

OFFICE OF THE AHAFO REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL



MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2026-2029

**UNDER THE RESETTING GHANA AGENDA- CREATING
JOBS, ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY AND PROMOTING
SHARED RESPONSIBILITY**

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List of Abbreviations

DACF -	District Assembly Common Fund
DACF-RFG -	District Assembly Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant
DAs -	District Assemblies
DMTDPs -	District Medium Term Development Plans
DPs -	Donor Partners
DUR -	Department of Urban Roads
EPA -	Environmental Protection Agency
AhRCC -	Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council
GEA -	Ghana Enterprises Agency
GES -	Ghana Education Service
GHS -	Ghana Health Services
GSCSP –	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Project
ICT -	Information and Communication Technology
IGF -	Internally Generated Funds
OHLGS -	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
LI -	Legislative Instrument
MLGCRA -	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MMDAs -	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
RPCU –	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
MSME -	Micro, Small &Medium Enterprises
MTDP -	Medium Term Development Plan
M&E -	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoGCSP -	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
NDPC -	National Development Planning Commission
NMTDPF -	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NGO -	Non-Governmental Organization
WASH-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
PM&E -	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
SWOT-	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Challenges

RCC-	Regional Coordinating Council
SDF-	Spatial Development Framework
POA-	Programme of Action
AAP-	Annual Action Plan
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council's Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) is in fulfillment of Local Governance Act, 2016 (ACT 936) and Regulatory framework outlined in L.I 2232 and in accordance with constitution of Ghana (Article 255).

To achieve the vision of the RCC to make Ahafo Region the most preferred choice for investment, work and habitation, the RCC has formulated this four-year development plan to respond to the development challenges of the region. The plan provides strategic direction for the region over the next four years aimed at addressing development issues and attaining relevant sustainable development goals (SDGs). It is anticipated that the successful implementation of the activities outlined in the plan will result in the attainment of the overall vision of the region, achieve relevant SDG targets and improve the wellbeing of the people.

Methodology

The Plan preparation commenced with the establishment of a Plan Preparation Team (PPT) and a Technical Team (TT). The plan preparation Team was made up of members of the RPCU (Planning, Budget, Environmental, LUSPA, Social Welfare, Education, Gender, Health, Statistical Service and Agric Department), two members from non-decentralized departments of the Regional Co-ordinating Council and one Representative each from Traditional Council and CSOs. The terms of reference for the PPT were to provide information and data as well as sector specific Plans as input into the MTDP, organizing and drafting all the technical reports and analysis of secondary data. The Technical Team was in charge of organizing plan preparation and stakeholder's engagement meetings, interviews and focus group discussions and putting the document together.

Throughout the drafting of the plan, the team had series of consultations with all the Departments and Agencies, Stakeholders and Development Partners (WASH Partners Meeting to integrate WASH component of the plan, consultative meeting with all Regional Heads of departments, Social and Child Protection Committee consultative meeting, RSPC Committee consultative Meeting). The output of the meetings, especially those collated from the Regional Departments were analyzed and incorporated in this Medium-Term Development Plan 2026-2029.

In terms of financial Performance, the RCC realized 21.4% of the total estimated cost of the 2022-2025 MTDP. The huge gap in financial resources reflected the regions inability to achieve implementation target of the plan period (2022-2025).

Existing Situation

Analysis of the existing situation indicated that the region is coupled with challenges in respect to: agriculture, youth unemployment, Illegal mining, poor sanitation practices, Low access to basic water services, boundary Transboundary issues, weak spatial planning, among others. Based on these identified issues, the region has instituted strategies over the medium term to address these challenges that negatively impact the life of inhabitants. The strategies are being instituted in line with sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Scope and Direction

The Plan addresses critical issues such as ensuring peace and security, climate change mitigation and adaption, gender equality, and promoting access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH).

With over 56% of the region population into Agriculture the RCC aims to provide support to agriculture production to boost yields of farmers and improve livelihood.

In terms of employment, the RCC envisions to support business growth and facilitate the provision of start-up capitals to youth and support young people in various apprenticeship programmes. The RCC would facilitate the integration of the Local Economic Development Policy into Annual Action Plans of MMDAs aimed at boosting local economy growth and providing employment.

On education, the RCC will facilitate and collaborate with relevant bodies such as GeTFUND for the expansion and construction of school facilities to meet the increasing enrolment at all school levels more particularly at SHS and pre-school level.

In terms of health services, the RCC will facilitate the provision of quality healthcare delivery by rehabilitating existing health facilities, ensuring the completion of abandoned health projects and intensify the control and prevention of HIV.

In collaboration with stakeholders, spatial planning will be strengthened by enforcing the application of building regulations and the preparation of local plans by MMDAs. LUSPA will guide and support MMDAs in the region to prepare spatial Development Frameworks (SDF).

As part of efforts to achieve implementation success of development interventions, the RCC will strengthen M&E system at all levels. This is to make sure that implemented interventions do not deviate from purpose.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter talks about the profile of the Ahafo Region, Mission vision, functions, mandate and core values of the Regional Coordinating council. The location, organizational structure and the structure of the plan are also discussed in the chapter. Some legal frameworks the RCC derives its mandate from are also highlighted in the chapter.

1.1 Establishment

Ahafo is one of the six (6) new regions created in 2018. A referendum on 27 December 2018 approved the creation of Ahafo Region. The region was created on the 13th of February 2019 by Constitutional Instrument (C.I) 114. Goaso was announced as the capital of the new Ahafo region.

Upon its creation, the Office of Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council started operations in April, 2019 with posting of key management staff to the region by Head of Service, Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS).

1.1.1 Location and Size

The Ahafo Region is located on the South-Western part of Ghana. The Region has a total land size of 5,193 km² (2,005 sq. miles) and it is bordered on the north and west by the Bono Region, the North & East by Ashanti Region, and South by the Western North Region.

1.1.2 POPULATION

The Ahafo Region according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census had a total population of 564,668. This represented 1.8 percent of Ghana's population in 2021. This population is projected to grow to about 610,894 by 2026 and by 638,808 in 2029.

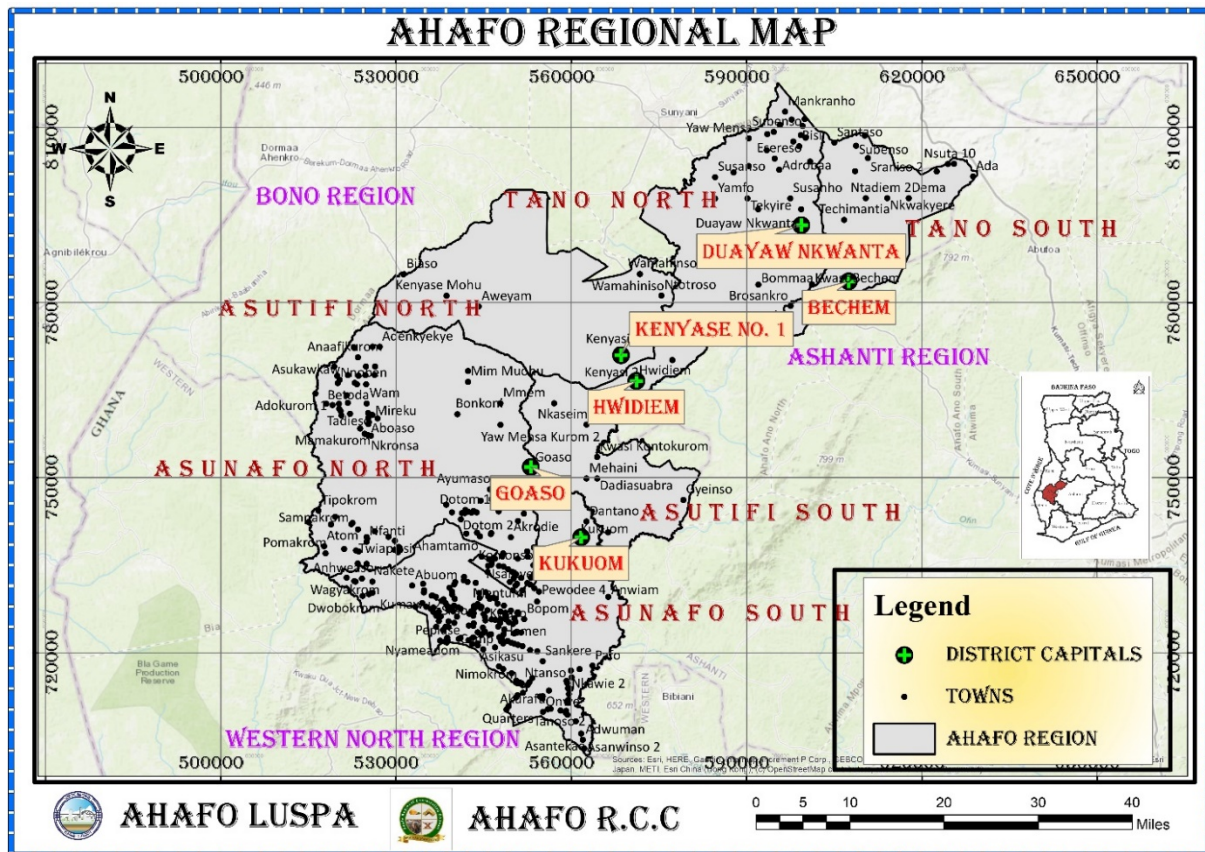
1.1.3 Coverage of AhRCC

The Ahafo Region is located in the South-western part of the then Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It has a total land size of 5,193 km² (2,005 sq. miles) and is bordered on the north and west by the Bono Region, the north and east by Ashanti Region, and south by the Western North Region. Ahafo Region is made up of six (6) administrative districts as depicted in the table below:

Table 1: Administrative Districts of the Region

S/N	District	Capital
1	<u>Asunafo North Municipal</u>	<u>Goaso</u>
2	<u>Asunafo South District</u>	<u>Kukuom</u>
3	<u>Asutifi North District</u>	<u>Kenyasi</u>
4	<u>Asutifi South District</u>	<u>Hwidiem</u>
5	<u>Tano North Municipal</u>	<u>Duayaw-Nkwanta</u>
6	<u>Tano South Municipal</u>	<u>Bechem</u>

Figure1: Administrative Map of Ahafo



1.2.3 Strategic overview of AhRCC

This section highlights the vision, mission and core values of the RCC

1.2.3.1 Vision

The vision of Ahafo RCC is *“to make Ahafo Region the most preferred choice for investment, work and habitation in Ghana where people are inspired to be the best they can be”*

1.2.3.2 Mission

The Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council exists to secure the overall development of Ahafo region through effective coordination, harmonization, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and plans of its constituent District Assemblies, Departments and Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations.

1.2.3.3 Core values

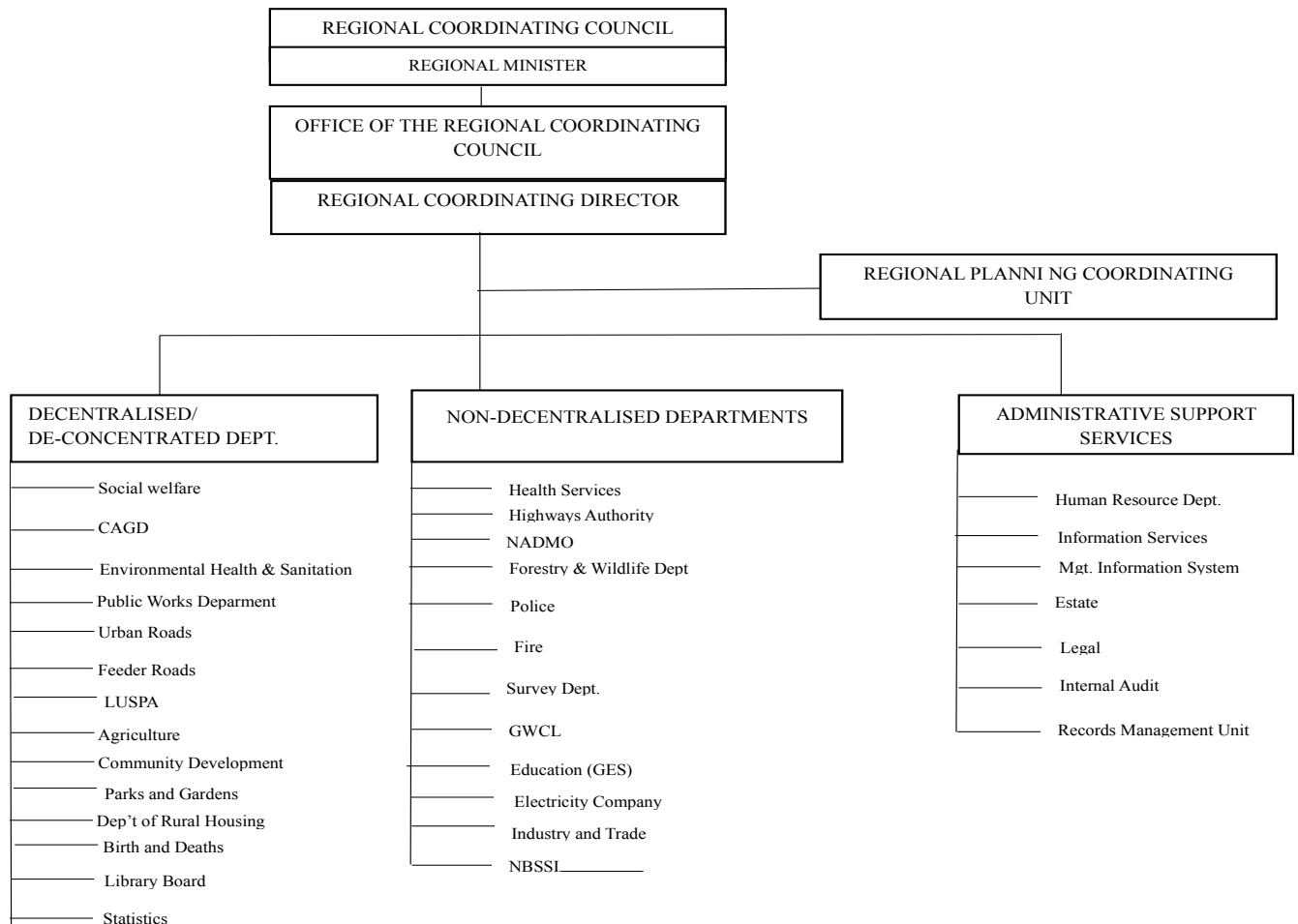
- ❖ Discipline
- ❖ Impartiality
- ❖ Accountability
- ❖ Transparency
- ❖ Timeliness
- ❖ Innovativeness
- ❖ Loyalty
- ❖ Teamwork
- ❖ Equity
- ❖ Client Oriented
- ❖ Integration

1.3 AhRCC Organizational Structure

The Organizational structure of the region is made of the RCC and office of the Ahafo Regional coordinating council which are headed by the Regional Minister and the Regional Coordinating Director respectively. The office of AhRCC is responsible for assisting administratively, the RCC in the performance of its duties and is made up of twenty-two (22) decentralized and non-decentralized departments, the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit, Internal Audit and the administrative support units. Figure below provides details of the organizational structure.

Fig2: Ahafo RCC Organogram

RCC: ORGN. CHART OF REG. CORDINATING COUNCILS



1.4 Composition of AhRCC

The composition of the RCC is provided in Section 186 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). Administratively, the RCC which can be described as the governing council of the Region is headed by a Regional Minister. The Regional Minister is the Chairman of the RCC and performs both executive and administrative functions. Beneath the Regional Minister is the Regional Co-ordinating Director (Chief Director), who is the head of the bureaucracy and Secretary to the RCC.

Other Members of the RCC are:

- Presiding Member of each District in the region
- District Chief Executive of each district in the region
- Two chiefs from the Regional House of Chiefs;

- Regional heads of the departments in the region as members without the right to vote.

The RCC hold meetings at least twice in a year to deliberate on policy and development issues in the region. The Expanded Regional Coordinating Council meetings facilitates the involvement of all relevant actors in the development of the region for policy dialogs and coordinated implementation of programmes.

Other coordinating platforms of the RCC include the Regional Planning Coordinating unit (RPCU), Regional Spatial Planning Committee (RSPC), Regional Security Council (REGSEC) and the Audit Committee (AC).

1.4.1 REGIONAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

Section 190 sub-section (1) of the Local Governance Act, Act 936 establishes the Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) to perform the planning functions of the Regional Co-ordinating Council. The RPCU comprises the Heads of Regional Departments with the Regional Planning Officer as the convener of meetings of the Unit. The Unit hold meetings at least once in a quarter on policy, planning, implementation and M&E related issues.

1.4.2 The Planning functions of the RPCU per the Act 936 are to:

(a) advise the Regional Co-ordinating Council on:

(i) the co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of district development plans

(ii) matters related to development planning in the region, including spatial and sectoral policies

(b) provide a secretariat for the Regional Coordinating Council to perform its planning functions.

1.4.3 Departments of AhRCC

The Ahafo RCC has the underlisted Department established as per schedule 13 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act, 936). Table 1 shows the available Departments and those not established.

Table 2: Ahafo RCC Established Departments as at 30th June, 2025

No.	Name of RCC Departments	Remarks
1	Dept. of Social Protection	Established
2	Community Development	Established
3	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA)	Established
4	Public Works Department (PWD)	Established
5	Parks and Gardens	Established
6	Dept. of Housing	Not Established
7	Ghana Enterprise Agency	Established
8	Registry of Births and Deaths	Established
9	Controller and Accountant-General's Department (CAGD)	Established
10	Department of Feeder Roads	Established
11	Department of Urban Roads	Established
12	Veterinary Services Department	Established
13	Department of Agriculture	Established
14	Department of Agricultural Engineering	Established
15	National Sports Authority	Established
16	National Youth Authority (NYA)	Established
17	Education Service	Established
18	Ghana Library Authority	Not Established
19	Ghana Health Service	Established
20	Statistical Service	Established
21	Department of Children	Established
22	Department of Women	Not Established

Apart from the RCC decentralized Departments, the following non-decentralized Departments are also established:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Ghana Immigration Service
- Department of Chieftaincy and Culture

- Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)
- Ghana Police Service
- National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)
- Information Services Department
- National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
- Ghana Standards Authority
- Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO)

1.4.3 Mandate of AhRCC

1. Monitor, Co-ordinate and Evaluate the performance of the district assemblies in the region
2. Monitor the use of moneys mobilized or allocated and released to the District Assemblies by any agency of central government.
3. Review and Co-ordinate public services generally in the region.

1.5 Functions of the Ahafo RCC

Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council functions as enshrined in Section 188(2) of the local Governance Act 2016, (Act 936). The RCC is responsible for the following:

- The approval of the by-laws of the District Assemblies in the region subject to their consistency with national legislation.
- Provision of backstopping support for the performance of any function assigned to the district Assemblies in the region in respect of which a particular District Assembly is deficient in terms of skill and workforce;
- The resolution of any conflict between a District Assembly in the region and any agency of the Central Government, Public Corporation, Statutory body, non-governmental organization or individuals;
- The oversight responsibility for second-cycle educational institutions and regional hospitals in the Region on behalf of the Ministries of Education and Health;
- The performance of any other functions assigned to it by or under an enactment;
- Provide a District Planning Authority with the information and data necessary to assist the Authority in the formulation of a district development plan;
- Co-ordinates the plans and programmes of District Planning Authority and harmonize the plans and programmes with national development policies and priorities for consideration and approval by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC);

- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the programmes and projects of the District Planning Authorities within the region;
- Act on behalf of the NDPC with respect to the national programmes and projects in the region as the commission may direct; and
- Perform any other planning functions that may be assigned by the commission.

1.6 Legal Framework

The Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council derive its mandates from a number of legal frameworks namely:

1. The 1992 Constitution
2. Local Governance ACT (ACT 936, 2016)
3. DACF ACT (ACT 455, 1993)
4. Public Procurement ACT (ACT 663 as amended by ACT 914, 2016)
5. PFM ACT (ACT 921, 2016)
6. NDPC ACT (ACT 480, 1994)

1.7 STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

This plan is organized in eight (8) chapters. The first chapter talks about the background of the RCC indicating the vision, mission, core values, functions, mandate, location and organizational structure of Ahafo RCC.

The second chapter reviews the performance of the RCC regarding 2022-2025 MTDP implementation showing achievements, lessons learnt and what worked against development efforts over the period. The chapter also highlights the financial performance and provides an analysis of existing situation with adequate spatial expression depicted in maps and graphics. SWOT analysis also done in the same chapter to help identify strength, weakness, opportunities and constraints that may affect implementation. The chapter also contains the needs assessment and projection of future development needs.

Chapter three details key development priorities based on issues identified from the previous chapter. Chapter four contains formulated development goals, objectives and strategies.

Chapter five focuses on Composite Development Programmes whiles chapter six details Annual Action Plans for the period. Chapter seven and eight talks about M&E arrangements and communication strategy respectively.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

The chapter highlights a review of performance of the RCC in implementing 2022 -2025 MTDP. It discusses factors that contributed to the achievements and factors that worked against the implementation of development interventions as well as lessons learnt. A review of financial performance over the last four years is also discussed in this chapter under the main development dimension of 2022-2025 Medium Term National Policy Framework-Agenda for Jobs II. Analysis of existing situation is also detailed in this chapter with their possible development implication. Additionally, SWOT analysis and projection of future development needs are also captured in the chapter.

2.1 Performance Review of 2022-2025 MTDP

This performance review assesses the implementation of the 2022-2025 Annual Action Plans of the Regional Co-ordinating Council and the Regional Departments under the “Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2022-2025)”. It is based on data on core regional specific indicators collected from departments and gives an indication of the level of progress of implementation of the plan as at the end of the year 2024. The selected indicators were measured using appropriate units of measurement. Performance in the period under review indicated great achievement in most of the indicators tracked.

Table 3.0: Performance of Core indicators

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline	2022-2025 MTDTP Target	Cumulative Achievement				Remarks
		2021		2022	2023	2024	2025	
Economic Development	Average Change in yield of major crops produced in the region (MT)							
	Maize	72,728	550,600	73,077	129,503	130,958	141,121	
	Rice	35,450	500,500	43,363	114,810	116,528	125,316	
	Cassava	198,430	4,500,666	776,466	1,257,702	959,650	105,989	
	Yam	75,200	150,200.00	20,107	62,951	25,200	28,350	
	Cocoyam	185,530	650,240	72,998	225,973	112,000	119,522	
	Plantain	98,820	4,450,631	918,079	1,249,371	998,555	112,432	
	Groundnut	5,820	32,100	4,586	6,239	6,959	8,531	
	Cowpea	4,364	27,350	3,748	6,537	6,625	8,655	
	Soybean	3,254	38,500	2,516	8,763	8,845	9,886	
	Cocoa	28,850	2,210,468	235,530	221,000	250,656	295,446	
	Oil palm	200,652	2,889,524	338,064	343,299	350,500	410,320	
	Cattle	18,665	56,528	24,473	10,012	9,265	10,435	
	Sheep	51,800	430,664	62,786	81,425	92,553	98,630	
	Goat	51,630	320,254	61,491	61,300	75,665	85,268	
	Pig	32,528	94,643	41,514	19,241	14,223	17,665	
Poultry	540,220	4,406,568	685,539	1,101,093	754,654	859,887		

	% of urban farmers adopting the use of improved technology	N/A	100%	8%	10%	16%	22%	
	% of rural farmers adopting the use of improved technology	N/A	100%	5.8%	7.9%	10%	17%	
	Number of new jobs created	52	1000	72	108	200	N/A	
Social Development	% Change in school enrollment							
	KG	-5.8%		3.9%	-10.7%	10.4%	-1.4%	
	Primary	1.5%		2.1%	-5.0%	5.8%	-2.5%	
	JHS	2.3%		0.8%	-1.4%	11.3%	-8.0%	
	SHS	16.0%		-6.4%	-10.7%	8.4%	0.2%	
	Number of operational health facilities							
	CHP Compound	8	22	0	3	2	4	
	Clinic	3	6	0	0	0	1	

	Health Centre	2	8	1	0	1	0	
	Polyclinic	0	3	0	0	0	1	
	Hospital	6	10	0	0	0	0	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	(%) population with access to improved sanitation services							
	District	-	100%	9%	11.2%	24.9%		
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Road networks in good condition							
	Urban	-		20km	28km	100km	26km	
	Feeder	-		102km	25.57km	230km	50km	

Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC.

The analysis of table 3.0 reveals critical insights into various categories of indicators by development dimensions. On education, it could be realized school enrolment varied across all school levels with reduction in SHS enrolment over the period. The reduction in enrolment at SHS signifies alternative pathways pursued by students.

The percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation increased significantly which signifies the positive results from the WASH programme being implemented region-wide.

Proportion of road network in good condition also saw significant achievement with notable changes in the year 2024. The achievement in 2024 indicates government’s response to calls from the citizens for better roads conditions as the 2024 elections was in the offing.

However, targets set for most indicators were not achieved over the period due to inadequate funds which stalled the implementation of some planned activities.

2.1.2 Financial performance

This section of the plan reviews the financial resources for the implementation of 2022-2025 MTDP. It highlights the source of funds, estimated cost, amount received and its implication on the overall MTDP implementation.

Table 3.1: Financial Performance

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (2022-2025)	Total Amount Received (2022-2025)	Variance
GOG	17,044,132.00	1,948,455.44	15,095,676.56
DACF	23,814,716.03	4,466,916.49	19,347,799.54
DPs	14,839,050.26	5,505,381.75	9,333,668.51
Total	55,697,898.29	11,920,753.68	43,777,144.61

Source: Budget Department, AhRCC

From table 3.1: The total revenue received from GOG, DACF and Development Partners amounted to 11, 920,753.68 which represented 21.4% of the total estimated cost of the plan 2022-2025. This huge gap in financial resources indicates the reason why the RCC was unable to achieve required targets.

2.2 Situational Analysis

This section of the plan provides an overview of the existing situation with their implications on current and future development. Additionally, it thoroughly analyzes the existing situation taking into consideration the spatial context of issues identified.

2.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The Ahafo Region has a total population of 564,668 according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. This constitutes 1.8389% of Ghana’s population. There are more males (285,340) than females (279,328), constituting 50.53% and 49.47% respectively. There are almost equal proportions of the population living in urban (0.49) and rural (0.51) areas.

Sex	Population	Percentage
Male	285,340	50.5%
Female	279,328	49.5%
Both sexes	564,668	100%

Source PHC, 2021

2.2.2 Age Distribution of population

Based on the 2021 population and Housing census, the region has young population with over one-third below age 15. The working age group (15-64) makes up the majority which is important for labor and economic planning. The elderly population (65+) is relatively small.

Age group	Population	Percentage
0-14	203,654	36%
15-64	337,981	60%

65+	23,033	4.0%
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Source PHC, 2021

The inter-censal growth rate for Ahafo region is approximately 1.40% per year. This measures how much the population has increased between two census periods. Ahafo's population grew from around 484,210 (estimated) in 2010 to 564,668 in 2021. This growth rate is moderate compared to faster-growing regions like Greater Accra and Ashanti. It reflects both natural population increase and migration patterns especially since Ahafo is newer region carved out of Brong-Ahafo region. However, the increased of the population will put more pressure on existing social amenities which require urgent interventions.

2.2.3 Population Density

The Ahafo Region of Ghana covers an area of approximately 5,193 square kilometers. According to the 2021 population census, the region has a population of about 564,668 people. Population density is the average number of people living per square kilometer. To calculate population density, we divide the total population by the total land area. For Ahafo, this gives us roughly 109 people per square kilometer.

This population density means that, on average, for every square kilometer in the region, there are about 109 residents. Compared to highly urbanized areas, this is relatively low, indicating that the region is more rural and less densely populated. However, it's a moderate density when compared to some other parts of Ghana, reflecting a balanced distribution of people across towns and rural communities.

The analysis of the population density of the region will help policymakers understand how crowded or spacious the region is, which may affect infrastructure development, resource allocation, and public services like schools and hospitals.

2.3 Physical Characteristics

The **population distribution** in the region is almost evenly split between rural and urban areas. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census data, 51% (289,754) of the population lives in rural areas, while 49% (274,914) resides in urban centers. This near balance suggests that the region is undergoing significant urbanization, with a strong presence of towns and cities alongside traditional rural communities. While the rural population still slightly outweighs the urban, the small difference indicates a transition phase, where more people are either moving to urban areas or rural areas themselves are expanding and becoming more urban in character.

Urban growth has generally been accompanied by sprawl in the peripheries, slum formation and disjointed development by private developers and informal dwellers.

The built environment has almost taken over the natural environment in the region due to urbanization.

2.3.1 Climate and Vegetation

The Ahafo region lies in the wet semi-Equatorial climatic zone. It is found mainly in the middle belt. Climatic Characteristics of Wet Semi-Equatorial Climate is Rainfall. The region records annual rainfall between 750 to 1050 mm (30 to 40 inches). The rainfall pattern is double

maxima, meaning it has two rainy seasons. The major season is from April to July while the minor season is from September to October. The rainfall types are mainly relief (orographic) and convectional. It has high temperatures throughout the year. The mean temperatures range from 30°C to 31°C between March and April and about 26°C in August. It has a low annual range of temperature of around 6°C, there is not much difference between the maximum and minimum temperature. There is also relative Humidity which is between 75% and 80% as the highest.

Vegetation which measures all the plants and plant life in a particular area includes trees, shrubs, grasses, and other forms of plant cover. The Ahafo region by virtue of its climate lies within the moist Semi-Deciduous Forest vegetation. This forest belt is found in the wet semi-equatorial climate. The belt is characterized by tall trees with buttress roots that support them against strong winds. The trees are mostly deciduous and shed their leaves during the dry season. Trees are different heights forming three canopy layers; upper, middle and lower. Species that are often found in these belts are: Odum, Mahogany, Wawa, Sapele, and Makore. Other plant species include climbers, creepers, lianas and other parasitic plants. The climatic situation and its accompanied vegetation are favorable for agricultural activities which makes the region the breadbasket of Ghana especially in crops plantain, maize, cocoyam, cocoa, rice, casava and vegetables. However, the effects of climate change which is gradually creating a longer dry season is negatively affecting agricultural production and this requires policy intervention.



Semi-deciduous Forest situation in wet and dry season

2..3.2 Geology and Soil

The common soils found in the Ahafo region are: Forest Ochrosols, Rubrisol and Ferralsols. The forest Ochrosols are often develop from weathered granite rocks (Tarkwaian and Birrimian). The soils are largely alkaline in nature, rich in nutrients and have good water-retention properties due to their clayey nature. It contains high humus content and are very fertile. The soils support the cultivation of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, oil palm, plantain, cocoyam, banana, cassava, maize, rice, and vegetables. This type of soil is found in parts of Asunafo North (Goaso), Asutifi South (Hwiedem), Asutifi North (kenyasi), Tano South (Becheme), kokoum and Tano North.

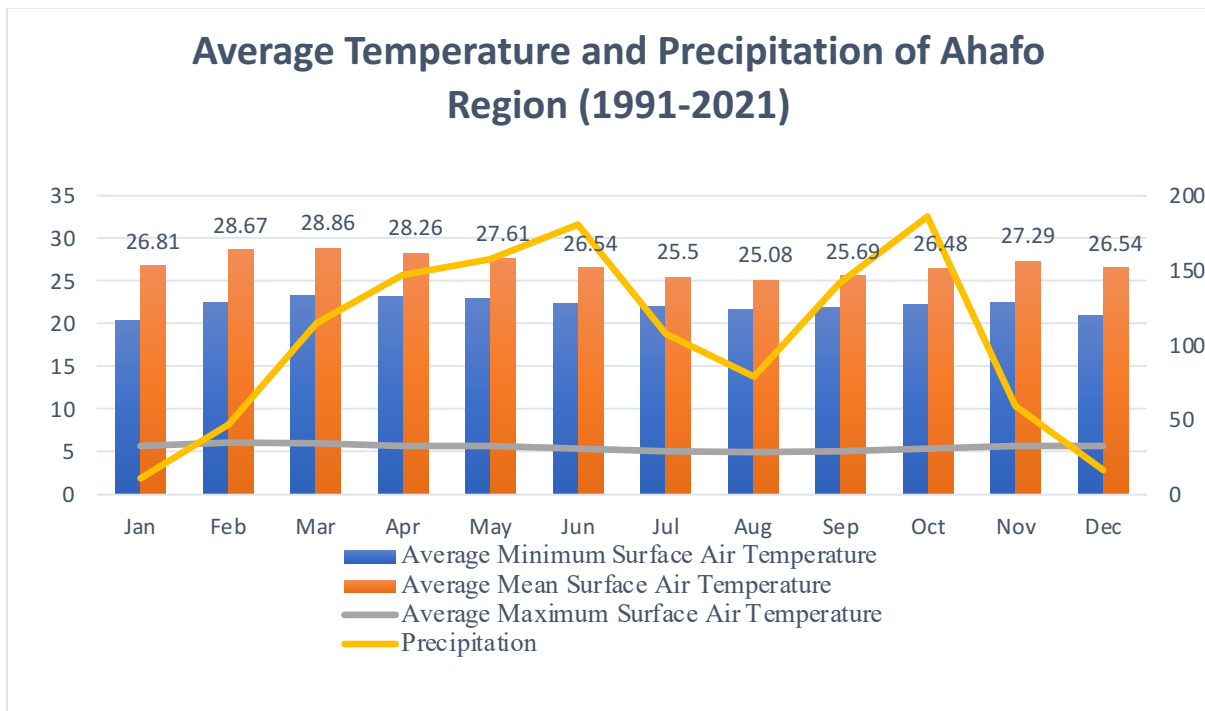
Rubrisol-Ochrosol Intergrades which is Similar to dark red soil and ochrosols, and Sometimes called Red Soil due to its colour is found in parts of Tano South and parts of Asunafo South is covered by Ferralsols which often normally have a high hydraulic conductivity and favorable aerobic condition and are easily penetrable by roots. There are mineral deposits due to the presence of mineral bearing rocks like the Tarkwaian formations.

2..3.3 Rainfall and Temperature Patterns

The Ahafo Region of Ghana experiences a tropical climate characterized by distinct temperature and rainfall patterns throughout the year. The region experiences a bi-modal rainfall pattern with a major rainy season from April to July and a minor one from September to October, followed by a dry season from November to March. The average annual rainfall between 1,000 mm and 1,400 mm, varying by specific location, with the southern parts receiving more rain than the northern parts. However, the rainfall has shown fluctuations since 2008, with the lowest record being 823mm in 2011 and the highest being 1814mm in 2013

Temperature and Humidity in the region remain relatively consistent year-round, with average highs ranging from 28°C to 34°C (82°F to 93°F) and lows between 22°C to 24°C (72°F to 75°F). While relative humidity in the region is also quite high averaging over 75% throughout the year. Humidity is high in the wet months and low in the dry months.

Figure 3: Average Temperature and Precipitation



The variation in precipitation between the months with the lowest and highest levels of rainfall is 126 mm | 5 inches, as observed. Throughout the year, there is a fluctuation in average temperatures by 4.0 °C | 7.3 °F.

The month of highest relative humidity is October (82.96 %). The month with the lowest relative humidity is January (43.77 %). The month which sees the most rainfall is September (3.40 days). The driest month of the year is January (23.47 days).

2.4 Economy of Ahafo

The region has a working-age population (15 years and older) of 361,014 people. Within this group, 190,725 individuals are employed, meaning they are engaged in some form of economic activity whether formal, informal, self-employed, or otherwise and 25,641 people are unemployed, meaning they are actively seeking work but not currently employed.

This indicates that around 60% of the 15+ population is economically active (either working or actively seeking work), while the rest (40%) are economically inactive (students, retirees, homemakers, etc.)

Ahafo region has moderately strong employment rate **88.1%**, suggesting a relatively healthy job market among active participants and has unemployment rate of **11.9%**, which is slightly lower than Ghana’s national average (13.4% in 2021). Additionally, the region has a labor force participation rate of **59.9%**, meaning a significant portion of working-age individuals are not in the labor force—possibly due to education, household duties, or discouragement from seeking work.

The workforce in Ahafo region is heavily concentrated in agriculture, which employs more than half (56.2%) of all workers. This suggests a largely agrarian economy, where farming and

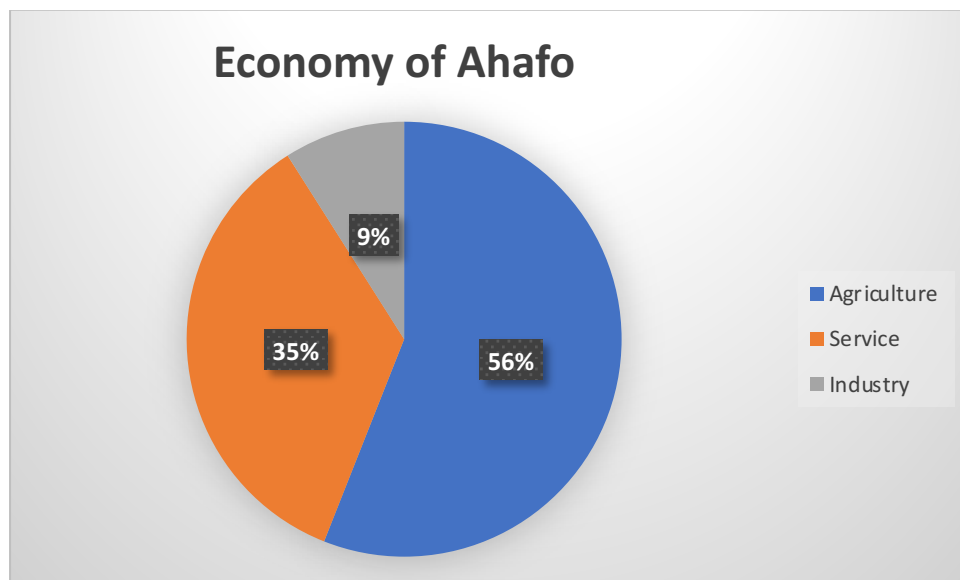
forestry are the dominant livelihoods. It is a typical developing region with strong dependence on natural resources and subsistence or small-scale farming.

The industry sector accounts for only **8.5%** of the workforce, indicating limited industrialization. This may include a small presence of construction, manufacturing, mining, or utilities, but not enough to significantly shape the local economy.

The services sector employs **35.2%** of the workforce, representing a growing or moderately developed segment of the economy. This includes workers in areas such as trade, education, transport, public service, and health.

Agriculture remains the backbone of the region but services are expanding, and industry is still emerging.

Figure 4: Economy of Ahafo

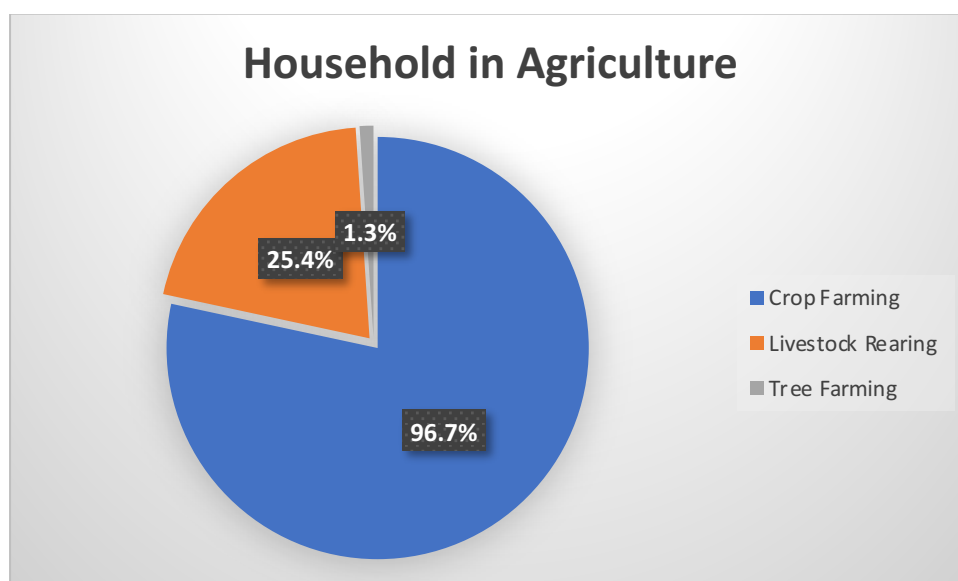


Source: PHC, 2021

2.4.1 Agriculture and food security

Out of the 190,725 employed population in Ahafo region, 107,311 (56.2%) are engaged in agriculture according to the 2021 PHC. The table below demonstrates different agriculture practices in the region.

Figure 5: Household in different Agriculture Activities



Source: PHC 2021

The total percentage of active workforce engaged in different agriculture activities exceeds 100% because households in the region engaged in multiple agricultural activities.

Crop farming overwhelmingly dominates the sector, employing nearly the entire agricultural workforce. Livestock rearing is a significant supplementary activity, likely undertaken by about a quarter of the workforce, and tree farming is minimal, representing 1.3% of agricultural work.

These figures suggest that most workers are primarily engaged in crop production, with livestock and tree farming serving as secondary or niche activities. However, there is low application of modern technology in agriculture which must be given attention.

2.4.2 Food Security

Ahafo Region exhibits a strong reliance on crop farming, with nearly all agricultural households (96.8%) engaged in it. This high participation in food crop cultivation suggests that the region has a solid foundation for food self-sufficiency, particularly in staple foods like maize, cassava, yam, and plantain etc., which are commonly grown in the area.

The Region demonstrates strong food production capacity due to widespread crop farming. This provides a solid basis for household-level food availability. However, low engagement in livestock and tree farming presents risks to dietary diversity, resilience, and long-term sustainability. To strengthen food security, promoting integrated farming systems that include livestock and tree crops is recommended.

Table 2.0 is a presentation of areas under cultivation and yield per hectare of selected crops.

Table 4: Area under Cultivation and Yield per Hectare of Selected Crops

Crop	Area(ha)			Yield(mt/ha)		
	2021	2024	% Change	2021	2025	% Change
Maize	19,054	31,586	39.68	3.7	4.1	9.76
Rice	11,381	24,269	53.10	3.62	4.5	19.56
Cassava	30,226	53,498	43.50	23.5	23.5	0.00
Yam	1,117	3,643	69.34	17.28	17.28	0.00
Cocoyam	8,338	8,640	3.50	8.33	8.33	0.00
Plantain	52,476	73,666	28.76	16.96	16.96	0.00
Groundnut	457	489	6.54	8.75	8.22	(6.45)
Oil palm	17,871	17,771	(0.56)	17.95	17.95	0.00
Soya bean	917	1,543	40.57	2.4	2.40	0.00
Cowpea	1,250	1,325	5.66	2.8	2.80	0.00
Cabbage	6,977	7,315	4.62	8.6	9.87	12.87
Pepper	4,710	4,879	3.46	9.55	10.02	4.69
Tomato	6,630	10,435	36.46	9.88	10.52	6.08

Source: Department of Agric, AhRCC

Table 5: Total Production in Metric Tons of Selected Crops

Crop	2025 (mt)
Maize	129,503
Rice	109,210
Cassava	1,257,202
Yam	62,951
Cocoyam	71,973
Plantain	1,249,371
Groundnut	4,021
Oil palm	318,982
Soya bean	3,702
Cowpea	3,709
Cabbage	72,201
Pepper	48,887
Tomato	109,781

Department of Agric, AhRCC

Table 6: Livestock Production

Animal	2025 (Count)
Cattle	12,306
Sheep	105,774
Goat	82,372
Pig	16,627
Exotic Poultry	102,597
Local Poultry	150,675

Department of Agric, AhRCC.

2.5 Education

Ghana Education Service has 6 Directorates in the Region for effective supervision and improved teaching and learning. Table. Shows enrolment in the Region across all the levels.

Table7: School Enrolment Levels in the Region

School Level	Male	Female	Total
Kindergarten	17,905	16,702	34,607
Primary	47,092	44,170	91,262
Junior High	19,143	18,299	37,442
Senior High	12,302	16,212	28,514

Source: Regional Education Directorate – Ahafo, 2024

Table 8: Gender Parity Index, Net Enrolment Ratio & Completion Rate

Indicator	Kindergarten	Primary	JHS	SHS
GPI	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.32
NER	80.4	90.4	65.5	28.5
Completion Rate	135.5	114.1	110.1	85.6

Source: Regional Education Directorate – Ahafo, 2024

From table 8.0 gender parity indicates fluctuations across various school levels. Whiles effort to achieve gender parity in education are evident, emphasized will be placed on achieving parity at all school levels over the plan period.

Table9: Number of schools in the region

	Government	Private	Total
KG	420	142	562
Primary	433	144	577
JHS	371	98	469
SHS	18	3	21

Source: Regional Education Directorate, Ahafo Region.

There are about 1629 schools in the region with KG, Primary, JHS, SHS representing 34%, 35%, 29% and 1.3% respectively. With enrolment levels increasing at all school levels, there is the need to construct additional school infrastructure to meet the growing demand. The RCC will therefore facilitate the construction of addition school blocks to areas of gap.

Table 10: Teacher-Pupil ratio

KG	31:1
Primary	30:1
JHS	16:1
SHS	25:1

Source: Regional Education Directorate, 2024

2.6 Health

There are 49 health facilities made up of government, Private and CHAG hospitals, 1 polyclinic, 21 health centers, 12 hospitals, 6 clinics and 9 Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compounds. The figure below depicts health facility by type:

Table 11: Top Five causes of Death

No.	Code/Condition	
1.	0390-Lower Respiratory Infection	22
2.	1080-Hypertensive disease	11
3.	1080-Cerebrovascular disease	7
4.	0800-Endocrine disorders	6
5.	0790- Diabetes Mellitus	4

Source: Regional Health Directorate, Ahafo

Table 12: Top Five Causes of OPD attendance

No	Causes	No. of Cases
1.	Malaria	492
2.	pneumonia	312
3.	Diarrheal diseases	492
4.	Urinary tract infections	225
5.	Hypertension	178
6.	Neonatal Jaundice	200

Source: Regional Health Directorate, Ahafo

2.6.1 HIV AIDS

The HIV prevalence rate in the Ahafo region of Ghana is higher than the national average while the national average is 2.5%, the Ahafo region has a rate of 3.5%. However, there is variation within the Ahafo region itself, with some districts having lower rates, such as Asunafo South (0.78%) and Tano North (1.20%) while others have higher rates, Asutifi North (4.06%) and Asutifi South (3.91%).

The number of new HIV infections shows that the youth are more infected with about 14% of the total new infections.

In terms of HIV among adolescent, the region recorded high rate of pregnancy among young girls in the first quarter of 2025 with a considerable number of them infected with HIV. This indicates the need to scale up Sexual Health education to reach more young people. Notwithstanding, the region has received support from UNFPA to provide young people with sexual health information and family planning services. The table below presents new cases of HIV as at June 2025.

**NEW HIV POSITIVES BY AGE GROUPINGS – AHAFO REGION
(MID-YEAR 2025)**

AGE GROUPINGS	NUMBER TESTED FOR HIV	NEW POSITIVES HIV & YIELD	% CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL POSITIVES
Pediatrics (0-14)	763	21 (3%) Male - 11 Female – 10	4%
Adolescents And young adults (15-24)	4,185	80 (2%) Male - 13 Female – 67	14%
25-39	5,885	243 (4%) Male - 88 Female – 155	44%
40-49	2,136	104 (5%) Male - 41 Female – 63	19%
50+	2,557	104 (4%) Male - 31 Female – 73	19%

Source: RHD, Ahafo Region

2.7 Social and Child Protection

The Region records cases of child labor relating to farming and mining and other forms of labor. Interventions aimed at eradicating worst forms of child labor on farms in the Ahafo region are paying off as the practice has reduced drastically. Following the formation of the Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC) by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, the use of children on cocoa farms in the region, has been reduced significantly, leading to enrolment of children in schools.

Link between systems such as social protection, community development, prevention of gender-based violence, justice for children, child protection, education and health at the district level, is weak due to inadequate skills and training and limited number of officers.

There have been reports on child marriages, child abuse, defilement and sexual exploitation of children in the region. Though sexual abuse is present in the region, the main cause of concern is the rate of consensual sex among children and the number of teenage pregnancies (accounting for 33 per cent of all pregnancies in one maternity ward in the region). Teenage pregnancy affects the schooling of girls; most of them drop out of school to look after their babies. (GLSS 6, 2018. There are also cases of child labor in the region. Children are mostly engaged in agriculture and mining.

The number of persons with disability in the Ahafo Region constitutes 0.8 percent of the total regional population. There are vast differences in the prevalence of disability among the districts. Females constitute a higher proportion of all persons with disability in the region. Disability affects the young and the aged more than any other age group.

The mechanisms for protecting children include education and provision of shelters and school feeding while other programmes for social protection include the DACF support for PWDs and LEAP.

2.8 Housing

The 2021 PHC data indicates that the region had a total of 184,677 dwelling units and 152,789 households, resulting in a household-to-dwelling ratio of approximately 0.83. This suggests that the majority of households occupy individual dwelling units, reflecting a relatively low level of overcrowding and a positive housing situation.

Furthermore, the average household size in the region 3.6 persons, which indicates that families in the region are generally of moderate size, consistent with the national trend toward smaller household units. The surplus of dwelling units relative to households may reflect improvements in housing availability and potentially more favorable living conditions for residents.

Table 12: Household dwelling

TYPE OF DWELLING	NUMBER	PERCENT
Separate house(detached)	134,779	73.00%
Semi-detached house	15,094	8.20%
Flat/Apartment	2,968	1.60%
Compound House	25,864	14.00%
Huts/Building	726	0.39%
Tent	3	0.00%

Metal container	401	0.22%
Kiosk/Poly kiosk	113	0.06%
Wooden structure	2,501	1.35%
Living quarters attached to office/shop	231	0.13%
Uncompleted building	1,813	0.98%
Other	184	0.10
Total	184,677	100%

Source: PHC,2021

Table 12.1: Household size

Household size	Number	Percent
Total	152,789	100%
1 Person	45,395	29.7%
2 Persons	21,636	14%
3 Persons	19,172	12.5%
4 Persons	18,035	11.8%
5 Persons	15,445	10.1%
6 Persons	12,115	7.9%
7 Persons	8,275	5.4%
8 Persons	5,031	3.3%
9 Persons	2,967	1.9%
10 Persons +	4,718	3.1%

Source: PHC, 2021

The housing situation in the region appears generally favorable, based on key indicators from 2021PHC data in the table above.

A total of 184,677 dwelling units was recorded, compared to 152,789 households, showing that the number of available housing units **exceeds** the number of households. This surplus suggests that housing supply is adequate to meet current demand and that most households are likely to occupy separate dwelling units, reducing overcrowding.

The household-to-dwelling unit ratio of approximately 0.83 further supports the view that there is low housing pressure, as fewer than one household occupies each dwelling unit on average.

With an average household size of 3.6 persons for Ahafo region, the region reflects a trend toward moderately sized family units, which may be linked to changing socio-economic factors such as urbanization, education, and access to family planning.

Overall, the data points to a relatively stable and balanced housing environment, where the quantity of housing stock is sufficient for the population. Future housing policies may therefore focus more on improving the quality of existing housing, access to basic **services**, and addressing disparities between urban and rural areas rather than large-scale construction to meet shortages.

2.9 Local Economic Development

The region is endowed with economic potentials ranging from agriculture, commerce and tourism. There is no doubt that the development of these potentials will create employment and boost local economic growth. Available data indicates that, the region produces large quantities of plantain, cassava, maize, oil palm, rice, tomatoes, coconut and cocoa. However, none of these products receive processing for market consumption. The processing of these products before they reach the markets will create employment, increase revenue of local assemblies and improve livelihood.

Though Local Economic Development (LED) has more to do with using local resources by local enterprises to create jobs with an enabling environment by the public sector; MLGDRD (2013), the Ahafo Region stands out and abound in almost all the natural resources in the country. These include gold and timber. The region also has lots of arable land for cultivation. The enabling environment to make businesses thrive has been created, in the Region. to support LED.

There is high access to financial services due to the presence of several banks in the Region, especially in the urban districts. Again, utilities such as electricity, water, roads and telecommunication facilities also exist in the Region to facilitate the creation of jobs.

As part of the RCCs initiative to reduce unemployment, the Region engaged 2,400 unemployed youth in the various apprenticeship programme under Ahafo Jobs and skills programme. This in effect will reduce the rate of unemployment in the region. Nevertheless, there is considerable part of the population who are unemployed. The table below highlights the regions LED potentials.

2.9.1 Ahafo Region's LED Potentials

Cassava:

Cassava production presents a good potential for rewarding investment. Ahafo Region is one of the lead producers of cassava and yam which could be produced and processed into several secondary products including gari, flour, fufu, starch, tapioca, etc. Cassava itself can be used as industrial raw material, and it can also be **processed** into **cassava** chips and **cassava** starch and take them as industrial raw material. Its potential for industrial use mainly includes alcohol industry, food industry and other non-food industry.



Cocoa

Ahafo is one of the leading Cocoa producing regions in Ghana. Cocoa is a major cash crop in Ahafo Region and has processing potential for products such as: Food Beverages, Medicinal Products, Chocolate, Pomade and Creams.



Cashew

Ahafo is noted for its production of cashew nuts which has attracted investors such as Mim Cashew and Agricultural Products Ltd. Cashew is processed into Cashew Gin for domestic use and export. Its medicinal properties make it industrial raw material for production of drugs.

**Plantain**

Plantain is a household name for the capital of Ahafo, “*Goaso BrodeE*” referring to its abundance and quality. Plantain can either be used for domestic consumption or used as input by Agro-Processing companies. For instance, plantain can be processed into chips or flour and sold locally or exported abroad. Plantain flour has now become a popular food today in both local and international market.



Tomatoes
 Tomatoes are amongst the most widely grown crops in Tano North and South Municipalities in Ahafo. Tomatoes are used in the preparation of soup, salad, pickles, ketchup, puree, sauces and also consumed as a vegetable in many other ways. As the raw material is available throughout the major and minor seasons, a small-scale tomato processing unit could be a profitable venture in Ahafo



Timber
 Ahafo region is a leading producer of timber due to its large forest space. Timber can be processed into products like plywood, veneer, furniture, roof tracks and other commercial and household products. The forest resources are also useful potential for processing into orthodox and traditional medicinal products for domestic consumption and export. AYUM FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED in Mim, Ahafo Region is a clear example of a good investment to process Timber. It is the highest employer in the region, when it comes to timber processing and forest regeneration

TOURISM



Mim Buor

Mim Bour (Rocky Mountain) is one of the tourist sites in the Ahafo Region. History indicates that, in the past, the paramount Chief of Mim used to climb the mountain (“Mim Bour”) to address his subjects. It was also said that when climbed, he was able to see all the areas under his jurisdiction and even as far as Techiman and Kumasi. The Mim Bour tourist site is partially developed. From the summit of the Mim Bour (rocky mountain), you will have a panoramic view of the cashew plantation and surrounding areas.



Asumura White-Necked Rockfowl

Asumura White-Necked Rock Fowl Conservation located in the forests of Asumura near Akrodie in the Ahafo Region, is the home of very rare species of colored birds that are considered as one of Africa's most desirable birds by birders. The white-necked rock fowl is lanky with a long neck and tail. It only hops and has its mud-built nest built beneath giant hanging rocks. The development of this tourist site has a potential for rewarding investors.



Mining

The region is endowed with large quantities of gold deposits in areas such as Kenyasi, Yamfo, Adrobaa, Techire, Susuanso, Wromso, Nkaseim, and Duayawnkwanta. These Mining areas in the region present a good potential for rewarding investors who are into Gold Mining. A good example is the Newmont Mining Company Ltd operating in Kenyasi. The operations of the company in the region have contributed to the provision of social services and huge employment generation to the inhabitants of the region.

Source: RPCU Secretariate, AhRCC

These LED potentials have not seen any significant development leaving them in their natural state. The development of these LED potentials will be a key focus of the RCC for the next four years as it will enhance the growth of local economy and improve the wellbeing of its inhabitants.

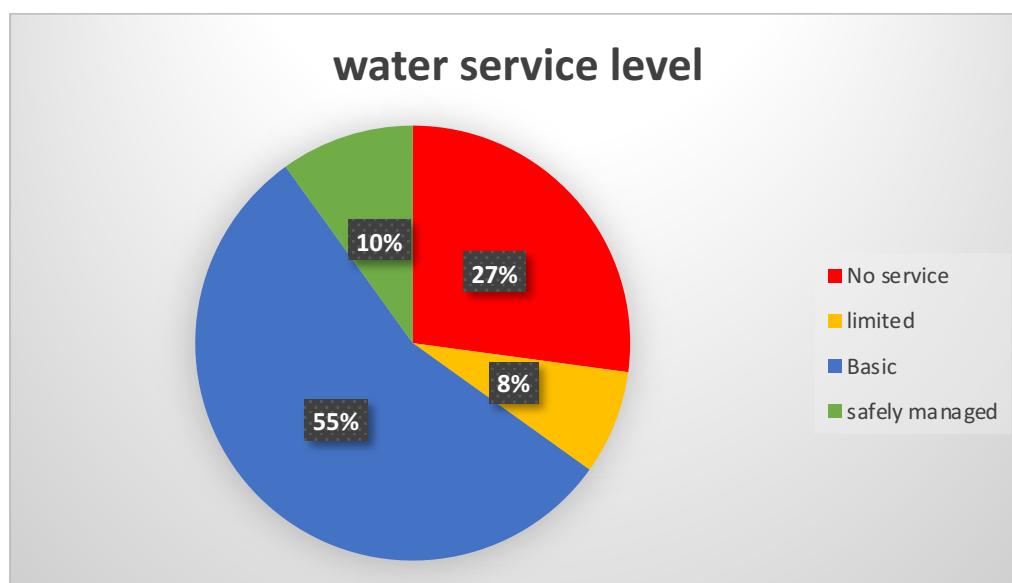
2.9.2 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

This sub section of the chapter provides an analysis of the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) challenges in the Region. It discusses findings from the WASH service monitoring data collected to assess the state of water services, sanitation services, and WASH in schools and health care facilities. The challenges and gaps associated with these subsectors in the region which need to be addressed to achieve the WASH vision, are also presented.

2.9.2.1 Water Service Levels

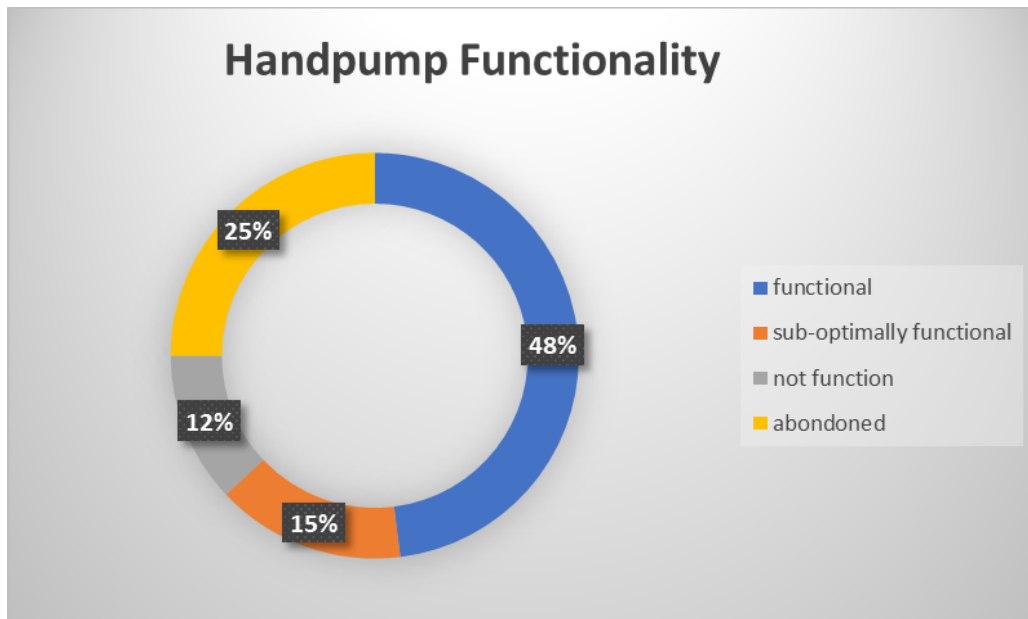
Figure 4: presents an estimated proportion of the population in the region at different service levels. It shows that less than a quarter of the population has access to potentially safely managed water services, as they have access to piped water supply on premises. The proportion of population with limited water services (improved, but not within a 30 min round trip) is considerably high for the region (8%). A greater proportion of the region's population (27%) are unserved, (No access to basic water services). The household survey conducted in 2024 found out that majority of the region's population with access to improved water services had so within 30 mins round trip (55% of the region's population using boreholes with handpumps as their main source of water supply had access within 30min round trip). However, considerable part of the population has access to improved water services (10%) indicated as potentially safely managed in the figure below:

Figure 6: Water service levels



Source: Water Service Monitoring Report Ahafo, 2024.

Figure 7: Hand Pump Functionality



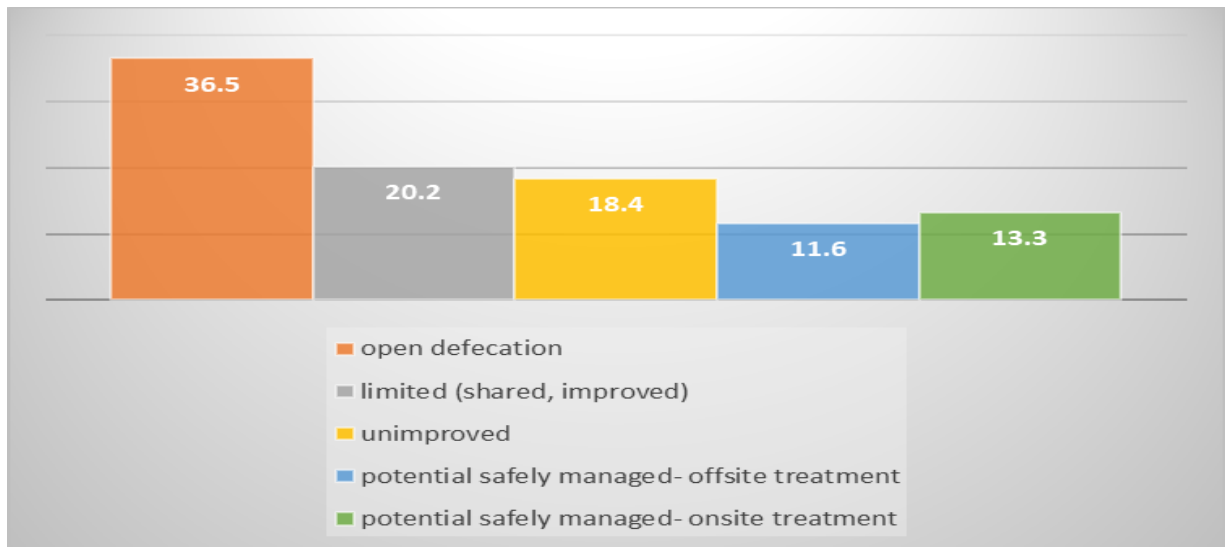
Source: WASH Service Monitoring Report, 2024.

Findings from the 2024 WASH service Monitoring indicates that only few WSMTS in place meet the service provider’s benchmark. The lack of management structures, their poor performance, and the lack of mechanisms in place for ensuring financial sustainability of water supply by handpump pose major potential sustainability challenges and are likely to have contributed to the relatively low handpump functionality rate in the region. Only 36% of managed handpumps have tariffs in place. However, the non-payment for water services is a major contributing factor to abandoned handpumps which stem out of communities’ inability to raise funds to repair broken down boreholes.

2.9.2.2 Sanitation

Open defecation is still practiced by considerable part of the region’s population 36.5%. In terms of sanitation facilities, households mainly access limited sanitation facilities shared with other households in urban areas of the region. Households in rural areas make use of unimproved sanitation facilities. About 26% of the region’s population use private latrines with offsite treatment. Additionally, 37.5% use shared or public latrines with offsite treatment. Human waste is collected in septic tanks or pits which require emptying. However, human waste is poorly managed in the region which demand immediate intervention.

Figure 8: Sanitation service



Source: Ahafo WASH service Monitoring Report 2024.

2.9.2.3 HYGIENE SERVICE

Considerable part of the region’s population does not practice hand hygiene. Hand washing is only practice in few government institutions and schools. The baseline findings indicated that most households in the region do not have any hand washing facility in place at the time of the assessment.

2.9.2.4 WASH in Schools

A total of 802 schools has been assessed including 205 primary schools, 148 Junior High Schools, 157 combined primary and JHS schools and 18 SHS/Vocational Schools.

To have basic water services, drinking water has to be available from an improved source at the school. As depicted in the figure below, 48.4% of the assessed have access to basic water and 36.8% of assessed schools are without water services. Nevertheless, the remaining 13.2% had improved water source but water was not available at the time of assessment.

Figure 9: Water in Schools

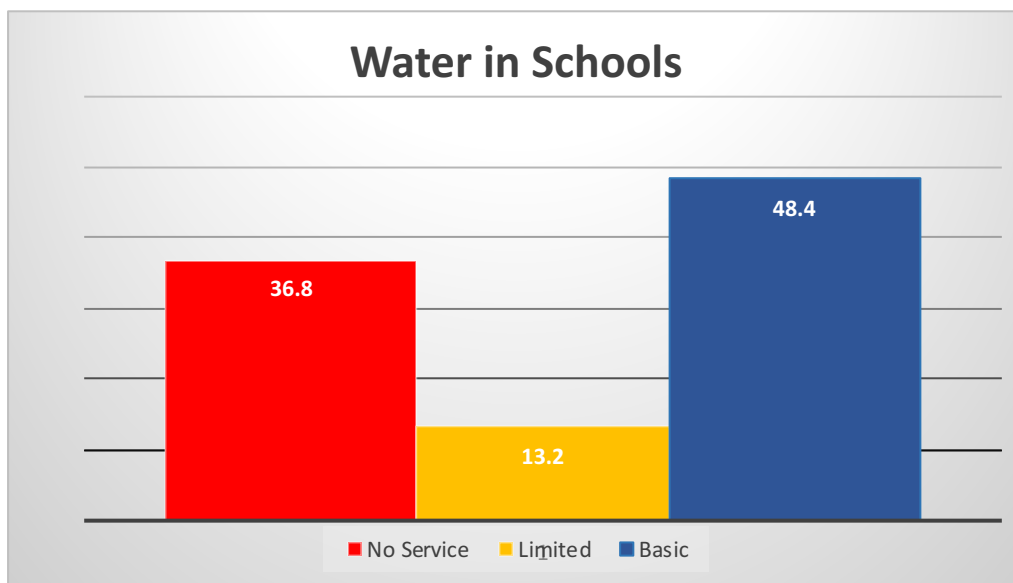
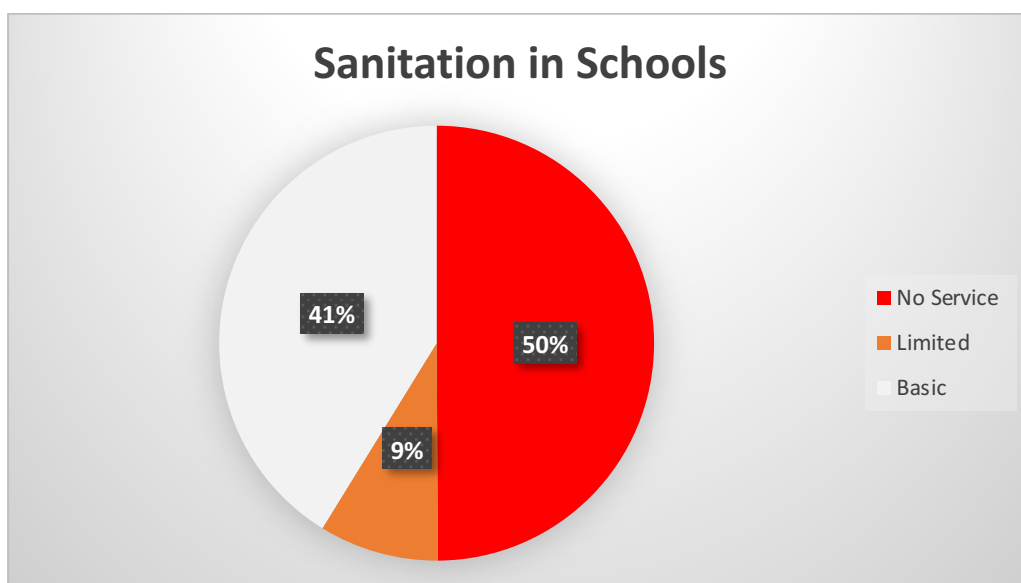
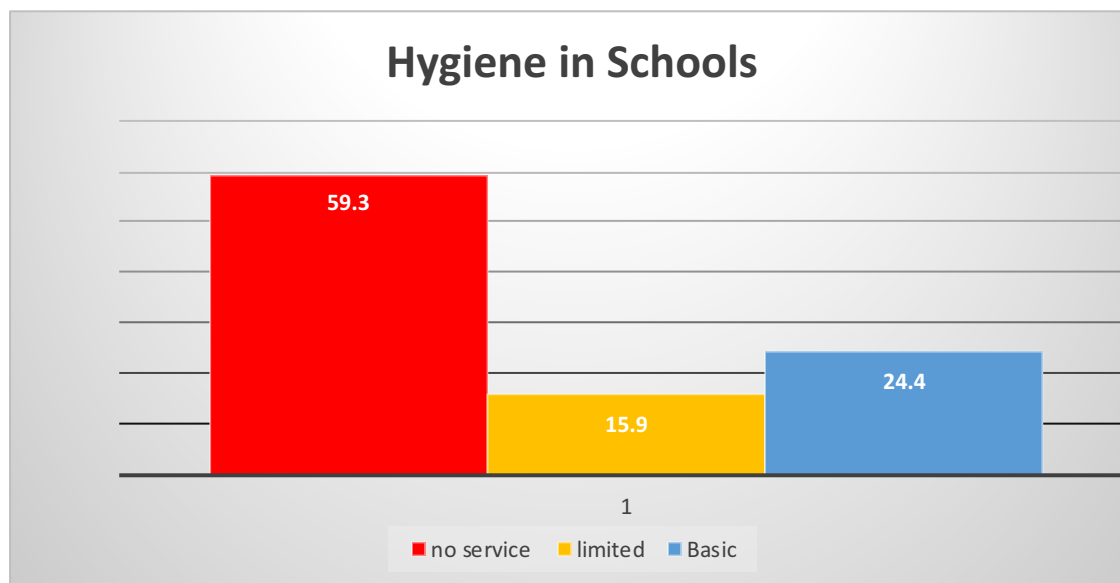


Figure 10: Sanitation in Schools



In order to have basic sanitation, schools should have improved sanitation facilities for students that are usable (accessible, functional, private) and sex separated. In all, 50% of schools have basic sanitation services. 41% of schools have no sanitation service or facilities. Out of the 9% of schools with limited sanitation services, majority did not meet the basic sanitation benchmark due to lack of privacy which means there were no closable doors that lock from the inside or there were large gaps in the structure).

Figure 11: Hygiene in School



To have basic hygiene services, schools should have handwashing facilities with water and soap. This was the case for 24.4 schools assessed. 59.3% had no handwashing facilities with water in place. The remaining 15.9% schools had hand washing facilities with water but no soap which is indicated as limited in figure above.

The Regional Coordinating Council has put in place a comprehensive Regional Integrated WASH Master Plan to tackle the challenges of WASH thanks to generous support from the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation (CNHF). Since 2023, the CNHF has financially supported the region to provide technical support to Assemblies in WASH Master Plans preparation and implementation. As a result, all Six (6) assemblies in the region have WASH Master Plans in place to address the WASH Challenges. These Master Plans are being implemented with technical support from various WASH partners. Notable among the partners are IRC-Ghana, which support in partner coordination, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation and Netcentric Campaigns focusing on WASH communication and Network building for improving WASH service delivery. Initial efforts in WASH Master Planning were piloted in Asutifi North District in 2017 with technical support from IRC Ghana and KNHF before the it was gradually scaled-up to cover the entire region in 2024.

2.9.3 Gender

The male/female split in the Region's population of 285,340/279,328 in 2021 is 50.5/49.5 respectively. Owing to the differing needs of the two genders, it is critical for a gender analysis in all the stages of the plan preparation in order that the specific gender needs will be addressed. These comprise conditional needs in which case immediate provision for gender equality is made and strategic needs in which case interventions will be undertaken to change the position of the affected genders (MoGCSP, 2015).

In the area of education for instance, there is very negligible differences regarding the proportion with primary and pre-school education. However, higher proportion of the males than the females have both secondary and higher education. Again, women's multiple roles inhibit them from participating effectively in the development process rendering them voiceless as against their male counterparts.

Women primarily undertake more care work such as taking care of children, the sick and the aged which comes with little or no income at all.

Generally, the informal economy is also dominated by women MoGCSP (2015) making them more vulnerable due to unstructured incomes to support their households. In the Ahafo Region, females constitute a higher proportion of Persons with Disability. The analysis also shows that teenage pregnancies occur a lot in the Region. This may lead to single parents who have become school drops outs. All these perpetuate the poverty cycle for women.

Out of the six Municipal and District Chief Executive in the region, none is a woman. Again, the Presiding Members in the Region, none is a woman. One can conclude that female representation of the people in the Region is inadequate to bridge the gap between the two genders. However, the region is fortunate to have a female as the Regional Minister who will use her high office to help bridge the gender gap. These gaps are influenced by stereotypes and mostly against women. Obviously, gender gaps exist and favors males, therefore gender dimensions of programmes will be assessed before implementation so that no one is left behind in the development process.

2.9.3.1 Gender analysis of Literacy

Based on the 2021 PHC, the total number of literate individuals in the region is 329,626, made up of 176,063 males (53.4%) and 153,563 females (46.6%).

This data reflects the population aged 6 years and above who can read and write in at least one language, which may include English, Ghanaian languages, or other foreign languages.

Sex	Literate population	Percent
Male	176,063	53.4%
Female	153,563	46.6%
Both sexes	329,626	100%

Source: PHC,2021

The figures show a slightly higher literacy rate among males compared to females. This gender gap, though not extreme, highlights a continuing need for inclusive educational policies and literacy programs, particularly targeting female learners.

Overall, the data points to a broadly literate population, suggesting significant educational reach across the region. However, to deepen literacy gains, especially among women, efforts must continue to ensure equal access to quality education in both formal and non-formal settings.

2.9.4 Spatial Structure of Ahafo Region

The spatial structure refers to the way the physical space of Ahafo Region is organized in terms of human settlements, infrastructure, land use, natural resources, and administrative units.

Roads are mostly radial and grid-like, connecting major towns such as Goaso, Kenyasi, Bechem, and Duayaw Nkwanta. Public Transport Buses and shared taxis link towns and villages, especially along the Goaso- Hwidiem-Bechem corridor. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy with large cocoa, oil palm, and food crop farming. A significant mining

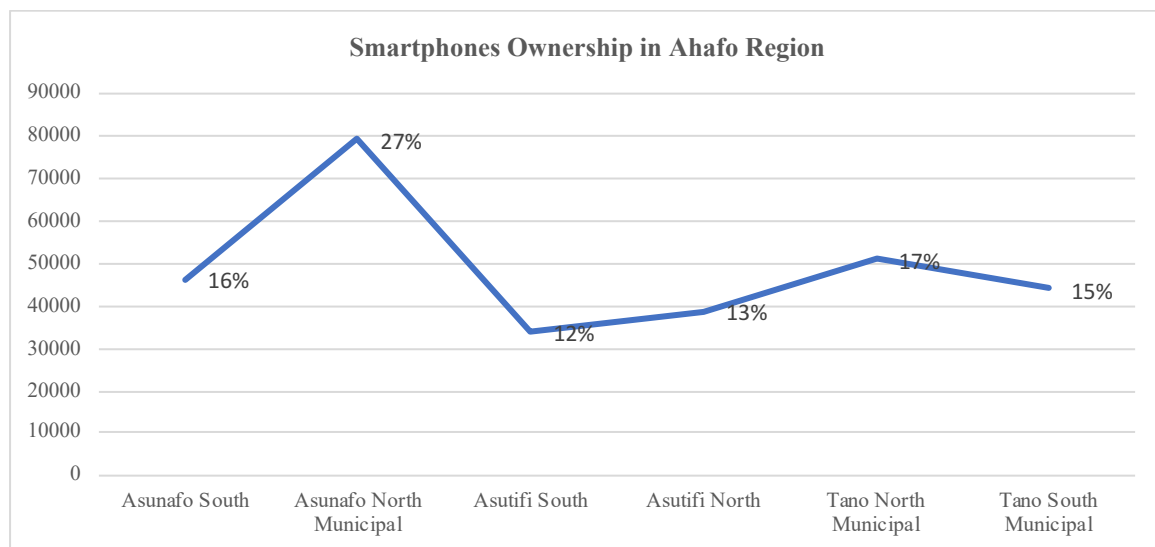
activities are taking place in Kenyasi, Hwidiem and Tano North due to Newmont and Golden team mining activities. Several forest reserves such as Ayum, and Bonsam Bepo, influence spatial development by limiting expansion in some of these areas. The forest reserves and Tano river and its tributaries also spatially define protected zones, influence biodiversity corridors and shape settlement and farming.

In terms of spatial hierarchy, Goaso serve as the main administrative and service center. Bechem, Duayaw Nkwanta, Kenyasi, Hwidiem and kukuom function as Secondary centers for governance, health, and education and the tertiary settlements mainly rural towns centered around farming and small market serving as agricultural out-growers.

2.9.4.1 Information and Communication

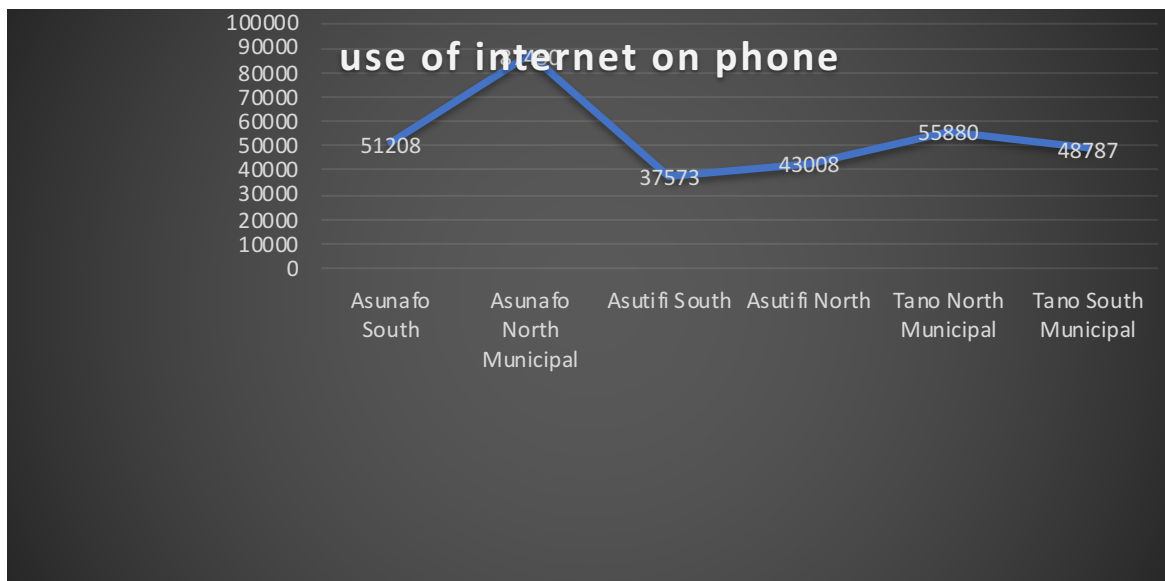
According to the 2021 population and housing census, 293,488 of the population in the region used smartphones. The chart below shows the percentage of usage by the various districts.

Figure 12: Smartphones Ownership



Source: GSS, 2021

Figure 13: Use of Internet



Source: GSS, 2021

The data above points to the fact that a significant proportion of the population use smart phones and internet which reflects an improved access to information and communication. However, internet connection is generally bad across all networks in the region and this requires urgent attention.

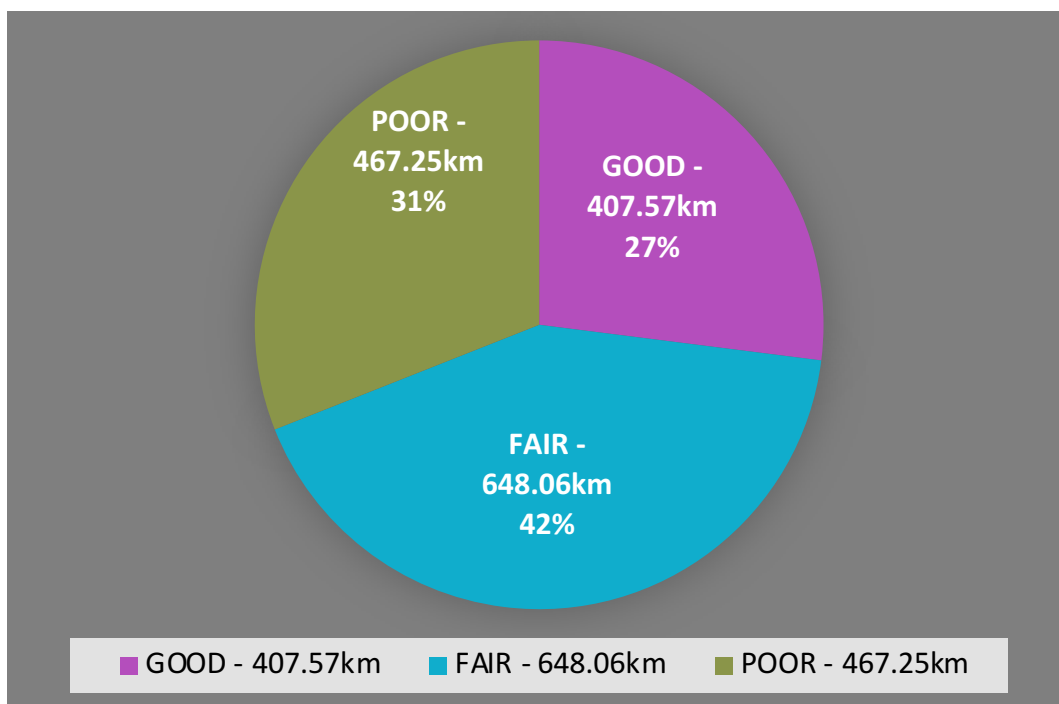
2.9.4.2 Energy

The main source of energy in the Region is electricity. A small portion of the region’s inhabitants, especially those in the urban areas use generators during the power outages and the rest of the households use other alternatives such flash lights, candles and solar lamps. In terms of cooking, gas is the main source of energy in the Region with most residents using charcoal and fuel wood in the rural areas of the region (GSS, 2021). The huge number of populations using fuel wood as their source of energy pose a serious threat to forest degradation and climate change.

2.9.4.3 Transportation Network

Feeder roads constitute the highest portion with 1,524.88 km representing 59.4 percent of all road networks. Trunk roads and urban roads follow with 21.6 percent and 18.8 percent respectively. The condition of feeder roads is generally bad (31%) while the proportion that are good and fair are 27% and 42% respectively. Only 22 percent of urban roads in the region are in good condition while 36 percent and 42 percent are fair and poor respectively.

Figure 14: Feeder Roads Condition



2.9.4.4 Highways

Ahafo Region's road network centers on two National Highways (N6, N12) and evolving regional corridors like R66 and Tapa–Goaso, supported by town-scale upgrades and feeder rehab. Infrastructure investments are underway to boost agricultural access, urban connectivity, and overall road quality.

ROAD INVENTORY AND CONDITION IN THE AHAFO REGION - 2024										
REGION	AGENCY	TOTAL NETWORK LENGTH (km)	SURFACE TYPE						COMMUNITIES HAVING ACCESS TO MOTORABLE ROADS	
			ASPHALT		SURFACE TREATED		GRAVEL		%	
			km	%	km	%	km	%		
AHAFO	GHA	553.77	145.37	26.25%	112.80	20.37%	295.60	53.38%	43.77	
			553.77 km						KMs of GOOD and FAIR as against TOTAL NETWORK	
			CONDITION						UNDER CONSTRUCTION	
			GOOD		FAIR		POOR		km %	
			km	%	km	%	km	%		
			174.00	31.42%	68.37	12.35%	37.90	6.84%	273.50	49.39%
280.27 km						273.50 km				

Source: GHA, 2024

2.9.5 Climate Change and Disaster Risk

Climate change and climate variability may affect people negatively depending on their ability or inability to cope with the changing situations. The Region is experiencing adverse effects from climate change in the areas of reduced agricultural activities, land degradation, siltation in water bodies, loss of aquatic lives and pollution in all forms. All these have happened as a result of temperature and rainfall variability as well as drought risks.

Human activities that have contributed to these in the Region include conversion of open spaces into the construction of physical structures, deforestation and conversion of arable lands into sites for construction. Other causes are the emission of gases from motor vehicles, the burning of waste and other improper waste disposal methods leading to flooding and the influx of diseases. Other activities that result in rise in temperatures include increasing amount of greenhouse gases. This plan intends to employ adaptation and mitigation measures against climate change and greening of the local economy.

Climate change and climate variability impacts directly and indirectly. Some direct effects are loss of land and decrease in production and reduced yields. The indirect and long-term effects include production risks, malnutrition, loss of income and loss of livelihoods, food insecurity, poverty and reduced income.

The Region is prone to both natural and human-induced disasters. Notable among them are floods as of siltation and inadequate drains, rainstorm or windstorm, fire outbreaks, deforestation, disease epidemic, pest and insect infestation. There are cases of conflicts, illegal mining, road accidents, and poor sanitation which have a potential of causing disaster.

2.9.6 Governance

2.9.6.1 Staffing Situation of the RCC

The Regional Co-ordinating Council is the apex of governance in the region and headed by the Regional Minister. The Region has three (3) Municipal and three (3) District Assemblies. The RCC and its administrative districts have mix of expertise to support the development of the region.

Table 13: Staff Situation of the RCC

Decentralized Departments	Requirements		Actual	Gap	% Covered
	Minimum	Maximum	2025		
Central Administration	141	200	66	134	33%
Social Welfare	18	25	2	23	0.08%
Community Development	18	28	0		0%
Agriculture	85	121	14	107	0.12%
PWD	102	173	-	-	-
Town and Country Planning	29	43	-	-	-

Fisheries	29	40	-	-	-
Parks and Gardens	24	37	2	35	0.05%
CAGD	20	31	-	-	-
Births and Deaths	20	24	-	-	-
Library Board	21	30	-	-	-
Cooperatives, Trades, Industry and Tourism	11	16	-	-	-
Feeder Roads	51	73	9	64	0.1%
Urban Roads	40	63	-	-	-
Community Water and Sanitation	15	25	-	-	-
Information Services Department	6	10	2	8	0.2%
National Youth Council	11	18	-	-	-
Transportation and Road Safety	7	10	-	-	-

Source: Regional HR Department, AhRCC.

From the table above, most of the decentralised department of the RCC do not have the required staff to aid effective service delivery. The additional decentralised departments such as social protection which are not found in the table do have any staff at post as at the time of preparing this plan.

2.9.6.2 OFFICE EQUIPMENT

The availability of adequate office equipment in its various categories is critical for the effective discharge of the mandate of the RCC. To ensure improved performance and productivity of staff, modern technological and digital office equipment are to be made available to staff. The objective is to move from manual task to a more effective and efficient contemporary high value modern technological office equipment. Analysis of modern office equipment available to staff was undertaken to determine gaps and strategies to reduce the gap for improved performance. The analysis focused on the under listed basic office equipment.

- Computer

- Printer
- Projector
- Office Space
- Vehicle

RCC	Computer		Printer		Projector		Office space		Vehicle		Remarks
	Req.	Actual	Req.	Actual	Req.	Actual	Req.	Actual	Req.	Actual	
Human Resources	3	1	3	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	One printer not in good shape
Budget	4	3	2	1	1	0	4	2	1	1	Items in good shape
Central Adm.	32	10	19	8	3	1	60	33	10	6	Item in good shape
LUSPA	6	1	4	0	2	0	7	1	2	1	Items in good shape

Source: Procurement Unit, AhRCC.

2.9.6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation and Backstopping

The Regional Co-ordinating Council and its departments undertake quarterly performance monitoring and evaluation of the performance of MMDAs and the use of resources mobilized by the MMDAs as well as those allocated and released to them by any agency of Central Government. The quarterly monitoring conducted by the RPCU is based on indicators in the functional areas of planning, programmes and projects, procurement, environment and sanitation, management and organization/administration, human resources management, and finance and auditing. The departments of the RCC also undertake sector specific quarterly monitoring to provide guidance and technical support to the MMDAs.

Monitoring Teams are composed to undertake the monitoring assignments with critical professional skills. The limited human resource base of the RCC and its departments however affects the execution of this key mandate of the RCC. Inadequate skills in M&E and the frequent transfers of staff trained on the job is a critical concern.

The monitoring assignments are most times conducted late and report are not generated on time which affects the provision of real time information to the affected institutions to take corrective actions for improved performance. The reasons include late release and inadequate funds for the assignment. Also, inadequate logistics including computers and vehicles

constraints the execution of M&E exercises especially at the departmental level. The dissemination of M&E reports and findings is executed in two ways. The first is the circulation of the documents to relevant stakeholder and the second being the organization of RPCU and DPCU fora at which stakeholders gather for the presentation of findings and discussions. The organization of these fora, which is planned to be organized twice in a year has also not been regular due to financial constraints.

It is important to state that, evaluation is not undertaken regularly by the RCC which is a gap that require attention. It is therefore important that, on the job and practical training, M&E would have to be prioritized.

The RCC has been providing technical backstopping and the necessary assistance to MMDAs to enable them perform their functions effectively and efficiently. This requires good knowledge and diverse skills and professions of which implies the RCC would have to continuously invest in its human capital to be able to support the MMDAs.

2.9.6.3.1 Coordination

The RCC continuous to execute the function of coordination and administration which is aimed to reduce policy, programmes and projects duplication, policy conflicts and wasteful expenditure.

The RCC, internally coordinate activities through the submission of Units and departmental Action Plans, quarterly and annual reports. The RPCU meetings and other committee meetings has been some of the major mechanisms and platforms for coordination and harmonization of efforts. The challenge however is, some departments do not or submit their reports late which affects decision making. Some Heads of Department also delegate their direct-reports to RPCU meetings instead of showing up themselves and due to that certain critical decisions cannot be taken during the meetings. The incentives and mechanism to promote and facilitate coordination has not been very effective though various initiatives have been rolled out. The mechanisms include; Expanded RPCU and RCC meetings as provided in the Act 936. The RCC inability to compel participation in such meetings due to its mandate is a drawback on the system.

However, the RCC will continue to facilitate and strengthen its coordination role through Expanded RPCU, RSPC, REGSEC other Committees and strategic stakeholder engagement mechanisms in the plan period.

2.9.6.3.2 Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP)

The Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council is participating in the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programs (GSCSP) which was designed by the Government of Ghana to improve urban management and provision of basic services in urban cities and towns. The GSCSP which is supported by IDA is has been implemented over a period of seven years (2019-2025). The project provided financial and technical support to the Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs (MLGCRA), Ministry of Finance, Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS), Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) and thirty-five (35) Municipal Assemblies. However, only one Municipal Assembly in the region is benefiting from the program.

The RCC has been receiving financial support over the period of the program to undertake activities under the functional areas of Monitoring and Evaluation, Backstopping & Mentoring, Training and Technical Support to MMDAs. However, as the program comes to an end this year, funding of the aforementioned activities of the RCC would be a challenge.

2.9.6.3.3 PAIReD Programme

The Ahafo Region is participating in the PAIReD Programme initiated by GIZ. The program focuses on strengthening governance and promoting resilience democracy. It aims to improve governance structures, enhance citizen participation and foster accountability in public institutions. The RCC through the Regional Mobile Team (RMT) has been receiving support from GIZ under the PAIReD Programme to provide backstopping to MMDAs in the areas of gaps. This will help strengthen local assembly systems for effective plan implementation over the plan period. However, only three out of six assemblies are being partnered for the programme.

2.9.6.3.4 UNFPA AHAFO RCC Family Planning Sub-Project

Since 2024 the Ahafo RCC has been receiving funding from UNFPA to implement Family Planning activities such as supporting supervision, commodities management, Technical Working group meetings family planning education and monitoring. These programmes are implemented in collaboration of the Regional Directorate of the Ghana Health Service and Department of Gender.

2.9.6.4 Security

Ahafo Region has a Regional Security Council (REGSEC) which is in-charge of security and human safety issues. There are also Municipal or District Security Committees in each Municipality or District.

There is the presence of the Military in the region. There four military detachments in the Region. Personnel are deployed at Kenyasi,, MIM, Sankore and Duayaw Nkwanta

The Bureau of National Investigations (BNI), aside the Regional Headquarters, also have officers covering all the 6 Political Districts in the region. The Ghana Immigration Service has a regional headquarters in Goaso. In addition, there are 6 Municipal and District immigration Offices. Other security agencies in the region are the Ghana National Fire Service with six Fire Districts, and the Ghana Prisons Service. However, the Regional Command of the Narcotics Control Commission (NACOC) has not been operational in the Region since its creation. NACOC is the lead agency in the fight against illicit drug trafficking and abuse. Its main functions include drug demand reduction (education and prevention), precursor monitoring, counselling and enforcement. The absence of NACOC signals a potential increase in illicit drug trafficking and abuse in the region.

The security situation in the region is generally peaceful. However, there are pockets of incidents that pose a threat to peace including chieftaincy disputes, clashes between illegal miners and security agencies, clashes between mining companies and their operating communities and pockets of armed robbery and murder.

2.9.7 Water Resources

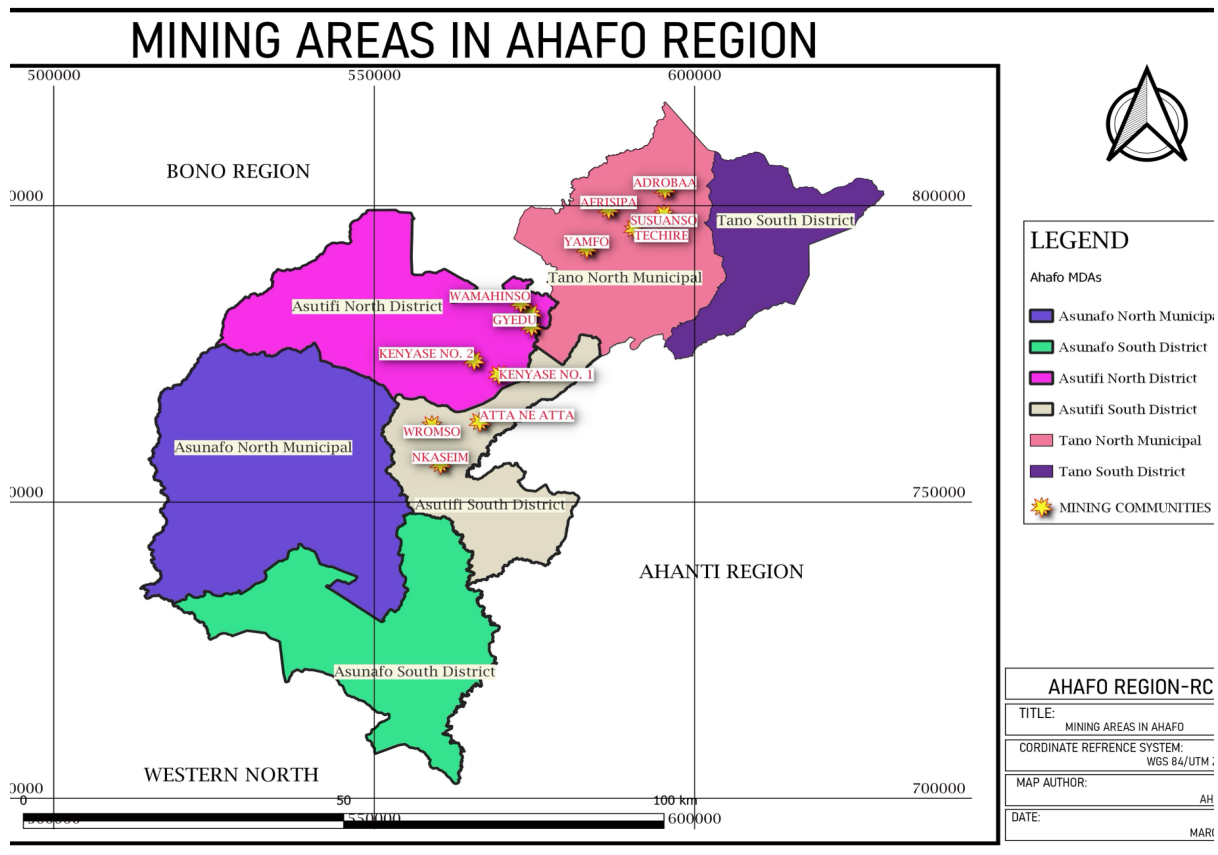
The Ahafo Region of Ghana, located in the forest belt of the country, is well-drained by several rivers and streams. The region features a dendritic drainage pattern (tree-like river system) and mostly drained southward and southeastward. Rivers are perennial (flow year-round), though their flow intensity varies between wet and dry seasons. Some of the main water bodies in the region are: river Tano, Bia, Wiwiso River, Ntotroso, Asundua, Apensu rivers, Atobiaso, Moku, Kwasu, Subri, Konkontre, Subin, Kwasu and river Subri as well as Goa and the Ayum Rivers in the Asunafo North Municipality.

These water bodies are part of larger river systems that eventually feed into major water bodies in Ghana. However, the main rivers in the region are the Tano and Subin rivers. The Tano River being the most significant river in the region, originates in the Ahafo area and flows southwards toward the Gulf of Guinea. It is also important for agriculture, fishing, and local communities. The Subin River being relatively smaller but important Local River in the Ahafo area, especially for farming activity. Other numerous seasonal streams and small tributaries flow especially during the rainy season, feeding into the Tano. Besides these natural water bodies, small earth dams, ponds reservoirs and dugouts are found in farming communities which are used for domestic and agricultural water supply, especially in the dry season.

2.9.8 Minerals

The Ahafo Region of Ghana is rich in mineral resources, contributing significantly to the local and national economy. The region is endowed with gold, diamond, granites, clay and sand. These mineral resources are dispersed in various communities in the region. Gold is presently being mined at large, medium and small scales in the region. Newmont Ghana Gold Limited (NGGL) operates the Ahafo Mine, one of the largest gold mines in Ghana. The mine is located in the Asutifi North District. The construction of a second large scale mine is underway in the Tano north district by Newmont Ghana gold limited. Small scale mining is also going on in the Asutifi South District. Nadamumsa, golden team and other companies are engaged in small scale mining in the Asutifi South District. While mining is being done in some areas, prospecting is being done in other areas of the region such as Asunafo North and South districts. Diamond deposits have been identified in the region with exploration ongoing, and commercial mining potential is being assessed. Sand and clay found in various locations across the region, are used for ceramics, bricks, and other construction materials. The exploration and mining of these minerals provide jobs and infrastructure but also come with environmental and social challenges such as land degradation, deforestation and climate change.

Figure 15: Mining Areas in Ahafo



2.9.9 Migration

According to the 2021 PHC, Ahafo Region demonstrates a dynamic migration profile, with both significant out-migration and in-migration activity.

The out-migration rate is 17.7%. This indicates that nearly 1 in 6 residents have left the region to settle elsewhere in Ghana or abroad. Common reasons may include education, employment opportunities, or family relocation.

Also, the in-migration rate is 21.2% which suggests that the region is also a major destination for migrants, receiving more people than it loses. The high in-migration is likely driven by economic opportunities in agriculture, particularly cocoa farming, and relatively easier access to land.

With in-migration exceeding out-migration by 3.5 percentage points, Ahafo experiences a net population gain through migration. This reflects its role as an attractive region for internal migrants, especially from northern Ghana and neighboring regions.

The data indicates that Ahafo is both a sending and receiving region, but with a net positive migration balance. While some residents move out in search of better opportunities, the region remains appealing to others highlighting its importance as a migration hub, particularly for agricultural livelihoods.

List of Identified Development Issues

- Low application of modern agricultural technology (SDG2)
- Low access to farm inputs (SDG2)
- Youth Unemployment (SDG8)
- Climate Variabilities (SDG13)
- High prevalence of HIV Cases (SDG3)
- Inadequate and poor state of health facilities
- Inadequate educational infrastructure (SDG4)
- Poor Sanitation (SDG6)
- Low access to basic water service (SDG6)
- Increase rate of road robbery (SDG16)
- Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level (SDG11)
- Illegal Mining (SDG11)
- Insufficient IT infrastructure and poor internet connectivity (SDG9)
- Disagreement in boundary demarcation among districts (SDG16)
- Poor road networks and drainage system (SDG9)
- Inadequate security personnel (SDG16)
- Inadequate staff accommodation
- Unreliable data for planning

- Insufficient funds allocation and late releases of funds

2.9.10 SWOT ANALYSIS

The beginning of the planning process is the assessment of the region’s internal capacity in relation to the environment in which development take place. A common technique used to do this assessment is called SWOT ANALYSIS, which is an abbreviation for Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats. The results of this exercise are best used to develop a strategy with an actionable plan that will: leverage strength, manage weakness, takes advantage of opportunities and responsive to threats.

The RPCU strategic meeting held for 2026-2029 MTDP came out with analysis of the strength, weakness, opportunities and threats for the following economic sectors: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Planning and Governance and Institutional Development. The purpose of the SWOT analysis was to identify and evaluate the key factors that will guide the RCC in developing a MTDP for the development of Ahafo economy that is responsive to the environment within which it is to be executed.

Table 14.1: SWOT Analysis

Economic Development				
Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats	Issue
-Skilled farmers -Good soil and climatic condition -Agricultural Extension service -Easy access to agricultural land	-Lack of resources (start-up capital) -Inadequate support from sector departments -Limited water supply -Unable to meet market requirements (quantity/quality standards)	-Ready market products -Commitment of government to support local development -Availability of raw materials for industrial processing	-Climate change (unpredictable weather patterns) -Escalating prices of production inputs -Policy uncertainty	1.Low application of modern technology in Agric 2. Low access to farm inputs

Social Development				
Presence of departments (GHS, GES) to identify and address issues of social concern	Inadequate funding for common social issues	Commitment of government to address social problems	Poor policy direction towards addressing social problems	-Inadequate educational infrastructure -Inadequate and poor state of health facilities
Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Planning				
-Presence of the Department of Feeder roads, GHA and urban roads -Availability of experienced skilled Engineers -Presence of LUSPA	-Inadequate maintenance equipment and fund for maintenance -Inadequate fund to construct new roads -Weak attention to spatial Planning at local level	-Government commitment to road infrastructure improvement -Government commitment to integrate spatial plans in all facet of development	Rapid population growth, Delay in release of govt. and donor funds Policy uncertainty for spatial planning	1.Poor toad Network and Drainage systems 2.Weak Spatial Planning
Governance and Institutional Development				
Partnership with development partners and central government support.	Inability to generate IGF	Existence of the Central Government grants (DACF, Donor Funds Financial Regulations and laws	Inability to generate and raise the needed fund for development and administrative purposes	Insufficient funds allocation and late releases of funds

Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

The chapter discusses the development priorities of the Ahafo RCC to ensure that resources are efficiently and effectively used. It highlights how the issues were prioritized and why a particular method was chosen for prioritization.

The identified issues were prioritized based on four (4) pertinent development dimensions namely:

- **Economic Development**
- **Social Development**
- **Environment, Infrastructure and Spatial Development**
- **Governance and Institution Development**

The underlisted decision criteria form the basis upon which the issues were prioritized:

1. Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits of addressing it.
2. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency.
3. Significant linkage to meeting basic human needs and rights.
4. Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.
5. Opportunities for addressing key cross-cutting development themes such as; marginalized and vulnerable groups.

3.1 Methodology Used for Ranking

The issues identified were prioritize using pairwise method of ranking.

This method is used to determine relative order of issues by comparing them in pairs. It helps to establish preferences or priorities between options.

This method was chosen because of its simplicity which makes comparison of two items at a time relatively straightforward and easy to understand. It also helps to mitigate biases that might arise when evaluating multiple items simultaneously. See Appendix I for prioritization matrix.

Table 15: Prioritized Issues

Development Dimension	Issue	Rank
Economic Development	Low application of modern agricultural technology (SDG2)	6th
	Youth Unemployment (SDG8)	18th
	Low access to farm inputs (SDG2)	9th
	Climate variabilities (SDG13)	13th
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	High prevalence of HIV Cases (SDG3)	12th
	Inadequate and poor state of Health Facilities	2nd
	Inadequate educational infrastructure (SDG4)	19th
	Poor Sanitation (SDG6)	3rd
	Low access to basic water service (SDG6)	2nd
	Increase rate of road robbery (SDG16)	11th
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT	Encroachment on road reservations, wetlands and other public spaces (SDG11)	8th
	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level (SDG11)	7th
	Illegal Mining	1st
	Insufficient IT infrastructure and poor internet connectivity (SDG9)	16th
	Disagreement in boundary demarcation among districts (SDG16)	14th

		Poor road networks and drainage system (SDG9)	4 th
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT		Inadequate security personnel (SDG16)	5 th
		Inadequate staff accommodation	17 th
		Unreliable data for planning	15 th
		Insufficient funds allocation and late releases of funds	10 th

CHAPTER FOUR

FORMULATION OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter details formulated goals, objectives and strategies aimed at addressing prioritized issues. The goals, objectives and strategies were formulated taking into consideration cross cutting and emerging development themes.

4.1 Medium Term Goal of the RCC

The general goal of the RCC for the medium-term is to accelerate development through good governance, effective spatial planning and job creation. The general objectives formulated in line with the prioritized issues are:

- Promote the use of modern technology in agricultural production
- Promote peace, security transparency and accountable governance.
- Effectively coordinate, monitor and evaluate Government policies and programs.
- Strengthen spatial planning at local level
- Deepen political and administrative collaboration of the local government authorities within the plan period
- To facilitate job creation
- Promote access to water, sanitation and hygiene services
- Upgrade the condition of road networks
- To strengthen M&E Systems

Table 16: Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Economic Development					
Prioritized Issue	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Low application of modern agricultural technology (SDG2)	Promote Agricultural Production	Provide support to farmers to adopt modern agriculture practices	Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic development	Promote the development of irrigation facilities Train farmers to adopt climate smart agriculture Facilitate the provision of post-harvest infrastructure	Agricultural Production support
Low access to farm	Promote Agricultural Production	Facilitate the supply of improved seeds and subsidized	Enhance agricultural productio	Facilitate the provision of fertilizer to farmers	Agricultural Production Support

inputs (SDG2)		fertilizers to farmers	n and agribusiness for economic development	Provide farmers with improved seeds	
Youth Unemployment	Enhance access to Job opportunities	Facilitate the training of young people in agribusiness opportunities and apprenticeship programmes	Promote agriculture as a viable business among youth	Training of young people in agricultural ventures Training of youth in Apprenticeship programmes	Youth development and Job creation
Climate Variabilities	Build resilience for climate change	Support farmers to adopt regenerative agriculture practices	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	Build the capacity of farmers in resilience agriculture	Climate Resilience
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
High prevalence of HIV	Promote public awareness on HIV prevention	Control and prevent new cases of HIV	Reduce the incidence of HIV and AIDs and other infections especially among vulnerable groups	Provide regular access to condoms Secure regular funding for HIV programmes Educate the youth on HIV prevention	Diseases control and Prevention
Inadequate and poor state of Health Facilities	To strengthen healthcare delivery system	Facilitate the provision of additional health infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing facilities	Provide adequate Health Infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	Upgrade and expand existing health infrastructure	Quality healthcare delivery
Inadequate educational	Promote access to	Facilitate the provision of educational	Provide education	Rehabilitate dilapidated	Quality Education Service

infrastructure (SDG4)	quality education	infrastructure to unserved/underserved communities	infrastructure	school buildings Facilitate the Expansion of infrastructure facilities in underserved schools	
Poor sanitation (SDG6)	Improve sanitation at all levels	Promote good sanitation practice among populace	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable sanitation services for all	Accelerate the implementation of Ahafo Regional Integrated WASH Programme Reform water and sanitation Management structure	sanitation service delivery
Low access to water services (SDG6)	Ensure universal access to water services for all	To Increase access to basic water services	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water services for all	Institute measure for acceptance of Pay as you fetch initiative Facilitate the repair and maintenance of broken boreholes Facilitate the training of area mechanics	Water Services delivery
Increase rate of road robbery (SDG16)	Promote a peaceful environment for all people	Reduce the rate of road robbery among the populace	Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	Ensure regular police patrol on roads Provide the regional police service with the needed logistics	Peace and Security
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING					
Encroachment on road reservations, wetlands and other	Improve spatial planning at all levels of development	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly	Safeguard protected areas	Ensure preparation of spatial Development	Spatial Planning/Development

public spaces (SDG11)		development of human settlements		Frameworks , Structure Plans and Local Plans for MMDAs (SDG Target 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)	
Disagreement in boundary demarcation among districts (SDG16)	Resolve boundary demarcation among affected districts	Deepen political and administrative collaboration of the local government authorities within the plan period	Enhance institutional capacity for dispute resolution	Promote joint development and implementation of strategic initiative Enforce the recommendation of boundary dispute committee Collaborate with key Institutions to resolve the various boundary challenges (SDG Targets	Spatial Planning/ Development
Poor road networks and drainage system (SDG9)	Improve the condition of Road Networks	To ensure the provision of safe, all weather accessible feeder roads	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport and infrastructure	Expand and maintain the road network (SDG 11) Enforce national road traffic laws and regulations (SDG 11) Enhance collaboration with service	Road Infrastructure Development

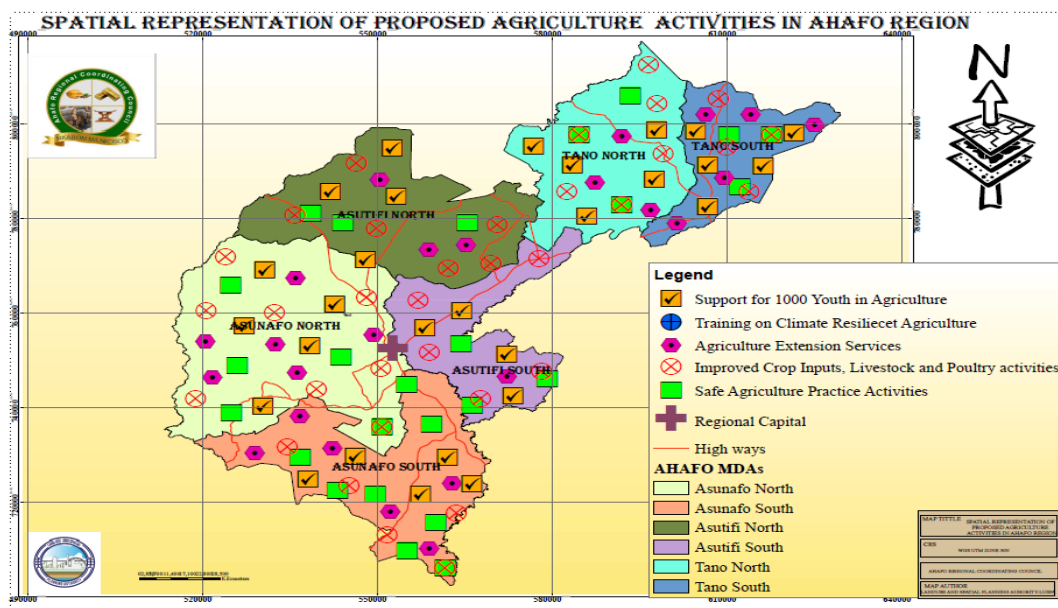
				providers to improve the condition of road network in the region	
Insufficient IT infrastructure and poor internet connectivity (SDG9)	Improve service delivery through the application of modern technology	To enhance the application of ICT amongst regional department	Ensure Inclusive digital economy	Collaborate with service providers to improve internet connectivity in the region	Institutional Development
Illegal Mining	Restore degraded landscape	To combat the activities of illegal mining	Safeguard forest and protected areas	Liaise with stakeholders to intensify campaign against illegal mining in the region	Landscape Restoration
Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level (SDG11)	Improve spatial planning at all levels of development	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements	Enhance institutional capacity for effective spatial planning	Ensure preparation of spatial Development Frameworks, Structure Plans and Local Plans for MMDAs (SDG Target 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)	Spatial Planning/Development
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Inadequate security personnel (SDG16)	Promote a peaceful environment for all people	To provide adequate security personnel for a stable environment	Enhance safety and security	Liaise with security agencies to post adequate security personnel at all levels of the region	Peace and Security
Insufficient funds allocation and late	Increase Funds Allocation to the RCC	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and	Improve Fiscal performance	Lobby for additional	Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

releases of funds		capability of RCCs	institutions	funding support from donor partners	
Inadequate staff accommodation	Facilitate the provision accommodation to staff at all levels	Provide adequate, safe, secure, and affordable housing for staff	Improve staff welfare for effective service delivery	Construct additional bungalows for staff without accommodation	Institutional Development
Unreliable data for planning	To Streamline M&E	To strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation system at all levels	Enhance institutional capacity for effective M&E	Strengthen M&E technical and logistical capacities at all levels (SDG 16)	Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

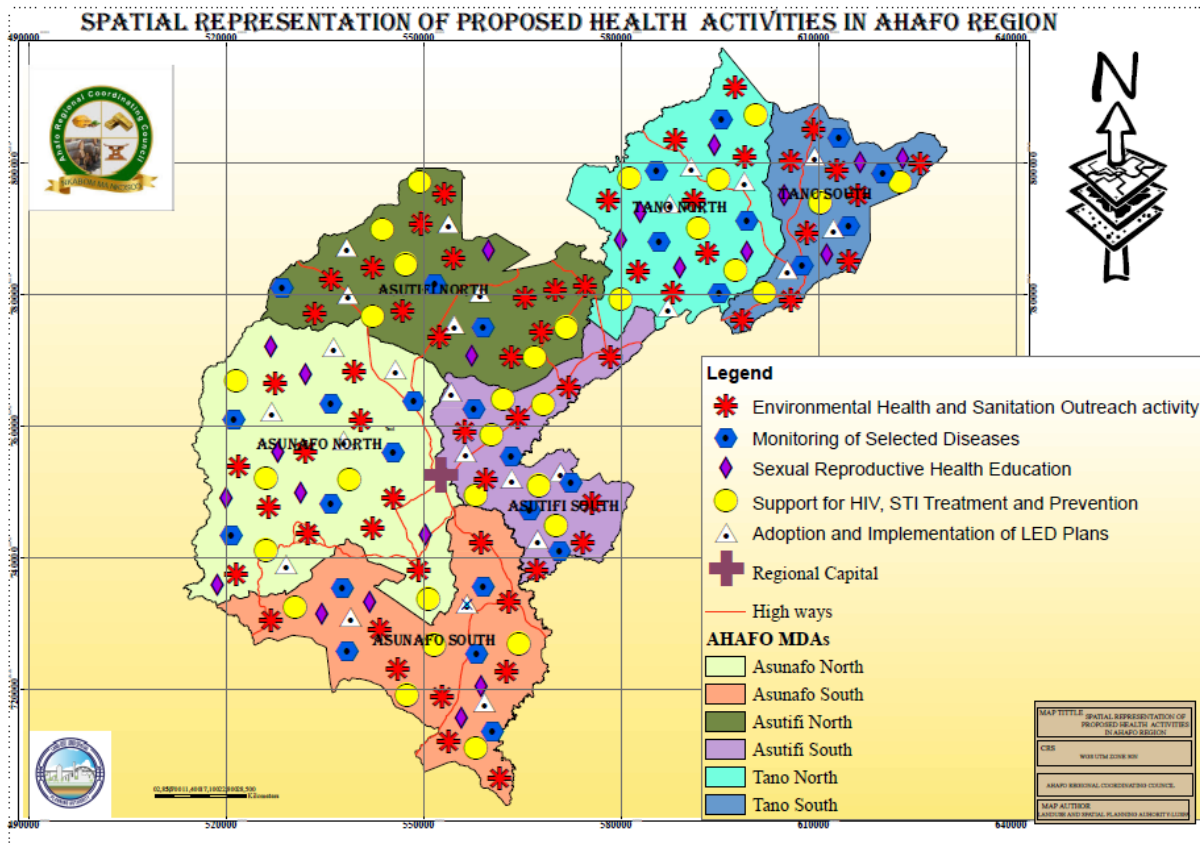
Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC.

Spatial Representation of Development Proposals

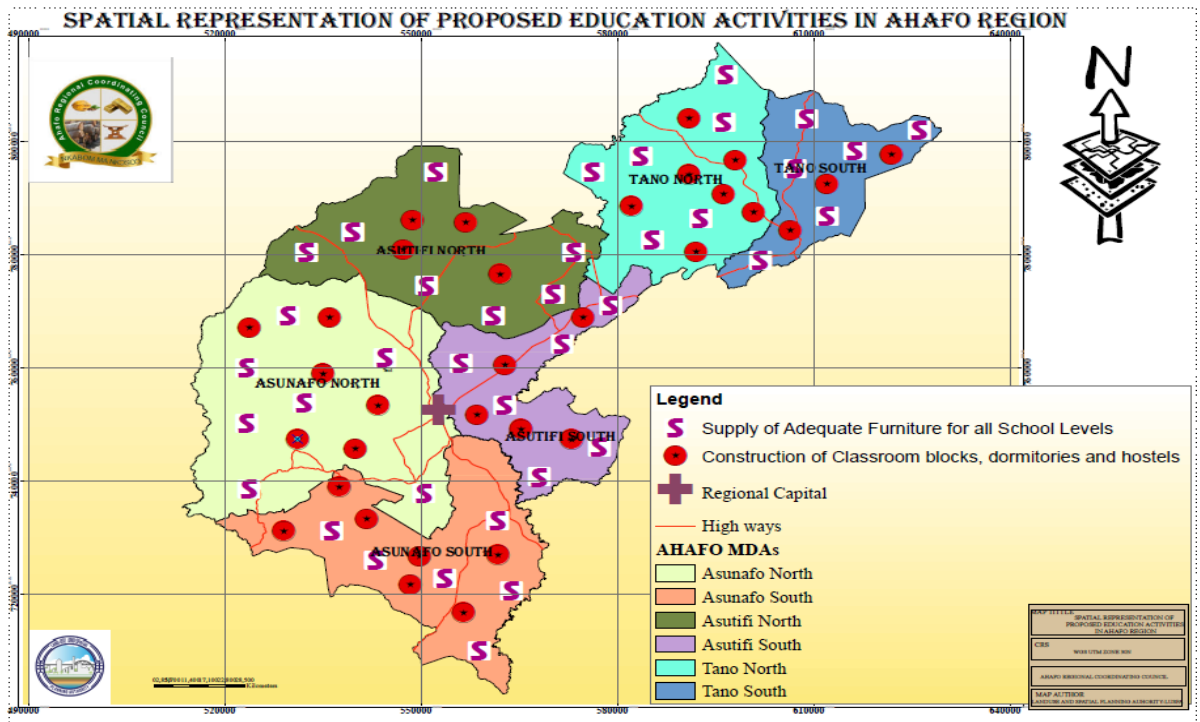
I. Agricultural Production Support



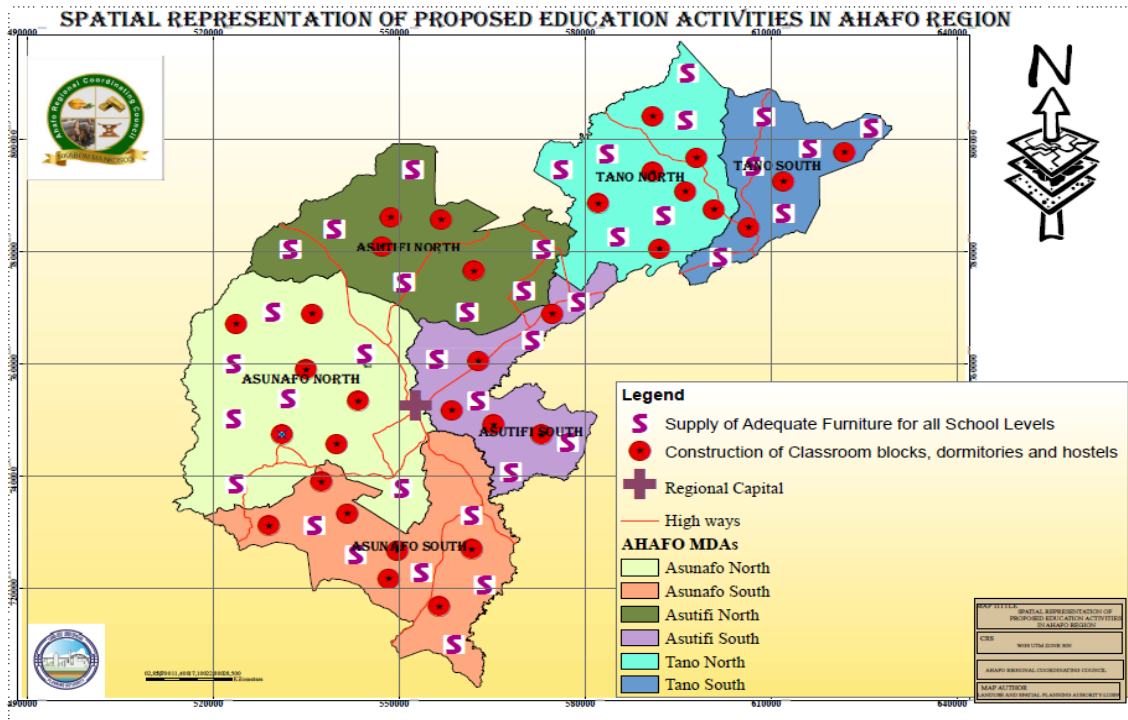
II. Quality Healthcare delivery



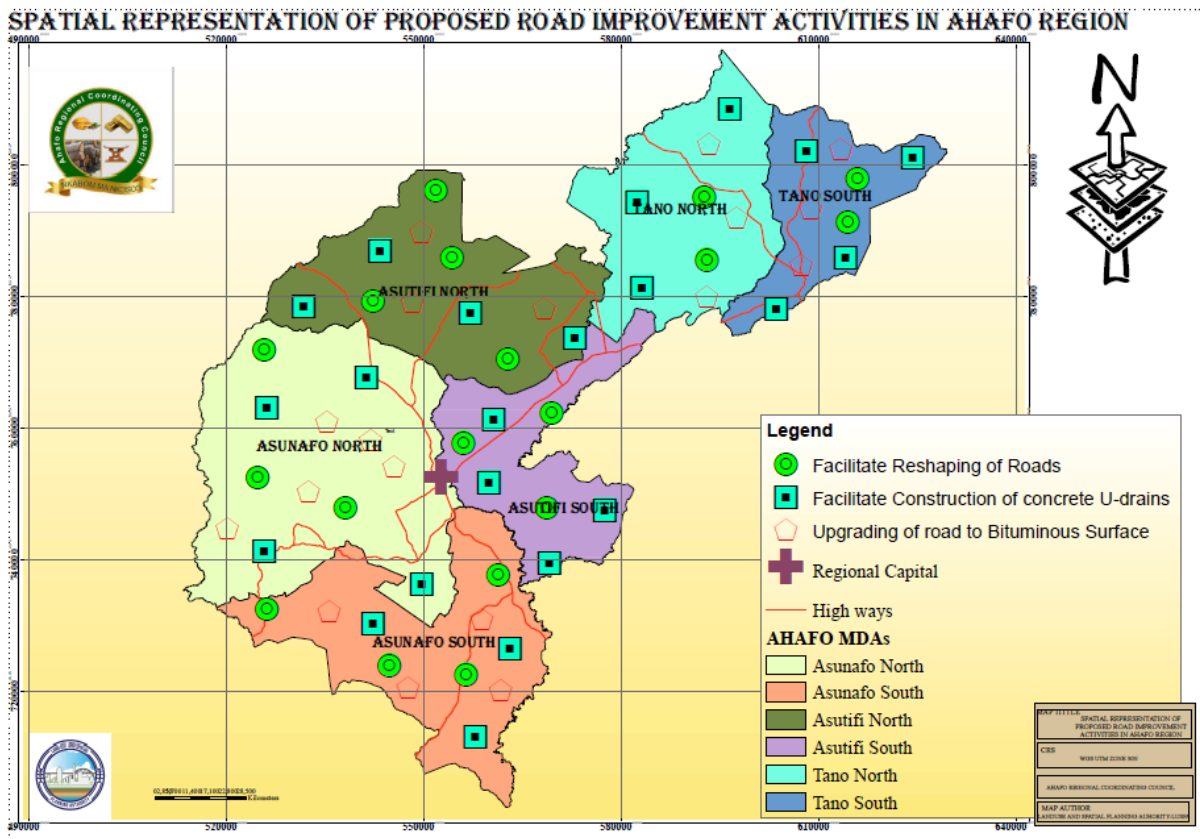
III. Quality Education Service



IV. WASH Service Delivery



V. Road Infrastructure Development



CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

The chapter presents programme of action, programme financing and assumption for costing. The programme of action is formulated based on strategies outlined in chapter four. The programme financing also gives the potential resources available for execution of programmes throughout the plan period.

Table 17: POA

Development Prog.	Time Frame				Cost			Prog. Status		Implementation Institution	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Agricultural production Support	√	√	√	√	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000		√	Agri c Dept.	AhRCC , MoFA, Dps
Youth Employment	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000		√	RCC	DPs NYA YEA
Quality Healthcare Delivery	√	√	√	√	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		√	GHS	MoH DPs
Diseases control	√	√	√	√	2,000,000	800,000	2,000,000		√	GHS	MOH, DPs
Road Infrastructure development	√	√	√	√	20,000,000	400,000	1,000,000		√	DUR DFR	MoRH
Peace and Security	√	√	√	√	800,000	300,000	1,000,000		√	REG SEC	Securit y Agenci es
Quality Education Services	√	√	√	√	1,000,000	60,000	1,000,000		√	GES	

Spatial Planning/Development	√	√	√	√	50,000	80,000	400,000		√	LUSPA	Planning Unit
Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	√	√	√	√	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		√	RPCU	All Departments
Water Services Delivery	√	√	√	√	50,000	80,000	6,000,000		√	RPCU	CWSA Local Authorities Partners
Sanitation Service Delivery	√	√	√	√	100,000	100,000	5,000,000		√	RPCU	CWSA Local Authorities, zoomlion & other Partners
Institutional development	√	√	√	√	2,000,000	2,000,000	100,000		√	RCC	MLCRA OHLGSDPs
Climate Resilience	√	√	√	√	100,000	150,000	2,000,000		√	RCC	MMDAs Donor Partners
Landscape Restoration	√	√	√	√	5,000,000	-	-		√	RCC	FC EPA LUSPA MLNR

Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC.

5.1 Assumption for Costing

In line with the PFM Regulation, 2019 (L/I. 2378), assumptions were made to enable a proper costing of the Plan. All programmes were considered in the plan while paying attention to the life time costs and medium-term costs. The assumptions and methodologies for the costing were based on the economic, social and demographic considerations.

The costing was also done based on current prices which were projected over the years and relative to the prevailing inflation rate. The next had to do with the duration of a particular intervention and the flow of resources to execute same. The broad activities were broken down

and costed individually in the subsequent chapter, after which the individual costs are merged to obtain a single figure per activity. The cost of the total plan is obtained after all costs for the years are obtained.

5.2 Programme Financing

In order to maintain a regular balance between revenue and expenditure, Management would ensure that expenditure falls within the budget estimates. The RCC's major sources of funding remain the DACF, GoG transfers, GSCSP and some funding support from donor partners such as Netcentric Campaigns and Conrad N. Hilton Foundation.

The composite POA has been faced out into AAPs in Chapter six which would be implemented by the RCC in collaboration with stakeholders. As presented in Table 18, the total cost of implementing the Programmes is GH¢77,570,000 while the expected revenues are GH¢40,690,000. The RCC would require GH¢36,880,000 to close the gap between revenues and expenditures over the planned period. The Region's revenue mobilization strategies would include lobbying for additional funding support from donor partners and prudent management of funds received.

Table 18: Programme Financing

Programme	Programme Cost	Expected Revenue Source of funding			Total	GAP
		GoG	DACF	DPs		
Agricultural production Support	6,000,000	100,000	60,000	1,000,000	1,160,000	-4,840,000
Youth development and Job creation	7,000,000	100,000	50,000	5,000,000	5,150,000	-1,850,000
Quality Healthcare Delivery	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	0
Diseases prevention	4,800,000	50,000	50,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	-2,700,000
Road Infrastructure development	21,400,000	14,266,000	200,000	-	14,466,000	-6,934,000
Peace and Security	2,100,000	200,000	100,000	700,000	1,000,000	-1,100,000
Quality Education Services	2,060,000	800,000	80,000	600,000	1,480,000	-580,000
Spatial Planning/Development	530,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	400,000	-130,000
Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	5,000,000	184,000	70,000	2,000,000	2,254,000	-2,746,000
Water Services Delivery	6,130,000	60,000	50,000	3,000,000	3,110,000	-3,020,000
Sanitation Service Delivery	5,200,000	100,000	80,000	2,000,000	2,180,000	-3,020,000

Institutional development	4,100,000	30,000	60,000	100,000	190,000	-3,910,000
Climate Resilience	2,250,000	70,000	50,000	-	120,000	-2,130,000
Landscape Restoration	5,000,000	1,000,000	80,000	-	1,080,000	
Total	77,570,000				40,690,000	-36,880,000
		17,060,000	930,000	22,700,000		

Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC

5.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment

The table below depicts environmental consideration into the proposed development programs to help promote sustainable development and avoid costly mistakes. Environmental health and sustainability aspects of development are considered alongside economic and social factors.

For each indicator appropriate color code is used to represent the extent to which the programme supports, is neutral or work against the indicator.

Effects	Not relevant	Work strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On the balance has neutral effect on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly Supports the aim
Colour	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Table 18.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Environmental component Activities	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability /Climate Change issues					Institutional			
	Access to water	Access to land	Access to timber	Wildlife	Non-Timber Forest products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air Quality	NTPP (Medicinal plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Flood	Degradation	Crises & Conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic	Principles Human Rights	Access to information
Agricultural Production Support	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Black	Black	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Youth development and Job creation	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Black	Black	Black	Yellow	Black	Black	Green	Green	Green
Quality Healthcare Delivery	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Diseases control and prevention	Green	Black	Black	Black	Black	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Black	Green	Green	Green	Green
Road Infrastructure development	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Peace and Security	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Quality Education Services	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Spatial Planning/Development	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Water Services Delivery	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Sanitation Service Delivery	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Institutional development	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Climate Resilience	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Landscape Restoration	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

The chapter details action plans to be implemented by the RCC throughout the plan period. The activities are phase out in years with their corresponding costs. Ongoing and new projects are factored and categorized based on development programmes outlined in the previous chapter.

Table 19: AAP 2026

Objectives: To increase yields of farm produce												
Programme: Agricultural Production Support												
Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Status		Implementing	
		2026	2027	2028	2029	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Build capacity of staff and actors along the agricultural value chain on sustainable Agriculture Practices	Region-Wide					3	4	5		√	RC	DoA MoA
Facilitate farmers access to improved crop inputs, livestock and poultry breeds	Region - Wide					3	2			√	RC	DoA MoA
Set up field demonstrations in various technological packages for crop and livestock production	All 6 MMDAs					2	3	2	√		RC	DoA
Promote access to agriculture extension services	All 6 MMDAs					1	1			√	RC	MoA DoA
Train farmers in climate resilience Agriculture	All 6 MMDAs					2	3	1	√		RPC	EPA MMDAs

Support 1000 youth to venture into Agriculture	Region-Wide					1	1		√		RC C	D0A
Facilitate the adoption and implementation of LED Plans	All six MMDAs					5		1	√		RC C	MMDAs DPs
Objectives: Promote Awareness on infectious diseases and enhance access to quality healthcare services												
Programme: Quality Healthcare Delivery												
Support HIV, STI Treatment and prevention	Region-Wide					3	2	6		√	GH S	DPs RPCU
Provide Sexual Reproductive Health Information to young people	Asutifi South, Tano North, Asunafo North & Asunafo South							5		√	RC C	UNFPA
Monitoring of Selected Disease of Public Health Interest	Region-Wide					2	2			√	GH S	RPCU
Objectives: To improve access to quality education												
Programme: Education Service delivery												
Facilitate the maintenance of School Buildings	AhRCC					2	1		√		Wor ks Eng.	RPCU MMDAs
Coordinate and monitor the construction of classroom blocks, dormitories, and hostels for underserved schools	Selected Schools					2	3		√		RPC U	GES MoE
Facilitate the supply of adequate furniture for all school levels	Selected Schools					2	2	-	√		GES	MoE RPCU

Objectives: Increase Access to basic and safely managed water services														
Programme: Water Service Delivery														
Facilitate the provision of additional water infrastructure to meet growing demand	Region Wide							2	1		√	RPC U	World Vision	
Partner NGOs in borehole drilling to provide boreholes to unserved communities	ALL MMDAs								1		√	RPC U	DPs	
Participation in local and international conferences on WASH	AhRCC								2	√		RC C	WASH partners	
Coordinate capacity building Training of WASH Management Stakeholders in tariff setting, revenue mobilization and facility management	All MMDAs								1	√		RPC U	DPs MMDAs	
Objectives: Promote good sanitation practice among populace														
Programme: Sanitation Service Delivery														
Coordinate Behavioral Change Campaigns on open defecation and WASH related problems	Region Wide							5	3	1		√	WASH DESK	N.C MMDAs
Support and ensure full operationalization IRECOPI	Goaso							1	2	3		√	RPC U	DPs
Monitoring of Environmental health and sanitation Services (Public Health Information & Education Programmes	Region Wide							2	3	4		√	REHO	WASH teams

Strengthen the Regional Learning Alliance Platform	AhRCC					1	3	8		√		REPO	Departments DPs
Objectives: To strengthen M&E Systems													
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation													
Train RPCU and DPCU Members in M&E and data management	RCC & ALL 6 MMDAs					3	2	6		√		REPO	MMDAs RPCU Members
Provide Technical backstopping to MMDAs	Region-wide					8	1			√		RPCU	Regional Departments
Monitoring & Evaluation of District Performance	ALL 6 MMDAs						1			√		REPO	RPCU Members
Organize four quarterly RPCU Meetings	AhRCC						8			√		REPO	RPCU Members
Organize TRC/ETC meetings	AhRCC					2	1	3		√		REPO	MMDAs
Organize REGSEC Meetings	AhRCC						1			√		Admi	Security Agencies
Communication and information	AhRCC					0	2			√		REPO	Stakeholders
Preparation of 2027 Regional Integrated Budget	AhRCC					1				√		RBO	RPCU
Prepare 2025 Annual Progress Report	AhRCC					5	1	1		√		RPCU	Regional Departments
Organize Audit Committee Meetings	AhRCC						1					RIA	Audit Committee

Organize stakeholder coordinating meetings to strengthen partnership and collaboration for development programmes	AhRCC					1			√	REP O	DPs
Annual Composite Budget Implementation Monitoring	AhRCC				4			√		Budg et Divis ion	RPCU
Organize 2026 mid-year budget review production workshop	AhRCC				3			√		RBO	MMDAs
Objectives: Improve the condition of road networks											
Programme: Road Development											
Facilitate Upgrading of road to Bituminous Surface	Region-Wide				1	2	-	√		DFR DU R	MRH RPCU
Facilitate Construction of concrete U-drains	Region-Wide				1	2		√		DU R	MRH
Facilitate Reshaping of Roads	Region-Wide				1	2		√		DFR	RPCU MRH
Objectives: Improve spatial planning at all levels of development											
Programme: Spatial Planning											
Organize Regional Spatial Planning quarterly meetings	AhRCC				3	5		√		LUS PA	RSPC

Organize Four number technical working Sessions for selected MMDAs to equip them with the skills to prepare and update Local Plans	AhRCC					2	2	6	√		LUS PA	MMDAs RPCU
Facilitate the creation of spatial/data base for all MMDAs	All six MMDAs					1	2	5	√		LUS PA	RPCU
Organize stakeholder consultative meeting on illegal mining	AhRCC						1	2	√		REP O	Regional Departments /MMDAs
Set up a committee to address transboundary disputes	Region wide					3	4		√		LUS PA	RPCU MMDAs
Prepare Regional Integrated Plan 2026-2029	AhRCC					4	6		√		RPC U	Regional Departments
Objective: To support SMEs and enhance job creation												
Programme: Business Development and employment												
Organize Regional Committee for Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise Promotion (RECOMEP) & NILED Meetings	AhRCC					3			√		REP O	RECOMEP Committee/
Train 5000 youth in various Apprenticeship program	Region-Wide							5	√		RC C	DPs
Facilitate access to start up capitals	Region Wide							4	√		RC C	Banks DPs
Objectives: Ensure effective operation of regional departments												
Programme: Institutional Development												













Procurement of Consumables and cleaning Materials	AhRCC					6	5		√		P. O	Departments
Procurement of stationery and office equipment	AhRCC					3	2	1	√		P. O	Departments
Construct 1no. Four-bedroom Quarters for staff	Goaso					5	4	4	√		Works Eng.	RPCU DPs
Capacity building training of RPCU Members	AhRCC					2	2	2		√	HR	RPCU
Conduct Capacity building Training for all Budget Analyst in the Region	Region Wide					4			√		Budget Division	MMDAs
Purchase of 1no. Motorbike for budget division	Budget Division					0	2		√		RB O	Procurement
Completion of 1no. 2Bedroom Bungalow	AhRCC					0	2			√	RB O	Works
Construction of 1no. 4-unit Quarters for staff	AhRCC					0	2			√	Works	RPCU
Objectives: To provide adequate security personnel for a peaceful environment												
Programme: Peace and Security												
Support security agencies in the region to tighten security at all corners of the region	Region-wide					8	5	2		√	RC C	Security Agencies
Facilitate the posting of adequate security personnel into the region	Region Wide					1	1		√		RC C	Security agencies
Sub-Total						2	2	1				
Total Cost							GHC 24,194,001.00					

Table 20: AAP 2027

Objectives: To increase yields of farm produce												
Programme: Agricultural Production Support												
Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Status		Implementing	
		2023	2024	2025	2026	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Build capacity of staff and actors along the agricultural value chain on sustainable Agriculture Practices	Region-Wide					3	4	5		√	RC	DoA MoA
Facilitate farmers access to improved crop inputs, livestock and poultry breeds	Region - Wide					3	2			√	RC	DoA MoA
Set up field demonstrations in various technological packages for crop and livestock production	All 6 MMDAs					2	3	2		√	RC	DoA
Promote access to agriculture extension services	All 6 MMDAs					1	1			√	RC	MoA DoA
Train farmers in climate resilience Agriculture	All 6 MMDAs					2	3	1		√	RPC	EPA MMDAs
Support 1000 youth to venture into Agriculture	Region-Wide					1	1			√	RC	DoA
Facilitate the adoption and implementation of LED Plans	All six MMDAs					5		1		√	RC	MMDAs DPs
Objectives: Promote Awareness on infectious diseases and enhance access to quality healthcare services												

Programme: Quality Healthcare Delivery													
Support HIV, STI Treatment and prevention	Region-Wide					3		2	6		√	GH S	DPs RPCU
Provide Sexual Reproductive Health Information to young people	Asutifi South, Tano North, Asunafo North & Asunafo South								5		√	RC C	UNFPA
Monitoring of Selected Disease of Public Health Interest	Region-Wide					2		2			√	GH S	RPCU
Objectives: To improve access to quality education													
Programme: Education Service delivery													
Facilitate the maintenance of School Buildings	AhRCC					2		1			√	Works eng.	RPCU MMDAs
Coordinate and monitor the construction of classroom blocks, dormitories, and hostels for underserved schools	Selected Schools					2		3			√	RPC U	GES M0E
Facilitate the supply of adequate furniture for all school levels	Selected Schools					2		2	-		√	GES	MoE RPCU
Objectives: Increase Access to basic and safely managed water services													
Programme: Water Service Delivery													
Facilitate the provision of additional water infrastructure to meet growing demand	Region Wide							2	1		√	RPC U	World Vision

Partner NGOs in borehole drilling to provide boreholes to unserved communities	ALL MMDAs							1		√	RPC U	DPs		
Participation in local and international conferences on WASH	AhRCC							2	√		RC C	WASH partners		
Coordinate capacity building Training of WASH Management Stakeholders in tariff setting, revenue mobilization and facility management	All MMDAs							1	√		RPC U	DPs MMDAs		
Objectives: Promote good sanitation practice among populace														
Programme: Sanitation Service Delivery														
Coordinate Behavioral Change Campaigns on open defecation and WASH related problems	Region Wide							5	3	1		√	WASH DESK	N.C MMDAs
Support and ensure full operationalization IRECOP	Goaso							1	2	3		√	RPC U	DPs
Monitoring of Environmental health and sanitation Services (Public Health Information & Education Programmes	Region Wide							2	3	4		√	REHO	WASH teams
Strengthen the Regional Learning Alliance Platform	AhRCC							1	3	8		√	REPO	Departments DPs
Objectives: To strengthen M&E Systems														
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation														

Train RPCU and DPCU Members in M&E and data management	RCC & ALL 6 MMDAs		3	2	6	√		REP O	MMDAs RPCU Members
Provide Technical backstopping to MMDAs	Region-wide		8	1			√	RPC U	Regional Departme nts
Monitoring & Evaluation of District Performance	ALL 6 MMDAs			1			√	REP O	RPCU Members
Organize four quarterly RPCU Meetings	AhRCC			8		√		REP O	RPCU Members
Organize TRC/ETC meetings	AhRCC		2	1	3	√		REP O	MMDAs
Organize REGSEC Meetings	AhRCC			1		√		Ad mi	Security Agencies
Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	AhRCC		0 2			√		RBO	Budget Committee
Preparation of 2027 Regional Integrated Budget	AhRCC		1			√		RB O	RPCU
Prepare 2026 Annual Progress Report	AhRCC		5	1	1	√		RPC U	Regional Departme nts
Organize Audit Committee Meetings	AhRCC			1				RIA	Audit Committee
Organize stakeholder coordinating meetings to strengthen partnership and collaboration for development programmes	AhRCC			1			√	REP O	DPs
Annual Composite Budget Implementation Monitoring	AhRCC		4			√		Budg et Divis ion	RPCU

Organize 2027 mid-year budget review production workshop	AhRCC					3			√		RBO	MMDAs
Objectives: Improve the condition of road networks												
Programme: Road Development												
Facilitate Upgrading of road to Bituminous Surface	Region-Wide					1	2	-	√		DFR DU R	MRH RPCU
Facilitate Construction of concrete U-drains	Region-Wide					1	2		√		DU R	MRH
Facilitate Reshaping of Roads	Region-Wide					1	2		√		DFR	RPCU MRH
Objectives: Improve spatial planning at all levels of development												
Programme: Spatial Planning												
Organize Regional Spatial Planning quarterly meetings	AhRCC					3	5		√		LUS PA	RSPC
Organize Four number technical working Sessions for selected MMDAs to equip them with the skills to prepare and update Local Plans	AhRCC					2	2	6	√		LUS PA	MMDAs RPCU
Facilitate the creation of spatial/data base for all MMDAs	All six MMDAs					1	2	5	√		LUS PA	RPCU
Organize stakeholder consultative meeting on illegal mining	AhRCC						1	2		√	REP O	Regional Departments /MMDAs

Set up a committee to address transboundary disputes	Region wide					3	4			√		LUS PA	RPCU MMDAs
Dissemination Workshops on MTDP & RIP						4	6			√		RPC U	Regional Departments
Objective: To support SMEs and enhance job creation													
Programme: Business Development and employment													
Organize Regional Committee for Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise Promotion (RECOMEP) & NILED Meetings	AhRCC					3				√		REP O	RECOMM EP Committee/
Train 5000 youth in various Apprenticeship program	Region-Wide							5		√		RC C	DPs
Facilitate access to start up capitals	Region Wide							4		√		RC C	Banks DPs
Objectives: Ensure effective operation of regional departments													
Programme: Institutional Development													
Procurement of Consumables and cleaning Materials	AhRCC					6	5			√		P. O	Departments
Procurement of stationery and office equipment	AhRCC					3	2	1		√		P. O	Departments
Construct 1no. Four-bedroom Quarters for staff	Goaso					5	4	4		√		Works Eng.	RPCU DPs
Capacity building training of RPCU Members	AhRRC C					2	2	2		√		HR	RPCU
Conduct Capacity building Training for all Budget Analyst in the Region	Region Wide					4				√		Budget Division	MMDAs


















Knowledge Management & Learning	AhRCC					2				√		REPO	RPCU
Completion of 1no. 2Bedroom Bungalow	AhRCC					2					√	RBO	Works
Construction of 1no. 4-unit Quarters for staff	AhRCC					2					√	Works	RPCU
Objectives: To provide adequate security personnel for a peaceful environment													
Programme: Peace and Security													
Support security agencies in the region to tighten security at all corners of the region	Region-wide					8		5	2		√	RCC	Security Agencies
Facilitate the posting of adequate security personnel into the region	Region Wide					1		1			√	RC C	Security agencies
Sub-Total						2		2	1				
Total Cost							GHC 24,194,001.00						

Table 21: AAP 2028

Objectives: To increase yields of farm produce												
Programme: Agricultural Production Support												
Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Status		Implementing	
		2023	2024	2025	2026	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Build capacity of staff and actors along the agricultural value chain on sustainable Agriculture Practices	Region-Wide					3	4	5		√	RC	DoA MoA
Facilitate farmers access to improved crop inputs, livestock and poultry breeds	Region - Wide					3	2			√	RC	DoA MoA
Set up field demonstrations in various technological packages for crop and livestock production	All 6 MMDAs					2	3	2		√	RC	DoA
Promote access to agriculture extension services	All 6 MMDAs					1	1			√	RC	MoA DoA
Train farmers in climate resilience Agriculture	All 6 MMDAs					2	3	1		√	RPC	EPA MMDAs
Support 1000 youth to venture into Agriculture	Region-Wide					1	1			√	RC	D0A
Facilitate the adoption and implementation of LED Plans	All six MMDAs					5		1		√	RC	MMDAs DPs
Objectives: Promote Awareness on infectious diseases and enhance access to quality healthcare services												

Programme: Quality Healthcare Delivery													
Support HIV, STI Treatment and prevention	Region-Wide					3		2	6		√	GH S	DPs RPCU
Provide Sexual Reproductive Health Information to young people	Asutifi South, Tano North, Asunafo North & Asunafo South								5		√	RC C	UNFPA
Monitoring of Selected Disease of Public Health Interest	Region-Wide					2		2			√	GH S	RPCU
Objectives: To improve access to quality education													
Programme: Education Service delivery													
Facilitate the maintenance of School Buildings	AhRCC					2		1			√	Wor ks eng.	RPCU MMDAs
Coordinate and monitor the construction of classroom blocks, dormitories, and hostels for underserved schools	Selected Schools					2		3			√	RPC U	GES M0E
Facilitate the supply of adequate furniture for all school levels	Selected Schools					2		2	-		√	GES	MoE RPCU
Objectives: Increase Access to basic and safely managed water services													
Programme: Water Service Delivery													
Facilitate the provision of additional water infrastructure to meet growing demand	Region Wide							2	1		√	RPC U	World Vision

Partner NGOs in borehole drilling to provide boreholes to unserved communities	ALL MMDAs							1		√	RPC U	DPs		
Participation in local and international conferences on WASH	AhRCC							2		√	RC C	WASH partners		
Coordinate capacity building Training of WASH Management Stakeholders in tariff setting, revenue mobilization and facility management	All MMDAs							1		√	RPC U	DPs MMDAs		
Objectives: Promote good sanitation practice among populace														
Programme: Sanitation Service Delivery														
Coordinate Behavioral Change Campaigns on open defecation and WASH related problems	Region Wide							5	3	1		√	WASH DESK	N.C MMDAs
Support and ensure full operationalization IRECOP	Goaso							1	2	3		√	RPC U	DPs
Monitoring of Environmental health and sanitation Services (Public Health Information & Education Programmes	Region Wide							2	3	4		√	REHO	WASH teams
Strengthen the Regional Learning Alliance Platform	AhRCC							1	3	8		√	REPO	Departments DPs
Objectives: To strengthen M&E Systems														
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation														

Train RPCU and DPCU Members in M&E and data management	RCC & ALL 6 MMDAs		3	2	6	√		REP O	MMDAs RPCU Members
Provide Technical backstopping to MMDAs	Region-wide		8	1			√	RPC U	Regional Departme nts
Monitoring & Evaluation of District Performance	ALL 6 MMDAs			1			√	REP O	RPCU Members
Organize four quarterly RPCU Meetings	AhRCC			8		√		REP O	RPCU Members
Organize TRC/ETC meetings	AhRCC		2	1	3	√		REP O	MMDAs
Organize REGSEC Meetings	AhRCC			1		√		Ad mi	Security Agencies
Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	AhRCC		0 2			√		RBO	Budget Committee
Preparation of 2027 Regional Integrated Budget	AhRCC		1			√		RB O	RPCU
Prepare 2027 Annual Progress Report	AhRCC		5	1	1	√		RPC U	Regional Departme nts
Organize Audit Committee Meetings	AhRCC			1				RIA	Audit Committee
Organize stakeholder coordinating meetings to strengthen partnership and collaboration for development programmes	AhRCC			1			√	REP O	DPs
Annual Composite Budget Implementation Monitoring	AhRCC		4			√		Budg et Divis ion	RPCU

Organize 2028 mid-year budget review production workshop	AhRCC					3			√		RBO	MMDAs
Objectives: Improve the condition of road networks												
Programme: Road Development												
Facilitate Upgrading of road to Bituminous Surface	Region-Wide					1	2	-	√		DFR DU R	MRH RPCU
Facilitate Construction of concrete U-drains	Region-Wide					1	2		√		DU R	MRH
Facilitate Reshaping of Roads	Region-Wide					1	2		√		DFR	RPCU MRH
Objectives: Improve spatial planning at all levels of development												
Programme: Spatial Planning												
Organize Regional Spatial Planning quarterly meetings	AhRCC					3	5		√		LUS PA	RSPC
Organize Four number technical working Sessions for selected MMDAs to equip them with the skills to prepare and update Local Plans	AhRCC					2	2	6	√		LUS PA	MMDAs RPCU
Facilitate the creation of spatial/data base for all MMDAs	All six MMDAs					1	2	5	√		LUS PA	RPCU
Organize stakeholder consultative meeting on illegal mining	AhRCC						1	2		√	REP O	Regional Departments /MMDAs

Set up a committee to address transboundary disputes	Region wide					3	4			√		LUS PA	RPCU MMDAs
Dissemination/Associated meetings on MTDP/RIP implementation						4	6			√		RPC U	Regional Departments
Objective: To support SMEs and enhance job creation													
Programme: Business Development and employment													
Organize Regional Committee for Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise Promotion (RECOMEP) & NILED Meetings	AhRCC					3				√		REP O	RECOMEP Committee/
Train 5000 youth in various Apprenticeship program	Region-Wide							5		√		RC C	DPs
Facilitate access to start up capitals	Region Wide							4		√		RC C	Banks DPs
Objectives: Ensure effective operation of regional departments													
Programme: Institutional Development													
Procurement of Consumables and cleaning Materials	AhRCC					6	5			√		P. O	Departments
Procurement of stationery and office equipment	AhRCC					3	2	1		√		P. O	Departments
Construct 1no. Four-bedroom Quarters for staff	Goaso					5	4	4		√		Works Eng.	RPCU DPs
Capacity building training of RPCU Members	AhRRC C					2	2	2		√		HR	RPCU



















Conduct Capacity building Training for all Budget Analyst in the Region	Region Wide							√		Bud get Division	MMDAs			
Knowledge Management & Learning	AhRCC					0	2		√	REP O	RPCU			
Completion of Ino. 2Bedroom Bungalow	AhRCC					0	2		√	RB O	Works			
Construction of Ino. 4-unit Quarters for staff	AhRCC					0	2		√	Wor ks	RPCU			
Objectives: To provide adequate security personnel for a peaceful environment														
Programme: Peace and Security														
Support security agencies in the region to tighten security at all corners of the region	Region-wide							8		5	2	√	RC C	Security Agencies
Facilitate the posting of adequate security personnel into the region	Region Wide							1		1		√	RC C	Security agencies
Sub-Total						2		2		1				
Total Cost								GHC 24,194,001.00						

Table 22: AAP 2029

Objectives: To increase yields of farm produce												
Programme: Agricultural Production Support												
Projects	Location	Timeframe				Cost			Status		Implementing	
		2020	2021	2022	2023	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Build capacity of staff and actors along the agricultural value chain on sustainable Agriculture Practices	Region-Wide					3	4	5		√	RC	DoA MoA
Facilitate farmers access to improved crop inputs, livestock and poultry breeds	Region - Wide					3	2			√	RC	DoA MoA
Set up field demonstrations in various technological packages for crop and livestock production	All 6 MMDAs					2	3	2		√	RC	DoA
Promote access to agriculture extension services	All 6 MMDAs					1	1			√	RC	MoA DoA
Train farmers in climate resilience Agriculture	All 6 MMDAs					2	3	1		√	RPC	EPA MMDAs
Support 1000 youth to venture into Agriculture	Region-Wide					1	1			√	RC	D0A
Facilitate the adoption and implementation of LED Plans	All six MMDAs					5		1		√	RC	MMDAs DPs
Objectives: Promote Awareness on infectious diseases and enhance access to quality healthcare services												






Programme: Quality Healthcare Delivery													
Support HIV, STI Treatment and prevention	Region-Wide					3		2	6		√	GH S	DPs RPCU
Provide Sexual Reproductive Health Information to young people	Asutifi South, Tano North, Asunafo North & Asunafo South								5		√	RC C	UNFPA
Monitoring of Selected Disease of Public Health Interest	Region-Wide					2		2			√	GH S	RPCU
Objectives: To improve access to quality education													
Programme: Education Service delivery													
Facilitate the maintenance of School Buildings	AhRCC					2		1			√	Works eng.	RPCU MMDAs
Coordinate and monitor the construction of classroom blocks, dormitories, and hostels for underserved schools	Selected Schools					2		3			√	RPC U	GES M0E
Facilitate the supply of adequate furniture for all school levels	Selected Schools					2		2	-		√	GES	MoE RPCU
Objectives: Increase Access to basic and safely managed water services													
Programme: Water Service Delivery													
Facilitate the provision of additional water infrastructure to meet growing demand	Region Wide							2	1		√	RPC U	World Vision

Partner NGOs in borehole drilling to provide boreholes to unserved communities	ALL MMDAs						1		√	RPC U	DPs
Participation in local and international conferences on WASH	AhRCC						2	√		RC C	WASH partners
Coordinate capacity building Training of WASH Management Stakeholders in tariff setting, revenue mobilization and facility management	All MMDAs						1	√		RPC U	DPs MMDAs
Objectives: Promote good sanitation practice among populace											
Programme: Sanitation Service Delivery											
Coordinate Behavioral Change Campaigns on open defecation and WASH related problems	Region Wide					5	3	1	√	WASH DESK	N.C MMDAs
Support and ensure full operationalization IRECOP	Goaso					1	2	3	√	RPC U	DPs
Monitoring of Environmental health and sanitation Services (Public Health Information & Education Programmes	Region Wide					2	3	4	√	REHO	WASH teams
Strengthen the Regional Learning Alliance Platform	AhRCC					1	3	8	√	REPO	Departments DPs
Objectives: To strengthen M&E Systems											
Programme: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation											

Train RPCU and DPCU Members in M&E and data management	RCC & ALL 6 MMDAs		3	2	6	√		REP O	MMDAs RPCU Members
Provide Technical backstopping to MMDAs	Region-wide		8	1			√	RPC U	Regional Departme nts
Monitoring & Evaluation of District Performance	ALL 6 MMDAs			1			√	REP O	RPCU Members
Organize four quarterly RPCU Meetings	AhRCC			8		√		REP O	RPCU Members
Organize TRC/ETC meetings	AhRCC		2	1	3	√		REP O	MMDAs
Organize REGSEC Meetings	AhRCC			1		√		Ad mi	Security Agencies
Quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	AhRCC		0 2			√		RBO	Budget Committee
Preparation of 2027 Regional Integrated Budget	AhRCC		1			√		RB O	RPCU
Prepare 2028 Annual Progress Report	AhRCC		5	1	1	√		RPC U	Regional Departme nts
Organize Audit Committee Meetings	AhRCC			1				RIA	Audit Committee
Organize stakeholder coordinating meetings to strengthen partnership and collaboration for development programmes	AhRCC			1			√	REP O	DPs
Annual Composite Budget Implementation Monitoring	AhRCC		4			√		Budg et Divis ion	RPCU

Organize 2029 mid-year budget review production workshop	AhRCC					3				√		RBO	MMDAs
Objectives: Improve the condition of road networks													
Programme: Road Development													
Facilitate Upgrading of road to Bituminous Surface	Region-Wide					1	2	-		√		DFR DU R	MRH RPCU
Facilitate Construction of concrete U-drains	Region-Wide					1	2			√		DU R	MRH
Facilitate Reshaping of Roads	Region-Wide					1	2			√		DFR	RPCU MRH
Objectives: Improve spatial planning at all levels of development													
Programme: Spatial Planning													
Organize Regional Spatial Planning quarterly meetings	AhRCC					3	5			√		LUS PA	RSPC
Organize Four number technical working Sessions for selected MMDAs to equip them with the skills to prepare and update Local Plans	AhRCC					2	2	6		√		LUS PA	MMDAs RPCU
Facilitate the creation of spatial/data base for all MMDAs	All six MMDAs					1	2	5		√		LUS PA	RPCU
Organize stakeholder consultative meeting on illegal mining	AhRCC						1	2		√		REP O	Regional Departments /MMDAs

Set up a committee to address transboundary disputes	Region wide					3	4			√		LUS PA	RPCU MMDAs
Organize Results Dissemination Workshops	AhRCC					4	6			√		RPC U	Regional Departments
Objective: To support SMEs and enhance job creation													
Programme: Business Development and employment													
Organize Regional Committee for Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise Promotion (RECOMEP) & NILED Meetings	AhRCC					3				√		REP O	RECOMM EP Committee/
Train 5000 youth in various Apprenticeship program	Region-Wide							5		√		RC C	DPs
Facilitate access to start up capitals	Region Wide							4		√		RC C	Banks DPs
Objectives: Ensure effective operation of regional departments													
Programme: Institutional Development													
Procurement of Consumables and cleaning Materials	AhRCC					6	5			√		P. O	Departments
Procurement of stationery and office equipment	AhRCC					3	2	1		√		P. O	Departments
Construct 1no. Four-bedroom Quarters for staff	Goaso					5	4	4		√		Works Eng.	RPCU DPs
Capacity building training of RPCU Members	AhRRC C					2	2	2		√		HR	RPCU
Conduct Capacity building Training for all Budget Analyst in the Region	Region Wide					4				√		Budget Division	MMDAs

Knowledge Management and Learning	AhRCC					0	2			√		REPO	RPCU	
Completion of 1no. 2Bedroom Bungalow	AhRCC					0	2			√		RO	Works	
Construction of 1no. 4-unit Quarters for staff	AhRCC					0	2			√		Works	RPCU	
Objectives: To provide adequate security personnel for a peaceful environment														
Programme: Peace and Security														
Support security agencies in the region to tighten security at all corners of the region	Region-wide						8		5	2		√	RC	Security Agencies
Facilitate the posting of adequate security personnel into the region	Region Wide						1		1		√		RC	Security agencies
Sub-Total						2		2	1					
Total Cost								GHC 24,194,001.00						

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the M&E matrix designed to be used for gathering data from various forms to track progress of projects and programs in the MTDP. A stakeholder analysis is also considered to identify stakeholders critical for implementation of the activities in the outlined in the plan. The stakeholder analysis recognizes the fact that different groups have a shared responsibility in the plan implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation and they need to be identified.

7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

The effective implementation of the MTDP requires the involvement of all stakeholders in the Region. This analysis is critical to enhance the participation of all, improve coordination and thereby forestall potential risks and conflicts during implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Table 23: Stakeholder Analysis

No	Stakeholder	Background	Interests, Roles and Responsibilities
1.	RCC	RM, MDCEs, PMs, TAs,	Monitor, coordinate and evaluate districts performance
2.	Regional House of Chiefs	They are community heads, an embodiment of culture. They are custodians of land	They influence decision making They Mobilize community to support implementation
3.	MLGCRA	They include employees of government They have a vertical link with the RCC and donors	They formulate policies They support capacity building programmes They facilitate relationship between RCC and donor partners
4.	NDPC	Headed by a Dir.-General & Employees of government	They provide guidelines for Planning They provide capacity building for plan implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation
5.	Members of Parliament	Elected to represent the people	Initiate and support projects with MPs DACF Responsible for collating the concerns of the people
6.	RPCU/DPCU	Heads of decentralized and non-decentralized departments/units Reps of Gen Ass/CSOs/TA	They plan, implement and monitor and evaluate programmes and projects in the Region They coordinate activities of the Regional Departments and the Assemblies
7.	Budget Committee	Heads of Regional and district departments	They prepare the RCC Budget and vet the budgets of the M/DAs

8.	Regional Coordinating Council	MDCEs MDPMs House of Chiefs	They monitor, coordinate and evaluate the performance of the Assemblies
9.	REGSEC/ MUSEC/DISEC	Regional/Municipal/ District Heads of Security Services	Responsible for considering and taking appropriate measures to safeguard security in the Region
10.	Office of the Administrator of DACF	The Administrator is appointed by government	They receive and disburse at least 5 percent of the consolidated funds to sub-national structures They monitor MMDAs programmes and projects
11.	Development Partners	They include private companies	Act as donors for various projects, Initiate and monitor projects
12.	CSOs/NGOs	Organized groups like CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, vulnerable groups	They act as advocates They initiate projects They demand accountability and transparency
13.	Media	Press and others	They inform, educate and entertain the public
14.	Service Providers	They include private and public companies	Provide essential services within the Region

Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC

Table 24: Monitoring Matrix

Goal: Promote Agricultural Production										
Objectives: To increase the yields of farm produce										
Programme: Agriculture production support										
Indicator	Definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025(mt/ha)	Targets				Disaggregation	Freq.	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Yield of major crops produce	Difference in the yield of crops within a given year expressed as a % of total yield of the previous year	Outcome	4.1	5.5	15.3	30.0	35	N/A	Annually	Department of Agric
- Maize			4.5	8.0	16.7	25.2	28.0			
- Rice			23.5	29.5	32.4	36.0	40.1			
- Cassava			17.3	22.0	25.0	27.3	29.8			
- Yam			16.96	18.2	19.0	21.4	23.0			
-Plantain			8.3	9.0	10.3	12.6	14.7			
-Cocoyam			8.6	11.3	12.3	16.3	18.2			
-cabbage			6.1	8.4	9.8	13.0	15.0			
-Tomato			4.7	6.0	8.0	15.6	17.5			
% of farmers adopting the use of improved technology	No. of farmers who have adopted improved technology expressed as a % of farmers introduced to new technology	Outcome		50%	70%	90%	100%	Male Female	Annually	Department of Agric

% of farmers who received training on improved agriculture practices	No. of farmers who have received trainings expressed as percentage of total farmers	Outcome		60%	80%	95%	100%	Male Female	Annually	Department Agric	
% of farmers visited by Agric extension support	Number of EAs covered expressed as % of total farmers	outcome		90%	100%	100%	100%	Male Female	Annually	Department Agric	
Goal: Improve the Condition of Road Network											
Objectives: To ensure the provision of safe, all weather accessible feeder roads											
Programme: Road Development											
% of road network in good condition	urban	Length of road classified as being in good condition expressed as percentage of total length of road network	Output	31.42	40%	52%	66%	75%	N/A	Annually	DUR
	Rural	Length of road classified as being in good condition expressed as percentage of total length of road network by type	Output	27%	35%	48%	60%	72%	N/A	Annually	DFR
Goal: Streamline Monitoring and Evaluation											
Objectives: To strengthen M&E system at all levels											
Programme: Monitoring and Evaluation											

Improve functionality of committees of the RCC	Active involvement of members in decision	Outcome	70%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male/Female	Quarterly	Central Admi.
% of Regional Planning Spatial Committee Recommendation Implemented	% spatial issues resolved	Outcome	20%	25%	40%	50%	60%	Male/Female	Annually	LUSPA
Percentage of departments of RCCs that have developed Annual Action Plans and produce implementation reports	Number of departments with annual action plans and progress reports	Outcome	50%	65%	70%	90%	100%	N/A	Annually	RPCU
% of audit committee recommendation implemented	Number of units with clean audit reports	Outcome	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	Annually	Internal Audit Unit
Expanded RPCU Meeting		Output	2	2	2	2	2	Male/Female	Annually	RPCU
REGSEC Meetings	Number of REGSEC meetings Held	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male/female	Annually	Central Admi.
Percentage of MMDAs who use M&E findings and recommendations	Number of MMDAs who use M&E findings and recommendation as a % of total MMDAs	Output	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	Quarterly	RPCU
% of officers trained in M&E and utilization of knowledge acquired	No. of officers trained and utilize skills as a % of total No trained in M&E	Output	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male / female	Annually	RPCU

Goal: Promote good sanitation practices among citizen										
Objectives: To increase access to basic sanitation services										
Programme: Sanitation service delivery										
% of the population with access to improve sanitation services	No of residence who have access to sanitation services and are satisfied	Output	N/A	100 %	100%	100%	100 %	Male / Female	Annually	Env. Health
% of school with access to sanitation services	No of schools who have access to sanitation service expressed as a % of the total	Output	41%	50%	75%	85%	100 %	N/A	Annually	RPCU
% of healthcare facilities with access to sanitation services	No of healthcare facilities who have access to sanitation service expressed as a % of the total	Output	N/A	100 %	100%	100%	100 %	N/A	Annually	RPCU
Goal:										
Objectives: To increase access to basic water services										
Programme: Water Service Delivery										
% of the population with access to basic water services	No. of citizen who access water within 30mins round trip as a % of the total	Output	55%	60%	75%	90%	100 %	N/A	Annually	RPCU
% of population with access to potentially safely managed water services	No. of residence with access to potentially safely managed water services expressed as a % of the total	Output	10%	30%	60%	65%	70%	N/A	Annually	RPCU

7.2 Evaluation

There is the need to effectively evaluate interventions so that stated objectives would be met. The RCC will conduct a mid-term evaluation with the services of an external evaluator, at the middle of implementation projects. The primary aim is to draw conclusions for ensuring that objectives are being met. This will be undertaken in 2027. Again, the Region would conduct a terminal evaluation at the end of the implementation period for the MTDP in 2030. There will also be annual reviews prior to budget preparation as well as quarterly reviews with the entire RPCU and selected stakeholders who will also assess the performance of all programmes when completed to ascertain the attainment of objectives for projects and assess the overall changes that have occurred in the Region over the period. These would be done along the criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact as well as sustainability.

7.3 Participatory M&E

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM &E) tools such as Citizens Report Card, Community Score Cards and Focus Group Discussions would be deployed to assess performance in the delivery of services. Participatory M&E would be conducted in the area of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to assess citizens satisfaction with WASH Programme implemented across the region. Citizens who are have participated in the WASH Programme and those who are benefiting from the implemented interventions would purposively selected as respondents.

The community scorecard approach would broadly be used and would be done with observations and focus group discussions. The scorecard would be used to assess and score performance of the programmes against six indicators. This is to measure citizens' satisfaction and quality of WASH service delivered.

The community score card indicators would include:

- ❖ Sensitization and education on WASH related issues
- ❖ Stakeholder participation/Involvement and engagements
- ❖ Environmental cleanliness and Waste Management
- ❖ Access to Water Services
- ❖ Ease of access and response from client service under the Netcentric Campaigns WASH DESK Initiative.

The higher the score the higher the performance which would be interpreted with the following criteria:

0-0.1.0	Very bad	Not satisfied at all
1.1-2.0	Bad	Not satisfied
2.1 – 3.0	Neutral	Somehow satisfied
3.1-4.0	Good	Satisfied but need improvement
4.1-5	Very good	Meet Satisfied and expectation

Table 25: M&E Workplan

M and E Activities	Timeframe				Actors	Budget GH¢
	2026	2027	2028	2029		
MTDP Evaluation						
MTDP Mid Term Evaluation	MAY 2027				RPCU/DPCU and other stakeholders	30,000
Terminal Evaluation	January 2030					60,000
Specific Evaluations	Bi – Annually					40,000
Participatory M and E	Bi-Annually					50,000
Implementation Monitoring and Dissemination						
Field visit to Project Sites	First Month of Every Quarter				RPCU/DPCU	40,000
Quarterly Review Meetings	15 th of ensuing quarter				RPCU/DPCU and stakeholders	80,000
Dissemination of Monitoring Results	April, July, October, January every year				RPCU/DPCU/stakeholders	160,000
Quarterly Monitoring	End of Each Quarter				Monitoring team	180,000
APR Review and Dissemination						
Data Collection	January-Annually				RPCU/DPCU	100,000
APR Review Workshop	March- Annually				RPCU/DPCU and stakeholders	240,000
Total						980,000

Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC.

7.4 Knowledge Management and Learning

Table 25.1 highlights knowledge management and learning Framework which would be used in enhancing planning, decision making, implementation and reporting over the plan period.

Table 25.1: Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gap
Spatial Planning	LUSPA	Manuals, Trainings, software	Spatial Development Framework
District Development Data Platform (DDDP)	DDD Focal Officer	Manuals / Trainings	Report generation
Climate Change and Environmental Safeguard	EPA	Manuals and Trainings	Integration of climate resilience actions
Digital Skills	MIS Officer	Trainings	New digital tools
Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	RDPO	Trainings / Manuals	Tools for Evaluation

WASH	IRC/	Surveys, Trainings and Reporting	Sustainable WASH delivery
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Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC.

7.4.1 Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Programs	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Leadership and Decision Making	Leadership Training Workshops and Seminars	Performance Assessment	Build Team confidence and skills needed to handle higher responsibilities
Technical Skills	Advance data Trainings	Performance Assessment	Improve team knowledge in the use of new technology for data analysis
Organization and Management	Effective capacity Development Trainings	Performance Assessment	Develop capacity to plan, organize and Manage workload
Innovation and Strategic Thinking	Effective capacity Development Trainings	Performance Assessment	Develop creative thinking skills of team to influence change
Communication	Effective Communication Seminars/Workshop	Feedback	Build Public communication skills of team and ability to network

Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC.

CHAPTER EIGHT

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Introduction

This chapter narrates the dissemination of the MTDP as well as reports on implementation to stakeholders. It describes how awareness would be created, the role of actors, promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the Region. Emphasis would be placed on the access to information and management of the expectations of citizens. The targeted audience of this plan include stakeholders relevant to the development of the Region. The communication channels would not be different from what the region uses in its mandate. The purposes of the communication strategy are:

- To Create multi-stakeholder platform to facilitate networking opportunities
- To Create awareness on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the plan
- To Generate feedback information on the performance of the region
- To Create access to information and manage the expectations of the citizenry in the delivery of services
- To Facilitate the dissemination of the MTDP and its associated implementation reports and communicate results

The RCC will use the following channels to disseminate information to stakeholders over the plan period:

- Regional Planning Coordinating Unit/RCC meetings
- Dissemination meetings of monitoring results
- Regional Budget Hearings
- Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local media and newspapers
- Dissemination of performance at local and international conferences
- Holding community durbars and WASH Campaigns
- Public hearings
- Stakeholders' Fora
- Meeting with Traditional Authorities/community engagements
- Use of Information Vans

- Social media / SMS Blast under the WASH DESK Initiative

- Annual Sector Performance review meetings

- Partners meeting

The client service unit at the RCC will play a critical role in accessing and disseminating information to the general public.

The Client Service Unit of the RCC will promote access to information for the general public and also manages the expectations of the public concerning the MTDP implementation.

Table 26 shows detailed communication plan indicating the sequence of activities, purpose, audience, tools, timeframe and responsibility. The cost of communication has also been included in the Annual Action Plans and would be catered for in the Annual Budgets.

Table 26.0: Communication Plan

Activity	Objective/Purpose	Audience	Method / Tool	Key Message	Timeframe
RPCU Meeting	Plan preparation and review of implementation of Plans	RPCU Members	Power point Presentation	To prepare the RCC MTDP and to provide update on implementation	First Quarter, 2025 and Subsequent quarterly meetings
Results Dissemination workshop	Review of MMDAs performance	MMDAs	Presentations	Performance	Bi-annual
Budget Hearing	Budget preparation and reviews	Budget Committee	PowerPoint presentations/ Open Forum	To prepare the RIB	Third Quarter every year
RCC Meeting	For stakeholders to appreciate the Plan and its implementation	RM, RCC	Presentation	To assess performance	Bi-annually
Meeting with Management	To brief management about implementation	RCC Management	Presentation	To provide updates	Quarterly

	progress and challenges				
Activity	Objective/Purpose	Audience	Method / Tool	Key Message	Timeframe
Community Durbars	Assess the level of implementation and citizen satisfaction	Stakeholders	Open forum and discussions	Participation and Updates	Quarterly
Public Sensitization	To create awareness on the Plan	Community members; TAs	Community Durbars	Stakeholders Participation and support	Quarterly
MMDCEs Engagement	To ascertain district needs	DCE/Citizens	Community Durbars	Performance and updates	Quarterly
Radio Discussions	Awareness Creation and feedback	Citizens	Presentations and Q and A	Accountability	Monthly
Use of social media Facebook, website	Provide information to the general public	Citizens	Reports and Photos	Accountability	Weekly/Monthly

Source: RPCU Secretariat, AhRCC, 2025.

8.2 Conclusion

The Preparations of the Medium-Term Development Plan has helped the RCC appreciate the development challenges of the region. It is expected that the successful implementation of the activities outlined in this plan will contribute to a significant improvement in the wellbeing of the people. The RCC will strengthen its M&E system which will provide timely information to address implementation bottlenecks over the plan period. Overall, the plan will contribute to Ghana quest to improve the socio-economic conditions of the citizenry and global agenda of achieving sustainable development goals by 2030.

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