desilting of choked gutters	District wide	√	√	√	√		60,000		√		AEDA	ZoomlionTr additional councils
35	Inspection of sites, building plans and issuing habitation permit	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
36	To impress on the Assembly to construct poundage and organize monthly arrest of stray animals	District wide	√	√	√	√	5000			√		EHSD	AEDA
37	To inspect chop bars and restaurants, school compound, sanitary sites, vending sites, hospitalities, industries, Canteens to ascertain neatness and medical certificate of food vendors	District wide	√	√	√	√		12,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
38	Facilitate the formation of sanitation health clubs	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000		√		EHSD	AEDA, NGOs
39	To train env'tal health officers on prosecution	District wide	√	√	√	√		5,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
40	Purchase of sanitary tools; insecticides, motorable and knapsack spraying machines	District wide	√	√	√	√	129,575.18			√		Cent A.	AEDA
41	To sensitize the communities on environmental degradation/afforestation in the 5 area councils	District wide	√	√	√	√		3000		√		EHSD	AEDA, NGOs

42	To conduct quarterly group inspection for compliance on land reclamation and restoration	District wide	√	√	√	√		4,000		√		EHSD	AEDA
	Sub total						4,204,075.18	106,000	4,310,075.18				
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													
	Maintenance and repair of broken boreholes	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	700,000			√		Works	AEDA
	Drilling of 5No. Mechanised boreholes with overhead polytanks and platforms	District wide	√	√	√	√	500,000			√		Works	AEDA
	Extension of pipe water to new site	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	1,200,000			√		Works	AEDA
Objective: To promote planned human settlements and access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing													
Programme: Human Settlements and Housing													
1	Organize 12NO. Technical Committee Meetings	District Assembly	√	√	√	√		20,000		√		PPD	Central Admin (C.A)
2	Organize 12NO. Spatial Planning Committee Meetings	District Assembly	√	√	√	√		20,000		√		PPD	C.A
3	Prepare Thematic Maps	District Wide	√	√	√	√		30,000		√		PPD	C.A
4	Organize Quarterly Competency Base Capacity Building Training sessions	District Assembly	√	√	√	√		14,000		√		PPD	C.A
5	Prepare and Update Local Planning Schemes	Mankrong Junction	√	√	√	√		70,000		√		PPD	C.A
6	Undertake Street naming and Property Addressing System activities	Nsaba and Duakwa	√	√	√	√		40,000		√		PPD	C.A
7	Organize 8NO. Stakeholder Engagement Activities in the District	District Wide	√	√	√	√		30,000		√		PPD	C.A
8	Review Local Plan	Nsaba	√	√	√	√		20,000		√		PPD	C.A
9	Develop One Street Address Map	Kwansakrom	√	√	√	√		3,000		√		PPD	C.A
	Sub total						-	247,000	247,000				
Objective: To improve accessibility, safety, and efficiency of road transport systems for enhanced mobility and economic development													
Programme: Road Transport Management & Road Safety													
	Training of motorcyclists on road safety	District Wide	√	√	√	√	5,000					Cent. A	AEDA
	Opening up and reshaping of roads	District Wide	√	√	√	√	800,000	120,000		√		WORKS	AEDA

	Maintenance of street lights	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		WORKS	AEDA
	Supply and installation of 150 No. LED street lights	District Wide	√	√	√	√			150,000	√		WORKS	AEDA
	Sub total						855,000	120,000	150,000			1,125,000	
Objective: To reduce deforestation, climate change impacts, sand winning and improve sensitization on disaster													
Programme: Climate change/variability and disaster management													
	Establishment of 1,400 capacity tree nurseries by Zonal staff and DVGS in the District for planting to serve as wind breaks through Afforestation	Nsaba, Kwanyako	√	√	√	√			1,500	√		NADMO	FORESTRY
	Organize one (4) District Disaster Management Committee Meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			16,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
	Education on deforestation activity	Fawomanye, Gyesi (Adom)	√	√	√	√			4000	√		NADMO	GNFS, NCCE
	Anti- Bush fire and Domestic fire educational campaign for farmers in fifteen (15) targeted communities	Mankrong, Essusu, Fawhia 1 Oboyambo, Kenyankor, Kwame Ntsiful, Fante Bawjiase, Mangoase, Kotokoli Zongo, Namanwora and Amanful No.2	√	√	√	√	3,000		4000	√		NADMO	GNFS, AGRIC, FORESTRY
	Embark on District Environmental and Sanitation Education in schools and communities throughout the district on indiscriminate dumping of refuse	Nsaba, Asafo, Kwanyako, Duakwa, Akwakwaa, Mankrong,	√	√	√	√			4,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
	Transplanting of Acasia trees in selected schools and communities.	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√			4,500	√		NADMO	AEDA
	Capacity building for NADMO staff and DVGs at the District Assembly Conference Hall	District Assembly Conference Hall - Nsaba	√	√	√	√	3,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
	Sub-Total						6,500		34,000			40,500	
Objective: To prevent or reduce the incidence and disaster risk													

Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction													
	Identification of hazards in ten (10) communities in the District	Mankrong Jun, Brahabekum, Kofi Kum AEDA, Tawora, Anomabo, Kwansakrom, Kwesitwikwaa, Mensakrom, Brahabekum, Domoki	√	√	√	√	4,000			√		NADMO	AEDA
	Emergency response and rescue missions	District Wide	√	√	√	√	4,000		4,000	√		NADMO	AEDA
	Distribution of Relief items to disaster Victims	To all Disaster Victims	√	√	√	√			1,500	√		NADMO	AEDA
	Community Engagement on Disaster Risk Reduction	Kotokoli Zongo, Asafo, Ninta, Mankrong, Tawora, Essusu, Nkumkum, Oboyambo, Mangoase, Fawhia, Kenyankor, Kwame Ntsiful	√	√	√	√	4,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
	Visitation, Monitoring and Inspection at flood prone communities	Brahabekumi, Nampong, Nsaba, Kwanyako, Asafo-washing bay, Domoki, Ofoase,	√	√	√	√	4,000		3,000	√		NADMO	AEDA

	Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups	Kenyankor, Tawora, Kwesi-Paintsil, Duabone, Duotu, Oboyambo, Mensakwaa, Kokoado, Anomabo, Fanti Bawjiase, Namanwora, Nkumkum, Asamoakwaa, Kwafadze	√	√	√	√	4,500			√		NADMO	AEDA
	Sub total						21,000	-	8,500			29,500	
Objective: To improve upon the draining system													
Programme : Drainage System													
27	Completion of culvert	Osu, OTK-Asafo, Duabone, Kwesi Painstil, Kokoado, Nsaba, Nanpon & Ofoase, Nkrankura, Kenporase, Kofikrom, Jacob, Breprow-Kwesi Dade Kwa	√	√	√	√	980,000				√	Works	AEDA
	Sub-Total						980,000						
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : GOVERNMENT & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
Objective: To strengthen local governance and effective public administration for improved service delivery													
Programme : Government & Administration													
1	Organise General assembly and sub-committee meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	300,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
2	Operationalisation of sub-district structures	All Area Councils					80,000				√	Cent. A	AEDA
3	Purchase, maintenance of software and data	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	80,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
4	Purchase of stationery, equipment/furniture/office facilities, supplies and accessories, value books	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	280,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
5	Support to DISEC activities and maintenance of peace and security	District Wide	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA

6	Fuel, lubricants, repairs and maintenance of official vehicles	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	380,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub-Total						1,170,000		1,170,000				
Objective: To strengthen local governance, transparency, accountability and effective feedback system													
Programme : Transparency, accountability and Communication													
7	Support to CIP/Donor Project/MP's Project	District Wide	√	√	√	√	150,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
8	Publicity, Print Media Publication and Advertisement	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	25,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
9	Support the activities of decentralised Dept and other agencies (Town hall meetings, community engagement and durbar and administrative meetings)	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	120,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
10	Administrative expenditure for feeder roads/Administrative recurrent expenditure	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	25,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
11	Preparation of AAP, APR, O&M, Gender Plan, Composite budget, RIAP and other strategic documents	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	150,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
12	Organising of supervision, monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities of various units and departments	District Wide	√	√	√	√	120,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
13	To organise internal audit activities and audit committee engagements	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	250,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
20	Celebration of World Days/International Days/Special Days – Farmers' Day, World Disaster Day, DRR Day, World Toilet Day etc	District Wide	√	√	√	√	400,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						1,240,000		1,240,000				
Objective: To train and equip staff for quality service delivery													
Programme: Staff Capacity and Training Development													
21	Organize a one day training workshop on Environmental Health Issues, Prosecution and report writing	Staff of EHSU	√	√	√	√			20,000.00			Consultant/HR	AEDA
21	Organize a one day training workshop on Case Management and Counseling Skills	Staff of SWCD	√	√	√	√			20,000.00			Consultant/HR	Consultant
22	Organize a one day training programme on Local Government Service Protocols (Performance Management System)	All staff	√	√	√	√			50,000.00			Consultant/HR	Consultant

23	Organize a one day training workshop on integrated action planning and budgeting	HoDs /Unit and some selected staff	√	√	√	√			20,000.00			Consultant/HR	Consultant
	Sub total						-	-	110,000			110,000	
Objective: To enhance revenue mobilization and ensure efficient financial management for suitable local development													
Programme: Finance and revenue mobilization													
	Fee Fixing Resolution and Rate Imposition Preparation and Gazetting / Bye-Laws	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		Stats/Budget	AEDA
	Create, update, service and monitor the usage of computerized revenue database	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	60,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Implement the RIAP	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√	50,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Conduct revenue education and sensitization campaigns for taxpayers in communities	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000			√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						190,000	-	190,000				
Objective: To plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects													
Programme: Planning, Coordinating, Monitoring and Evaluation													
	Monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors to reduce leakages	District wide	√	√	√	√			35,000	√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Coordinate and organize District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) meetings	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			15,000	√		DPCU	AEDA
	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ongoing projects/programmes	District wide	√	√	√	√			150,000	√		DPCU	AEDA
	Preparation of AAP, Composite budget and other Strategic Documents	Agona Nsaba	√	√	√	√			80,000	√		Cent. A	AEDA
	Sub total						-	-	280,000				

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 INTRODUCTION

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 (2022-2025) 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.

Moreover, various stakeholders who have an interest in as well as play important roles in the preparation and formulation of the plan 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.

7.1 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 7.1 Analysis of Stakeholders

No.	Stakeholders	Type	Roles	Expectation
1.	Assembly Members	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilize communities for needs assessment and public hearings 2. Approval of Annual Action Plan and budget 3. Serve as a link between the Assembly and the people of the community 4. Take part in monitoring and evaluation of projects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement in the planning preparation and implementation 2. Assist in revenue mobilization 3. Contribute to the development of their various Electoral Areas
2.	Member of Parliament	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain government policies to the Assembly and citizens 2. Help in mobilizing communities for engagements 3. Take part in monitoring and evaluation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement in the development process 2. Development of the constituency 3. Participation in stakeholder engagements. 4. Provide peace and security in the constituency
3.	District Chief Executive	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval for the release of funds and logistics to drive the development agenda 2. Collaborate with Traditional Authorities and security agencies to ensure peace and harmony in the district. 3. Embarking on community engagements. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judicious use of resources 2. Corporation with various stakeholders to drive the development agenda of the District. 3. Corporation with various stakeholders to ensure peace and security in the constituency
4.	Heads of Departments/ units and Agencies and staff	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide reliable data and technical backstopping for Plan preparation 2. Initiate citizens participation in activities 3. Provide Unit, Department and Sector Progress Reports. 4. Develop checklist and indicators for monitoring 5. Take part in M&E activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active participation in The plan & budget preparation, implementation, M&E 2. Corporation with various stakeholders to drive the development agenda of the District.
5.	Citizens	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in public engagement programs 2. Provide appropriate information to the Assembly 3. Fulfill Tax and other civil obligations 4. Demand accountability 5. Participate in project initiation, implementation and monitoring 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to ensure development in their communities. 2. Ensure a peaceful environment
6.	Traditional Authorities	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilize their subjects to participate in functions/occasions 2. Sensitize communities on events in their localities 3. Provide guidance on customary practices 4. Facilitate the acquisition of land for development 5. Participate in monitoring and evaluation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to the development of their communities 2. Sensitize the citizenry on development processes. 3. Promote cultural, peace and security

7.	Civil Society Organizations/ NGOs	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide funding and logistical support 2. Demand accountability of duty bearers 3. Sensitization and dissemination of information 4. Provide advocacy for the inclusion of certain priorities in Development plans. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in the governance process 2. Provide support in the development process 3. Sensitize the citizenry on M&E 4. Involvement in M&E
8.	Religious Bodies	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support in mobilizing people and logistics 2. Provide education to their assembly 3. Demand accountability of duty bearers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to the development of communities 2. Provide support in the development process. 3. Promote peace and security
9.	Professional Associations	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help to mobilize members for engagement in the Planning process 2. Provide professional, technical guidance and support to facilitate development process 3. Participate in monitoring and evaluation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation on issues related to their profession 2. Involvement in monitoring and evaluation
10.	Political Parties	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilization of the citizenry for community engagements 2. Help in disseminating information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement in decision making processes 2. Involvement in implementation and monitoring 3. Promote peace and security
11.	Service Providers	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilization of staff and clients for community engagements 2. Provide technical/professional support 3. Support in providing logistics 4. Help in disseminating information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement in decision making processes 2. Involvement in implementation and monitoring
12.	Youth Groups	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilization of their members for community engagements 2. Involvement in planning process 3. Help in organizing community development programmes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to the development of communities 2. Developing human resource 3. Job creation
13.	PWDs	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilization of their members for community engagements 2. Dissemination of information to their members 3. Education of their members on government policies and programs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of opportunities 2. Participation in the planning and monitoring process.
14.	Market Queens	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilize their members 2. Disseminate information to their members 3. Provide input for decision making e.g., fee fixing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement in planning and monitoring activities 2. Involvement in fee fixing
15.	Security Agencies	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide overall security in the district 2. Maintain law and order 3. Provide input and guidance 	<p>Consultation on issues related to security</p> <p>Provision of logical support</p> <p>Promote peace and security</p>
16.	Media	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring the dissemination of information 2. Providing feedback to duty bearers 3. Participation in the monitoring exercises of the Assembly 4. Demanding accountability and transparency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of credible information 2. Regular engagement on issues of public interest.

Source: DPCU, April 2025

Table 7.2 Monitoring Matrix

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society										
Programme 1: Economic Development										
Sub-Programme 1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	2025 Baseline	Targets				Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Objective 1: To support entrepreneurship and SME development in the District										
1. No. Of SMEs given business training	Train SMEs in business development	Output	32	30	30	30	30	Gender	Quarterly	BAC
2. No. Of SMEs supported with tool kits	Support SMEs with tool-kits	Output	96	150	200	200	200	Gender	Quarterly	BAC
3. No. Of SMEs given financial support	Give credit to SMEs	Output	52	100	100	100	100	Gender	Quarterly	BAC
4. Train youth in TVET	Train youth in TVET	Output	8	30	30	30	30	Gender	Quarterly	BAC
Objective 2: To acquire 50 acres of land for industrial development										
1.No. of acres of land acquired for industrial development	Acquire designated land for industrial development	Output	0	25	25	0	0	N/A	Quarterly	DoW & PPD
2. No. Of acres of land registered for industrial development	Register the acquired land	Output	0	25	25	0	0	N/A	Quarterly	DoW & PPD
Objective 3: To support tourism and tourism development										
1. No tourism activities supported	To support tourism related activities	Output	1	2	3	3	3	N/A	Quarterly	Central Administration

2. No. Of tourist centres developed	To develop tourism sites	Output	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Quarterly	Central Administration
Objective 4: To Improve the District's Revenue Mobilization capacity by 10 % each year										
1. Availability of software for revenue mobilization	To have revenue data software	Output	1	1	2	2	2	N/A	Quarterly	Department of Finance
2. No. of properties valued	Value properties	Output	890	500	500	500	500	N/A	Quarterly	Department of Finance
3. No. of revenue barriers constructed	Construct revenue barriers	Output	2	2	2	3	3	N/A	Quarterly	Department of Finance
4. No. Of livestock markets established	Construct market for sale of animals	Output	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Quarterly	Department of Finance
Objective 5: To Reduce Unemployment Through Local Economic Development										
1. No. Of youth trained in aggro-processing	People trained in aggro-processing	Output	25	50	50	50	50	Gender	Quarterly	BAC
2. No. Of youth trained in alternative livelihood activities	Train youth in livelihood activities	Output	15	75	100	100	100	Gender	Quarterly	BAC
3. No. Of youth supported with start-up kits	People helped with start-up kits	Output	75	150	150	150	150	Gender	Quarterly	BAC
4. No. Of youth supported with business credit	Youth who supported business credit	Output	36	50	50	50	50	Gender	Quarterly	BAC
Programme 1: Economic Development Sub-Programme 2: Agriculture Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Objective 1: To improve crop production and output										
1. Improve extension service delivery	Increased contacts with farmers by EO	Output	11	15	25	25	25	Gender	Quarterly	DoA

2. No. Of farmers supported with aggro-inputs	Farmers who were given aggro-input	Output	366	500	500	500	500	Gender	Quarterly	DoA
3. No. Of farmers trained in improved crop production	Farmers trained to increase crop production	Output	128	150	150	150	200	Gender	Quarterly	DoA
4. No. Of farmers supported with improved crop varieties	Farmers who were helped to increase crop varieties	Output	75	150	200	200	200	Gender	Quarterly	DoA
Objective 2: To promote Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)										
5. No of farmers trained in CSA	Train farmers in CSA	Output	15	50	50	50	50	Gender	Quarterly	DoA
6. No. Of farmers practicing organic farming	Train farmers in organic farming	Output	12	50	50	50	560	Gender	Quarterly	DoA
7. No. Of farmers supported with climate resist seeds	Give farmers climate resistant crop seeds	Output	0	50	50	50	50	Gender	Quarterly	DoA
Goal 2: Create Equal Opportunity for All										
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery Sub-Programme 1: Education and Youth Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Objective 1: To increase access to education for children of school going age by 35% and reduce school dropouts										
1. No. Of KG infrastructure constructed	Construct KG classroom blocks	Output	29	35	40	45	50	N/A	Quarterly	GES
2. No. Of public primary schools constructed	Construct public primary schools	Output	43	45	50	55	60	N/A	Quarterly	GES
3. No. Of public JHS schools constructed	Construct public JHS classrooms	Output	28	30	35	40	45	N/A	Quarterly	GES
Objective 2: To increase the number of beneficiary schools under the Ghana School Feeding Programme										

1. No. Of schools enrolled into GSFP	Enroll basic schools into GSFP	Output	32	35	40	45	50	Gender	Quarterly	GES
Objective 3: To improve the quality of teaching and learning										
1. No. Of schools supported with TLMs	Distribute TLMs to schools	Output	28	82	82	82	82	Gender	Quarterly	GES
2. No. Of schools supported in Mock exams	Support GES conduct mock exams	Output	32	82	82	82	82	Gender	Quarterly	GES
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery Sub-Programme 2: Health Delivery										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Objective 1: To bridge the Geographical access to health care delivery										
1. 1 no District Hospital constructed	Construct district hospital	Output	0	1	0	0	0	N/A	Quarterly	Health
2. No of CHPS compounds constructed	Construct CHPS compounds	Output	14	2	2	2	2	N/A	Quarterly	Health
3. No. Of Health facilities renovated	Renovate dilapidated health facilities	Output	0	2	2	2	2	N/A	Quarterly	Health
Objective 2: To improve the quality of health care delivery										
1. No. of health officers trained	Train health staff	Output	18	25	25	25	25	Gender	Quarterly	Health
2. No. of laboratories constructed	Construct health laboratory	Output	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Quarterly	Health
Programme 2: Social Services Delivery Sub-Programme 3: Social Welfare and Community Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Objective 1: Improve social protection to the vulnerable										

1. No. Of vulnerable people supported under LEAP	Support vulnerable person thorough LEAP	Output	356	100	80	60	50	Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare
2. No. Of vulnerable assisted to access NHIS	Register vulnerable people unto NHIS	Output	152	150	150	150	150	Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare
Objective 2: To improve child rights and protection in the district										
1. No. of child maintenance cases handled and disposed off	Handle amicable all child maintenance issues	Output	29	25	20	15	10	Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare
2. No. Of communities sensitized on rights of children	Sensitize communities on child rights	Output	3	5	5	5	5	Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare
Objective 3: To empower women economically										
1. No. Skills training organized for women	Give skills training to women	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare
2. No. Of communities sensitized on women rights	Sensitize communities on women rights	Output	4	5	5	5	5	Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare
Objective 4: To empower people with disability economically										
1. No. Of PWDs supported with start-up kits	Support PWDs with Start-up kits	Output	25	20	20	20	20	Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare
2. No. Of PWDs given skills training	Train PWDs in income generating activities	Output	0	15	15	15	15	Gender	Quarterly	Social Welfare
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT										
Programme 3: Environment and Sanitation Management										
Sub-Programme 1: Water and Sanitation Management										
Indicators			Baseline	Targets						Responsibility

	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type		2022	2023	2024	2025	Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	
Objective 1: To ensure 15% Annual Access to Potable Water										
1. No. Of boreholes constructed	Construct boreholes	Output	79	10	10	10	10	N/A	Quarterly	Social Welfare
2. No. Of boreholes rehabilitated	Rehabilitate boreholes	Output	4	5	5	5	5	N/A	Quarterly	Social Welfare
3. Pipe borne water extended to a no. Of communities	Extend pipe borne water to communities	Output	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	Quarterly	Social Welfare
Objective 2: To Ensure Access to Improved Sanitation by 20% each Year										
1. No. Of household latrines constructed	Construct household latrines	Output	350	400	400	400	400	N/A	Quarterly	Social Welfare
2. No. Of houses with waste bins	Distribute waster bins to households	Output	257	200	200	200	200	N/A	Quarterly	Social Welfare
3. No. Of communal containers purchased	Acquire communal refuse containers	Output	5	1	1	1	1	N/A	Quarterly	Social Welfare
Programme 3: Environmental and Sanitation Management										
Sub-Programme 2: Disaster Prevention and Management										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Objective 1: To expand the district forest and tree cover										
1. No. Of tree crops planted	Plant tree crops	Output	1500	500	500	500	500	N/A	Quarterly	
2. No. Of tree seedlings nursed and transplanted	Nurse and distribute tree crop seedlings	Output	750	200	200	200	200	N/A	Quarterly	
Objective 2: To prevent and manage disaster in the district										
1. No. Of disaster volunteer groups formed	Form DVGs	Output	6	5	5	5	5	Gender	Quarterly	
2. No. Of disaster volunteers trained	Train DVGs	Output	27	10	10	10	10	Gender	Quarterly	

3. No. Of disaster prevention and management organized	Train public on disaster prevention and management	Output	1	2	3	3	3	Gender	Quarterly	
Programme 3: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub-Programme 3: Infrastructure Development										
Objective 1: To improve the road network in the district										
1. No. Of kms of road reshaped	Reshape roads	Output	189	40	40	40	40	N/A	Quarterly	
2. No. Of new roads opened	Open new roads	Output	0	15	15	15	15	N/A	Quarterly	
3. No. Of kms of road rehabilitated	Rehabilitate existing roads	Output	15	15	15	15	15	N/A	Quarterly	
Objective 2: To reduce and control floods										
1. No. Of culverts constructed	Construct culverts	Output	6	8	8	8	8	N/A	Quarterly	
2. No. Of bridges constructed	Construct bridges	Output	2	2	3	4	5	N/A	Quarterly	
Objective 3: To extend the electricity network in the District										
3. No. Of communities connected to the national grid	Extend electricity to virgin communities	Output	110	30	30	30	30	N/A	Quarterly	
Programme 2: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub-Programme 2: Physical and Spatial Planning										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Objective 1: To promote Orderly development in the district										
1. No. Of permits approved according to plan	Approve building permits	Output	98	120	150	180	200	N/A	Quarterly	
2. No. Of zonal plans developed	Develop zonal plans	Output	0	2	3	4	5	Sectoral	Quarterly	
3. Development control ensured in a no. Of communities	Control development in the district	Output	3	20	20	20	20	Communities	Quarterly	

GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY										
Programme 4: Management and Administration										
Sub-Programme 1: General Administration										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Objective 1: To deepen administrative and Fiscal Decentralization										
1. No. Of substructures operationalized	Operationalize substructures	Output	0	2	3	4	5	N/A	Quarterly	
2. No. Of revenue items seeded to sub-structures	Seed revenue items to substructures	Output	1	2	3	4	5	Types	Quarterly	
Programme 4: Management and Administration										
Sub-Programme 1: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination										
To improve participation in Planning and budgeting										
No. Of stakeholder engagements conducted	Conduct stakeholder engagements	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Gender	Quarterly	
Programme 1: Social Services Delivery										
Sub-Programme 1: Health Delivery										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Objective 1: To enhance surveillance system to prevent, detect, contain and respond to possible epidemic outbreak										
1. No. Of health staff trained in emergency detection of epidemics	Train health staff in emergency case detection	Output	2	15	15	15	15	Gender	Quarterly	
2. No. Emergency care centres established	Establish emergency care centre	Output	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Quarterly	
GOAL 6: IMPROVE DELIVERY OF DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES AT ALL LEVELS (Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation)										
Programme 2: Management and Administration										
Sub-Programme 1: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Dis-aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Objective 1: Ensure Resource Mobilization Improvement For Plan Implementation										

1. Revenue improvement plan developed	Develop a revenue improvement plan	Output	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	Quarterly	
2. No. Of officers capacity built on planning and budgeting	Train officers in planning and budgeting	Output	0	15	20	25	30	Gender	Quarterly	
3. No. Of officers capacity built in M&E	Train officers in M&E	Output	18	20	25	30	35	Gender	Quarterly	

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 (Post-ante)*: 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. Post-ante examines whether the purpose of implementing a particular project or programme was achieved or not.

7.3 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)

The Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) process will be used to involve all relevant stakeholders in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used, not only, to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met the intended expectations. It is also used to ensure citizen's ownership of projects and programmes. The Assembly will provide update on the implementation of its PM&E activities in all the quarterly

and annual progress reports which will be disseminated to all major stakeholders. The PM&E tools will enable the Assembly do the following:

- Serve as a data bank for future evaluation exercises.
- Identification of relevant indicators to project objectives achievement
- Identification and rectification of barriers in project achievement.
- Achievement of good standards

7.4 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION TOOLS

The District Assembly will adapt a number of Social Accountability methods such as

- Citizens' Report Cards,
- Participatory Rural Appraisal and
- Community Score Cards to determine the outcome and impact of the DMTDP activities on service provision.

Various stakeholders will be involved in the monitoring of ongoing physical and non-physical projects including site meetings and handing over/taking over meetings will include traditional leaders, Assembly Members, beneficiary departments/agency/community, CSOs/NGOs, media, unit committee members and constituents.

7.5 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING FRAMEWORK

A Knowledge Management and Learning Framework is a structured approach to capturing, organizing, storing, sharing, and utilizing an organization's collective knowledge. It provides a roadmap for creating, managing, and leveraging knowledge assets to achieve strategic goals. A well-defined framework encompasses various components, including people, processes, technology, and content. It helps outline how knowledge is identified, captured, stored, shared, and utilized within the Agona East District Assembly. It also defines roles and responsibilities, establishes guidelines for knowledge management practices, and sets metrics for measuring success.

Table 7.1: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Where the knowledge is sourced from	Who holds/manages the knowledge	How accessible is it?	Key Gaps/challenges	Actions/ Recommendations
Demographic & population data	GSS, Population Census, Community Registers	Planning Unit, Statistics Department	Available but not regularly updated	Outdated data, lacks community level disaggregation	Establish data update schedule; provide GIS tools
Agricultural production & food security	MoFA databases, farmer organisations, extension reports	Agriculture Department	Internal but not digitised	Manual records, limited data sharing	Digital farmer database; electronic data collection training
Climate & weather information	Ghana Meteorological Agency, NADMO, local report	NADMO, Agric Dept, Planning Unit	Partially available; mostly external	No real-time localised data	Set up local stations; integrate climate data into planning
Education statistics	GES, KOICA reports	Education Directorate	Available but fragmented	Poor coordination; data not harmonised	Centralised education database; annual validation
Health & Disease surveillance	DHIMS2, Health Directorate, CHPS	District Health Directorate	Readily available to health staff	Limited to health sector; lacks vulnerability mapping	Cross-department data access; Assembly dashboard
Local Revenue & Financial data	Finance Office, IGF, DACF	Finance Department, Budget Unit	Internal access; printed reports	Manual tracking, reporting delays	Automate revenue tracking; transparent report
Infrastructure & spatial data	Works Dept, GPS mapping, community reports	Works Department, Planning Unit	Accessible but hard copy	Lack of GISbased data	Adopt GIS tools; annual infrastructure updates
Disaster & Risk information	NADMO reports, community disaster committees	NADMO, Traditional Authorities	Available during emergencies	Reactive data; no historical record	Community disaster maps; early warning systems
Traditional/indigenous knowledge	Chiefs, elders, community groups	Traditional Councils, Community Development Officers	Informally accessible	Not documented or formalised	Document practices; include elders in planning

WASH data	Environmental Health Unit, CWSA	Environmental Health, Works Dept	Available but infrequently updated	No real-time monitoring; missing facility records	Maintain WASH inventory; community reporting system
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Table 7.2: Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Programme	Evaluation criteria	Learning objectives
Leadership and management skills	Leadership Development Workshop	Pre- and post-assessment tests Participant feedback and 360° evaluation- Demonstrated application in workplace scenarios	- Enhance decision-making and strategic thinking skills - Improve team management and motivation techniques Foster accountability and ethical leadership
Communication and interpersonal skills	Effective Communication Skills Training	Role plays and peer assessments Trainer observation and feedback Communication effectiveness in real settings	- Develop verbal and non-verbal communication techniques - Improve listening and empathy skills- Strengthen
Project Management	Project Management Fundamentals	Case study analysis- Practical group project- Post-training performance review	- Understand project life cycle and planning tools - Apply budgeting and scheduling techniques - Manage risks and monitor progress effectively
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	M&E Systems and Data Analysis Training	Pre/post knowledge test- Quality of M&E reports produced Demonstrated improvement in data analysis accuracy	-Understand M&E concepts, indicators, and tools - Build skills in data collection, analysis, and reporting - Use M&E results for decision-making
Team work and collaboration	Team Building and Conflict Management Program	Group activities and team performance metrics- Peer evaluations- Post-training team cohesion assessment	-Strengthen teamwork and coordination -Enhance interpersonal trust and cooperation - Learn effective conflict resolution mechanisms
Financial management and accountability	Public Financial Management Training	Scenario-based evaluation- Audit compliance results- Post-training financial reporting performance	-Understand budgeting, expenditure control, and reporting - Apply financial regulations and compliance standards -Enhance transparency in fund utilization

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 INTRODUCTION

Development is not a cluster of benefits given to the people in need; rather it is a process by which people acquire greater ownership, control and self-responsibility over their own destiny. The preparation of the DMTDP (2026-2029) started with series of meetings between the Assembly and members of all the five (5) Area Councils, Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, CSOs/CBOs and other major identifiable stakeholders in the District. The Area Councils met with their community members to prepare for submission to the DA draft problems, needs and aspirations of their people. Action plans were prepared, harmonised and integrated into the DMTDP 2026-2029.

For the Assembly to achieve the goals and objectives of plan as well as ensure sustainability, it is important to ensure the contents of the plan are communicated back to all stakeholders for collective mobilization of resources both human and financial for the implementation of the plan. This can be done through a communication strategy that is aims at ensuring public participation at every level of implementing the plan.

The dissemination of the plan needs to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects

7.2 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Communication is a public participation that is seen as an essential and integral part of effective development planning process which promotes inclusiveness and broad ownership of the plan. Section 3, subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) spells out the main tenets of participation. Further guidelines on participation are contained in the Popular Participation Action Plan Manual prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) and under Section 40 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

In view of the above, the following activities have been identified as strategies for creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders of the programmes and projects:

Table 8.1: Plan Communication Strategy

Communication Activity	Purpose	Audience	Strategy/ Method	Responsible Persons/Institutions	Time Frame
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public hearing of District Medium Term Development Plan 	Create Awareness about the DMTDP 2026-2029 and the various stakeholders under their roles in the implementation of the Plan	Traditional Authorities, Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders' meetings on Draft Plan Presentation of Plan DMTDP 2026-2029 at Town and Area Council level Presentation of Plan DMTDP 2026-2029 at District level Activity based education at community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing District Plan 	Get financial support for planned activities	Donors, Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publishing the highlights of the DMTDP 2026-2029 in the print media and electronic media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan Review Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify new needs 	D.P.C.U Members, Assembly members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize quarterly review meetings on the progress of the plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU, District Information Service Department, Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly, Annually
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting on progress of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reflect new needs 	Heads of Department, D.C.E, P.M, Assembly members, Community members, Civil Society Organizations, R.C.C, N.D.P.C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various department and the District Administration itself 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly, Annually
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of Completed Document 	To be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D.C.E, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, Community members, C.S.O, C.B.O 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Heads of Department and other implementation agencies would be given copies of the relevant portions of the plan to facilitate implementation to minimize disparities and duplication. Copies would also be available to the Traditional Authorities, identified NGOs and CBOs operating in the district to enhance coordination. Copies of the completed document would be distributed to RCC and NDPC to ensure proper co-ordination during implementation so as to make the right impact in the fight against poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU DCE Traditional Authorities NGOs and CBOs Community Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually

Appendix 1: Summary of Potentials Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints (POCC) Application

NO.	DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES	CONCLUSIONS FROM POCC ANALYSIS
1	Inadequate educational facilities	<p>Adequate educational facilities and thus improved education can lead to general wellbeing of a citizenry as education facilitates productivity, income generation and general improved livelihood. With a committed educational directorate, trained staff, government and district support as potentials in the education sector, coupled with opportunities such as Free Senior High School (FSHS), School Feeding Programme (SFP) and Capitation Grant (CG), standards in education stand a high chance of improvement in the district.</p> <p>The district is however constraint due to late release of funds.</p> <p>Inconsistencies in government policy with respect to duration of basic school attendance, inadequate funds, inadequate teaching and learning materials and low motivation for staff are the challenges faced in the provision of adequate educational facilities.</p>
2	Inadequate market facilities	<p>Increase market facilities will lead to increase in internal generated funds (IGF) which will in turn boost the district economy.</p> <p>The District is endowed with farm and industrial Produce which will feed the market facilities upon it construction. There is also existence of road network from the farm to the other market centers, however, the District is challenged with poor road network and surface accessibility to producing centers, Inadequate and poor market structures, Low pricing of farm produce offered by buyers</p> <p>Inadequate funds to support the purchase of farm inputs and Lack of storage facilities. This challenges can be overcome by constructing road networks and rehabilitating the roads, constructing more market structures and facilities, providing storage facilities to preserve perishable goods, provision of funds to support the purchase of farm input in other to increase farm yield.</p> <p>There is high inflation rate affecting cost of construction, high prices of industrial goods and High interest rate due to inflation which is restraining the increasing construction of the market facilities.</p>
3	Inadequate electricity extension and streetlight	<p>The district have the following potentials the already connection of the district electricity to the national grid, the availability of labour to engage in the extension of electricity and the already existing electricity at old sites. The District is however challenged with high cost of extension of electricity and the unwillingness of some people to pay their electricity bills which can be overcome by intensive sensitization. The District is however challenged with funding in providing adequate electricity extension and streetlights</p> <p>Adequate electricity extension will lead to a boost in the district economy and productivity as it lead to increase in small scale industries establishment and job creation.</p> <p>Adequate provision of streetlight will also curtail social vices.</p>
4	Poor road network	<p>Improve road network will increase productivity and ease transportation of people, goods and services. Significant</p>

		<p>potentials and opportunities like good geological formation continuous District Assembly support and availability of works department in the District Assembly.</p> <p>There is a challenge of inadequate funds in the construction of improved road and weather instability which interact construction, this can be overcome by dialogue with the development partners and working on the road before the rain set in.</p> <p>The district is constrained by High cost of construction resulting from high cost of input and inadequate staffing at the works department this can be overcome by providing logistics for the works department to serve as incentive to attract staff.</p>
5	inadequate access to portable water	<p>The significant potentials and opportunities that exist to support the sector to increase portable water accessibility include the availability of underground water source (highly water table), availability of rivers and streams, available landsite for borehole construction and availability of rainwater in the district.</p> <p>The challenges facing the district is misuse of water resources by the people, this can be overcome by intensive sensitization on the efficient management of water resource by the people.</p> <p>The constraint include Inadequate funds for the construction of water and Irregular rainfall pattern.</p> <p>Increase access to portable water will lead to improve health conditions, productivity and quality of life of the people.</p>
6	Poor environmental conditions	<p>Good hygienic and environmental sanitation practice ensure sound mind and sound body. Productivity increases when the people are healthy.</p> <p>The potential of the district to promote sound environmental sanitation include Existence of qualified environmental health workers, Existence of Zoomlion Ghana Ltd in the district to help improve sanitation, Readily available and adequate number environmental health workers for sensitization and monitoring.</p> <p>The challenges the district is facing is the Lower number of households with household latrines and the limited number of dustbin, these can be overcome by encouraging the building of household latrines and providing adequate number of dustbins, also creating awareness and strict enforcement of existing byelaws on environmental/ sanitation will help to improve the environmental condition.</p> <p>The district is constrained with Inadequate and untimely release of funds, early release of funds with help in keeping the district clean.</p>
7	Poor health facilities	<p>Improving health facilities lead to improving health conditions of the people, this will lead to increasing productivity. Potential and opportunities the district have to improve the health facilities include availability of land to improve health facilities, availability of health workers, continues support of the district assembly in ensuring health facilities are improved.</p> <p>The constraint and challenges the district is facing is Lack of district hospital, inadequate health facilities, Untimely release of funds, Inadequate funds, Unwillingness of some people to seek medical practitioners.</p>
8	Inadequate health workers	<p>Increase in the number of health workers will lead to increase in the health service provided thus improving the</p>

		<p>health conditions and increase productivity.</p> <p>The potential and opportunities of the district include Availability of health facilities, continues support of the district assembly and government policy to provide every district a hospital.</p> <p>Constraints and challenges faced by the district are Inadequate staff accommodation, High cost of rentals for health staffs, lack of standardize accommodation for staffs and Untimely release of funds.</p>
9	Lack of toilet facilities	<p>Providing adequate toilet facilities will enhance good environmental sanitation and better health conditions thus increasing productivity.</p> <p>The district is however endowed with the following potentials and opportunities, availability of landsite for the toilet facilities to be constructed, availability of environmental health workers to monitoring and ensure the facility is in good shape and functioning.</p> <p>The district is however constraints and challenged with the following Readily available people to work at the toilet and Inadequate funds in constructing toilet facilities.</p>
10	Inadequate community centers	<p>Adequate availability of community centers will improve personal health and wellbeing of the people, improve creativity and empowerment and generate revenue to the district which will in turn increase the district IGF, the district is endowed with the following potentials and opportunities Readily available landsite to construct community centers, Readiness of the traditional leaders and the district assembly in ensuring maintenance of the center to avoid deterioration. The district is however faced with the challenge of funds.</p>
11	Inadequate number of schools under school feeding programme	<p>Increasing the number of schools benefiting from school feeding programme will increase the school attendance and completion rate which will increase productivity, this in the long run increase district revenue and reduce social vices.</p> <p>The district is therefore endowed with the following potentials, availability of foodstuffs to feed the program, readily availability of caterers to engage in the programme however the district is challenged with funds</p>
12	Inadequate drainage systems	<p>Adequate bridge and culvert result in improving surface accessibility and prevent accidents.</p> <p>Opportunities available include the existence of labour to readily work, readiness of district assembly support and the assurance of community participation.</p> <p>Untimely release of DACF, Heavy rainfall, High level of erosion and low IGF is the challenges and constraints facing the districts.</p>
13	Poor network coverage	
14	Inadequate business training for the youth	<p>Adequate business training for the youth will improve productivity and reduce unemployment, teenage pregnancy and social vices however potentials and opportunities available to the district includes Available resource personals to train the youth.</p>

Appendix 2: Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan

No.	Type of Infrastructure/ Asset	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance	Estimated Cost	Location	Responsibility
1.	Schools	Re-roofing	As and When	80,000.00	School Locations	Works Engineer
		Rehabilitation	Annually	60,000.00	School Locations	Works Engineer
2.	CHPS/ Health centres	Re-wiring	As and When	30,000.00	Facility Locations	Works Engineer
		Rehabilitation	Annually	90,000.00	Facility Locations	Works Engineer
3.	Office Accommodation	Plumbing and Painting	As and When	20,000.00	Nsaba	Works Engineer
		Re-wiring	As and When	15,000.00	Nsaba	Works Engineer
		Changing of electrical fittings	As and When	15,000.00	Nsaba	Works Engineer
4.	Staff accommodation	Plumbing and Painting	As and When	50,000.00	Nsaba & Asafo	Works Engineer
		Changing of electrical fittings	As and When	15,000.00	Nsaba & Asafo	Works Engineer
5.	Roads	Reshaping	Annually	150,000.00	District Wide	Works Engineer
		Extension of culverts	Annually	80,000.00	District Wide	Works Engineer
		Potholes filling	Annually	40,000.00	District Wide	Works Engineer
		Clearing of weeds along roads	Annually	10,000.00	District Wide	Works Engineer
6.	Vehicles	Servicing	Quarterly	20,000.00	Nsaba	Transport Officer
		Change of tyres	Quarterly	20,000.00	Nsaba	Transport Officer
		Change of parts	Quarterly	20,000.00	Nsaba	Transport Officer
		Repairs	As and when	20,000.00	Nsaba	Transport Officer
7.	Office equipment	Servicing	Annually	20,000.00	Nsaba	Procurement Office
		Changing of parts	Annually	20,000.00	Nsaba	Procurement Office

Appendix 3

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026–2029

Venue: Agona Asafo Town Hall

Date: 19TH November, 2025

INTRODUCTION

Community participation is a cornerstone of effective development planning in Ghana. The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), mandates that District Assemblies conduct public hearings on their District Development Plans prior to adoption. In line with this requirement, the District Plan Preparation Team organized a public hearing to solicit input from key stakeholders, particularly area councils, on the formulation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026–2029. The aim was to ensure that the Plan reflects the development needs, priorities, and aspirations of the local population.

ATTENDANCE

The hearing was attended by representatives from:

- The District Chief Executive and District Coordinating Director
- District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)
- Chair of Development sub-committee
- Traditional authorities and opinion leaders of Agona Asafo and surrounding communities
- Assembly Members and Area Council representatives
- Heads of decentralized departments and agencies
- Religious and youth groups, women associations, and persons with disabilities (PWDs)
- Civil society organizations and local media personnel
- A total of 74 participants attended the hearing.

PRESENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

The District Planning Officer delivered a detailed presentation on the preparation process and thematic focus areas of the MTDP (2026–2029), aligning with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF). Key focus areas included:

- Economic Development: Promotion of agribusiness, local enterprise development, and youth employment.

- Social Development: Improved access to quality education, health care, and social protection.
- Infrastructure and Environment: Upgrading of road networks, water and sanitation facilities, and climate change mitigation efforts.
- Governance and Institutional Strengthening: Capacity building for local governance structures, transparency, and citizen engagement.
- The presentation also covered the district's performance under the previous (2022–2025) plan and outlined lessons learned to improve implementation efficiency.

STAKEHOLDER CONTRIBUTIONS

During the open forum, participants raised key observations and contributions:

- Nananom calls for prioritization of feeder road rehabilitation to improve access to markets. Also, Nananom requested that the collapse culvert at Asafo should be attended to.
- Accepted the change of venue of abattoir from Asafo to Nantifa
- Requests for more investment in technical and vocational training for youth.
- Advocacy for equitable distribution of health facilities across sub-districts.
- Concerns about environmental degradation and waste management.
- Support for women's economic empowerment through credit and training schemes.
- Job creation and employment opportunities
- Promotion of value addition and processing of agricultural products

The DPCU took note of these contributions and assured participants that their inputs would be incorporated into the final plan where feasible.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Following deliberations, the assembly members and stakeholders collectively expressed satisfaction with the plan and resolved that:

“The Agona East District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) be formally accepted and adopted, subject to the integration of key stakeholder recommendations.”

A motion for acceptance was moved by Hon. Assembly member from Asafo and seconded by Hon. Assembly member from Agona Nsaba. The resolution was unanimously carried by members present.

LANGUAGE OF CONDUCT

The proceedings were conducted in English and Fante, chosen as the languages most widely understood by participants, ensuring inclusivity and effective communication.

ADDRESS BY THE DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR

At 10:00 am, the District Coordinating Director officially opened the forum, welcoming all participants and outlining the agenda. He emphasized the importance of public participation in development planning and highlighted that this forum provides an opportunity for community members to contribute to the Plan's development and ensure local ownership.

ADDRESS BY THE DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The District Chief Executive (DCE) welcomed participants and encouraged active engagement, urging them to provide constructive input and support the planning process.

BRIEFING BY THE DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER AND TASK FORCE

The District Planning Officer (DPO), together with the Plan Preparation Task Force, delivered a PowerPoint presentation covering:

1. Performance Review of the Previous Plan (2022–2025): Key achievements, gaps, and challenges were highlighted.
2. Main Development Gaps: Critical issues identified for consideration in the new Plan.
3. Thematic Focus Areas: The presentation included national policy frameworks, notably GSGDA 2, and their alignment with district-specific objectives.
4. District-Specific Goals: Derived from national frameworks and tailored to local development needs.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE PLAN

As a result of implementing the DMTDP 2026–2029, the following outcomes are anticipated:

1. Construction of Teachers and Nurses quarters.
2. Development of one modern 24 Hour market and one satellite market
3. Prepare and update local planning schemes and street naming address.
4. Strengthening local governance and decentralization processes
5. Promotion of peace, security, and human protection
6. Improvement of health service delivery
7. Enhancement of standard education

8. Establishment of one bank owned by an indigene of the district
9. Provision of better playgrounds and washrooms for basic schools.
10. Improved access to potable water and sanitation
11. Extension of pipe borne water and electricity
12. Legal acquisition and engineering of sanitary land fill site.

GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

The level of participation was very high, with community members freely expressing their views. The use of both English and Fante, coupled with effective moderation, facilitated open dialogue. The diversity of participants, including traditional authorities, religious groups, and other stakeholders, enriched discussions and ensured all key community perspectives were represented.

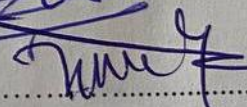
CONCLUSION

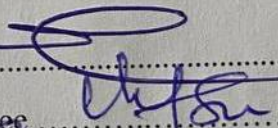
The public hearing at Agona Asafo successfully fulfilled its objective of fostering community participation in local development planning. The interactive process reaffirmed stakeholder ownership and commitment to the district's vision for sustainable socio-economic growth from 2026 to 2029. The District Assembly will forward the final MTDP to the Central Regional Coordinating Council and NDPC for review and approval in accordance with statutory timelines

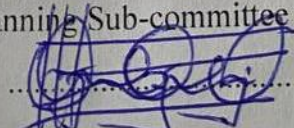
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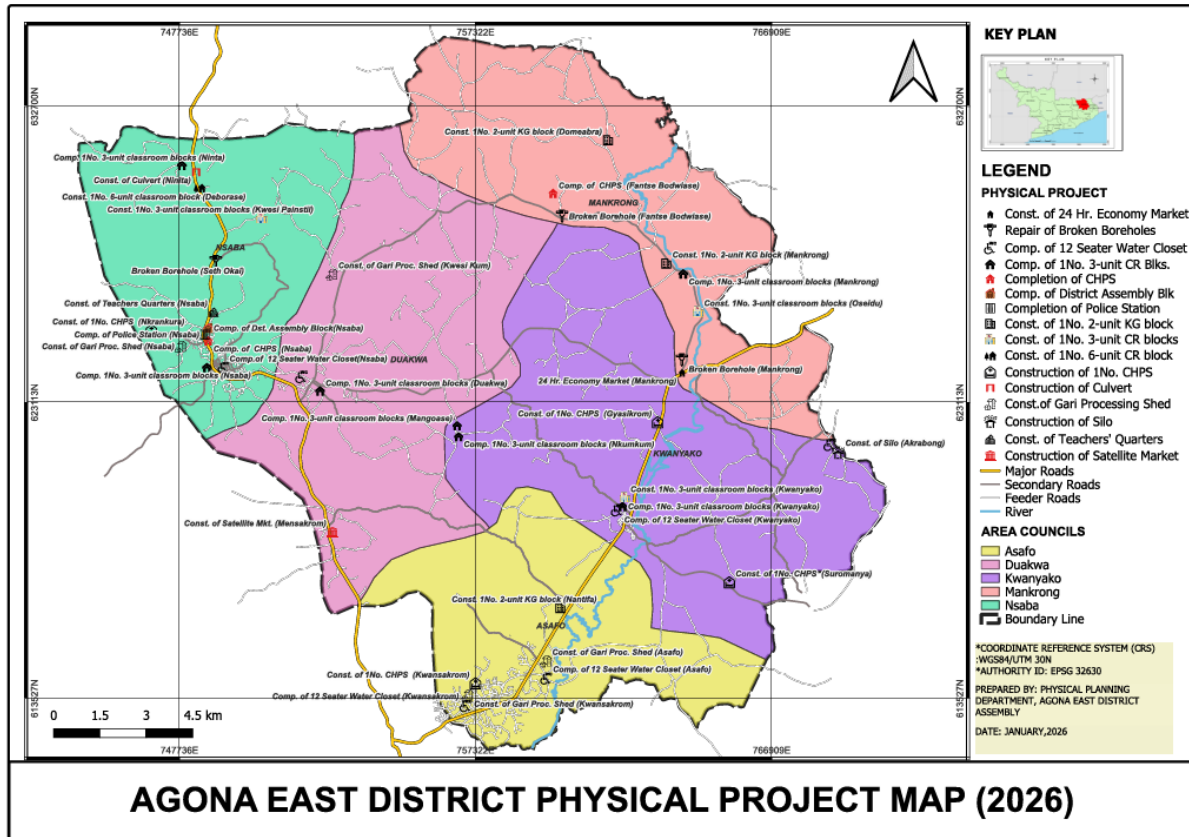
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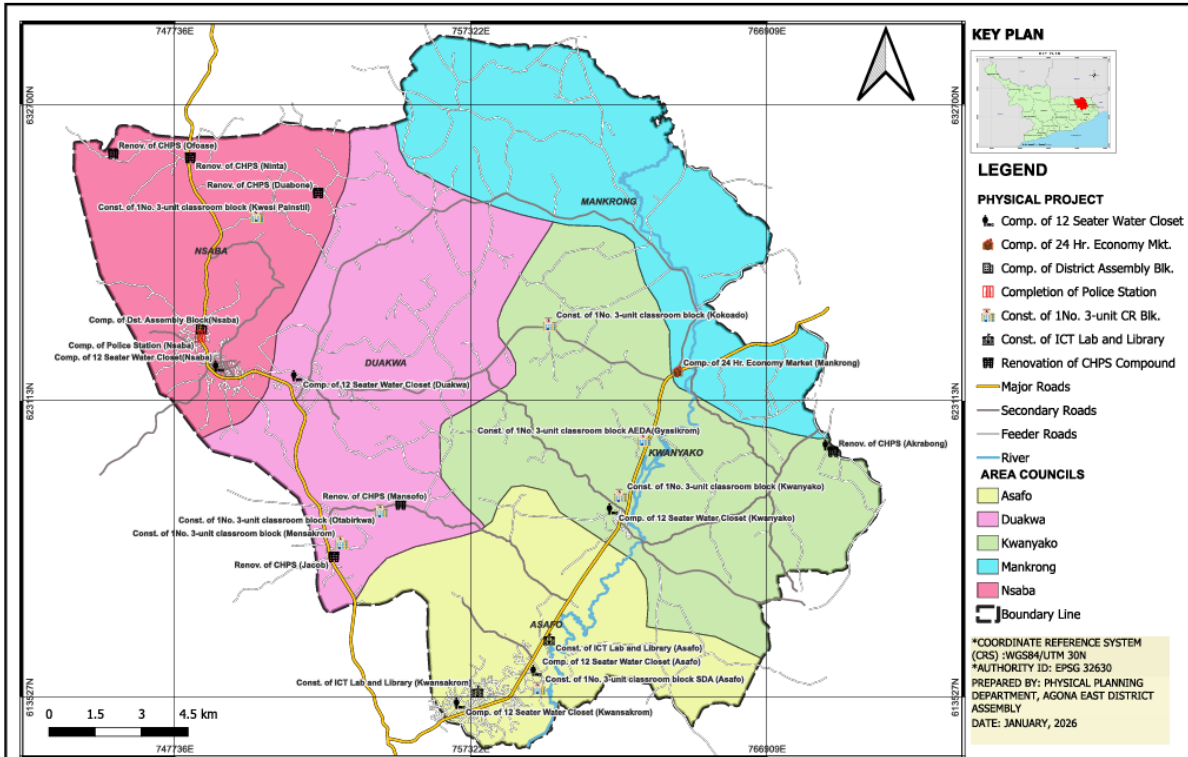
Presiding Member of DA: 

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee 

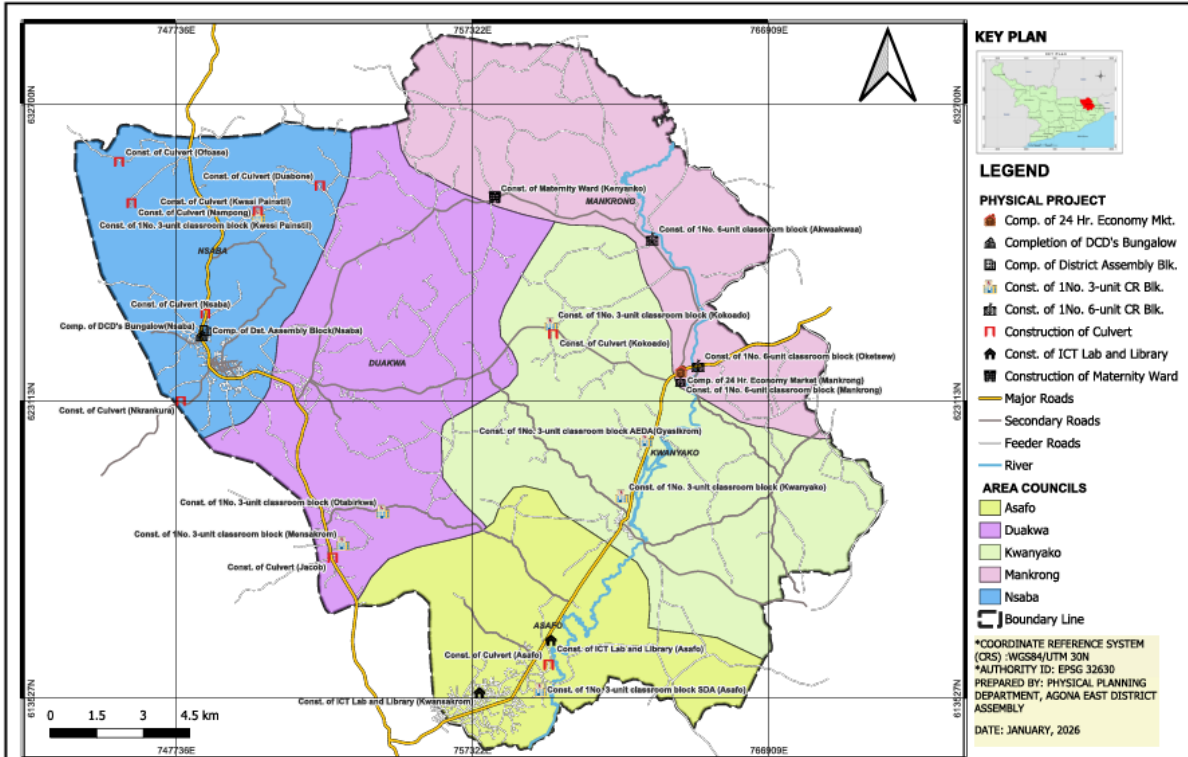
Signature of Planning Officer: 

Appendix 4





AGONA EAST DISTRICT PHYSICAL PROJECT MAP (2027)



AGONA EAST DISTRICT PHYSICAL PROJECT MAP (2028)

