

ASSIN SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



(2026-2029) MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

THEME:

“RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA-CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY”

PREPARED BY THE:
DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT
NOV., 2025

FORWARD

The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) enjoins Ministries, Sector, Agencies and all MMDAs to undertake development planning functions in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

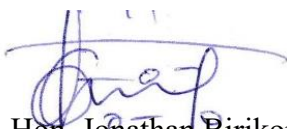
Furthermore, the law directs MMDAs to ensure that the development planning undertaken is based on National Development guidelines issued by the NDPC. The current framework issued by the NDPC is the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All II, which would be implemented from 2026-2029. The framework, which has seven thematic areas, succeeded the Agenda for Job: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all I (202-2021).

The preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) by the Assin South District Assembly is in fulfillment of a statutory obligation. It is also to provide the Assembly with a blue print and a directional guide in the forward march for the development and progress of the district in the next four years.

Additionally, it is to serve as a marketing tool to which stakeholders of the district and Development Partners can buy into and support in areas of interest. The MTDP document contains the programmes, projects, detailed activities and budgets of the district. The implementation of the MTDP (2026-2029) is therefore to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the management of the Assin South District Assembly for the mutual benefit of all stakeholders.

The Assembly would like to express its profound gratitude to the District Chief Executive Hon. Jonathan Birikorang, District Coordinating Director Mr. Richard Ansah Amofo for making sure all resources needed is always available, and District Planning Officer, Maxwell Essel Kakraba and Assistant Planning Officer, Kwarteng Amaning Jr. for their hard work immensely contributing to realization of this plan.

Last but not least our profound gratitude to all DPCU members for always making sure data requested for are accurate and available and RPCU team for their technical assistance in the preparation of the plan.



Hon. Jonathan Birikorang
(District Chief Executive)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
ACs	-	Area Councils
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APR	-	Annual Progress Report
APRM	-	African Peer Review Mechanism
ASDA	-	Assin South District Assembly
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CHPS	-	Community Health-Based Planning and Services
CPSEDP	-	Coordinated Programme of Social and Economic Development Policies
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assembly's Common Fund
DAs	-	Departments and Agencies
DBWSC	-	District Based Water and Sanitation Committee
DCD	-	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDP	-	District Development Partners
DPCU	-	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DSD	-	Department of Social Development
DSW	-	Department of Social Welfare
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
GA	-	General Assembly
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GTDA	-	Ghana Tourism Development Authority
GTZ	-	German Development Co-operation
GWCL	-	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
HMC	-	Health Management Committee
HODs	-	Heads of Department
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGCRA	-	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organizations
NYEP	-	National Youth Employment Programme
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
RPCU	-	Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Unit

Executive Summary

The Assin South District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period of 2026-2029 is a comprehensive development policy document which is prepared on the tenements of the development dimensions of the government's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP): *“RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA-CREATING JOBS, ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY”*.

This document focuses mainly on developmental activities in this district. It encompasses the needs and aspirations of the People, Departments, Traditional Authorities, Religious Leaders, NGOs, etc. within the Assin South District for the next four (4) years. It also contains strategies that are being adopted by the various stakeholders in achieving their set targets within the planned period.

The Assin South District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) is generally geared towards growth of the economy and general poverty reduction as well as improve the general infrastructure of the District. This is done taking into account acceptable democratic principles and participatory governance practice. The Guidelines for preparation of the 2026-2029 District Medium Term Development plan also elaborated the scope of the plan as: a) Economic Development b) Social Development c) Environment and Human Settlements Development d) Governance and Institutional Development e) International Relations.

The district adopted the following methodology to initiate, prepare and complete the 2026-2029 DMTDP. The District Planning Team was formed through the DPCU and other stakeholders to lead the preparation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP. As Section 2 of the National Development Planning Systems regulations, 2016 (LI 2232) and section 3 of the National Planning (Systems) Act 1994 (Act 498) clearly specify the task of the team.

After the team formation, members were taken through the planning guidelines, roles and responsibilities. This was followed by a lengthy brainstorming sessions to deliberate on critical development prospects, concerns and cross cutting issues to be addressed by the plan. After this analysis is made on current situation and performance review on formal plan is done on the key sectors of the economy. And secondary data from the various departments was gathered. Meetings were organized to validate the data collected. Improved areas where acknowledged whilst lessons were picked for the new plan.

Furthermore, community engagement meetings organized in 6 area councils instead of all 182 communities due to timelines. The engagement provided the platform for community profiling updates, briefings and consensus and for the team to understand the current trend in the development space of the district. The community action plan was derived from these engagements. These processes nurtured the community's understanding of the development plan, empowered them to own it and served as a valuable foundation for inclusive implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

In addition, institutional and sector needs assessment and development projections were conducted by the team, focusing on the key sectors of the district's economy. The results of the institutional needs and communities' priorities were then harmonized to form key developmental issues in the district.

Pairwise Ranking technique was used to prioritize the issues identified. Then goals and objectives were formulated in alignment of the national goals provided in the MTNDPF matrix. This, together with the development projections served as inputs for the development of spatial maps. The development programme of the four-year period was prepared and its

corresponding revenue improvement strategies derived from a series, taken into account the district's current financial strength and the anticipated inflows, outflows and opportunities. The team recognized environmental management as one of its highest priorities and as a key determinant to sustainable development, thus projects and programmes proposed for the four-year period were taken through Strategic Environmental Assessment.

A final public hearing meeting was held with key stakeholders drawn from the various area councils to validate the final document, the report. This preceded a General Assembly meeting to deliberate on the final document and provide concurrent approval for its usage as a guiding document for the District's development in the next four years (2026 to 2029). However, the preparation of the 2026-2029 Development Plan suffered a setback due to delay in release of funds and data from stakeholders which affected timely finalization the plan.

Lastly with indicative budgets and financial Plan, the District intends to apply all its strength and might to mobilise resources for the implementation of all the projects and programmes identified in this plan. At the same time, we count on Central Government and our development partners to live up to our expectations in assisting with funding for the implementation of the projects and programmes. The implementation of the various development projects and programmes is estimated to cost GH¢35,017,750.54, consisting of both internal and external sources.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 General Introduction

The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) enjoins Ministries, Sector, Agencies and all MMDAs to undertake development planning functions in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Furthermore, the law directs MMDAs to ensure that the development planning undertaken is based on National Development guidelines issued by the NDPC.

Given its central role in the national development agenda, the NDPC is tasked with coordinating the planning functions of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs), and Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs). The NDPC seeks to use this Planning Guidelines as a tool to coordinate and standardize planning processes and outcomes at all levels of the decentralized planning system.

The MMDAs are established by Section 3 of Act 936. Section 82 of Act 936 enjoins MMDAs to mobilize resources to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate district development plans and spatial plans - with the active participation of the citizenry in the district. In view of this, MMDAs make use of the Planning Guidelines issued by NDPC and the Guidelines prescribed by Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) for spatial plans (SDFs, Structure Plans and Local Plans)

With the source document from NDPC, the Assin South District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period of 2026-2029 is a comprehensive development policy document which is prepared on the tenements of the development dimensions of the government's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP). Generally, it's geared towards growth of the economy and poverty reduction as well as improvement in infrastructure of the district. This is done taking into account acceptable democratic principles and participatory governance practice.

This section includes the Vision, Mission, function, Mandate, Core Values, Organogram (Organisational Structure) and Locational map of the Assin South District Assembly.

1.1 Background of the Assin South District

The Assin South District is one of the twenty-two (22) districts in Central Region. The district was carved out of the former Assin District by the legislative instrument LI 1761 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) on 18th February, 2004. Nsuaem-Kyekeyewere is the district's capital.

It lies within Longitudes 1.05'' West and 1.25'' East and Latitudes 6.05'' South and 6.40'' North. And it is situated within the middle portion of the Central Region. Furthermore, it

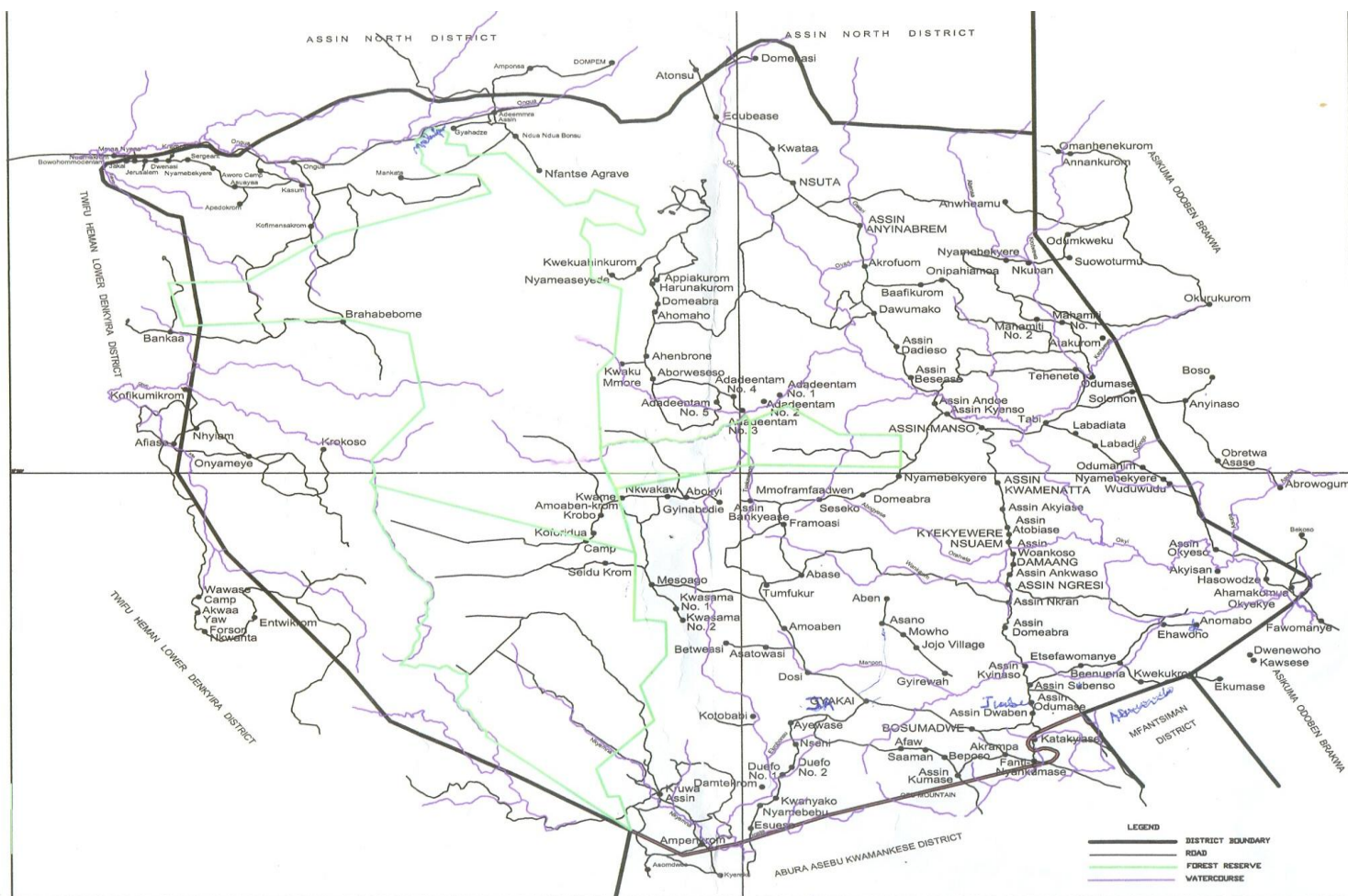
shares political and administrative boundaries with Assin Fosu Municipality in the North, Abura, Asebu Kwamankese District and Mfantseman Municipality in the South, Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District and Ajumako– Enyan – Assiam District in the East, Twifo Atimokwa and Heman – Lower Denkyira Districts in the West. The District covers a total land area of 1,132 kilometer square, which is 11.4% total land area of the Central Region (9,826sqkm). This makes Assin South the largest district in the Region.

Figure 1: Map of Central Region



Source: ASDA: PPP 2025

Figure 2: Map of Assin South



1.2 Vision

Our vision is to achieve an improved quality of life of the people within the Assembly's jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the District within the context of good governance.

1.3 Mission

The Assembly exists to attain a well sanitized and clean environment across the District, with well laid out and improved physical development, infrastructure, increased economic activities and accelerate poverty reduction through employment creation and economic growth whilst protecting the vulnerable and excluded in the society.

1.4 Core Values

The District Assembly operates with a set of core values, notably:

- ✚ Efficiency
- ✚ Accountability
- ✚ Transparency
- ✚ Participation
- ✚ Professionalism

1.5 Mandate

The District Assembly has the following mandate to perform which finds its roots in the Local Governance Act, Act 936. They are:

(1) A District Assembly shall:

(a) Exercise political and administrative authority in the district;

(b) Promote local economic development; and

(c) Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.

(2) A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

1.6 Function

(3) Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a District Assembly shall

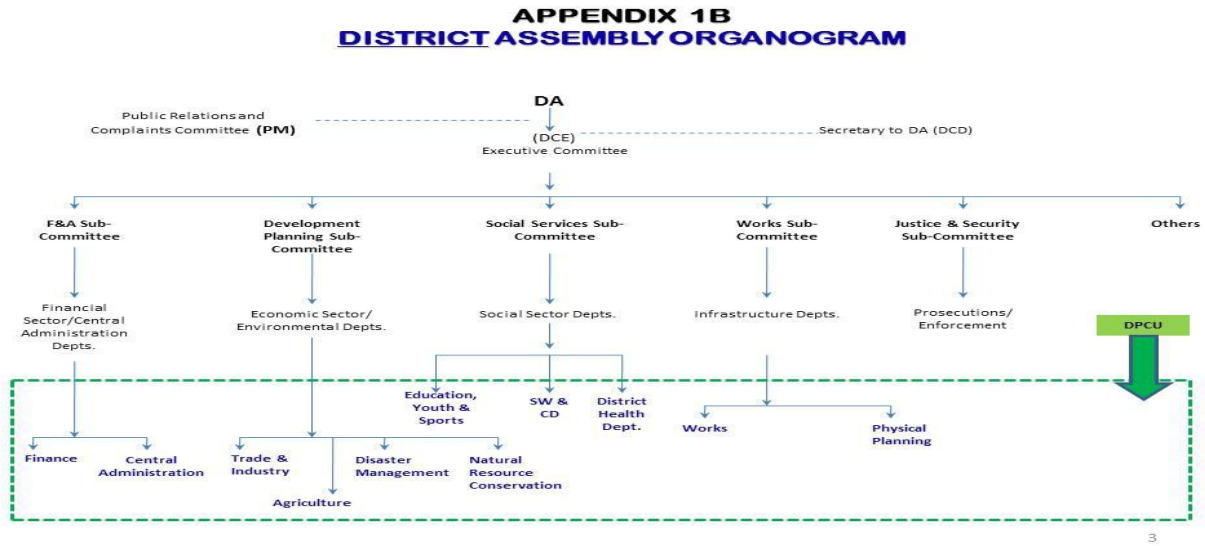
(a) Be responsible for the overall development of the district;

(b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;

(c) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;

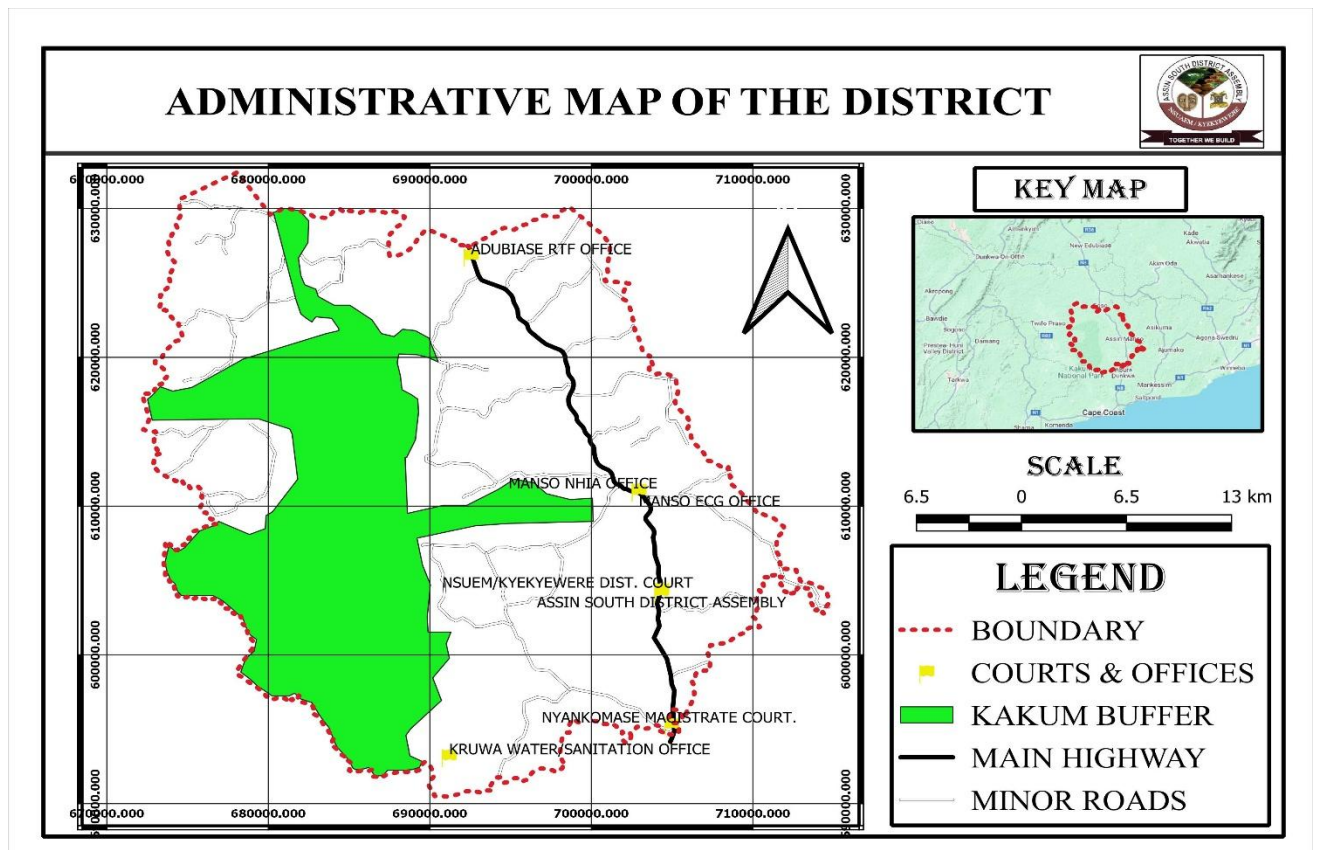
- (d)* Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
 - (e)* Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services in the district;
 - (f)* Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
 - (g)* In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
 - (h)* Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
 - (i)* Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
 - (j)* Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Actor any other enactment; and
 - (k)* Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.
- (4) A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to
- (a)* Execute approved development plans for the district;
 - (b)* Guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
 - (c)* Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
 - (d)* Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
 - (e)* Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- (5) A District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programs promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the district.

Figure 1: Organogram



Source: LGS 2024

Figure 2: District Map



1.7.0 Structure of the Plan

The structure of the plan has been categorized in eight (8) chapters. These include the following:

Chapter one, includes the Vision, Mission, function, Mandate, Core Values, Organogram (Organisational Structure) and locational map of the Assin South District Assembly. Chapter

two, consists of the Situational Analysis and the Performance Review of the previous District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2022 to 2025. It seeks to achieve the following: factors that contributed to the attainment of the outcomes, factors that worked against the development efforts and lessons learnt that are useful for development planning going forward. Furthermore, the chapter also provides overview of the existing condition. And discusses potential implications these may have on current and future development. These include: Demographic Characteristics, Physical Characteristics, Social, Environment, Governance, and Emergency Preparedness and Response. Again, chapter three, contains the identifies Key Development Priorities of the district which are supposed to propel the district from its current state to a more developed state taking human and infrastructural into considerations as well as economic empowerment and social development. These priorities are linked to the sustainable development goals and the Six (6) Development Dimensions of the policy frameworks which are:

1. Economic Development;
2. Social Development;
3. Environment and Human Settlement Development
4. Governance and Institutional Development
5. International Relationship

Furthermore, chapter four also consists of the Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies with cross-cutting and merging issues for the attainment of the set goals and objectives of the Assin South District as well as the development projections.

And chapter five, discusses the Development Programmes of Action for the Assin South District. It's a composition of all decentralised departments, opinion leaders, chiefs and elders and all other stakeholders' views in the identification of these development programmes. Chapter six, it explains the District's Annual Action Plan and how it is linked to the Composite Budget. The implementation of the Annual Action Plan is also elaborated in this chapter. Chapter seven, deals with Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) arrangements of Development Programmes and Projects (DPP) for 2022 -2025. It made mentioned of who would monitor, how will monitoring be done and at what times as well. The core indicators are also made relevant in this chapter. The last chapter, focuses on communication Strategies as to the dissemination of information about development projects and programmes to the masses. Sorting of opinion from the general public in the form of feedback is tacked in this chapter

1.7.1 Methodology

Assin South District Assembly prepared her Medium Term Development Plan (2026– 2029) using participatory approaches and in collaboration with other stakeholders. The following were adopted.

1.7.2 Formation of Plan Preparation Team

A plan preparation team was formed with a diverse expertise drawn from the various disciplines that constitute the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPCU includes heads of decentralized department from Health, Agriculture, Social Welfare, Education, Works and the core staff of the Assembly secretariat (Coordinating Director, Planning Officer, Budget Officer and Finance Officer).

1.7.3 Data Collection and Analysis

The Plan Preparation Team collected data from both Primary and Secondary Sources. A major source of data was the DMTDP 2022-2025 of the Assin South District. The plan formed the basis for the review of the Assembly's development achievements, challenges and prospects. Other source of data was the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), decentralized department plans and programmes, Regional Planning Coordinating Unit Monitoring reports, NGOs Plans and institutions such as Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), the Agricultural Sector amongst others.

The above sources of data were supplemented by field surveys, interviews, and observations, informal and formal discussions with communities, Departments and Assembly. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reports were also used.

1.7.4 Data Analysis

Data and information obtained were analysed, using mathematical and geographical models to establish trends to serve as basis (baseline) for projections. Targets and objectives were set against national policies, Sustainable Development Goals and Regional peculiarities. Major findings were arrived at through discussion and consensus building by the planning team and stakeholders during meetings, public fora and workshops.

1.7.5 Public Hearings for Validating of Data, Prioritization of Projects and Programmes

The plan preparation process also included the organization of public hearings, fora, workshops, town hall meetings by all stakeholders. Data on the various sectors have been validated at the Community, Sub-District and Heads of Department (HODs) meetings. Similarly, the prioritized needs, projects and programmes were validated at the meetings.

The plan was discussed at the General Assembly (GA) sessions for their input and approval. This was done to seek approval of 2026 Annual Action Plan (AAP) based on the general situational analysis and prioritized projects and programmed.

1.7.6 Documentation

The result of the analysis has been presented in words, maps, tables and graphs.

1.7.7 Limitations and Constraints

The major limitation has been commitment of staff to the plan preparation team, members were often taken away by commitments of their normal work and this affected the frequency and depth of the discussions since representatives kept changing. Another challenge has been inadequate of funds to support the plan preparation process. This affected the logistical requirements and the depth of the data.

Additionally, major constraint has also been the non-availability of data-base of the district assembly. This further delayed in the plan preparation process for instance, is data on population especially, the age colour was not easily obtainable from 2021 Population and Housing Census because the statistical service staffs were not in the position to make such information available.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Situational Analysis of Assin South

This chapter reviews and summarizes the performance of the 2022-2025 MTDP. The review is categorized under the pertinent dimensions of the 2022-2025 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) and also informed by the findings reported in the Annual Progress Reports prepared during the period.

2.1.0 Performance Review

The review process has taken into account Sectorial programmes and projects implemented within the period and information sources including departmental reports and monitoring reports from the field. The DMTDP (2022-2025) is the main document used. Other programmes that have been examined include the GETFUND projects, Ghana Road Fund (GRF), Agriculture, Health and Education sector project and Water and Sanitation related projects and programmes.

In addition, past reviews including deliberations made at Assembly sessions, monitoring reports from the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Water and Sanitation Policies, Land Administration Policy, Gender policy and Spatial Development Policy (SPD) and their implementation strategies also guided the review.

Projects and Programmes implemented within the district served as the basis of the review. The key issue, objectives, targets achievement and constraints set for the whole District has been used to serve as a guide.

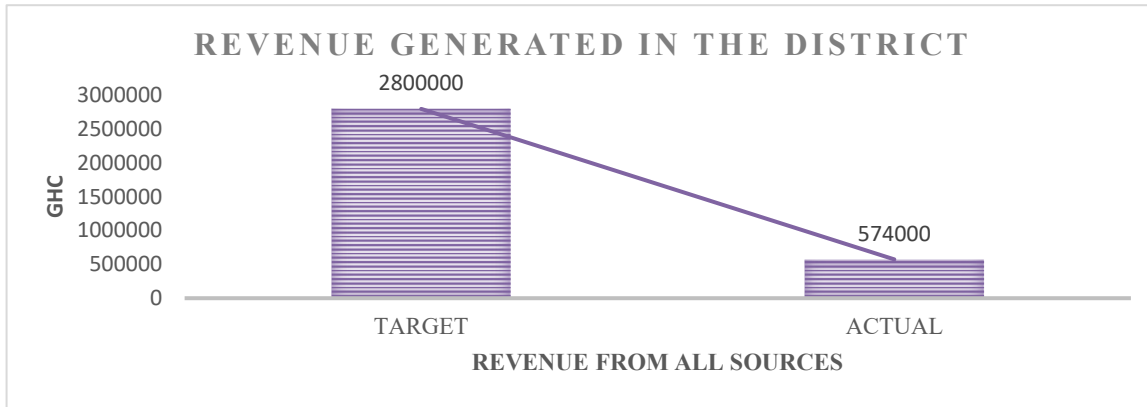
The details of the review have been presented under four (4) thematic areas of the Agenda for Jobs II as shown in table 1

Table 1: Performance Review

PERFORMANCE OF ASSIN SOUTH DISTRICT FROM 2022-2025							
No	Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium term target	Cumulative achievements		Remarks
					YE AR	DATA	
1.	Economic Development	Total output in food production across the district	Tonnage of food crops produced: Maize 82,695 metric tons Rice 785 metric tons Cassava 24,611 metric tons Cocoyam (cocoa Ase) 281 metric tons Plantain 14,824 metric tons	24,594 3,713 210,432 4,966 29,890	2024	72,245 metric tons 13,637 metric tons 699,442 metric tons 15,196 metric tons 118,405 metric tons	Some produce soar whiles other reduced due to gov't intervention policies
		Percentage of arable land under cultivation	65	68	2024	61%	Due to development
		Increase in employment rates	No. of businesses established: Agriculture 22 Industry 14 Service 82	30 20 100	2024	859 138 200	NGO's and Other DP have intervention in the district
		Increase in revenue generated in the District	Revenue of DA: IGF GHC247,497.16 GOG GHC65,341.35 DACF GHC98,006.56		2024	GHC874,837.12 GHC55,893.08 GHC2,053,012,238.68	Robust revenue drive instituted by the assembly
			DACF-RFG GHC1,435,268.92	10,000,000	2024	GHC 2,251,619.65	Due to reduction in allocation
2.	Social Dimension	Access to education	Completion rate KG 111.6% Primary 110.42%	110% 115.2%	2024	121% 1112.3%	Increase in teacher pupil contact hours

			JHS 91.26% SHS 50.13%	105% 60%		120% 170.5%	through Extral classes
		% pass in BECE performance	JHS 99.7%	100%	2024	99.3%	Effective teaching & Learning
		% pass in WASSCE performance	SHS 84.5%	100%	2024	86.6%	Innovation of all stakeholders
		Gender Parity Index	Kindergarten 1.04 Primary 0.98 JHS 1.01 SHS 1.07	1 1 1 1	2024	0.96 1.02 1.01 1.3	Sensitization and Awareness raising
		Net Enrolment Ratio	Kindergarten 91.2 Primary 94.6 JHS 50.0	99.5 100 90	2024	88.4 86.0 72.1	Fight against child labour has been intensify
		Increase in access to quality health care	No. of health facilities: CHPS = 22 Clinic = Health Centre =7 Hospital =0	25 5 15 1	2025	22 0 7 0	Lack of funding
		% of population access to Improvement in quality of health care delivery	No. of health professionals: Doctors 0 Midwives 12 Nurses 109	1 20 200	2025	0 21 111	Advocacy for more Doctors
		Improvement in child care services	Number of Case management 32	150	2024	142	Proper Case Management
		Increase women participation in decision making and governance	No. Female holding leadership positions: 2 No. Elected Female Assembly members: 0 No. Appointed Female heads of committees 3	5 1 3	2025	2 0 5	Increase Gender Empowerment programme
		Increase in access to potable drinking water	Water facilitates: Population of access to portable water: 68 Small town water systems 9 Limited mechanized 8 Bore holes 417 Hand dug wells 12	75% 15 20 500 20	2025	70% 10 15 423 12	Limited access to funding
		Improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	No. household latrines – 4,324 No. of communities on ODF -32	5,300 100	2024	5,088 32	Awareness raising
		Increased participation of PWDs in social and economic development	No. of PWDs receiving support: 255	1,200	2025	529	Increase in gov't transfers
		Increased sports and recreational facilities	No. of community centers: 53	100	2020	62	
3.	Environment, infrastructure and human settlements	No. of forest plantations and trees planted:	No. of community reserves 4	10	2024	4	Planting for Food and Jobs has increased
		No. of communities affected by natural disasters:	Rainstorms – 4 Flooding – 2	2 1	2025	2 2	Change of weather pattern
		Improved infrastructure base of the District (roads, electricity, etc.)	Km of accessible roads:20 km No. of communities with electricity:168	50km 182	202	47 km 168	Availability of DRIP Machines
		Improved settlement development and layouts	No. of structures with building permits:18%	50%	2024	20%	Enforcement intensified
4.	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Improved decentralized planning and financing	No. of departments involved in planning and budgeting: 11 Departments	11	2025	13	Legal framework
		Improved accountability and transparency	No. of community engagements on PFM: 0	1	2025	0	Lack of funds
		Improved collaboration among chieftaincy institutions and local governance structures	No. of traditional Councils activities supported: 2	2	2025	2	Conscious effort of the assembly to increase IGF
5	Emergency Planning and Response (COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Improved emergency Planning& Response	No. of Covid-19 cases recorded 0	0	2025	0	No major campaign
			No. of Natural Disaster Recorded 15	10	2024	10	Intensive disaster Campaign
			No. of man-made disaster recorded 0	0	2024	0	Awareness creation on disasters
6	Implementation and Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	No. of M&E conducted No. of interventions monitored and evaluated	4 9	4 20	2024	2 5	Inadequate funding
		% of Action Plan implemented	80	100	2024	91	Delay in release of statutory funds

Figure 3: Revenue Targets and Actuals



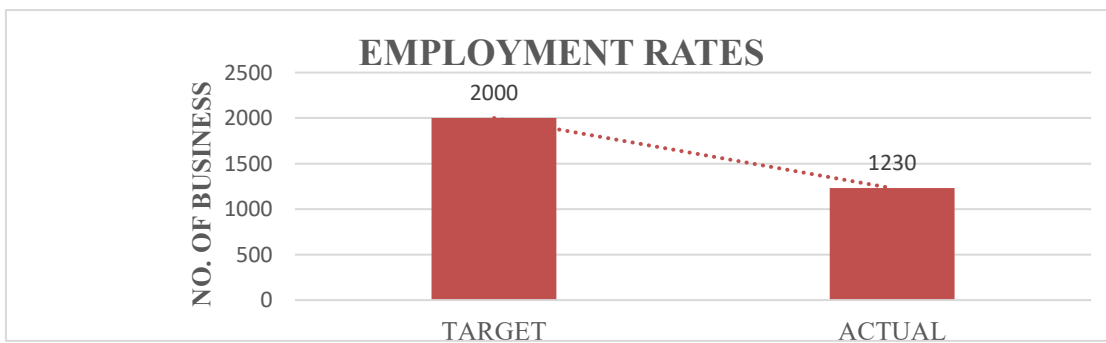
2.1.1 Revenue Performance

Revenue target with a comparison of year on year basis with 2025 as the base year indicates a decline in the revenue pattern of the district this is indicated in the figure above.

2.1.2 Economic Development

Analysis of the various components of this indicator suggests that the performance of the district was not up to the targeted projections even though they exceed the base year. Records from the District Agriculture Department indicate that the targets set for the production of food crops in the district was sharply exceeded. This was largely due to the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme which aided farmers in the district to increase their yield on their various farms.

Figure 4: Employment rate



With regards to the establishment of business and the increase in employment as displayed above, the District was unable to achieve its set targets. Data gathered revealed that most of the business were very small in nature mostly managed by one or two people there by making the employment figures really insignificant. This worrying trend will be addressed with increased capacity of entrepreneurs and possibly supporting business establishments with acquisition of funds for expansion and further employment.

2.1.3 Social Development

The social service sector had almost an even split on the status of implementation based on fixed targets. Please see diagram below and analysis below in figure. The social service sector being the

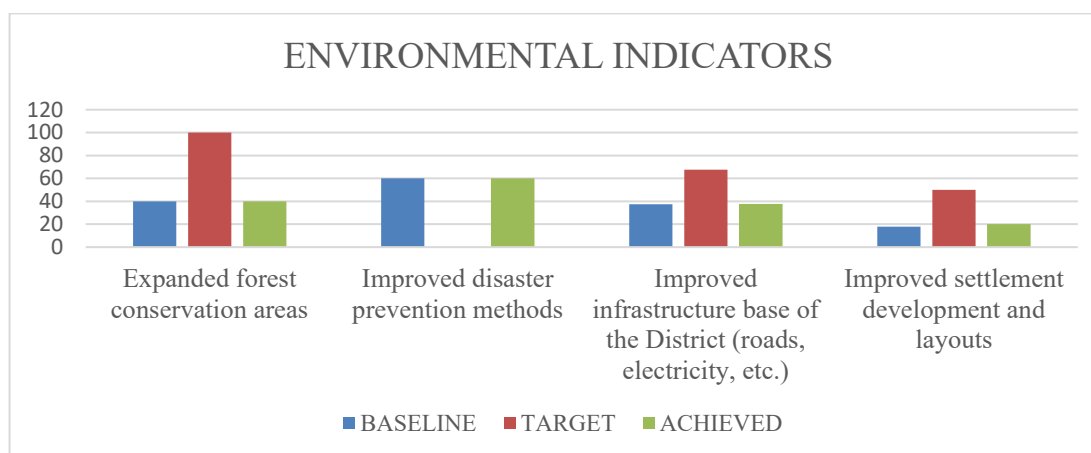
most encompassing and broad sector had a total of ten sectors of which indicators were aggregated and data collected to measure them.

Most of the outputs or outcome indicators exceeded the baseline year data, and for some of them, even though the expected results were not completely achieved, they were still very significant improvements over what existed prior to the implementation of the medium term development plan for 2018-2021.

2.1.4 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The general environment and settlement dimension also had some setbacks since most of the activities require capital investments to achieve, this did not go well with the plan implementation.

Figure 5: Environmental Issues



2.1.5 Man Made and Natural Disasters/Hazard

The District is fortunate enough to be located on a low lying area and therefore not predisposed to certain natural disasters such as earthquakes or tremors. However, there are many portions of the district which occasionally flood during certain times of the year in the raining season.

Communities including, Assin Besease, Assin Ngresi, Assin Atobiase and Assin Domeabra have experienced flooding from time to time. It is instructive to note that the flooding that occasional occur in the District does not mostly repeat in the same location. What this means is that measures are always put in place to prevent a reoccurrence. When these flooding occurs, it usually washes away the top soils and damages the crops in their wake.

Again, Bush fires are not very predominant in the district but there are occasional isolated incidences when farmers in their bits to clear their lands for farming, set fires to the lands. There are lots of talks to farmers and communities on the importance of controlled burning they are therefore always encouraged to form fire belts around their farms when burning.

Furthermore, droughts have not occurred in the district in recent history, although some delays in rainfalls and the erratic nature of the rains have sometimes affected the yields from the farmers, nevertheless, it can be said to be a draught free district and it is not envisaged in the near future. Efforts must however be put in place to reduce the reliance on rain fed agriculture so as to forestall any eventuality.

Due to the nature of the buildings that are constructed in the rural communities, they are usually vulnerable to heavy rain storms and hard winds. There are occasional incidences of buildings that been ripped off, their rooms and sometimes collapse structures.

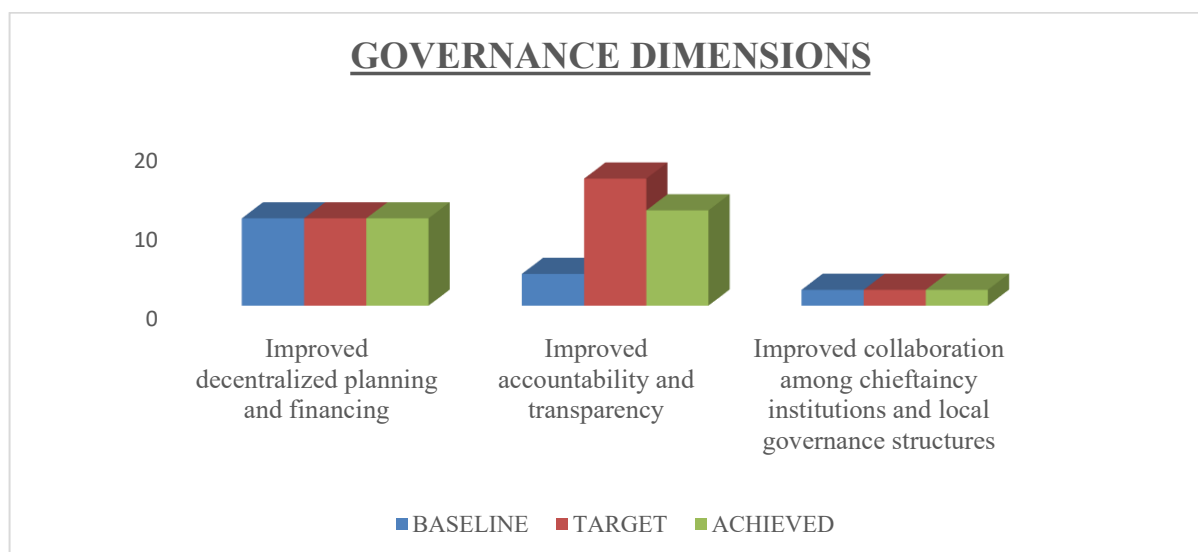
2.1.4 Security Situation

The district is generally peaceful and stable with no major incidents of violent conflict reported. However, the common security concerns are petty theft and burglary, land disputes and occasional chieftaincy-related tensions.

2.1.5 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

This dimension received a high level of success in terms of implementation. It must be said that this dimension mostly required following civil procedures, engagements and adherence to principles as well as wide public interaction with feedback mechanisms that address issues of the various communities. Vulnerable and marginalised groups such as, Women (especially in rural communities), Children and youth, Persons with disabilities (PWDs), elderly, poor and socially excluded households, minority and hard-to-reach communities were not left out. We reached them through Focus Group Discussion, workshops and Participatory Rural Appraisal.

Figure 6: Governance Issues



Most of the targets set for this dimension were either exceeded in a positive way or well maintained.

Table 2: Revenue Performance

Revenue Sources	Estimates				Performance			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
DACF	807,508.20	4,386,729.00	4,166,000.00	6,130,000.00	598,006.56	2,048,961.46	1,716,155.24	1,737,030.88
DACF- RFG	270,200.00	1,273,290.00	2,250,000.00	1,870,000.00	1,435,268.92	431,272.65	0.00	1,820,347.00
MP’s CF	318,967.39	900,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,945,000.00	362,198.43	423,889.98	476,544.89	649,214.41
IGF	300,000.00	345,726.00	545,726.00	650,000.00	247,497.16	322,436.81	487,563.99	503,836.32
MSHAP/HIV	8,485.15	0.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	2,314.16	16,402.37	10,991.25	4,396.50
PWDs CF	215,894.63	400,000.00	400,000.00	500,000.00	175,430.89	303,659.63	238,115.70	346,958.06
GCFRP	-	-	47,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	46,967.70	118,156.45
MAG	-	180,000.00	118,597.24	20,000.00	-	122,027.32	118,229.54	0.00
UNICEF	0.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	70,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
LEAP	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,588,672.00	1,588,672.00	512,892.85	789,288.00	1,588,672.00	2,768,744.00
TOAL	2,126,475.59	7,800,019.00	2,784,269.24	12,853,672.00	875,091.28	1,350,205.3	2,260,414.13	7,978,683.62

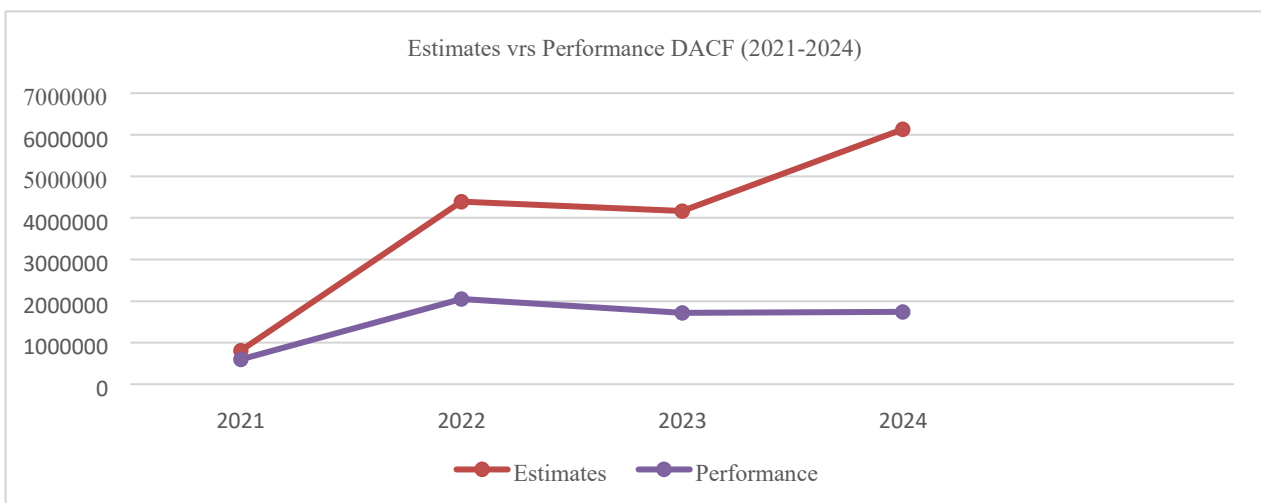
2.2.0 Analysis of Revenue Inflow

This section provides an analysis of revenue inflows from 2021 to 2024, with an emphasis on the reporting year, 2024. The trend analysis, as depicted in the accompanying chart, highlights the performance of key revenue sources, including the DACF, DACF-RFG, and IGF, compared to their respective estimates.

2.2.1 DACF

The trend analysis, as depicted in the chart below, highlights the performance of the DACF from 2021 - 2024 compared to their respective estimates.

Figure 7: DACF Inflow Chart



The chart above reveals a concerning trend in the performance of the DACF (District Assemblies Common Fund). The DACF performance only exceeded 50% in 2021, achieving a performance rate of 71.6%. However, the performance in subsequent years, 2022 through 2024, has been

consistently below 50%, with a performance rate of 46.7% in 2022, 41.19% in 2023, and 28.33% in the current reporting year, 2024.

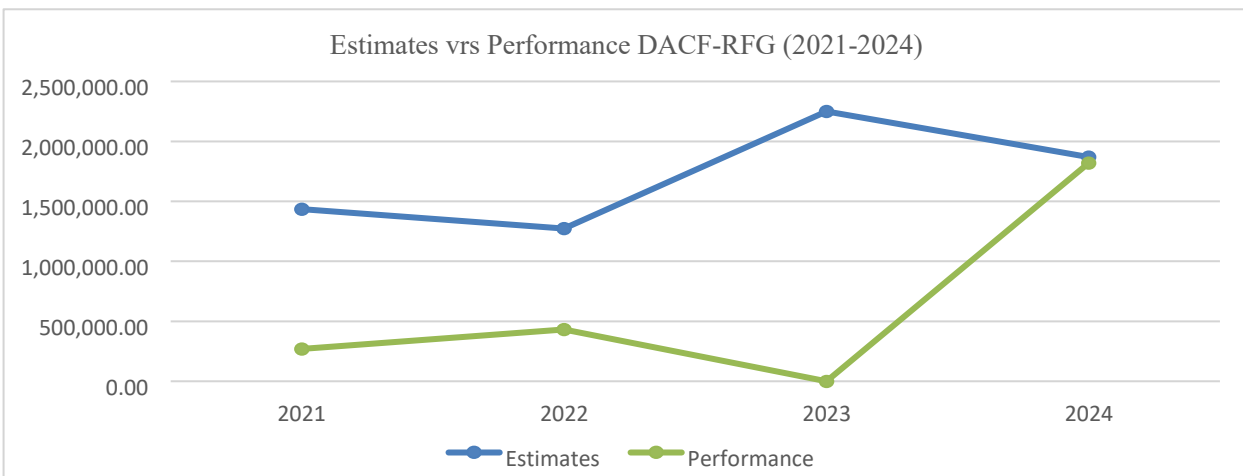
This consistent underperformance, where less than half of the estimated or budgeted amount is realized, raises significant concerns about the financial health of the Assembly, which relies heavily on the DACF as a key source of revenue. Given such a substantial shortfall in expected funds, it is critical to question how effectively or feasibly the Assembly’s development plans will achieve their intended objectives. The gap between actual revenue and budgeted projections underscores the challenges faced in fully implementing these plans and raises doubts about the ability to execute them with the necessary impact and scope.

2.2.2 DACF-RFG

In 2024, both DPAT VI and VII funds were allocated to support the implementation of the Assembly's planned activities. This marked a significant improvement compared to 2023, when no funds were released, and 2022, when the expected amount was reduced by approximately 66%. The grant has been the primary source of funding for capital expenditure, and its release enabled the execution of several key projects. These included the supply of school desks, construction of culverts, drilling of mechanized boreholes and hand-pumps, and the extension of electricity to teachers' accommodation and a CHPS facility. These initiatives collectively contributed to enhancing the quality of life of the people.

The trend analysis, as depicted in the chart below, highlights the performance of the DACF-RFG from 2021 - 2024 compared to their respective estimates.

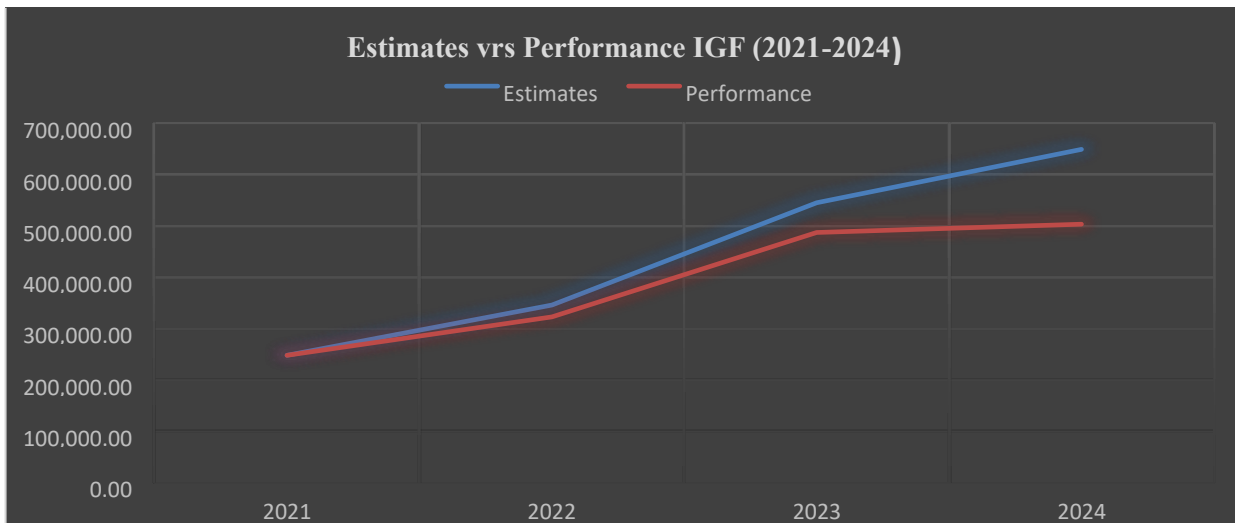
Figure 8: DACF-RFG Inflow Chart



2.2.3 Internally Generated Fund

The trend analysis, as depicted in the chart below, highlights the performance of the internally Generated Funds (IGF) from 2021 - 2024 compared to their respective estimates.

Figure 9: IGF Inflow Chart



Source: Finance Dept. ASDA

In 2024, the performance rate dropped to 77.5%, marking the lowest value over the 4 years. The percentage change in IGF also saw a significant decline in 2024, falling to just 3.34%, which was substantially below the target of 19.1%. This marked a stark contrast to 2023, when there was a substantial increase in percentage change of 51.2% in the total IGF mobilized, highlighting a strong performance in that year.

This decline, however, can be attributed to challenges such as poor voluntary compliance, weak enforcement of bylaws, lack of reliable data and software, poor market sanitation, and limited logistical support, which hindered efforts to meet revenue targets. To meet IGF targets, it is recommended that public sensitization and prosecution of rate defaulters, as well as logistics support, be enhanced to improve revenue mobilization.

Table 3: Revenue Performance against Target

S/N	Item	Budget	Actual as of December 2024	%
1	Basic Rate	5,000.00	1,200.00	24
2	Property Rate	50,000.00	32,872.00	65.74
3	Fees	120,000.00	145,981.14	121.65
4	Fines	20,000.00	15,000.00	75.00
5	Licenses	200,000.00	147,247.00	73.62
6	Lands	230,000.00	139,001.18	60.44
7	Rent	25,000.00	22,535.00	90.14
8	Miscellaneous	0	0	0
9	Investment	0	0	0
	Total	650,000.00	503,836.32	77.51

Source: ASDA, Budget Unit 2024

2.2.4 Implications of Revenue Inflows on District Goals and Objectives

Although approximately 62% of the total revenue target for 2024 was achieved, falling short of the set goals and objectives, several key activities were successfully implemented. Notably, the drilling and construction of boreholes significantly improved access to safe and sustainable water.

The extension of electricity to the CHPS facility accelerated its operationalization, ensuring the delivery of accessible and quality Universal Health Coverage for all.

Additionally, the construction of culverts facilitated smoother mobility for road users, allowing them to carry out their daily economic activities without hindrance. Together, these efforts contributed to enhancing the quality of life for the community by ensuring the equitable provision of services and fostering the District's progressive development.

Table 4: Update on Expenditure

Budget Items	2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure
Compensation	2,000,000.00	1,880,860.19	1,880,860.19	2,110,429.39	2,202,012.50	2,202,012.50	2,514,947.67	3,332,258.92	3,332,258.92	4,293,323.00	4,844,0628.83	4,844,062.83
Goods and Services	2,000,000.00	1,616,134.68	1,616,134.68	4,220,238.00	2,475,937.98	2,475,937.98	4,109,923.24	2,433,643.64	2,433,643.64	6,103,500.00	3,587,175.76	3,587,175.76
CAPEX	2,000,000.00	1,244,952.21	1,244,952.21	3,515,199.00	1,102,676.90	1,102,676.90	3,874,000.00	94,849.17	94,849.17	4,108,000.00	2,217,996.53	2,217,996.53
Others	0.00	6,309.00	6,309.00	95,000.00	13,311.28	13,311.28	90,000.00	0.00	0.00	530,000.00	0.00	0.00
Total	6,000,000.00	4,748,256.08	4,748,256.08	9,940,866.39	5,793,938.66	5,793,938.66	10,588,870.9	5,860,751.73	5,860,751.73	15,034,823.00	15,034,823.00	10,649,235.10

Source: ASDA, Budget Unit 2024

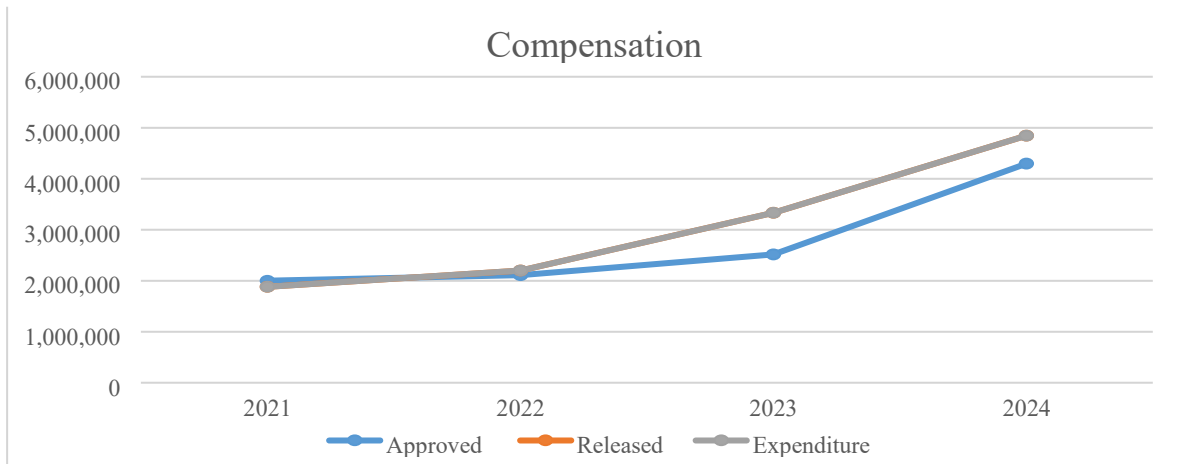
Capex Budget Performance Analysis

Revenue Sources	Estimate		Release	Expenditure	Variance		
	Unconstrained (A)	Constrained (B)	C	(D)	(A-B)	(B-C)	C-D
GOG			-	-	-	-	-
IGF	70,000.00	70,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	64,000.00	0.00
Donor	180,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
DACF-RFG	1,680,000.00	1,820,000.00	1,820,347.00	1,315,398.00	-140,000	-347.00	504,949.00
DACF	1,000,000.00	1,210,000.00	744,074.03	646,992.30	-210,000.00	465,925.97	97,081.73
	2,930,000.00	3,100,000.00	2,570,421.03	1,968,390.3	(-350,000.00)	529,578.97	602,030.73
Source: ASDA, Budget Unit 2024							

2.2.5 Analysis of Expenditure Pattern

This section provides an analysis of expenditure from 2021 to 2024, with a focus on the reporting year, 2024. The trend analysis, as depicted in the accompanying chart, highlights the approved and released budgeted items compared to their respective expenditure over the period. The chart below illustrates the District Assembly (DA) expenditure trends for Compensation.

Figure 10: Expenditure Pattern (Compensation)

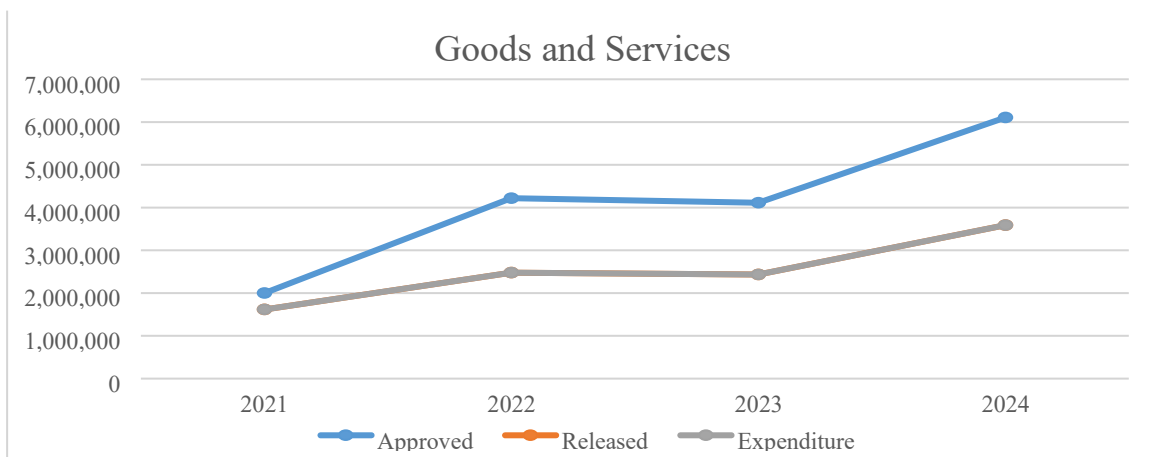


Source: ASDA, DPCU 2024

Expenditure on Compensation decreased slightly by 19.75% compared to the previous year while surpassing the target by 12.8% in 2024.

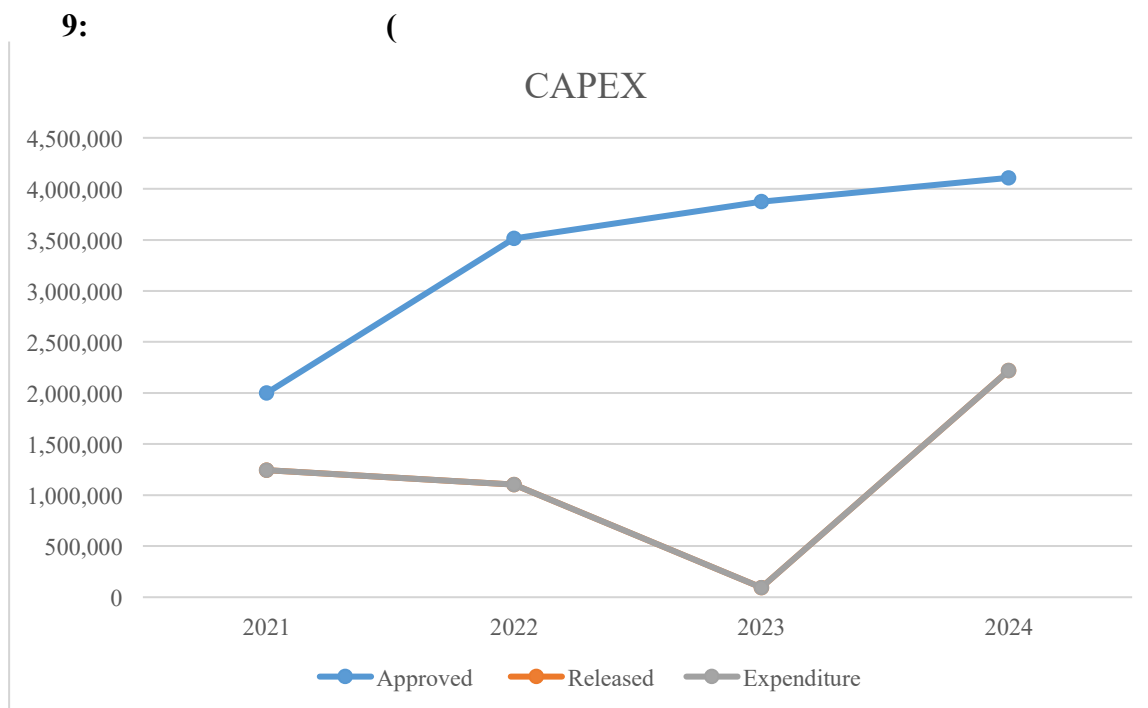
The chart below illustrates the expenditure trends of the District Assembly on goods and services.

Figure 11: Expenditure Pattern (Goods and Services)



Expenditure on goods and services decreased slightly by 0.4%, falling short of the target by 41.2%. This underperformance can be attributed to the lower-than-expected revenue achieved in 2024. The chart below illustrates the Capital Expenditure trends of the District Assembly from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 12: Expenditure CAPEX



Source: ASDA, DPCU 2024

In 2024, Capital Expenditure reached 54% of the approved amount, marking the highest performance rate since 2021. This represents a significant increase of 51.6% from the 2.45% recorded in 2023. The notable improvement can largely be attributed to the eventual release of the DPAT VI and VII funding, which serves as the primary source of financing for capital expenditure activities within the District Assembly.

2.2.6 Implications of Expenditure on District Goals and Objectives

An increase in capital expenditure directly leads to greater progress in implementing capital projects and activities, even though the target for the year is not being fully met. Although the revenue target for capital expenditure was not realized, available funds were allocated equitably to enhance the quality of life for the community. This included improving access to safe and sustainable water supply, enhancing the delivery of accessible and quality universal health coverage, and improving road accessibility and mobility, enabling residents to engage in their economic activities with greater ease.

2.2.7 Factors for Attainment of Outcomes

1. Additional funds from DACF-RFG and REED+ programme cushioned the assembly to implement most of their activities
2. Very dedicated staff, even though staff strength of the assembly is low

2.2.8 Factors that worked against the Development effort

1. Some targets were overly ambitiously set out thus, made it impossible to achieve.

2. Lack of database software to track revenue collection
3. Lack of Political Will to implement certain programmes and projects especially legacy projects
4. Natural occurrences make it difficult to implement certain projects and to achieve targets, for instance rainstorms, pests and diseases
5. Inadequate personnel
6. Poor collaboration among key stakeholders at times made implementation of programmes and projects difficult to achieve.

2.2.8 Lessons Learnt

1. Targets should be precise and concise
2. There should be robust database management system
3. Proper collaboration among key stakeholders will lead to better implementation of projects and programmes
4. Engagement of qualified and appropriate service providers for the execution of projects and programmes.
5. Funds should be release on time

2.3.0 Demographic Characteristics

2.3.1 Location and Size

Assin South District Assembly was carved out of the former Assin District Assembly, it was established by Legislative Instrument, LI 1760 of the Local Government act (Act 462) on 18th February 2004; as one of the 17 administrative Districts in the Central Region back then and now part of the 22 Administrative Districts in the Central Region. With Nsuaem/Kyegyewere as its District Capital. It lies within longitudes 1.05'' West and 1.25'' East and latitudes 6.05'' south and 6.40'' North. It is situated within the middle portion of the Central Region. It shares political and administrative boundaries with Assin Fosu Municipality in the North, Abura, Aseibu Kwamankese District and Mfantseman Municipality in the South, Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District and Ajumako– Enyan – Assiam District in the East, Twifo Atimokwa and Heman – Lower Denkyira Districts in the West.

The District covers a total land area of 1,132 kilometer square, which is 11.4% total land area of the Central Region (9,826sqkm). This is the largest District in the region.

2.3.2 Population Growth

According to the 2021 PHC, the district population was 105,995 with current projected figure of 117,492. This represents 3.7% of the total population of the Central Region of 2,859,821. It's made up of 52,083 (49.1%) males and 53,912 (50.9%) females.

2.3.3 Climate

Assin South District falls within the evergreen and semi-deciduous forest zones. The annual temperatures are high and ranges between 30°C from March - April and about 20 °C in August. Annual rainfall is between 1,500 - 2,000mm. Average relative humidity is high ranging from 60% to 70%.

The ecological balance allows for a variety of food, cash and non – traditional export crops to be grown. The District experiences relative cool and moist south west monsoon winds that blow from the Atlantic for most part of the year – between December and February. However, the District also experience dry Harmatan or North – East Trade winds which blow from the Sahara Region. Its dissipating effect however is greatly reduced by long passage over the forest zone. Rainfall pattern is bimodal with the major raining season starting from April – July corresponding with the major farming season. However, this may be preceded by intermittent rain falls in February - March. The minor raining season starts from September – November.

2.3.4 Vegetation

The vegetation cover is generally evergreen, made up of thick virgin forest in the forest reserves, interspersed with receding rainforest and swampy vegetation predominated by raffia,

palm and bamboo groves. The forest has the following tree species Odum, Mahogany and Wawa among others.

2.3.5 Soil and Mineral

The major soil types are silt from alluvial erosion activities, clayey and loamy soils. The District is endowed with a number of mineral resources which have potential for development. Some of these potential resources are tapped whilst others are untapped. These include gold deposits, rocks and stone deposits, clay and other deposits. Gold deposits are supposedly located at Assin Manso and other rocks and quarry deposits are also located at Ongwa, Adiembra, Bosomadwe, Aworo Camp and other places.

2.3.6 Relief and Drainage

The District is characterized by undulating topography and has an average height of 200m above sea level. The highest peak of 600m is located around Bosomadwe. The District is drained by numerous small rivers and streams. Consequently, there are many flood-prone plains. The main rivers include the Kakum, Ochi, Kyina and Wanko. Swamps also abound in the District which serves as potentials for fish farming and dry season vegetable farming.

2.3.7 Geology

The land area is underlain by geological strata of Cape Coast avanite complex belonging to the pre-cambrian platform. It comprises basically of granite, gramachosites and admelites. It is chistone in some communities and very massive in others. It also includes several components ranging in composition from grandioristers to granites and other magnetic varieties. The predominant mica minerals are mascorite, however, are underline by the lower Birimian Phyllites, which are often associated with extensive decomposition basins and thick weathering mantles.

2.3.8 Human interactions with Natural Environment

The condition of the District Natural Environment is not so bad as compared to other parts of the region where deforestation and surface mining serves as a ban on the face of the land. However, certain human activities such as poor farming practices, illegal logging and poor housing construction practices, put the natural environment at great risk of destruction. Some industrial activities also include sand-winning and over exploitation of natural water resources. According to 2021 PHC, over 77.1% households in the District use fuel wood, this represents a reduction in the 2000 PHC figure of 84.5%, whereas 12.9% use charcoal as their main sources of energy for cooking which are exploited from the forest.

Again the commonest farming practice in the District is the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice has left farming land bare and exposed them to erosion, thereby rapidly

destroying the natural vegetation of the District. Though not alarming, there are incidence of bush fires in the District, especially during the short dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. According to the National Fire Service in Assin Fosu, the main course of the bush fires in the District are groups hunting, indiscriminate burning of farm land without creating fire belts by farmers, failure to seek fire volunteers' assistance during burning land for palm wine tapping.

Added to the above is indiscriminate felling of trees by chain saw operators for timber firewood and burning of charcoal. As a result of these afore-mentioned activities the natural environment stands a high risk of destruction.

2.3.9 Biodiversity/ Natural Capital

Breathable air, potable water, fertile soils, productive lands, bountiful water bodies, and other ecosystem are manifestations of the workings of life. It follows that large-scale human influences over this biota have tremendous impacts on human well-being. It also follows that the nature of these impacts, good or bad, is within the power of humans to influence.

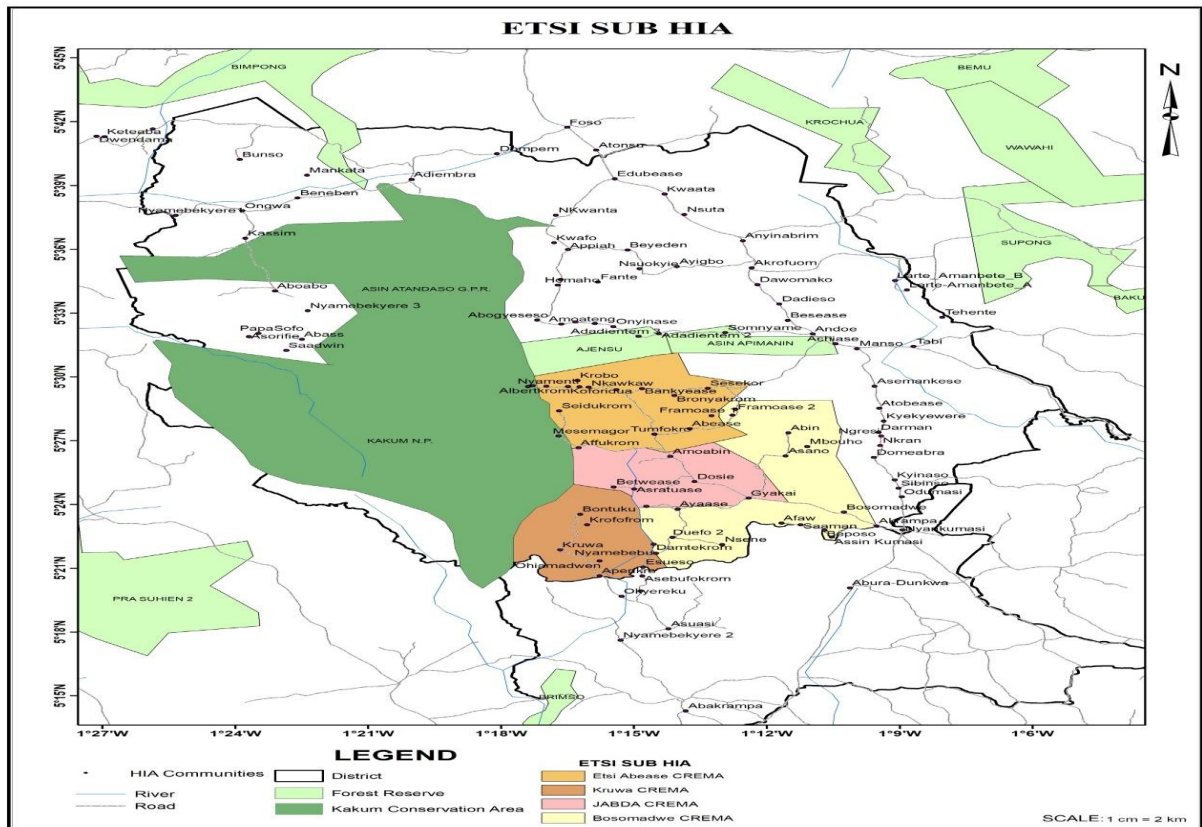
In the Assin South District biota contains a multitude of plant and animal species, though cannot be exactly stated, it is estimated to contain more than a thousand plant and animal species on its lands and water bodies. The high biodiversity levels in the District make it advantageous to farmers and fishermen in the communities, soils are fertile and water bodies are bountiful with high yields.

Table 5: List of Forest Reserves

<i>No. of Reserves</i>	<i>Area Covered By Reserve Km²</i>
Ayensua	10
Krotwoa	11
Attadensu	11
Apimanim	N/A
Kakum	N/A

Source (Forestry Department 2025, Assin Fosu)

Figure 13: Forest Cover



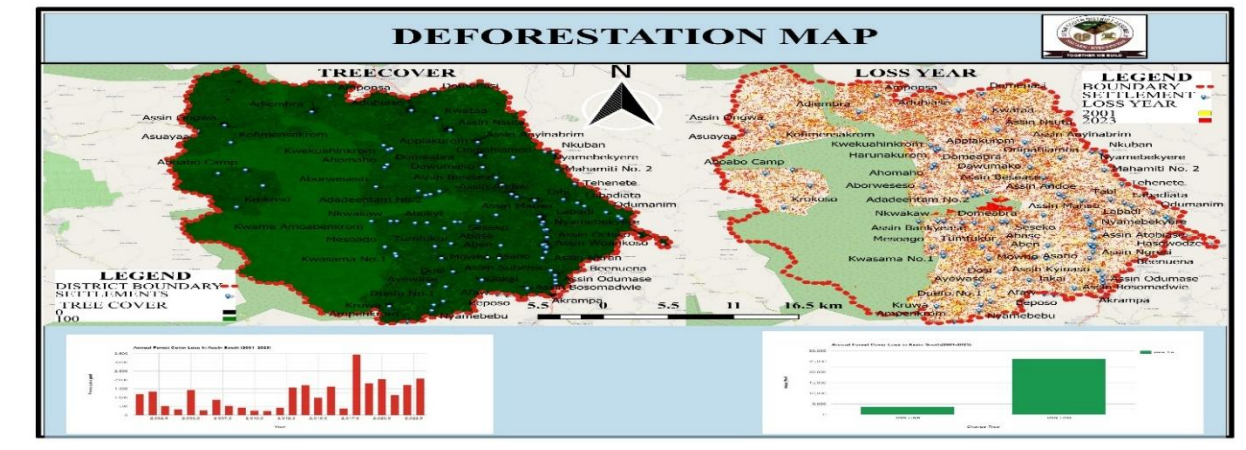
Source: ASDA, PPP 2025

These reserves serve as protective cover to some of the major rivers that drain the District. Kakum Forest Reserve has been developed into a tourist site that generates foreign exchange and income for the local economy and the nation as a whole. The reserve and vegetation are indicative that the District is endowed with potential rich forest resource especially with timber firms with concessions in the District.

2.3.10 Climate Change

Climatic change will have impact on Agriculture, marine ecosystems, coastal zone infrastructure human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources, wetlands, etc. Thankfully, there are no major activities in the district which are deemed hazardous enough to alter the climate. Nevertheless, there are several human practices such as bush burning, timber logging and sand winning which have tendencies to collectively affect the climate.

Fig: 14 Effect of Climate Change



Source:ASDA PPP 2026

2.3.11 Green Economy

A green economy is defined as an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment. The major concerns here are to ensure environmental protection and climate protection. The considerations for sustainable development without degrading the environment are based on the following indicators:

1. Energy,
2. Water,
3. Tourism,
4. Agriculture,
5. Built up environment,
6. Waste management,
7. Sustainable forest management,
8. Resource efficiency and cleaner production

At the moment, the District is not doing too well in the practice of green economy development based on all the above indicators mentioned. However, various methods such as the use of biogas, solar drying and eco-tourism will be adopted to promote Green Economy development.

2.3.12 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The natural environment of the Assin South District is fairly serene with less than half of the total land area being the built up environment with various houses and other structure forming the land scape of the District. The environment is largely made of natural plants of all sorts. Some of these plants are of intrinsic value or have commercial purposes such as cocoa and oil. The other aspect of the natural plants in the environment consists of species of wild nature and

don't really serve for any commercial value but none the less add up to making the sustenance of other ecological beings.

The District's environment is also endowed with a lot of water bodies such as streams, rivers and man-made dug outs. There are also mangroves and thick forest reserves. The man made aspect of the environment consists of the built up natures of the environment which has a number of houses of various shapes and sizes all over the District. Live creatures such as birds and animals of various species are not uncommon in the District.

2.3.13 Conditions of the Built up Environment

According to the 2021 PHC, in the Assin South District, 43.2% are compound houses, 42.3% are separate houses, 6.1% are semi-detached houses and 1.8% are flats or apartments. The main materials used for construction are Mud-brick /Earth (70.4%) concrete materials (25.1%) and concrete (16.4%).

The most commonly used roofing materials are corrugated aluminium roofing sheets (80.0%) followed by thatch roofing (10.1) bamboo (4.7%), Slate (3.0%), concrete (0.4%) and others (0.5%), thatch roofing, is however very common in most of the rural settlements. Available statistics shows that 1.6% of households use Water Closets, 26% use Pit latrines, 9.9% use KVIP and 15.7% of the houses in the District use public toilets, which are well maintained and managed.

An analysis of the number of houses, population, and the household size of 4:9 demonstrates that the housing problem in the district is more of qualitative rather than quantitative. The household per house ratio, of the District, is 1:2. This is lower than the region's ratio of 1:6 and Cape Coast's figure of 2:2.

Another important facility, which has not been provided during the physical development of the towns, is water hydrants for fire prevention in the environment. The major reasons are the non – existence of pipe – borne water or mechanized water system.

Fire service officials depend solely on streams and rivers for water to carry out their fire control activities, which very often is ineffective and inefficient. There is an urgent need for water hydrants at vantage points especially in and around the Assin Manso, Darmang, Nyankomase – Ahenkro and the other big Towns in the District.

In view of the above, there is the need for the Assembly to incorporate the provision of water hydrants into its water supply projects. Private housing developers should also be educated to provide some of these fire preventive equipment in their houses. Furthermore, most houses are built without due regards to building regulations. It is therefore very important for the Assembly to have layouts for most of the rapidly expanding towns and also intensify its education on building regulations.

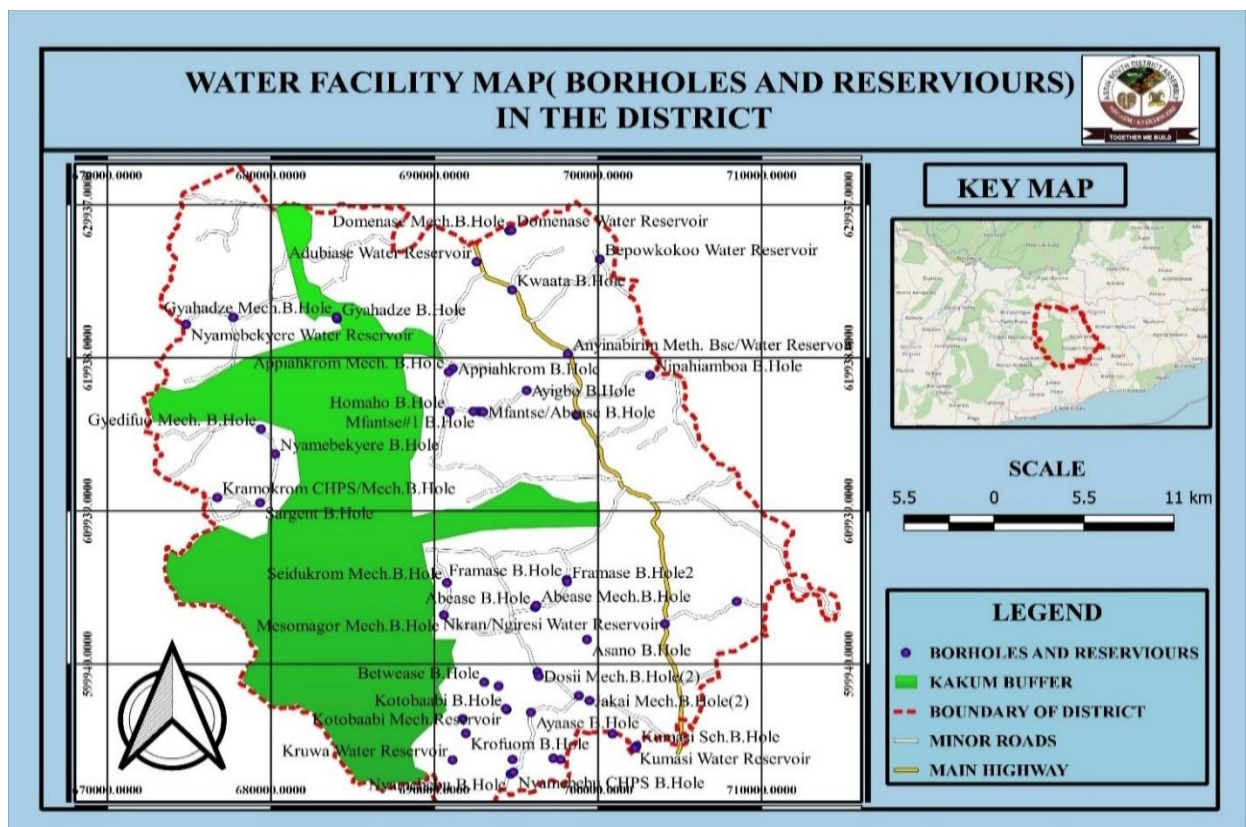
2.3.14 Water Security

The water security situation in the district is not so bad in terms of availability, however, the extraction and processing of the available water for consumption and other productive activities is a challenge.

The various sources of water for consumption and commercial activities in the district are, rain water, streams, rivers, dams, wells, boreholes and mechanised water systems. Hydrological studies suggest the district is abounding with ground water hence the presence of a lot of bore holes in the communities in the district, bi-annual rain fall around this part of the country also makes it easier to have access to rain water for almost three-quarters of the year round.

The challenges in securing water however has been the extraction processes involved in some of the water dispensing methods. Boreholes are expensive to drill and mechanised water systems are even more expensive and hence communities can hardly afford to put such measures in place and always relies on the District Assembly and other donor organisations and philanthropist.

Fig 15: Water Facility Map



Source: ASDA, PPP 2025

2.3.15 Natural and Man-Made Disasters/Hazards

The district is fortunate enough to be located on a low lying area and therefore not predisposed to certain natural disasters such as earthquakes or tremors. However, there are many portions of the district which occasionally flood during certain times of the year in the raining season.

Communities including, Assin Besease, Assin Ngresi, Assin Atobiase and Assin Domeabra have experienced flooding from time to time.

Bush fires are not very predominant in the district but there are occasional isolated incidences when farmers in their bits to clear their lands for farming, set fires to the lands. There are lots of talks to farmers and communities on the importance of controlled burning they are therefore always encouraged to form fire belts around their farms when burning.

2.3. 16 Conflict

Assin South has seen sporadic violence and crime rather than large-scale communal warfare. Key events include 2024 fatal shooting in Kakum Forest (Assin Seidukrom) where a hunter killed his friend during a night hunt and a March 2026 ambush of police by armed livestock thieves in Assin Manso (one officer shot). Over the last 12 months, the goat-theft ambush and related arrests highlight ongoing rural crime.

The perpetrators range from criminal gangs (“fraud boys”, armed robbers, cattle thieves) to disgruntled local politicians or youths. Victims have been mainly civilians and police. Traditional authorities have been implicated indirectly.

Causes/Triggers: Reported triggers include criminal motives (theft of cash, livestock) and socio-political tensions. Chieftaincy/land conflicts (e.g. entrenched royal succession disputes in villages like Assin Andoe) undermine community cohesion. Political contestation around District Chief Executive appointments has also sparked unrest. Economic factors (poverty, declining cocoa revenues) and the lure of quick gains (fraud, violent robbery) appear to feed crime.

Scale & Impact: Casualties have been relatively low: news accounts report 1–2 deaths (e.g. 2024 Kakum Forest killing; Arrests have followed most incidents (e.g. 4 goat thieves detained, the 2025 robber apprehended and jailed. There is no public record of mass displacement or large property destruction; impacts are mainly on individual victims (stolen goats, threatened households) and on community trust. Economic effects include livestock losses (c.40 goats recovered in 2026) and the cost of insecurity (e.g. farmers demanding more police patrols.

2.3.16 Natural Resource Utilization

The District is blessed with natural resources in forests, water resources and quarries. The soils also make it productive for cash crop farming in cocoa and also commercial farming of various food crops such as plantain, cassava and vegetables.

Table 6: Natural Resource Utilization

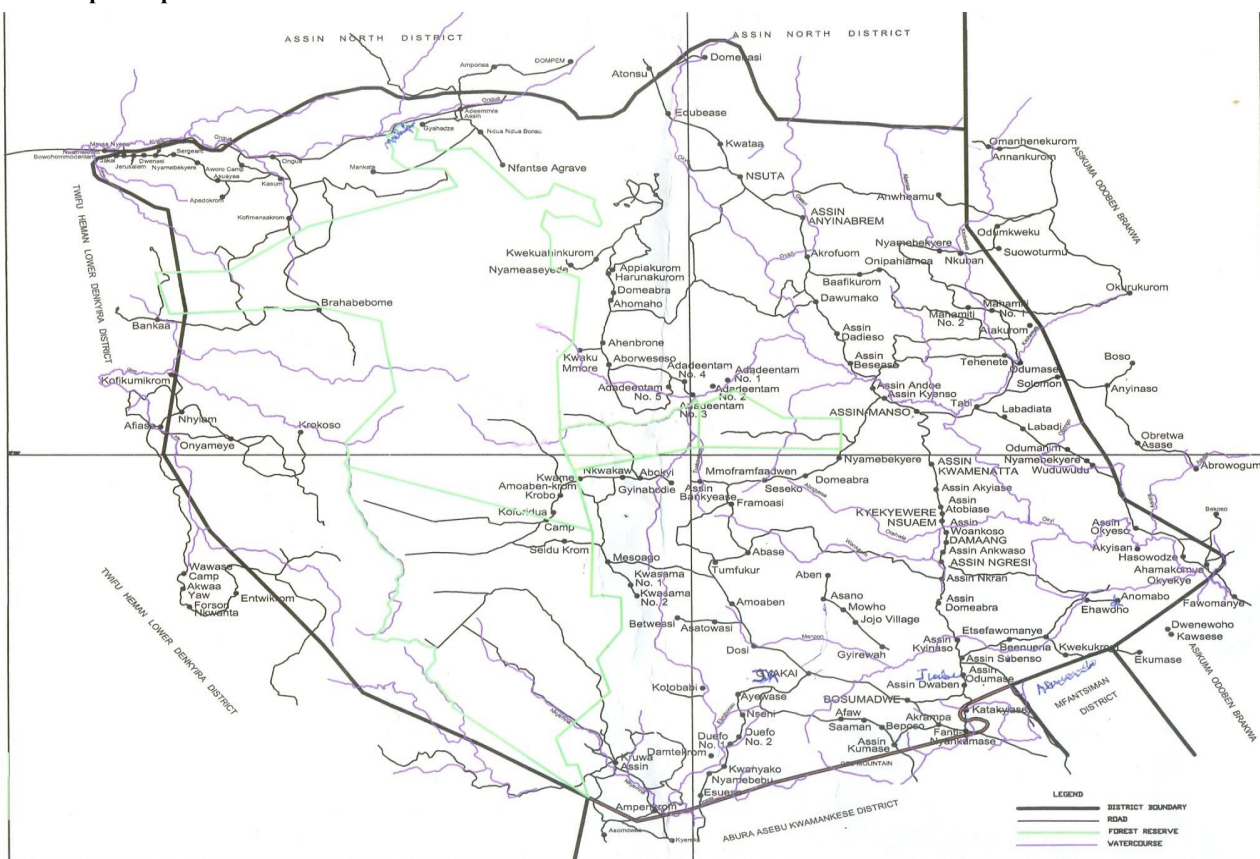
Natural Resource	Type	How Is The Resource Utilized?	Available Technologies For Extraction	What Technologies Can Be Used For Extracting	What Technologies Are Available	What Technologies Do You Think Can Enhance
Mineral Resources	Quarry	For Construction	Excavators	Drills, Excavators, Dynamite	Rollers, Tipper Trucks, Etc.	None
Arable Land	Food Crops, Tree Crops, Inland Valleys	Cultivation Of Food Crops, Cultivation Of Tree Crops	Slash And Burn Before Cultivation On Land	No Til Bunding And Water Storage	None	Improved Varieties Of Crops And Fertilizers. Irrigations Mechanisms
Forest Reserves	Wild Life, Tree Species	Preservation Of Fawna And Flora	Non	None	None	Practicing The Tongya System
Water Resources	Rivers, Streams	Fishing, Farming	Irrigation Systems	Irrigation Systems	Irrigation Systems	Irrigation Systems

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

2.3.17 Spatial Distribution Population

There are about 176 settlements and communities, spread across the District. Most of the major settlements are linear along the main road of the District. Most of the bigger settlements are located along the main Cape Coast- Kumasi High Way. However, there are many clotted hamlets in the farming areas. The scattered nature of these hamlets poses serious planning challenges.

Map 3: Population Distribution



2.3.18 Population Density

The 2021 PHC puts the population density at 93.7 persons per square kilometres. This figure is quite lower than the region’s average of 291 persons per square kilometres. As indicated earlier, this figure does not make the district a good candidate for higher order services.

2.3.19 Household Sizes / Characteristics

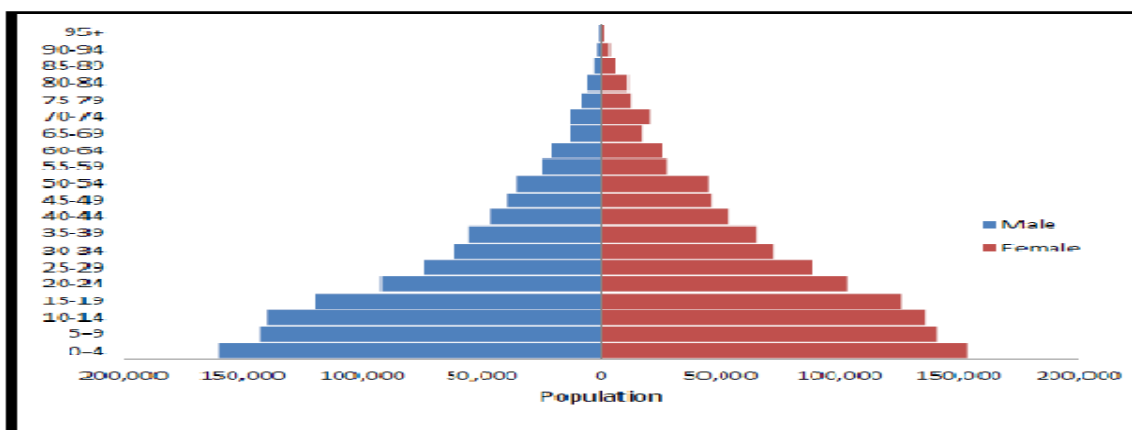
The 2021 PHC estimated the Household size of Assin South District to be 4.9 persons this figure reduced to 4.4 persons and currently stands at 3.5. This figure is almost the same as the regional average of 3.5, and it is still high. In fact the population growth rate of 2.9% has the tendency of worsening the housing situation if adequate measures are not put in place to address the above trend.

2.3.20 Age-Sex Composition

According to the 2021 PHC the sex ratio is 1:0.956. In other words, for every 100 females there are 95.6 males. The above has serious implications for fertility, migration, dropout rate, unemployment, vulnerability, poverty levels, HIV/AIDS related issues etc.

According to 2021 PHC, the present population structure depicts the normal trend of a large population of below 15 years. They constitute about 43% of the total population which is higher than the region’s average of 24%, while the remaining 57.4% is made up of adults above 15 years. Specifically, the less than 5 years and 5-9 years constitute 15.4% and 14.2% of the population respectively.

Figure 14: Population Pyramid



Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

The youthful population might be due to: One High child survival rate of 83.5% (meaning mortality rate is low at 17.5%). Two, High fertility rate of 4.31% as compared to that of Cape Coast (2.21) and the region’s average of 3.6%. Three Low family planning acceptance rate of 5.6%.

This trend requires the District Assembly to make provision to take care of future demands and pressures on social services. Indeed, the old age (60 years & above) is 6.4%, though an improvement over the 2010 figure of 4.8%, is slightly higher than the national figure of 4.7 but lower than the regional figure of 7.4.

This is still indicative of low life expectancy and hence high incidence of poverty. This situation calls for wealth creation by initiating wealth creation measures. There is also the need to institute old age programmes such as social security pension schemes and welfare programmes. Again, integrating decent work programmes into employment policies could help address some of the problems associated with old age, especially for those in the informal sector.

2.3.21 Dependency Ratio

The statistics on the age distribution puts the dependency ratio at 93.4, which is higher than the region's average of 89.4. This means that one worker within the labour force has more than a person to cater for.

2.3.22 Labor Force and Dependency Ratio

The District has a comparatively high labour force of 51.7%. This is made up of the population between the ages 18 and 60 years. The dependency ratio on the other hand constitutes the ages below 18 years and above 60 years. Although the District has a large labour force, only a small proportion is gainfully employed. Unemployment figure is therefore high depending on the location of communities. Unemployment is higher in the semi-urban and commercial centres, the rural non-commercial centres.

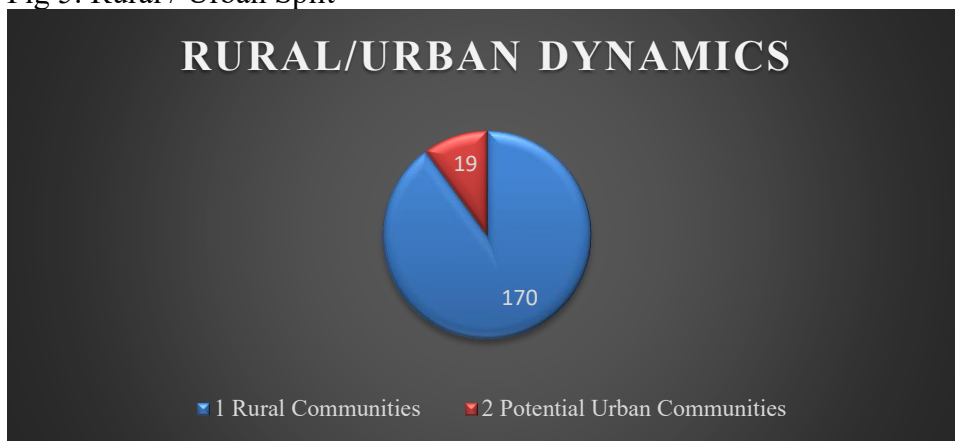
2.5 Rural-Urban Split

The District is typically rural in nature. In fact, there was no settlement in Assin South with a population more than 5,000 residents as at 2021(2021 PHC). By the definition of town, as a location having a population 5,000 people, one can say that, there are no towns in Assin South District going by the 2021 PHC figures. Nsuaem-Kyekyewere, the District Capital, had a population of 3,621 and therefore by our definition cannot be regarded as a town.

With the population growth rate of 2.9% pa, Assin Andoe, Adiembra, Nsuta, Ayinabrem and Nyankumasi which are likely to attain the 9,000 person margin by 2030. However, using the intensity of political, commercial and administrative activities to define a town, one can identify Nyankumasi-Ahenkro, Assin Manso, Assin Andoe, Assin Anyinabrim and Assin Nsuta as some of the towns in the District.

The above has greatly affected the provision of basic and higher order services, which require population threshold or density such as the requirements for Small-Town Water Systems or Hospital or Markets.

Fig 5: Rural / Urban Split



2.6 Migration

As at the 2021 PHC, the district had a migrant population of over 32,580. 64.9% of the migrant population which is the majority. About 32% of the total population of the Assin South District are migrants. They are made of Ewes (9.8%), Ga-Dangme (5.6%), Guans (3.0) and others (1.6%).

2.7 Gender

The gender situation in the District is no different from other parts of the region, females are those responsible for the keeping of households whilst males are responsible for the provision of day to day income for the running of the households. Households are headed by men when it is a household made up of man, woman and children or even with extended families included.

Nevertheless, households are mainly run by women in situations where a household comprises of the man, woman and children and including external relations. Women are allowed to acquire and own land or even inherit land or other properties just as men are allowed to.

However, this trend is changing as more women are being brought forward when it comes to decision making. Access to social facilities such as schools, hospitals, toilets, etc are liberal as both sexes can use them freely.

More women are engaged in petty trading, hawking and a little farming, whilst the men are engaged in large scale farming, industry and heavy constructions. Women play dominant roles in societal development in economic, political and social fronts, their economic empowerment and social improvement in their income levels have had positive multiple effects within households, particularly on children.

There have been challenges in women taking up leadership roles in the communities, out of a total of 22 elected Assembly members, none of them is female. This situation arises due to the lack of courage and timidity on the part of women to contest and even hold positions of power and authority in the District.

Culturally, men and women are inhibited from taking joint decisions at the household family and community level. This calls for culturally sensitive approaches to planning and management of development programmes. Such an approach will help educate both men and women in health, education, and also obnoxious cultural practices like Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriages, widowhood rites and inheritance. This will also promote mutual respect between the male and female as partners in development of members of the human race who deserve equal human, legal and political rights.

2.8 Spatial Analysis of Settlement Systems

The District has a total of 182 Communities and over 230 settlements spread across the District landscape of 1,132 square kilometres. The major uses of land in the District are farming and construction and the settlement systems are scattered all over the various parts of the District.

There are a lot of facilities such as schools of all levels (K.G, Primary, Junior High and senior High Schools), health centres, market centres, and different kinds of water systems and so on. However, access to all the facilities by all the settlements and communities is not even. This is largely due to the location of the facility and the threshold population it's supposed to serve and yet the access routes i.e the roads and means of transportation are not readily available.

2.9 Scalogram Analysis

The scalogram is a representation of development in the physical space in the Assin South District. The table lists settlements with only 104 out of 182 settlements assessed, their estimated 2025 populations, and the presence/absence of about 50 socio-economic, governance and infrastructure facilities, followed by each settlement's. Settlements are ranked in top-tier, middle-tier, Lower-tier and Lowest-tier in that order with their economic characteristics and effect on its populace.

Table 12: Scalogram Analysis

Name of Settlement	Estimated Population (2025)	Economic Dimension									Social Dimension																				
		Economic			Hospitality			Finance			Education						Health									Water and					
		Agric. Extension Services	Industry (Manufacturing)	Market (with a Structure)	Tourist Sites	Hotels/ Guest Houses	Restaurants	Banks	Insurance Companies	Other Financial Institutions	Nursery/ K.G	Primary School	Junior High School (JHS)	Secondary (SHS)/ TVET	Tertiary Educational . Inst.	Public Library/ ICT Centre	Licensed Chemical Store	Pharmacy	Ambulance Service (Stationed)	CHPS	Maternity Home	Clinic	Health Post	Health Centre	Urban Health Centre (Polyclinic)	District Hospital	Regional Hospital	Teaching Hospital	Pipe-borne	Small Town Water System	Borehole
Assin Andoe	5516	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Nsuta	4493	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Assin Manso	4482	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Assin Anyinabrim	4209	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Adiembra	4148	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Assin Ongwa	4121	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Asamankese	3777	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Adubiase	3571	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Akrofuom	3496	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Nyankumasi Ahenkro	3364	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Kurwa	2962	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Assin Nsuaem	2787	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Nkran	2636	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Bosomadwe	2601	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Jakai	2545	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Ochiso	2209	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Achiasie	2155	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Amoaben	1926	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Sibinso (Bohomasi)	1874	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Nyamebkyere	1842	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Ngresi	1665	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Kyinso	1370	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓

Darmang	1360	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Dominase	1330	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Kwaata	1327	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Besease	1311	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Kyinaso	1167	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Dawumako	1166	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Tebil	1116	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Kyekyewere	1089	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tumfokor	1058	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Ayaase	1053	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Odumase	989	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Adadientam No. 1	976	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Hasowodze	924	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Beposo Akwetey	846	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Homaho	836	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Seidukrom	822	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Kwame Annang	795	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Adienom	788	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Kumasi	785	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Gyinawobrodie	769	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Framoase Benya Adi No. 2	746	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Beyeden	746	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Mankatah(Krokesiem)	741	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Akomanikrom	739	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Aboabo Camp	718	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tshehntse	699	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Nsene	691	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Bunsu	685	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Nkwantananso	685	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓

Nuanua Mfanti	679	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Akrampa	677	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Mampong	669	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Otabilokrom	657	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Dosi	651	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Bankyease	624	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Kotobabi	621	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Nyamebebu	617	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Atobiase	610	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Kwafo	599	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Appiahkrom	590	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Seseko	590	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Betwease	586	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Kosontra Cannan	579	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Gyahadze	570	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Domeabra	533	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Esuakyir/Nsuakyir	533	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Bepokokoo	522	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Nkwanta	520	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Amoatey	512	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Abodweseso	505	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Assin Saaman	502	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Attiah Labadi	497	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Jakai Dwenase	494	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Abaase	486	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Mesomagor	486	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Domeabra	475	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Sergeantkrom	455	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Brahabeome	444	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Framoase(Dwenewoho)	423	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓

A. Top-tier Settlements (High Centrality: 0.35 – 0.45+)

Settlement	Population	Facilities	Centrality
Assin Manso	4,482	22	0.42
Nyankumasi Ahenkro	3,364	20	0.38
Assin Andoe	5,516	19	0.37
Nsuta	4,493	18	0.35

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

These communities have the broadest service mix and attract people from surrounding communities. With their characteristics, almost all of them have multiple schools, health facilities, pipe-borne water, electricity, good connectivity. Which serve as secondary urban centres with good governance presence (police, assembly, courts, etc.) within the district. In effect

they are service hubs in the district and should be prioritized for urban upgrading, commercial development, and infrastructural consolidation.

B. Middle-tier Settlements (Centrality: 0.20 – 0.32)

Examples include: Assin Anyinabrim (16 facilities, 0.31) Adiembra (16 facilities, 0.31), Ongwa, Adubiase, Akrofuom, Jakai, Kurwa, Sibinso, Homaho, Aboabo Camp. These communities have these characteristics. These communities have moderate population sizes (1,500–4,000). Basic services exist include: Primary/JHS, clinics/CHPS, boreholes, electricity, phone connectivity with few or no higher-level economic or governance services. This implies that

Area Service Centres supporting nearby smaller settlements. And investment should focus on expanding health and education, improving market infrastructure and upgrading of roads and water systems.

C. Lower-tier Settlements (Centrality: 0.14 – 0.19)

Many settlements with populations between 500–1,500 fall within this category. With characteristics similar to middle-tier. They have schools only up to Primary/JHS, CHPS or health posts scarce, with no banking or major economic activity and depend heavily on higher-tier settlements for services. It is therefore, requires that basic service expansion, particularly water, Sanitation, Primary healthcare and improved road connectivity.

D. Lowest-tier Settlements (Centrality: 0.02 – 0.10)

These communities like Harunakrom (1 facility; 0.02) Akrampa, Wawase, Beyeden No. 2, Kramokrom fit this category with mostly populations below 400. They have extremely poor service, often only basic education or none, no health facilities and no economic institution.

This means they can be described as vulnerable communities. So, strategic planning must consider where focus should be on mobile service delivery, health outreach, itinerant teachers, clustered development linking them to service towns and focused poverty reduction interventions.

Sectoral Distribution and Patterns

i. Education

There are primary schools in 86/104 settlements which is good spatial coverage, JHS in 82 settlements and SHS/TVET in only 5 settlements with only one tertiary institution.

ii. Health

Also we have CHPS in 32 settlements, Clinics/Health Centres in 12 communities with no district hospital. Healthcare is highly centralized and many communities depend on long travel for care.

iii. Water & Sanitation

There are 89 boreholes available in settlements, pipe-borne water available only in 10 settlements, very few waste disposal sites (9) and no wastewater treatment plant.

iv. Energy & Communication

The electricity coverage is excellent (102 settlements), whilst mobile connectivity 104 settlements (100%), and internet connectivity in 92 settlements. This analysis is based on only the 104 communities with their population figures available, communication infrastructure is a major strength. However, there are extra 78 communities which we could capture due to no availability of their population figure.

v. Transport

only 17 settlements have tarred roads, 4 lorry stations. Therefore, transportation remains the biggest infrastructure weakness.

vi. Economic Facilities

There are only 13 agriculture extension, 2 main markets with structures, extremely low banking facilities and limited Hotels/restaurants.

vii. Governance

The police presence in 7 communities, no Fire Stations and minimal Courts.

Key Gaps Identified

Major gaps (district-wide)

There is generally, limited access to SHS/TVET, health facilities are insufficient, Banking and financial institutions are almost nonexistent, very few markets, weak hospitality/tourism service infrastructure, poor sanitation and waste management, limited governance presence in lower-tier areas, and very low number of recreational/green spaces.

Strengths

However, there are very educational coverage at basic levels, electricity and mobile connectivity and widespread borehole coverage.

Recommendations for Planning and Development

i. Expansion of Service

The assembly will have invest in these areas SHS infrastructure, Markets facilities, Policing, Fire Services and upgrading road surfaces.

ii. Create 8–10 secondary growth poles

There should be a deliberate effort to upgrade medium-tier settlements with Health centres, High-quality basic schools, Small town water systems and Lorry stations.

iii. Improve accessibility

The assembly should be able to prioritize tarred roads linking high- and mid-tier centres and develop feeder road to improve low-tier settlements.

iv. Expand social infrastructure

The assembly should at least construct 5 new health facilities, upgrade 20 CHPS compounds and establish 10 new community green/recreational spaces.

v. Address economic weakness

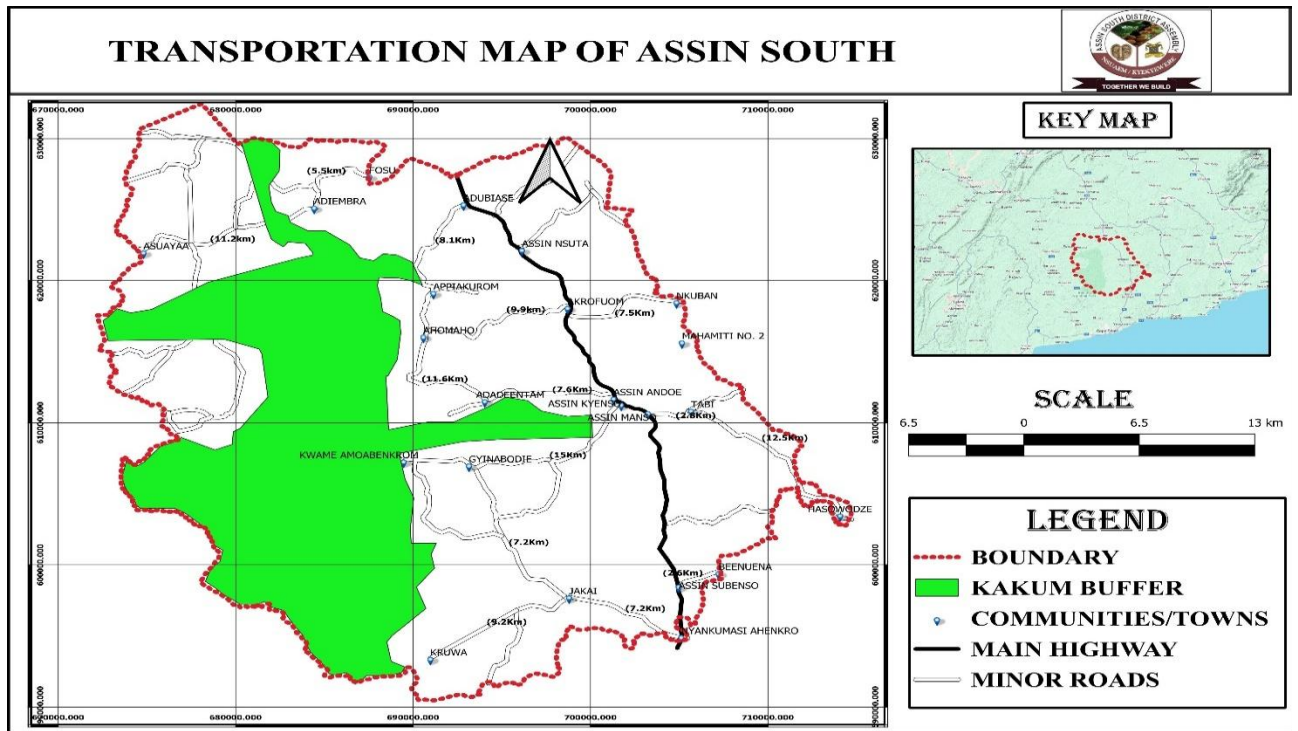
Deliberate effort should be made to build well-structured markets in at least 8 key settlements, promote agro-processing and rural industries and attract banks and rural financial institutions.

vi. Governance decentralization

To ensure effective governance, the assembly should add Police Posts and Fire Stations strategically.

To sum up, the district displays a classic core-periphery pattern with a few dominant service towns, a mid-tier of semi-serviced rural centres, and a wide base of underserved settlements.

Fig. 6: Transportation Infrastructure



Source: ASDA, PPP 2025

The transportation system in the District is not the best. It is characterised by the non-availability of suitable vehicles to the much deteriorated access routes and roads around the District. There are not many means of transport in the District, there are actually no non-motorised means of transport such as donkeys and horses in the District. The various means of transport available for movement are: Taxi services, Commercial Bus vending also known as Trotros, and tricycles known as Motor king. Most public institutions and non-public formal institutions own their own vehicles (cars and motorbikes) for the performance of their daily activities, the situation is the same for private individual residents of the District. For public transit, Taxis and motor king ply the very interior communities of the District such as Ongwa, Adiembra, Kruwa, Tumforkor and Bepokokor whilst the Trotros ply the main roads and nearby communities such as Nyankumasi, Adadientem and Nsuta.

2.10.0 Water and Sanitation, Drainage and waste management

2.10.1 Water

The main sources of water used in the District are small town water systems, mechanized boreholes, boreholes, wells, rainwater, river/stream/spring, dugout and others. There are about 192 boreholes in the District. Of the number, 145 are functioning and 47 non - functioning. The District also has 7 mechanised water systems serving 18 communities with one not currently functioning. This situation really calls for the need to revive the WATSAN teams,

build their capacity and strengthen the relationship among the major stakeholders to ensure the proper maintenance of the facilities.

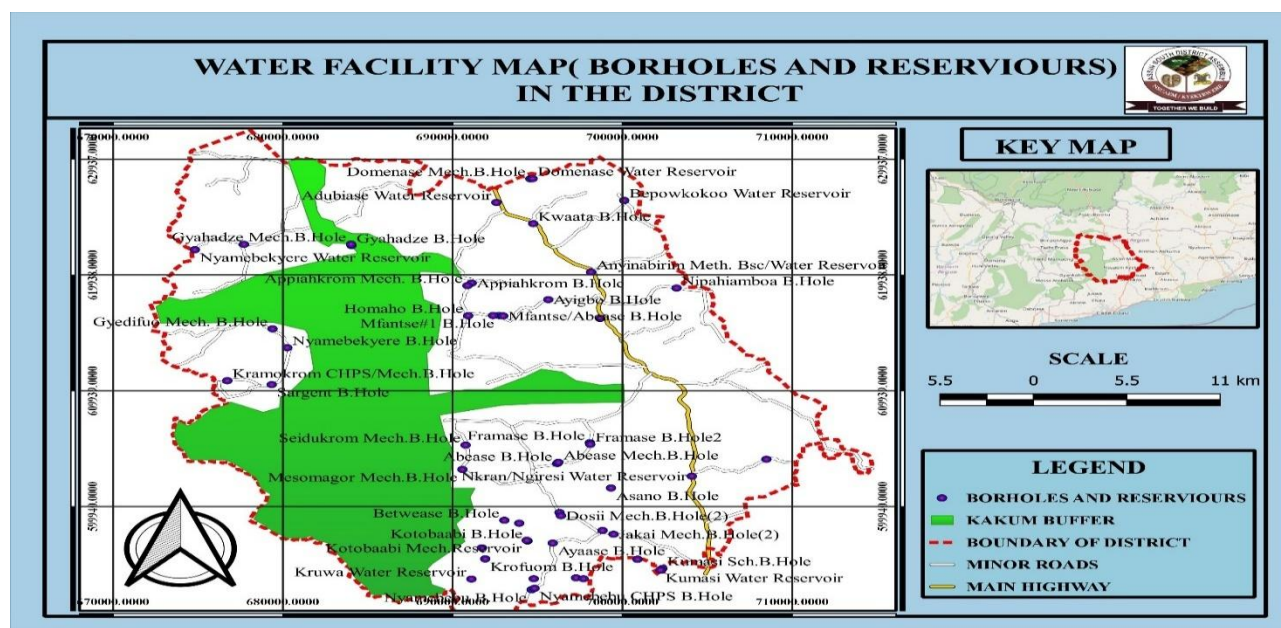
Table 7: Data on Water System

No.	Area Council	Small town water supply system		Limited mechanised Water System	Bore hole	Hand dug well	Location
		No. of systems	No. of communities covered				
1	Nyankumasi-Ahenkro	1	7	3	64	5	-5.36356,-1.274600
2	Anyinabrim	1	1	1	12	6	
3	Manso	2	4	1	42	1	-5.52396, -1.16331
4	Nsuta	1	1	1	12	0	
5	Adankwaman	1	4	5	14	5	
6	Ongwa	1	1	2	48	2	
	TOTAL	7	18	13	192	19	

Source: DWST, ASDA 2025

About 62% (64,681) of the population have adequate potable water, whilst the remaining 38 % (39,612) depend on unsafe water sources. The above is further corroborated by the 2021 PHC report which identified Assin South as one of the District with the proportion of households (62.4%) who enjoy potable water from mechanized pipe systems within their compound and 37.6% access the water outside their compounds. It is therefore not strange that cases of water borne diseases such as, diarrhoea, bilharzia, intestinal worms, and cholera do occur in the District.

Water Facility Map



Source: ASDA, PPP 2025

There are countless communities and settlements which do not have proper drainage systems. Communities such as Darmang, Kruwa and Ongwa have serious drainage issues and as such have had the misfortune of experiencing massive erosion of lands especially around buildings in water ways. Disposal of waste water after bathing or washing are not also done properly across the District due to lack of drainage systems, these waste waters are poured on the bare grounds and expected to dry up. This situation calls for an elaborate scheme to design drainage systems for the various communities especially in communities which have structures in the water ways.

2.10.2 Sanitation

The sanitation situation in the District is regarded as an issue of concern due to high incidence of Open Defecation (OD) and the heaping of mountains of refuse at the major commercial centres in the District. Sanitation facilities are of critical concern in the household environment. These include: Excreta or human waste disposal, Garbage disposal and Household liquid waste and storm water disposal.

2.10.3 Public Toilets

The 2021 PHC identified the following as the types of toilet facilities used in the District.

1. Water closet
2. Pit Latrines
3. Enviro-loo
4. KVIP
5. No facility (Free range)

The use of Water Closet is minimal (1.6%) due to the limited coverage of pipe water system in the entire District. According to the 2021 PHC about 36% of the population use pit latrine, 35.7% use public toilet 9.9% use KVIP, 1.3% use the Pan latrine, 0.1% use toilet facilities of other households and have as large as 16.1% defecating anywhere, which really poses serious health hazards to the inhabitants.

2.10.4 Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste is disposed of in several ways but the main way is that house-holds temporary store their waste in baskets and other plastic containers before sending it to public dumps. This is applicable to about 57.5% of the households in the District. According to 2021 PHC, about 12.5%, of the population dump their waste indiscriminately, while 5.2% bury their waste. The market centres at Assin Andoe and Assin Nyankumasi have refuse heaps of significance concern to the D.A. There are however efforts to acquire a final disposal site and tractors to manage the waste. ASDA is also executing the waste management programme commonly called Zoom Lion under the YEA.

2.10.5 Waste Water Disposal

About 32.9% and 50.9% of the population dispose their waste water in the streets and compounds respectively. 2.2% of the population disposes their wastewater into public drains. From the foregoing, it is obvious that sanitary conditions in the District are poor.

At the community interface, members identified the following as some of the challenges facing the sector include: Inadequate toilet facilities, inadequate sanitary labourers, Low maintenance culture Absence of adequate final disposal sites, Absence of drainage systems. The method use are landfill and controlled tipping at final disposable site at Kyekyewere. The Estimated Waste Generated was 12,240 tonnes/annum and 255 tonnes/week whilst estimated Waste collected was 3,888 tonnes/annum and 108 tonnes/week as at 3 quarter 2025

2.11 Poverty Situation

The District has six (6) Area Councils (ACs). Out of these, the most poverty stricken area is Ongwa followed by Adankwaman, Anyinabrim, Nsuta, Manso and Nyankumasi. In other words, Nyankumasi is the wealthiest of the six (6) Area Councils according to the analysis on the availability of basic amenities and vibrancy of economic activities.

This analysis was done taking due cognisance of the following factors:

1. Availability of communication facilities
2. Availability of market infrastructure and trading activities
3. Availability of good road network and good surface condition
4. Availability of postal services and internet facilities
5. Availability of electricity supply
6. Availability of educational infrastructure
7. Availability of potable water & sanitation facilities
8. Types and standard of buildings for accommodation facilities.

The Departments of Social Welfare and Community Development in the District identified the vulnerable and excluded as: The Rural poor who are engaged in subsistence farming, Orphans, People living with HIV/AIDS, The aged, Working children, the unemployed youth, Women and children, the physically challenged, female heads of household and female single parents.

It must be noted that there is provision in the budgets to cater for the aspirations of these disadvantaged groups however there are delays in the release of the funds which still makes it a challenge for them to achieve their set goals, they have however being able to identify and mobilize themselves as a group and have been given some assistance in the form of training, equipment, and micro finance.

2.12.0 Culture of Assin South District

2.12.1 Traditional Set Up

The Assin South District consists of two traditional paramount areas, Assin Apemanim Traditional Area and Assin Atendansu Traditional Area. This therefore means that there are two (2) paramounts. Apemanim has her paramount at Assin Manso and Assin Atandensu has her Paramountcy at Nyankumasi-Ahenkro.

2.12.2 Ethnic Diversity

The District is predominantly inhabited by the Assins and other ethnic groups such as Fantis, Ewes, Dagabas, Nzimas, Akuapims, Gas, and Larte. Assin Manso a place where their Ancestors first settled is considered as the traditional home of the Assins. The major staple foods are Ampesi, Fufu and banku.

2.12.3 Communal Spirit

The communal spirit varies from community to community and among different groups of settlement. It is a little low among indigenes such as the Assins. The communal spirit among other tribes is high especially among the Gas and Ewes in settler communities such as Assin Adadientem and Assin Mankata respectively. Normally, if there is a communal labour the chief will beat the gongon for the people to gather at the place of work and absentee will pay a fine.

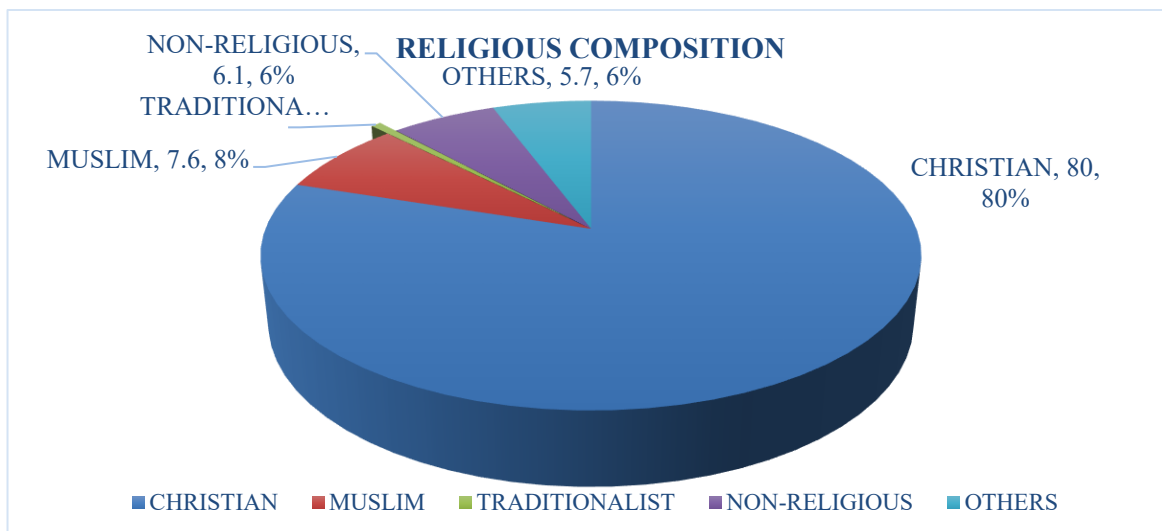
2.12.4 Traditional Knowledge

Traditional knowledge has been widely acclaimed and still very relevant in contemporary times. The traditional people know how to preserve the lands and water bodies. This is not being exaggerated but facts indicate that the traditional people have beret grooves and water bodies that they worship. The idea is to protect and preserve the land and water bodies. There are some communities who don't go to farm on Tuesdays and Mondays. This is because of resting and using of the days for communal labour.

2.12.5 Religious Composition

The residents of Assin South District are basically religious with 80.0% being Christians, 7.6% being Muslims 0.6% being traditionalist, 0.7% are of other religions and 6.1% with no specific religious affiliations, others are 5.6% as indicated by the 2021 PHC.

Fig 6: Religious Composition



2.12.6 Negative Cultural Practice

A major cultural issue is the unhygienic use of water from various unsanitary sources for drinking and other consumption purposes such as cooking. There’s usually the tendency for one to hear indigenes saying “this is the water my forefathers used”. A survey conducted by Health Management Consultancy (HMC) in the former Assin District indicates that about 65% of drinking water came from traditional sources of water especially rivers and streams because that is what generations have used up to date.

They also believe that the traditional sources serve as herbal medicine and also they are heavy so when one takes it quenches his or her hunger. These issues have prevented many people in participating in the improved type of W&S facilities especially when it comes to contribution. The reason, they do not pay anything for the traditional source that are even heavier and serve as herbal medicines.

Another major problem come out through this survey is that it is a taboo for a woman in her menstrual period to cross a river. The implication is that when borehole or KVIP is sited across river patronage in such communities would be low.

2.13.6 NGOs

There are a number of NGOs and CBOs operating in the District which argue the effort of the assembly to achieve its vision and mission. Most of them however have their offices located outside the District.

Table 8: List of NGOs and CBOs

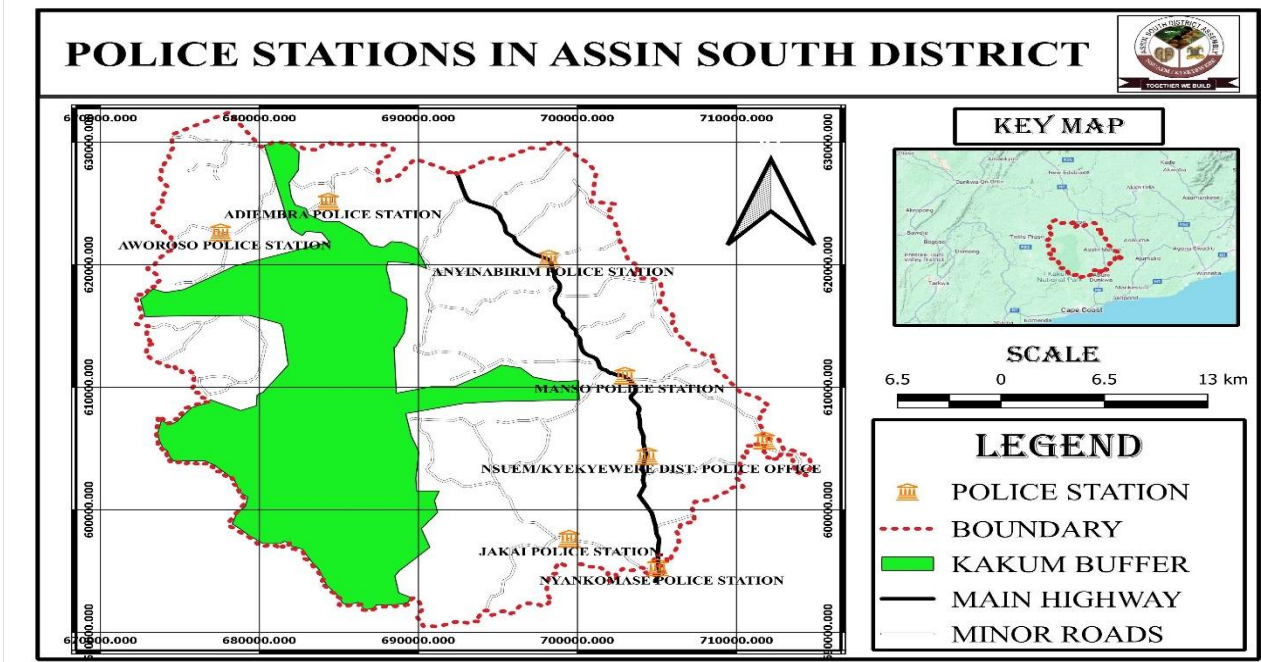
NO.	NAME OF ORGANISATION	AREA OF OPERATION
1.	World Vision Ghana	Education, Economic
2.	International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)	Education, Poverty Reduction
3.	CRADA	Child Development
4.	Roots Link Africa	Governance

5.	Microfin Plus Ghana	Micro Finance
6.	Compassion In Jesus Name	Education, Child Development

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

2.14.0 Security and Justice

2.14.1 Police Stations



Source: ASDA, PPP 2025

Security is becoming a major problem in the district. There are incidence of cases of assault and theft. In recent times, communication fraud also known as ‘419’ or ‘Sakawa’ is becoming an emerging issue in the district. There are also the hideous acts of grave looting and the unapproved exhumation of corpses for various rituals. This phenomenon makes it difficult for families to bury their dead love ones in the cemeteries and sometimes resorts to burring in their houses which is totally against regulations and laid down procedures.

Armed robbery incidences are on the low side and there exist few land litigation incidences in the District. There are however a number of chieftaincy disputes among clans, notable amongst them is the long running dispute between the Anyinabrem Communities and the Ahwiam Communities over the right to farm lands and royalties.

Currently, the District has nine (9) Police stations located at Nyankomasi-Ahenkro, Darmang, Manso, Anyinabrim and Ochisu with a Divisional Headquarters located in Nsuaem/Kykyewere. Seven out of nine are operational the rest are due to lack of personnel. Available statistics from the unit puts the police citizen ratio at 1:1450.

On the judiciary, the District has court located at Nyankumasi/Ahenkro, and Circuit Court at Nsuaem. The Chiefs, Clan heads and Opinion Leaders of the various communities are

sometimes involved in the mediation and resolution of conflicts between and amongst individuals and entities.

2.15.0 Economy of the District

2.15.1 Agriculture

Agriculture constitutes the major economic activity of the district economy, it is made up of crops, forestry, livestock, fishing and hunting. It employs about 67% of the economically active population, followed by services 11.2% and Craft and related trades workers 10.1%.

Agriculture constitutes the mainstay of the economy of the people within the Assin South District. Out of a total approximated active population of 104,244 according to the 2021 census, total labour force constitutes 56.99% of the active population i.e. 59,405. Out of this those engaged in agriculture are 39,801 constituting 67%. A total of 14,200 constituting 35.67% of the population that engages in agricultural activities are cocoa farmers. It must be indicated that although the District does not abound in big rivers and lakes, about 0.8% of the active labour force in agriculture engages in river fishing and aquaculture.

Agriculture is mainly subsistence, producing the staple foods such as plantain, cassava and cocoyam. The traditional cash crops produced are cocoa, citrus and oil palm. Farm holdings are therefore small, ranging from 1-2.5 acres on the average per farmer. Commercial farming is an emerging trend, where the out growers practice is catching up with most of the farmers in the District. The crops cultivated by commercial farmers include citrus, pineapple, oil palm, and vegetables such as garden eggs, Okro and tomatoes. Mushroom breeding and Grass cutter rearing are some of the new commercial agricultural practices recently introduced to give alternative employment to the youth. Voacanga species, a medicinal crop, is now being cultivated on a large scale at Nsuta valley farms.

The table below shows the output of the major crops produced in 2024.

Table 9: Crops Production Output

Type Of Crop	Total Output For The District (Metric Tons Tones)
Maize	15,620
Rice	5,744
Cassava	190,390
Yam	504
Cocoyam	3,782
Plantain	32,894

Source: Min. of Food & Agric. July, 2024

2.15.2 Storage Facility

Farmers are adopting the narrow crib ventilated cribs to store maize, albeit on a small scale at the moment. Cassava is dried and stored as “Kokonte”. Oil palm is prepared and stored as palm

oil in drums. However, there are no facilities to preserve citrus, which is produced on large scale in the District. Due to the deficiencies in these storage practices, storage cannot be done on a large scale. Fortunately, cocoa, the main cash crop of the District has well-organised storage systems. There are large cocoa sheds that offer facilities to cocoa beans

2.15.3 Irrigation

The forms of irrigation systems practised in the district by farmers include the under listed.

Irrigation systems and their location.

Table 10: Forms of Irrigation

Type of Irrigation	Location	Crop under cultivation	Remarks
Sprinkler	Amoabin	Vegetables	
Hand dug well with pumping machine	Anyinabrem	Vegetables	
Direct watering from streams, rivers and wells	Almost all the vegetable growing communities e.g. Kwaata, Kumasi, Homaho, Anyinabrem, Adiembra etc.	Vegetables	

Source; MOFA 2025

However, the main problem facing these farmers is that their source of water get dried up during the dry season with the exception of those along the banks of the main rivers and streams including; Ochi, Kakum, Kyina, and Woanko which are perennial (i.e. flows throughout the year). There is also the problem of inadequate funds to purchase farming inputs including set of irrigation equipment.

2.15.4 Fishing

According to the 2021 PHC, fishing employs about 0.8% of the labour force that engages in agricultural activities. There are pocket of fish ponds located at Adiembra, Edubiase, Assin Kumasi, Gyahadzi, Nyankumasi-Ahenkro, Nuanua, Nsuta, Nkwantanana etc. The District has great potential for aquaculture in the communities mentioned which could be tapped to increase fish production to increase the protein intake of the citizens. The following were identified as some of the challenges; inadequate source of fingerlings, High cost of fingerlings when available and High inputs cost including feed, harvesting nets etc.

2.15.5 Livestock

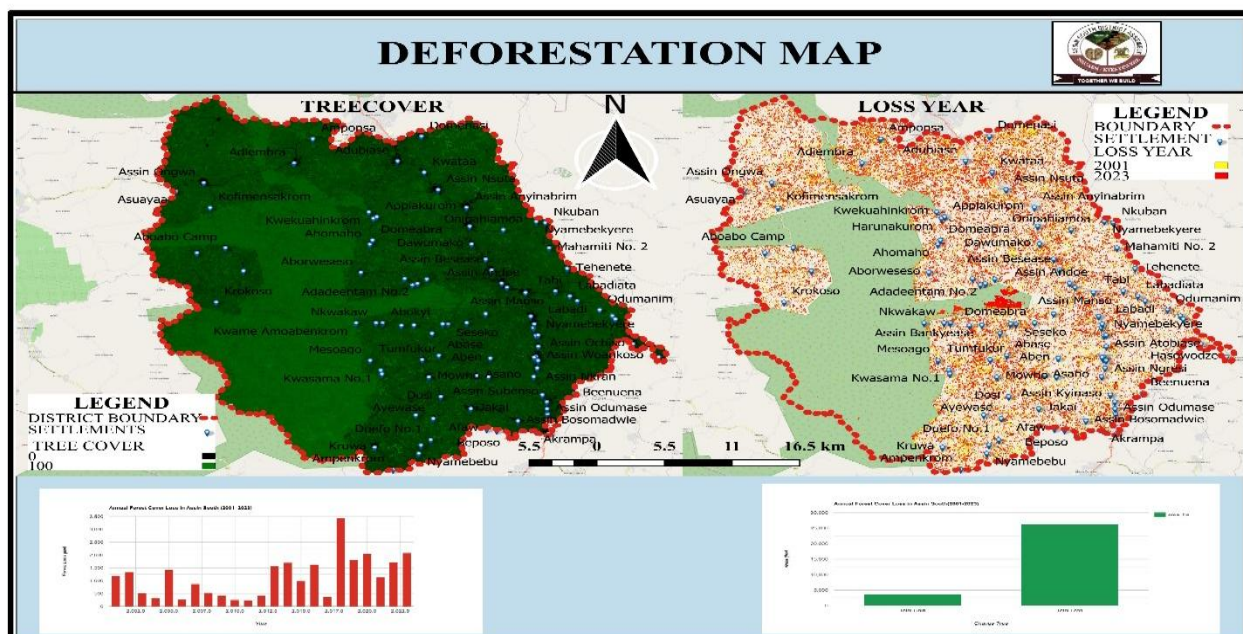
Livestock production in the district is mainly on subsistence level. However, few commercial poultry production springs up towards Christmas and Easter festivities. Guinea fowl, rabbit, Grass cutter and snail rearing have also been identified as having great potentials and economic value in the District.

2.15.6 Forest

Forest also forms integral part of the rural economy, providing substantial goods which contributes to all aspects of rural life providing food, forage, fuel, medicine, building materials and household items as well as many intangible benefits such as cultural symbols, ritual artefacts and sacred sites. Indeed, the District abounds in many forest resources in five (5) big forest reserves. The increasing demand for fuel wood, charcoal, electric poles, lumber and construction materials have a negative effect on the ecosystem and this requires the promotion of reforestation and afforestation.

According to the 2021 PHC the main source of fuel used for cooking in the District is fire wood (77.1%) and charcoal (12.9%). This has led to environmental problems such as deforestation, land degradation and soil erosion. To help address the above, the forestry department has helped individuals and organizations within the District to establish their own woodlot for fuel wood, electricity and telephone poles.

Fig:7 Deforestation Map



Source: ASDA, PPP 2025

2.15.7 Local Economic Development

The Local Economy of the Assin South District possesses a number of opportunities which despite a number of challenges, are being harnessed to develop the local economy. The opportunities which exist in within the local economy are:

1. Palm nut processing into various products,
2. Cassava processing in to various consumables
3. Rice processing
4. Bamboo and other

Some attempts have been made to promote the expansion and development of these sectors however, there have been little progress due to a number of challenges such as packaging and marketing of these products. The extraction and packaging of these products are capital intensive and require high funding which are not readily available, this leaves entrepreneurs producing in very small quantities and not exporting.

Thankfully, the District as a beneficiary of the One District, One Factory (1D1F) initiative by government is undertaking the construction of a factory to process cassava into various products. This initiative is envisaged to boost the local economic development of the citizenry and the district as a whole.

2.15.8 Technical Support

The department had staff strength of 21 officers excluding 3 supporting staff. Out of the 21 officers at post, 18 representing 85.71% are permanent staff while the remaining 3 (14.29%) are Service personnel and NABCO. Four (4) officers comprising 1 DDA, 1 Market Enumerator and 2 AEAs were in their 41-50 ages bracket, whilst 4 DAOs, 1 Veterinary Officer, and 4 AEAs were in 31-40 ages bracket. Additionally, Five (5) officers consisting of 3 AEAs and 2 Veterinary Technical officers were in the age group of 21-30years.

2.15.9 Manufacturing and Processing

This sector employs only about 8.1% of the District's labour force. There are very few manufacturing and processing industries. This may be due to inadequate basic socio-economic infrastructure such as roads, potable water, means of communication, and low electricity coverage. There is one timber processing plant located at Nyankumasi-Ahenkro and another bamboo processing plant located at Assin Nsuta. The rest are small-scale sawmills and agro-processing centers located mainly in the rural areas. These small-scale agro-processing units are mainly in oil palm, cassava and distillation of local gin (Akpeteshie). Besides these agro processing units, there are a large number of artisanal workshops including carpentry, masonry, Hairdressing, Tailoring and Garages.

Table 11: Type of Agro Processing Industries

Crop	Product	Producers/ Capacity	Location
Oil Palm fruit	Palm Oil	Small Scale	Asamankese, Dosii, Kwaata, Mesomagor, Jakai, Akrofuom, Asano, Adubiase
Palm Kernel	Palm Kernel Oil	Small Scale Women Group	Asano. Asamankese, Adiembra, Akrofuom
Cassava	Gari, Konkonte, Cassava dough	Small Scale	Amanbeta, Kyekyewere, Dawumako, Homaho, Akrofuom
Oil Palm	Palmwine, LocalGin	Small Scale	Adiembra, Kyekyewere, Besease

Palm Wine	Local Gin	Small Scale	Besease, Adiembra, Kyekyewere, Dadieso
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Source: ASDA, MOFA 2025

Table 12: Non Agro-Processing Industries

Item	Product	Producer / Capacity	Location
Wood	Furniture	Small Scale	Nyankumasi-Ahenkro, Darmang, Adiembra
Palm Oil	Palm Oil, Soap	Small Scale	Darmang, Asamanakese, Manso
Sand	Sandcrate Blocks	Small Scale	Nyankumasi-Ahenkro
Sand Winning	Sand	Small Scale	Adiembra, Anyinabrim
Quarry	Quarry Products	Large Scale Small Scale	Dadieso Bosomadwe
Lithium	Lithium	Unknown	Anyinabrim

Source: BAC and MoFA – DADU – ASSIN SOUTH 2024

Main Constraints in the Manufacturing Industry

- i. Cumbersome processing and delays in release of loans.
- ii. Low electricity coverage and frequent power outages.
- iii. Poor telecommunication and road network system.
- iv. High poverty rate.
- v. High illiteracy rate.
- vi. Non availability of land banks.

There are however some interventional packages:

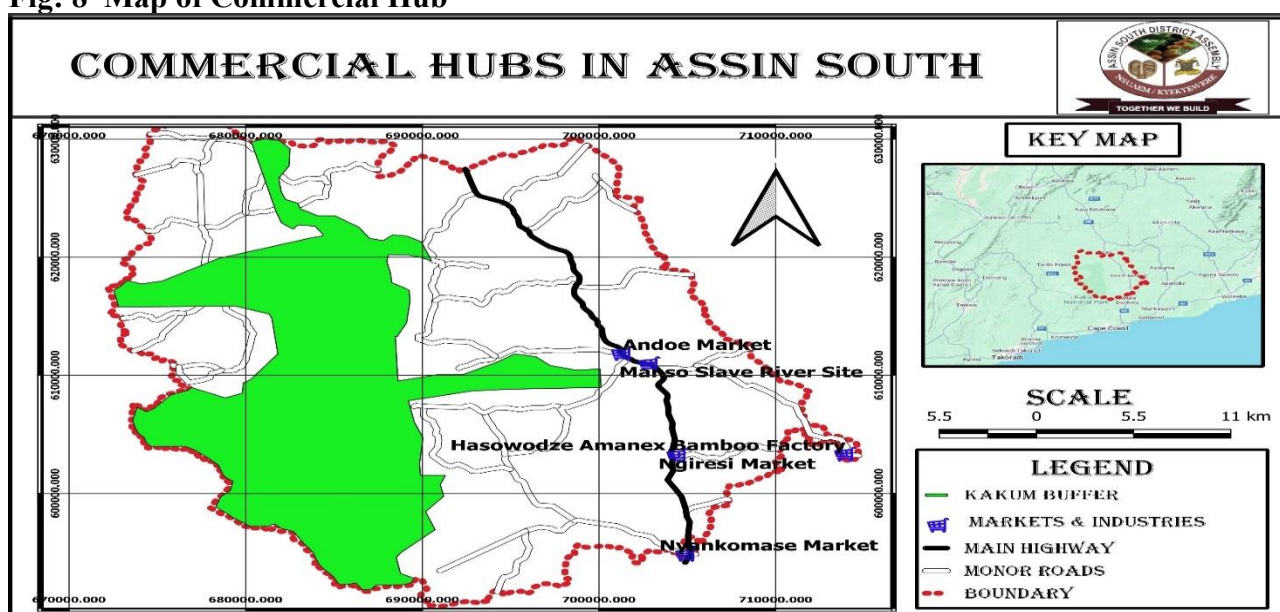
- i. Donor assistance e.g. ITTU/RTF under the Rural Enterprises Project to provide credit/input facilities through the BAC.
- ii. Relief International and BAC Credit Schemes.
- iii. Government community grid extension system for the extension of electricity to the rural areas.

2.15.10 Market Infrastructure

Market infrastructure constitutes an important component of the development of the District Economy. The district has two (2) medium size markets located at Nyankumasi-Ahenkro and Andoe, where major trading and commercial activities are carried out during market days. Tuesdays and Fridays are for Nyankumasi-Ahenkro Market whilst Sundays and Wednesdays are for Andoe Market. Apart from these two (2) markets, there are other small size ones located at Ngresi, Ongwa, Adiembra, Kruwa, Nyamebekyere, Nuanua etc.

Most of these market centres especially, Nyankumasi-Ahenkro have dilapidated structures and no delivery bays. Trading in some of these market centres occur along the roadside e.g. Nyankumais-Ahenkro, Andoe, Ngresi etc. Unfortunately, a new market facility which has been constructed at Andoe under the AgSIP /VIP programme is not being utilized.

Fig: 8 Map of Commercial Hub



Source: ASDA, PPP 2025

Table 13: List of Markets and Trading Day

Market Centre	Infrastructure	Status	Days Of Activities
1. Nyankumasi-Ahenkro	Physicals structures	Major	Tuesday and Friday
2. Andoe	Physicals Structures	Major	Sunday and Wednesday
3. Ngresi	No Structures / open market	Minor	Tuesdays and Fridays
4. Nyamebekyere		“	“
5. Adiembra		“	“
6. Ongwa		“	“
7. Kruwa		“	“

Source: DPCU – ASDA

2.15.11 Banking Services

There are two Rural Banks in the District: Nyankumasi-Ahenkro Rural Bank located at Nyankumasi-Ahenkro with a branch at Assin Darmang; Assinman Rural Bank located at Assin

Manso with branches at Ngresi, Abura Dunkwa, Cape Coast, Mankessim, Ajumako and Ajumako Besease and Akoti Rural Bank located at Assin Foso with a branch at Assin Darmang. In addition, there are Susu groups (non-traditional banking institutions) dotted in the District. The now defunct GN Bank also existed in the District but currently closed down.

2.15.12 Tourism Services and Potentials

There are several tourism attractions spread over the 2 paramountcies of the District. Below are the towns and villages with tourism potentials.

Table 14: List of Tourist Site

TYPE	TOURIST POTENTIALS	LOCATION	REMARKS (PERIOD)
Festivals	Tutu Festival Yam Festival Tutu and Addae Yam Festival	Nyankumasi-Ahenkro Bosomadwe Darmang Andoe	Last Week of October Last Week of November Last Week of October
Forest	Forest Reserve Forest Reserve Nsamanpom Tree Platform	Bosomadwe Kruwa Darmang Mesomagor	-
Sanctuaries	Pusuban Chiefs and Queens Cemetery Shrines	Nyankumasi-Ahenkro Ngresi District wide	-
Historical Sites	Slave River Emancipation: Slave river/route/cemetery /market	Darmang Manso	1 st week in August.
Cultural Groups	Cultural groups	Mesomagor, Manso Nyankumasi-Ahenkro, Assin Kumasi, Darmang	A traditional bamboo orchesta.
Striking land scapes	Obodan Stone Cave Stone containing water and foot prints	Ongwa Nuanua	-
Park	Game and wildlife industrial parks (locally called Dwarf's Park)	Attandansu forest reserve Kokonkuayem	-

Source: DPCU, ASDA 2025.

The industry has the potential of generating employment and improving households' incomes and local government revenue. It also enhances other economic activities such as craft, food production, commerce and cultural activities as indicated in Table above. The sector is however confronted with a lot of setbacks notably: Underdeveloped hospitality industry, inadequate logistics and funds, inadequate infrastructure, Administrative bottleneck and inadequate publicity.

For tourism to be fully harnessed there is the need to develop the tourism infrastructure, especially the hospitality industry and collaboration with the major stakeholders should be enhanced. There are plans to construct a cultural village at Manso, Kruwa and Mesomagor. The Tree Platform at Mesomagor site is also being expanded. There is also the need to improve on the management of the existing tourist receptive centre at Assin Manso.

2.15.13 Employment

As indicated earlier, unemployment among the youth is quite high. Unemployment rate among all ages stood at 11.3 in 2025. However, with the operationalization of the YEA and NABCO, the problem has been partially addressed. Since the inception of the programmes, 1,200 people, especial the youth have been employed in the areas of Education, Health, Agric and Environment and Sanitation Sectors as indicated in the table below.

Table 15: Number of Youth Employed under YEA

SECTOR	NO. EMPLOYED FEMALES	NO. EMPLOYED MALES
Community Protection Unit (CPU)	5	8
Youth in Dress Making	25	0
Youth in Mobile Phone Repairs	0	20
Youth in Hairdressing	30	0
Total	60	28
	88	

Source: ASDA, BAC 2024

2.15.14 Roads

Roads are a vital aspect of communication and trading. Good roads are prime movers of economic and social development of people. The road network is quite satisfactory, except in few communities where one needs to pass through other Districts. Currently, the District has no tarred roads except the trunk road from Cape Coast through Nyankumai-Ahenkro, and Assin Manso to Kumasi.

According to the Works Department of the district assembly, the total road surface in the District is about 476km. This is made up of 74km Bitumen, and the rest untarred.

Some of the notable bad roads that need urgent attention include,

1. Jakai – Kruwa
2. Ongwa-Nyamebekyere
3. Nyamebekyere–Asupanyin
4. Manso – Ochiso
5. Akrofoum – Amanbete

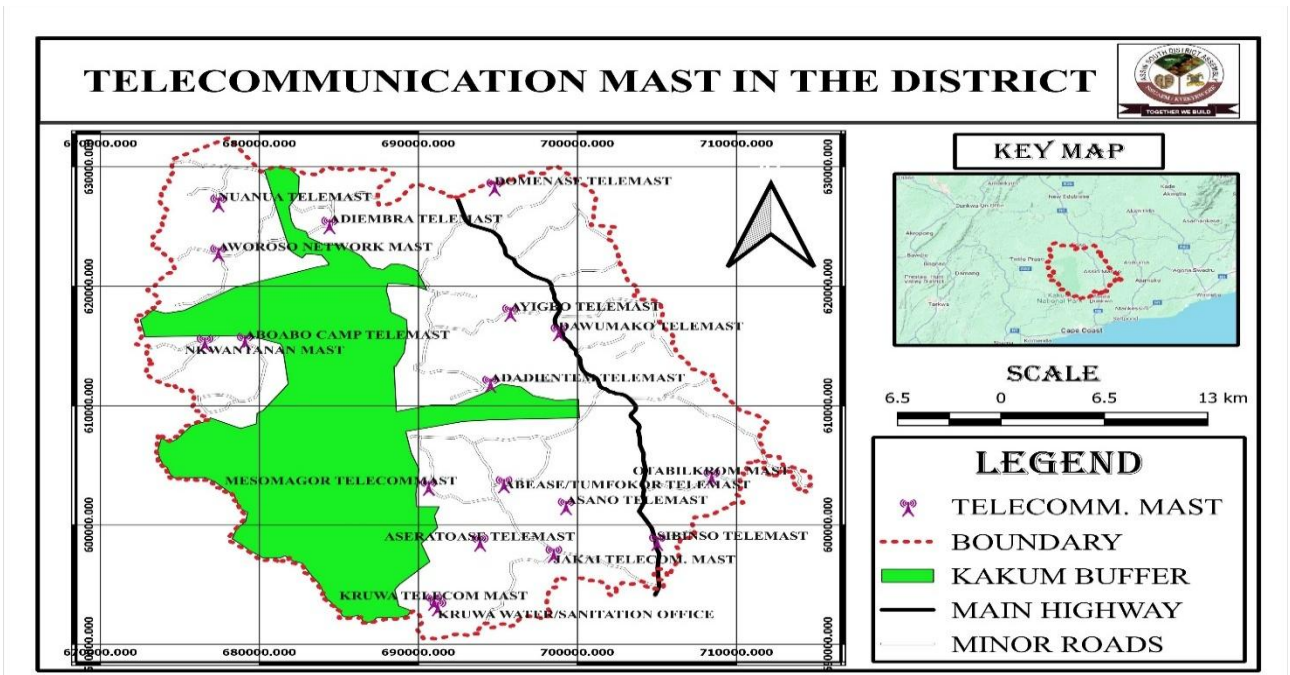
2.16.1 Postal

The District has one post office in Nyankumasi/Ahenkro. There are Postal Agencies at Manso, Anyinabrim, Darmang, Nsuaem and Jakai. Most of these agencies are in deplorable state, under staffed and need rehabilitation.

2.16.2 Telecommunications

Cellular phone services as Telecommunication facility has assumed considerable importance in Ghana in recent times. The District is covered by MTN, Telecel, and AT. Most of the communities in the district are covered with cellular network and internet services, but there are still some communities that are unable to access this important service. Coverage in the District is about 80% and efforts are still being made to connect the rest of the District to mobile telephone service.

Fig :9 Map Telecommunication mast



Source: ASDA, PPP 2025

2.16.3 Energy

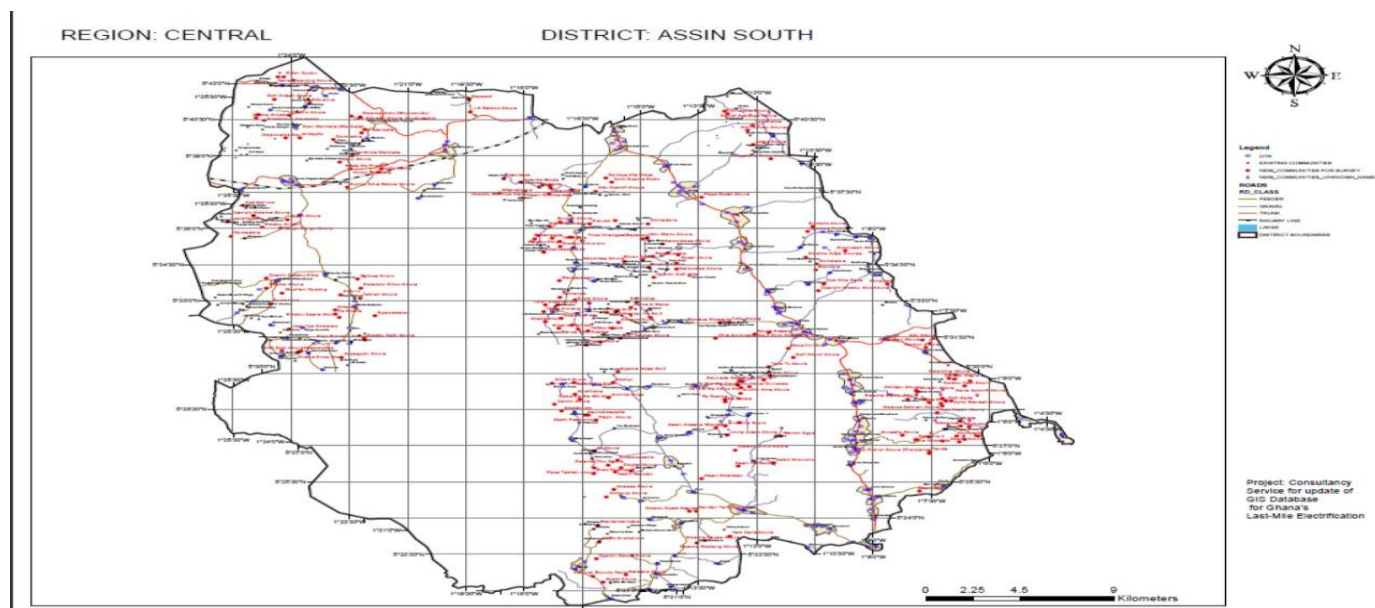
There are six (6) main types of energy, used for various purposes such as cooking and lighting. These include: Wood, Coconut shell, Gas, Electricity and, Charcoal, Others. About 84.5% and 9.9% of the population use wood and charcoal respectively as a source of energy for cooking. This has serious implications for the already fragile forest resource. In view of the SEA analysis, it is important that communities and households are encouraged and assisted to plant more trees. In this direction, the forestry department and the GSOP are supporting communities

to undertake afforestation projects. Again, the promotion of the use of gas and energy saving coal pots could help address the deforestation problem.

2.17 Electricity

Access to electricity in the District is quite high. Through the rural electrification programme, over 89% communities in the District are connected to the National Electricity Grid. Efforts to extend electricity to other parts of the District. Currently, under Community Grid Extension System, it is expected that most communities would be linked to the National Grid. This intervention would not only promote small-scale industry, but also reduce rural-urban migration.

Fig. Electricity Coverage



Source: ASDA, PPP 2025

2.18 Food Security

Food security is the access by all people at all times, to adequate calories needed for a healthy life. Access to the needed food and food supplements is necessary for a healthy life. The district is abounding in the cultivation of food crops such as plantain and cassava all year round. There are also vegetables which are produced all year round.

It is sufficient to say there is adequate food security in the District all year round. There exists an indigenous knowledge of managing the food to feed the household throughout the year. Food needed for the households are stored in the farms and bans. Food preserved is occasionally sold for income to buy other commodities.

2.19 Health Situation

The disease continues to be detected across multiple regions, with 46 districts in the 10 regions affected, indicating broader spread but with relatively low severity

As of September, 2025, Ghana recorded a national total of five hundred and forty-one (541) confirmed monkey pox cases with (1) one dead and (3) three on admission. Central Region accounted for infections in all the 22 districts within the region. So far Assin south being part of the 22 districts in the central region has not recorded any confirmed cases. However, seven (7) suspected cases were reported and sample sent to national public health reference laboratory which has proven negative in all samples sent. Nineteen (19) contacts has been followed completing all the twenty-one (21) days of monitoring

2.20.0 Overview of Current Nutrition Programs

The focus on health revolves around Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) which encompasses all program and projects such as capacity building and implementation of Essential Nutrition Actions (ENAs), Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), and nutrition for vulnerable groups aimed at ensuring adequate nutrition for women of reproductive age, infants and children from birth till the age of five years including children in difficult circumstances.

In order to address these challenges, the focus would be to increase coverage of high-impact nutrition-specific interventions that ensure optimal nutrition of the people of Assin South District throughout their lifecycle. Special reference will be made to maternal health and child survival as well as collaboration with relevant sectors to ensure high coverage of nutrition-sensitive interventions to address the underlying causes of malnutrition.

2.20.1 Nutrition

Nutrition is the intake of food, considered in relation to the body's dietary needs. Good nutrition – an adequate, well balanced diet combined with regular physical activity – is a cornerstone of good health. Poor nutrition can lead to reduced immunity, increased susceptibility to disease, impaired physical and mental development, and reduced productivity. The nutrition situation in the District is not so good, there are reported incidences of dietary reported cases at the health facilities.

2.21 Initiation of Breastfeeding within One-Hour of Delivery

National recommendations on breastfeeding stipulates that all infants be put to the breast within 30 minutes after delivery and be placed in skin-to-skin contact for at least 1 hour. Early initiation of breastfeeding has been shown to reduce neonatal deaths by about 13% as captured in the GDHS 2021 report.

Early initiation of breastfeeding has been routinely monitored over the years as an indicator of quality of care for all facilities offering maternity services. In 2021, feeding status of babies at 3 and 6 months were included in the routine health data systems to be monitored. In 2021, the Assin South District reported an impressive 100% early breastfeeding initiation rate, over a regional average of 98.1%, indicating that almost all infants are put to breast as early as they are born. However, this achievement is not sustained at the end of year 2022, which puts the early initiation rate at an average of 95%; which reports a strong success rate.

2.21 Growth Monitoring and Promotion

Growth monitoring and promotion services are provided through static points and outreach activities to monitor the growth of children. The weights of children are monitored monthly with the aim of detecting onset of under nutrition early and intervening to prevent growth faltering. All children 0-59 months who attend growth monitoring sessions are weighed and the weight plotted on the growth chart to determine their growth trend.

Monthly data on nutrition status of all Children weighed are recorded. Underweight among children attending CWC in 2021 was 4.82%. Among the age categories, the burden of underweight is borne by the total 12-23 months' age category with a the designation of their facilities as baby friendly. It is believed that these efforts would improve the capacity of staff to counsel and support caregivers for optimal nutrition behavior uptake rate.

In the year 2022, training of staff in infant and young child feeding and counselling on the 4-star diet was intensified. Additionally, health staff were trained in breastfeeding promotion towards.

2.22 Adolescent Pregnancy

The number of adolescent pregnancies as reported at the hospital, health centres and CHPS continues to increase in the district records at the Regional Health Directorate indicate that the district position with regard to adolescent pregnancies is not the best. The district must work to reversed through the joint efforts of all the stakeholders who want the future of our young girls.

Table 16: Adolescent Pregnancy

<i>Quarters</i>	Registrants	Early Teens (10-14)	Late Teens (15-19)	Percentage of Adolescents Pregnancy
<i>First</i>	591	2	80	13.87%
<i>Second</i>	564	0	73	12.41%
<i>Third</i>	456	2	33	7.67%

Source: ASDA, GHS 2025

2.23 Anaemia in Pregnancy

In Ghana, anemia in pregnancy is largely due to insufficient iron in the diet. Malaria and worm infestation also contribute to anemia. All pregnant women reporting for antenatal care are expected to have their hemoglobin checked at registration, at 28 weeks and at 36 weeks to identify and manage anemia.

Over the three-year period from 2022 there has been a consistent decline in the number of pregnant women who had their Hb level checked at registration from 835,508 (85% of registrants) 770,716 (82% of registrants).

Over the same period the number of pregnant women who had their Hb level checked at 36 weeks has been about half the value although there seems to be a slightly increasing trend (figure below). While there is the need to increase access to hemoglobin level checks and other basic screening tests, especially at the periphery, the funding for antenatal services needs to consider the routine checks for Hb levels and other screenings at these critical times in order to improve on the quality of monitoring throughout the period of pregnancy.

Table 17: Anaemic Pregnancy

	Hb Checked at registration	< 11gm/dl at registration	< 7 gm/dl at registration	Hb Checked at 36 weeks	< 11gm/dl at 36 weeks	< 7 gm/dl at 36 weeks
Checked	1857	624	1	1054	395	17
Coverage	100%	33%	0.05%	56.76%	37.48%	1.61%

Source: ASDA, GHS 2025

2.24.0 Social Services

2.24.1 Education

Human beings are developed in terms of education and good health so that they can effectively play their roles in the society. This part of the plan covers education, health care, nutrition, housing, water and sanitation infrastructural programmes and projects. The District Directorate of the Ghana Education Service has the management and oversight responsibility of the educational sector (i.e. formal, non-formal, public and private) in the District:

2.24.2 Literacy

Literacy has been defined as the ability to read and write at least one Language. Although literacy can be achieved without Formal Education, Formal education is important in acquiring skills needed in the labour market and Literacy status is not defined for ages less than 6. According to the 2021 PHC, the adult literacy rate in the districts is 84.6%. The statistics further shows that whereas 85.3% of the men are literate it is only 70% of women whom are literate. This situation calls for the need to encourage and support women to attend adult literacy classes.

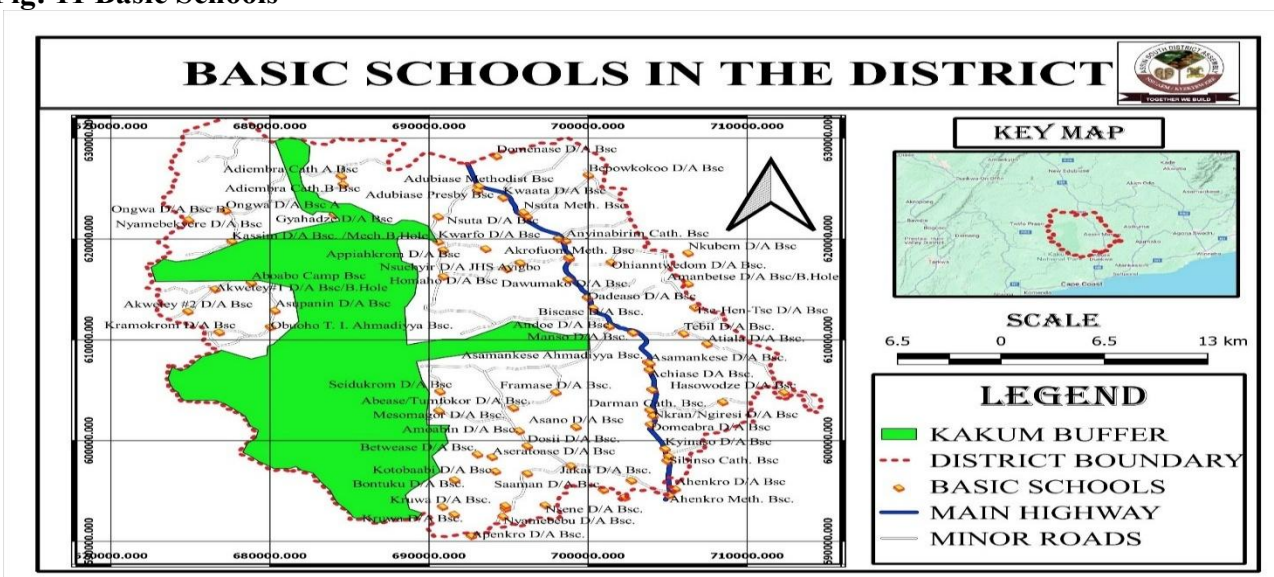
Table 18: Number of Schools

No. of Schools by Level/Type			
Level/Type	Public	Private	Total
Kindergartens	98	34	132
Primary Schools	97	34	131
Junior High Schools	86	16	102
Senior High Schools	4	2	6
Technical Institutes	1	0	1
Special Schools	0	0	0

Source: ASDA, GES 2025

There are 98 kindergarten public schools dotted across the district with 34 being ran by private entities.

Fig: 11 Basic Schools



Source: ASDA, BAC 2024

Table 19: Enrolment Statistics

ENROLMENT IN PRE-TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS							
Level	Public			Private			Grand Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Kindergartens	2857	2656	5,513	919	930	1849	7,362
Primary Schools	8404	7929	16,333	1484	1592	3,076	19,409
Junior High Schools	4549	4046	8,595	271	293	564	9,159
Senior High Schools	2945	3917	6,862	524	709	1,233	8,095
Technical Institutes	136	53	189	0	0	0	189

Source: ASDA, GES 2025

Pre-School

There are 7,362 pupils at the pre-school level in the District. The girl-child enrolment is 48.7% which is inconsistent with the total female- male ratio of the District. This calls for the need to encourage parents to send their girl child to school.

Table 20: Number of Teachers

Level	Public	Private
Kindergartens	182	88
Primary Schools	489	200
Junior High Schools	455	82
Senior High Schools	324	45
Technical Institutes	12	0
Total	1,462	415

Source: (GES, ASDA 2021)

The Pre-school teacher - pupil ratio of 84:1 is about twice above the standard ratio of 1: 35. This put a lot of stress on the teacher and therefore results in low standard of education in the District. Whilst Primary teacher to pupil ratio is also 97:1 which is worsen as it goes up.

Primary School

There are 96 primary schools in the District out of which 74 are public and 18 of private ownership. The enrolment is 22,195. Here the girl –child enrolment level is 49% and the pupil-teacher ratio is 43.1 which is higher than the standard figure of 35.1. The high enrolment level at the basic level could be attributed to the capitation grant and school feeding programmes.

Junior High School

There are 86 JHS with a total enrolment of 9,159. With the Girl Child enrolment is 47.3% which is a reduction from last year of 48%.

This high dropout rate might be due to:

- i. Teenage pregnancy
- ii. Early Marriage
- iii. Poor accessibility

The above calls for need to intensify the enrolment drive in the District. More so it is recommended that most of the teachers recruited under the National Youth Employment Programme should be posted to Pre- schools and Primary Schools.

Senior High School

The District has four (4) SHS with a total enrolment of 3,731. This also puts the girl child enrolment level at 44.5% and the student teacher ratio at 24:1. Like in the JHS, the low enrolment levels might be attributed to:

1. Unattractive nature of the schools.
2. The spill over effect of the low enrolment level at JHS
3. Poor academic performance.

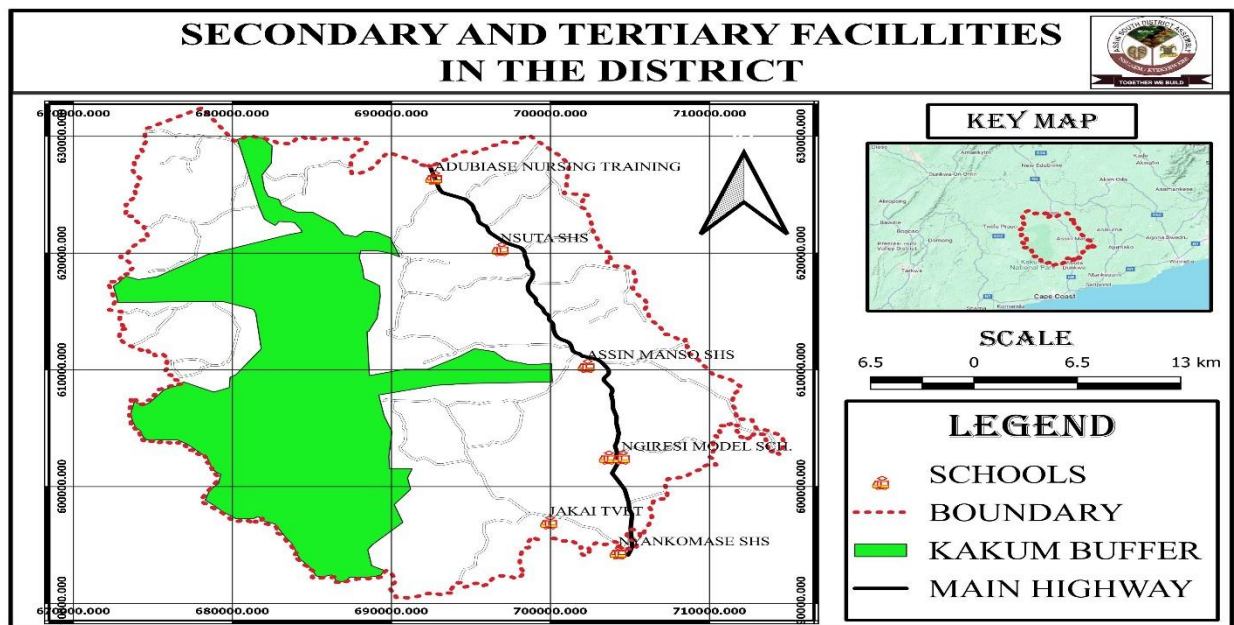
Table 21: Pass Rate JHS& SHS

Name of School	2022	2023	2024	2025
JHS	99.7	99.0	-	99.3
SHS	84.5	84.5	-	86.6

Source: GES, 2024

This is evidenced by the placement of the Secondary schools in the national SHSCE results as published by WAEC.

Fig 12 Secondary and Tertiary Facilities



Source: ASDA, PPP 2025

Table 22: SHS Enrolment

S/N	Enrolment	Day		Boarding	
	Levels	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Year 1	143	189	734	948

2	Year 2	247	238	661	841
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Source: ASDA, GES 2025

As expected, primary schools outnumber the rest. This is followed by nursery, and Junior Secondary Schools. There are however, only four (4) Public and three private Senior Secondary schools one (1) recognized vocational school in the District.

2.24.3 Accessibility

Available statistics from the Statistical Service shows that Assin South districts still have communities, where 1.1% of pupils respectively travel more than 10kms to access primary and JSS school education. This trend undoubtedly could lead to high dropout rate especially among the girl child. This therefore calls for serious intervention in those communities affected.

2.24.4 Teachers

Out of the 1,358 teachers in the District 682 are trained, whilst the other 676 are untrained. The untrained is about 21.2 % of the total teacher population: It is therefore very important that the District assembly takes the Teacher trainee sponsorship programme very seriously. In addition, the untrained teachers must be encouraged to access the Distance Education Programmes being undertaken in our Tertiary institutions.

2.24.5 Infrastructure

Some of the schools lack toilet and urinal facilities and are in dilapidated conditions such that they need to be pulled down and replaced. It is worth mentioning that ASDA in collaboration with donors and agencies such as GET fund, UNICEF, Olam Food Ingredient (OFI) and JICA have made frantic effort to address the above infrastructural challenges.

2.25.0 Health Care

The health sector is a key focus area under the Social Development Dimension of Ghana's National Medium-Term Development Policy framework. There is very close and strong correlation between health status and the level of development. The goal of health sector is "To improve health status of people at all levels in a sustainable manner".

A healthy population is an asset for increased productivity economic growth and development. Among the factors that promote good health are balanced diet, good sanitation, health facilities like hospitals, clinics, health centres/ health posts and qualified personnel like doctors, nurses and other paramedics.

The District Health Management Team (DHMT) has the oversight responsibility over the health systems in the District. The District has One (1) private hospital, one (1) Maternity Home & Health Centre, eight (8) Health centres and twenty-four (24) CHPS Compounds across the

District summing up to a total of thirty-four (34) health facilities in operation. The district hospital is yet to be completed hence referral cases are made to St. Francis Xavier Hospital (Assin Fosu) and/or Abura Dunkwa Government Hospital. There are Two hundred and Sixty-Seven (267) health professionals including casuals in the district as at June, 2025

Table 23: Health Facilities

NO.	AREA COUNCIL	COMMUNITY	TYPE OF FACILITY
1	Nyankumasi	Nyankumasi Ahenkro	Health Centre
		Assin Kumasi	Health Centre
		Bosomaadwe	Health Centre
		Kruwa	Health Centre
		Mesomagor	Health Centre
		Jakai	Health Centre
		Amoaben	CHPS Compound
2	Manso	Assin Manso	Health Centre
		Ochiso	Health Centre
		Achiase/Asamakese	Health Centre
		Abogeseso	Health Centre
		Bankyease	Health Centre
3	Anyinabrim	Anyinabrim	Health Centre
		Homaho	CHPS Compound
4	Nsuta	Nsuta Presby	Clinic
		Bepokokor	CHPS Compound
5	Ongwa	Ongwa,	Clinic
		Adiembra	CHPS Compound
		Aboabo Camp.	CHPS Compound
6	Adankwaman	Amanbete	CHPS Compound

Source: ASDA, GHS 2025

Personnel

In terms of health personnel, the District has:

1. One (1) Public Health Practitioner,
2. Three (3) Medical Assistants,
3. Four (4) Disease control officers,
4. Thirty-two (32) nurses made up of, two (2) Public Health nurses, four (4) General Nurses,
5. Eighteen (18) community health nurse,
6. Eight (8) Midwives,
7. One hundred and six (106) TBAS,
8. Ten 10 Health aides,
9. One 1 Dispensary technician and
10. Fifteen (15) supporting staff.

The above statistics puts the Doctor patient ratio at zero.

2.25.1 Physical Accessibility of Health

Going by the Ghana Health Services and Ministry of Health policy that every community should ideally be within 8 kilometres from a health facility or worst a maximum distance of 10 kilometres or one (1) health facility per Area Council then one can say that: Health facilities in the District inadequate and unevenly distributed and that about 60% of the population have to travel more than 10km to access a health facility.

With no hospital in the District, the referral hospitals are in Assin Foso, Asikuma, Abura Dunkwa or Cape Coast Hospital. However, according to the 2021 PHC almost 100% of the population have access to traditional health facilities within the 10km distance. In view of their accessibility, the Traditional Medical practitioners could be trained to administer orthodox medicine.

2.25.2 Major diseases

The major diseases reported in the District are malaria, diarrhoea, Onchoceciasis, anaemia, malnutrition, typhoid, skin diseases, hernia and respiratory diseases. The table below re-enforces the above.

Table 24: Vital Health Information

Issues	Year (2023)
Infant mortality	0
OPD coverage	1,238
Proportion of supervised Deliveries	45
Immunization coverage(Penta III)	4325
Level of contraception Use Most popular method	276
Teenage pregnancy	78
Ante Natal Clinics	2322
Malaria cases	0
Buruli ulcer	0
HIV cases	17
Cases of Water Borne/Water Related Diseases	
1. Diarrhoea	98
2. Bilharzia	67
3. Intestinal worms	7
4. Cholera	1,076

Source: GHS-ASDA 2023

Reproductive Health Indicators

Indicators	First Quarter 2025	Second Quarter 2025	Third Quarter 2025
Antenatal Registrant	591	564	45
Skilled Delivery	210	302	250

Postnatal Registrants	237	298	247
Registrant making 4 th visit	513	590	341
Antenatal Registrants seen in the 1 st Trimester	338	358	298

Source: ASDA, GHS 2025

2.25.3 Child Survival

According to the 2021 PHC, about 81% of children born to women of child bearing ages (15-49) in the District do survive. This high number might be due to:

1. The presence of TBAs
2. Improvement in the health delivery services.

In an attempt to address some of the above problems, the District is sponsoring some nursing trainees, School leavers are being recruited into the health centres under National Youth and Employment Programme as Health Aid Assistants. The DA and the MP are constructing CHPS Compounds at various locations in the communities in the District.

2.25.4 National Health Insurance Scheme

Under the National Health Insurance scheme (NHIS), 2,735 people have been registered. Available statistics also shows that 2,245 people have benefited from the scheme. With the proportion of population with valid NHIS is 42.9%.

The problems confronting the scheme are:

1. Inadequate logistics
2. Low coverage,
3. Insufficient sensitization
4. Over politicization of the scheme.
5. HIV/AIDS/STDs

The number of HIV/AIDS reported cases in the District as indicated in Table 17 is on the increase. It increased from 52 cases in 2010, to 53 and 88 cases in 2011 and 2012 respectively. The trend also shows that women are more vulnerable to the disease than men. In fact, the rate (14.2%) at which women are contracting the disease is so alarming that it calls for urgent attention.

Available information from HIV/AIDS, ASDA Focal Person, also suggests that the disease is prevalent among the youth (apprentices, seamstress and hairdressers).

Table 25: HIV/AIDS Reported Cases

Sex	No. of case	2023	2024	2025
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Male		12	1	4
Female		40	16	31
Total		52	17	35

Source: ASDA, GHS 2024

Even though HIV / AIDS disease is not among the top 5 diseases, several factors tend to promote its spread in the District.

1. The communities along the main Cape Coast – Kumasi trunk road are apparently the ‘rest stop’ for the long distance vehicle drivers.
2. People indulged in unprotected and multiple sexual relationships.
3. Low level of HIV/AIDS sensitization.
4. High incidence of poverty.

This calls for measure to increase education/awareness creation for behavioural change care for people living with AIDS promoting the use of condoms, attitudinal change, and poverty Reduction through employment creation.

2.26 Child Labour

Available statistics show that Assin South ranks high as the district with the highest number of child labourers in the region. Accordingly, about 5.2% of children aged 7-14 instead of being in school are engaged in one form of activity or the other. With the Capitation Grant, and Ghana School Feeding Programme initiated by the government it is hoped that it will compel them to pull their children from the job market, and rather send them to school. However, UNICEF, ICI, JICA and other Coco buying companies also help in the fight of child labour.

2.27.0 Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis

This section takes a look at the relationship people have with their environment to social forces and institutions and the cultural values that sustain or contest them. The concept takes a look at the expressions of multi-dimensionality of disasters by focusing attention on the totality of relationships in a given social situation which constitute a condition that, in combination with environmental forces, are capable of producing disasters.

An assessment of the various socio-economic and environmental factors that pre-dispose people to various risks, were assessed. From the in depth analysis that was conducted, the following issues were identified, both major and minor sources of concern are:

- i. Road accidents due largely to poor nature of most of the roads in the District.
- ii. Rainstorm destruction to building including but not limited to schools and health facilities.

- iii. Occasional flooding of roads due to poor drainage that prevent traders from transporting goods around.

2.27.1 Strategies to address Issues identifies

As part of the District's mandate, a number of strategies were proposed for adoption to address the issues that make the District vulnerable to natural disasters. These include:

- i. Regular maintenance of all feeder roads
- ii. Ensuring that proper and appropriate building standards are adhered to before permits are issued to individuals who wish to build or put-up structures.
- iii. Expansion of drains and construction of culverts to allow free flow of water even in cases of extreme down pours.

2.27.2 Vulnerability in Terms of Social Policy and Social Protection

An analysis of the social and economic structure of the District also revealed that people living with disability are the hardest hit in terms of survival. In this regard, major social protection initiatives to address poverty and vulnerability have been identified and earmarked for implementation within the medium term. This includes:

- i. Expansion of coverage of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) to poor and deprived communities
- ii. Ensuring proper delivering of the Ghana School Feeding Programme.
- iii. Expansion of the coverage of the Livelihood Employment Against Poverty Pregnancies
- iv. Training of People Living With Disabilities in various economic skills such as soap making and wood carving
- v. Provision of credit facilities to PLWD to start business

2.28 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

The section examines the extent to which this phenomenon affects the development of the District. STI education is low in the District, with inadequate science resource centres in the District and inadequate science laboratories in the SHS in the District, the advancement of this field is on low and as such the impact to any meaningful development is also on the low.

2.29.0 Needs Assessment and Projections for (2026-2029)

2.29.1 Population Projections

After the development focus, goals and strategies are the next stage of the planning process is the Development Framework. The Development Framework sets the overall scope for the preparation of the plan proposal. It is prepared with due cognizance of the identified problems and potentials of the district, the development goals and strategies that are expected to transform the district to a desirable state at the end of the planed period.

Components under this framework include population Projections, certain assumptions, and projections to cover infrastructural and social needs (in education, health, water and many others).

In effect, the projections are structured to cover the social, economic, security, and financial situations as highlighted under the Six (6) goals:

GOAL ONE: Economic Development;

GOAL TWO: Social Development;

GOAL THREE: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements;

GOAL FOUR: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability;

GOAL FIVE: Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)

GOAL SIX: Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 2: of Issues Identified during the Needs Assessment

No.	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
1.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development • Distressed but viable industries • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities • Limited local participation in economic development • Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development) • Inadequate access to affordable credit • Limited access to credit for SMEs • Poor marketing systems • High cost of production inputs • Inadequate development of an investment in processing and value addition • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low proportion of irrigated agriculture • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Erratic rainfall patterns • Lack of irrigation facilities • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Lack of adequate database on farmers • Limited application of science and technology • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of husbandry practices, • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems • Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce • Poor tourism infrastructure and services • Low skills development
No.	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	ISSUES
	<p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: <u>EDUCATION AND TRAINING ISSUES</u></p> <p><u>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Low participation in non-formal education • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics • Poor linkage between processes management and school operations • Inadequate funding sources for education • Inadequate infrastructure and facilities at all levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet need for mental health services • Unmet health needs of women and girls • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • Wide gaps in health service data • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases • High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons • Poor quality of services for children and families • Weak capacity of caregivers • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies <p>1. SOCIAL PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions • Lack of sustainable funding <p>2. DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability • Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development • Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs • Ignorance of PWDs personal rights • High unemployment rate among PWDs • Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs • Low participation of PWDs in decision making • Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings • Inadequate education on accessibility standards • Inadequate support for special education for PWDs • Absence of special learning aids for PWDs

	<p><u>CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE</u></p> <p><u>EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK</u></p> <p><u>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</u></p> <p><u>SPORTS AND RECREATION</u></p> <p><u>POVERTY AND INEQUALITY</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to education for PWDs • Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs • Poor living conditions of PWDs • High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth • High disability unemployment • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology • Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices • Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process • High incidence of violence and crime • Limited respect for the rights of the youth • Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Insufficient maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities • Absence of disability-, child- and aged-friendly facilities • Limited community-level sports and recreational activities • Weak capacity for sports development and management • Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports • Declining interest in locally organised sports by general public • promotion of locally organised sports • Lack of gender equity in sports • Weak public-private sector collaboration in sports development • Under-utilisation of economic potential of sports • High incidence of poverty • Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth • Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
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No.		ISSUES
	<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:</p> <p><u>DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions • High incidence of wildfires • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources • Over dependence on wood fuel • Non-utilization of waste as an energy resource • Limited involvement of women in the planning and management of energy services • High exposure of women to indoor pollution • High cost of energy infrastructure • Inadequate institutional arrangements for natural resource utilization

<p><u>GENDER ISSUES</u></p> <p><u>VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED</u></p> <p><u>HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY</u></p> <p><u>CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES</u></p> <p><u>LAW AND ORDER</u></p> <p><u>CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT</u></p> <p><u>ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM</u></p> <p><u>DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION</u></p> <p><u>CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance • Insufficient candidature of females in elections • Inadequate support for victims of violence especially women and girls • Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision making • Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation • Increase in and diversification of crimes (cyber-crime, money laundering etc) • Reluctance of citizens to report incidence of crime • High rate of road traffic accidents on the high way • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety • Child abuse and harmful traditional practices • Limited compliance with the Disability Act • Poor application of land laws • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry • Low transparency and accountability of public institutions • Decline in public confidence in the legal system • Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure • Perceived corruption of the legal system • <u>Media</u> • Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education • Low capacity of the media for watchdog role • <u>Traditional authorities</u> • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in inadequate development • Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes • Negative cultural practices • Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes • <u>Religious bodies</u> • Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in district development • Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state • Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life • Political and civic apathy • Political polarisation • Ineffective advocacy strategies • Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels • Polarised media landscape • Insufficient funding of development communication • Low awareness of government agenda • Poor appreciation of national culture • Weak capacity of culture institutions • Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development • Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector • Growing negative influence of foreign culture • Limited attention to issues of culture in district development • Low patronage of local creative industry • Weak support mechanism for the chieftaincy institution • Chieftaincy disputes and communal conflicts
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Projections for facilities are very important in the development planning. The reasons being that helps in the assessment of the availability and adequacy of social services and facilities in the District or communities. It also helps to solve the problem of underutilization and overutilization of facilities in the District.

To be able to achieve this, this framework seeks to outline the number of people and services to be provided for over the planned period. The projections are applicable in the areas of education, health, water, sanitation, agriculture extension unit, police stations, post offices, revenue and many others. The population increment over the years requires equally matching social and economic facilities and services, which must be equitably distributed.

2.29.2. Population Projection and its implication

The issue of population is very central to all planning exercise. Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population. It is for this reason that there is the need for demographic data for the current period as well as future estimates. Population projections has therefore become the essential tool and the fundamental activity for development planning.

This section of the report is devoted to projections relating to population and subsequent estimation of service requirements for the short and medium periods using the exponential method of:

$$P_t = P_o(e^{rt})$$

Where P_o = the current (base-year) population

P_t = the future population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

e = base of the natural logarithm which is constant at 2.718282

2.29.3 Assumptions

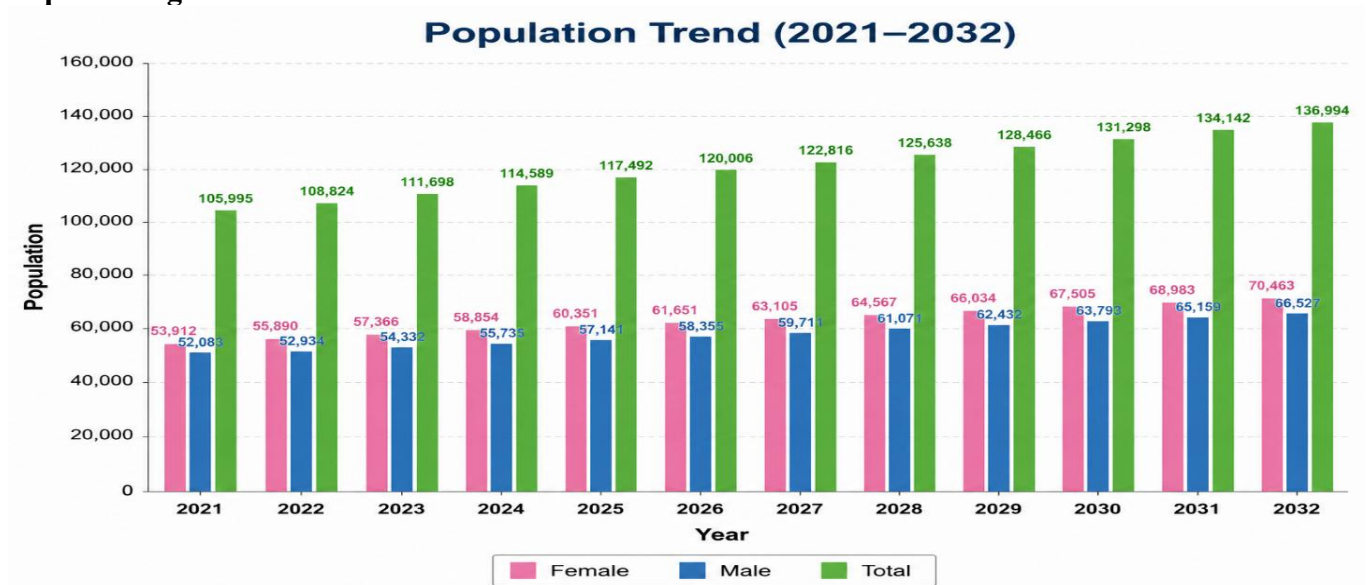
Uncertainties about the future size of the population are brought about by changes in mortality, fertility and migration, which determine changes in the population. It is thus imperative to state the assumptions under which projections are made to obtain estimates for future trends. Assumptions under the planned period are:

- i. The fertility rate of the District will remain the same.
- ii. Mortality rate will not go up but rather reduce
- iii. The migration rate in the District will remain stable.

2.29.4 Population size and growth rate

The population of the District is 117,492 in 2025 with a growth rate of 2.9%. The diagram below illustrates the projected population growth of the District.

Population growth



Source: PHC 2021

2.29.4 Implications on Education

It indicates that within the next year or so, the population of students in the various educational institutions is likely to overburden the facilities and these will need further expansion to absorb the increase. This is so because, given the current state of educational facilities and trained teachers as well which cannot be said to be adequate is likely to worsen if the facilities are not upgraded or increased.

2.29.5 Implications on Health

The District is already heavily overburdened when it comes to the provision of health facilities. With the current population projections, it implies that the inadequate facilities will be excessively overburdened; this could lead to poor health service delivery resulting to increased mortality within the District.

2.29.6 Implications on Sanitation

It is evident what increase in populations is capable of when it comes to environmental sanitation issues. With the current population projection which is by all means high, it is expected that there will be some sanitation concerns with regard to waste management and environmental degradation. The current number of institutional KVIP latrines will be overburdened leading to defecation at open places. A lot more waste will be generated and its management will be very important.

2.29.7 Implications on Economic Activities

Just as the projections indicate increasing in population growth, it also indicates there might be an increase in the level of economic activities going on within the district. This will eventually help improve the district economy and increase the revenue base of the district assembly, in this regard, the markets and trading centers should be expanded and improved to take advantage of this situation.

It is against this background that efforts should be directed towards the provision of facilities such as schools, health, housing, and employment. It is therefore important to regulate land use, and increase social services so as not to disturb the ecological balance by putting undue pressure on the existing services as the population increases over the years.

This section therefore provides the estimated needs of various services and facilities with threshold population as a guide. In other words, by planning standards the provision of a given facility or service largely depends on the established population sizes or threshold levels.

2.29.11 Key issues Identified during the Need Assessment

The District Assembly Assisted and facilitated the communities under the six (6) Area Councils to prepare Local Development Plans or Community Action Plans (CAPs). The Community Action Plans (CAPs) using the appropriate Guidelines especially the National Community Development Plan Guidelines, the DPCU took time to gather all the Community Action Plans of all the various Area Councils in the District.

These CAPs have been a source of valuable data for planning and projections. Data was gathered from all six (6) Area Councils and their communities.

A summary of the community perspective on current needs and aspirations has been compiled through consultation with the people in the Sub-District levels. Community needs and aspirations have been captured in the form of issues which can then be harmonized with the issues identified in the performance review and district profile.

These findings are summarily listed below follows order of preference:

AREA COUNCIL KEY ISSUES

1. ONGWA

- Difficulty in accessing quality educational facilities
- Difficulty in accessing quality water facilities
- Difficulty in accessing quality health care facilities
- Poor sanitation
- Difficulty in marketing farm produce
- Inadequate toilet facilities
- Transportation difficulties
- Weak sub District structures
- Excessive flooding

- High maternal deaths
- High teenage pregnancy
- Destruction of crops by elephants and other animals
- Early marriages
- Poor health care delivery
- Child Labour

2. ANYINABRIM

- Difficulty in accessing quality education facilities
- Difficulty in accessing quality water facilities
- Inaccessible roads
- Difficulty in accessing quality health care
- Farming and marketing problems
- Problem facing small and medium scale enterprises
- High rate of pedestrian accidents
- High rate of social vices (smoking and gambling)
- High rate of teenage pregnancy
- Child labour
- Weak sub District structures

3. NSUTA

- Falling educational standards
- High incidence of drug addiction
- Inadequate potable water supply
- Poor nature of trunk roads
- Inadequate toilet facilities
- Low income levels
- High unemployment rate, especially among the youth
- Weak sub-District structures
- Excessive erosion
- High rate of teenage pregnancy
- weak sub District structures
- high rate of teenage pregnancy
- vehicular accidents
- high maternal death

4. ADANKWAMAN

- Difficulty in accessing quality educational facilities
- Difficulty in accessing quality water supply
- Difficulty in accessing quality health care facilities
- Rotten foodstuffs
- Low sanitary facilities
- Weak sub-District structures
- Excessive erosion
- Low communal spirit
- High unemployment
- Unplanned layout
- High lorry accidents

5. NYANKOMASI AHENKRO

- Difficulty in accessing quality educational facilities
- Low access to portable water
- Difficulty in accessing quality health care facilities
- Low agricultural productivity
- Poor sanitary conditions
- Weak sub-District structures
- high maternal deaths
- high infant mortality
- fallen educational standards
- excess robbery
- inadequate toilet facilities
- high rate of accidents
- high rate of teenage pregnancy
- food crops destruction by elephants
- Inadequate sanitary facilities
- High unemployment rate, especially among the youth

6. MANSO

- Inadequate potable water supply
- Low educational standard
- Poor physical state of roads
- Inadequate job openings leading high unemployment among the youth
- Low agricultural productivity
- Low income levels
- Low electricity coverage
- Poor telecommunication networks
- High incidence of post-harvest losses
- Unexpected deaths
- Snake bites
- Rainstorm disasters

Table 33: SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existing basic schools across communities	Dilapidated infrastructure and overcrowded classrooms	Government & donor support for TVET expansion	Rising social vices affecting school attendance
Presence of student's willing to learn	Inadequate teaching & learning materials	Public-private partnerships in education	Poverty pushing children into labour
Government policy support for education (e.g. free SHS)	High school lag, truancy, and teenage pregnancy	NGO interventions on girl-child education	Teacher attrition in deprived areas
Some trained teachers already in the system	Absence of TVET institutions Low employable/entrepreneurial skills	Digital learning platforms and Ed-Tech	Cultural attitudes affecting girls' education

Existing health facilities(though limited)	High attrition of health staff	Government health interventions and donor funding	Migration of skilled health workers
National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) framework	Low NHIS enrolment	NHIS awareness campaigns	Weak health financing systems
Presence of trained health personnel	Persistent HIV/AIDS cases	Community health outreach programs	Disease outbreaks and public health risks
Availability of arable land	Lack of ready markets and value addition	Value chain development	Climate change impacts
Existing farming and fishing knowledge	Low investment in livestock & poultry	Access to government agricultural programs	Post-harvest losses
Strong rural labour force	Land tenure insecurity	Women empowerment initiatives	Land disputes
Community structures and traditional leadership	Child abuse, trafficking, and labour	Community sensitization campaigns	Deep-rooted cultural norms
Some advocacy for vulnerable groups	Neglect of PWDs, aged, orphans, women	Gender equality and inclusion programs	Poverty increasing vulnerability
Some access to boreholes and water systems	Inadequate potable water supply	Donor-funded WASH programs	Water contamination and health risks
National rural electrification programs	Limited electricity and telecom access	Renewable energy solutions (solar)	Rapid population growth
Presence of road networks (though poor)	Poor roads linking communities and farms	Road rehabilitation programs	Increased transport costs
Existing tourism potential	Underdeveloped tourist sites	Tourism development investment	Low investor confidence
Availability of land for development	Unplanned settlements	Urban planning initiatives	Urban slums expansion
Natural environmental resources	Environmental degradation	Donor funding for climate adaptation	Loss of biodiversity
Community awareness of climate change (Basic level)	Low climate change awareness	Climate-smart agriculture programs	Climate variability
Established district assembly structure	Ineffective sub-district structures	Capacity-building programs	Corruption and inefficiency
Presence of decentralized departments	Delays in fund release	Digital governance systems	Political interference
Legal frameworks guiding governance	Low IGF mobilization	Revenue mobilization reforms	Donor dependency

2.29.12 PROJECTED FACILITIES

1. 2026 = 120,006 Base population
2. EF = Existing facility,
3. PN = Projected Need,
4. BL = Back Log

2.29.13 Projections of Facilities

Projections for facilities are very important in the development planning. The reasons being that helps in the assessment of the availability and adequacy of social services and facilities in the District or communities. It also helps to solve the problem of underutilization and overutilization of facilities in the District. To be able to achieve this, this framework seeks to outline the number of people and services to be provided for over the planned period. The projections are applicable in the areas of education, health, water, sanitation, agric extension unit, police stations, post offices, revenue and many others. The population projections indicate that the population of the Assin South will increase to 106,675 in 2025.

1. The population increment over the years requires equally matching social and economic facilities and services, which must be equitably distributed.
2. It is against this background that efforts should be directed towards the provision of facilities such as schools, health, housing, employment
3. The population density of 93.63 per square kilometre in 2025 will increase to 94.24 per square by 2029 as shown in table 34. It is therefore important to regulate land use, and increase social services so as not to disturb the ecological balance by putting undue pressure on the existing services as the population increases over the years.

This section therefore provides the estimated needs of various services and facilities with threshold population as a guide.

In other words, by planning standards the provision of a given facility or service largely depends on the established population sizes or threshold levels. This is illustrated in table 34 below:

Table 34: Service/Facility Threshold Levels and Functions

SECTOR	SERVICE/FACILITY	THRESHOLD POPULATION
ICT	Post Office	20,000
	Postal Agency	3,000
	ICT Center	500
Health	Hospital	175,000 to 240,000
	Health	5,000 to 10,000
	Clinic	200 – 5,000
	CHPS	0-500
Water	Borehole	1:300
	Hand Dug Well	1:150
	Public stand pipe	600 persons per pipe stand
Sanitation (toilet facility)	1 Seater	50 people
Agriculture	Agric. Extension Officer	1: 1,200
Security	Police station	20,000

Table 35: Projected Facilities

YEAR	2026			2027	2028	2029
POPULATION	120,006			122,816	125,638	128,466
FACILITY	Existing Facility	Projected Need	Back Log	Projected Need	Projected Need	Projected Need
Post Office	1	6	5	6	6	6
District Hospital	0	1	1	1	1	1
Health Centre	8	11	5	11	12	12
CHPS	24	26	2	26	26	27
Cocoa Station	0	2	2	3	4	4
Agric. Ext.	16	30	14	30	35	40
Police Station	8	10	2	10	10	11

Fig 12: Projected Infrastructure

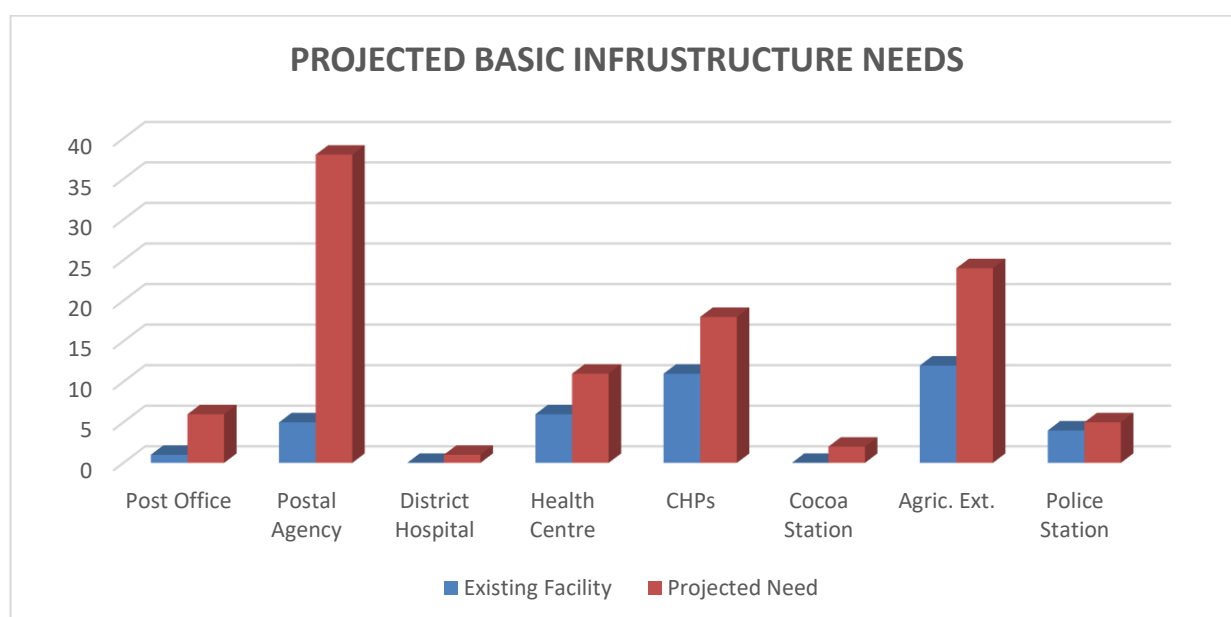


Table 35: Projections of the Build-up environment

BUILT UP ENVIRONMENT	POP. THRESHOLD	SIZE REQ.
Day care	2,000	3 acres
Primary	2,000	4 acres
JSS	2,500	3 acres
Combined Prim./JSS	2,500	6 acres
SHS/Voc.	30,000	10 acres
Market/ Lorry Park		2-4 acres
Fuel Station		0.3 – 0.5 acres
Church/ Mosque		0.5 acres
Sanitation Area	400/ Sanitation Area	0.5- 1 acre
Football field		(300-350)x(150-250) feet

3.2.6 Potable Water

Potable water supply is quite inadequate in the entire District. As indicated earlier, about 62% of the households depend on unsafe water. It is only 38% that depend on safe water. Based on the projected District population and the Community water and Sanitation Agency’s (CWSA) water supply standards (of 300 persons per borehole, 400 persons per standpipe and 150 persons per hand dug well) one can say that the District needs additional 248 water points (2029) in order to make water accessible or available for the household population.

Table 37: Projections for water and Sanitation

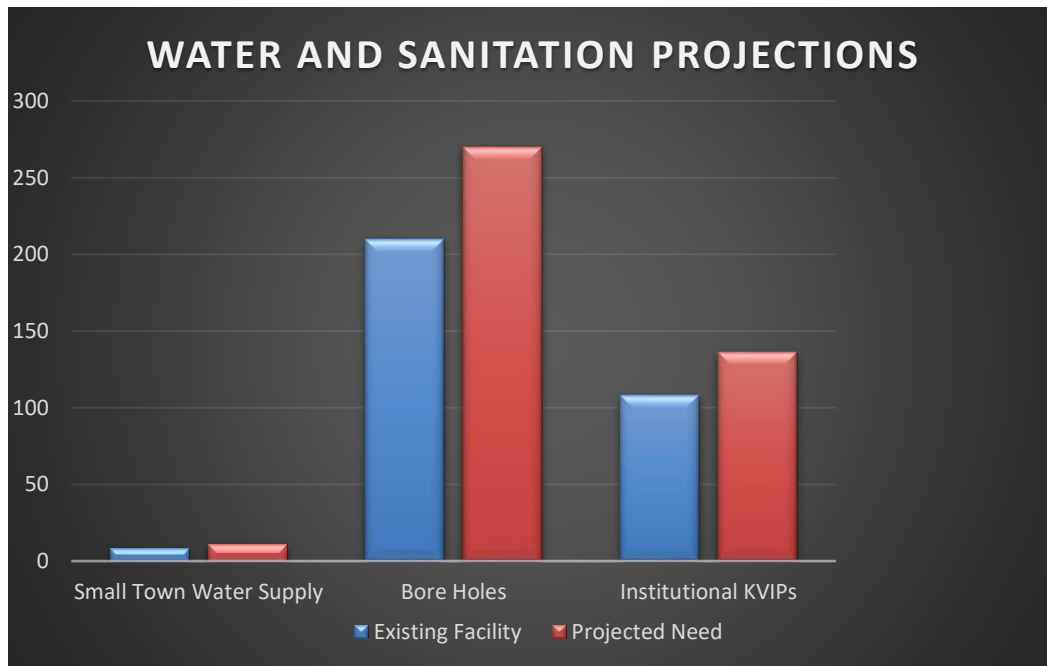
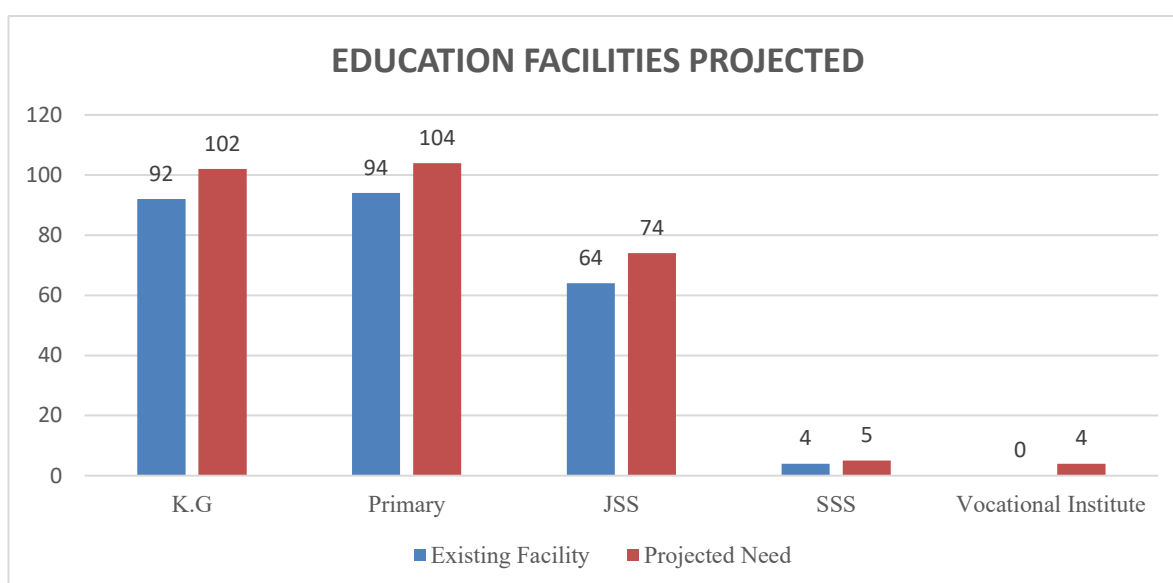


Table 38: Projections for School Buildings

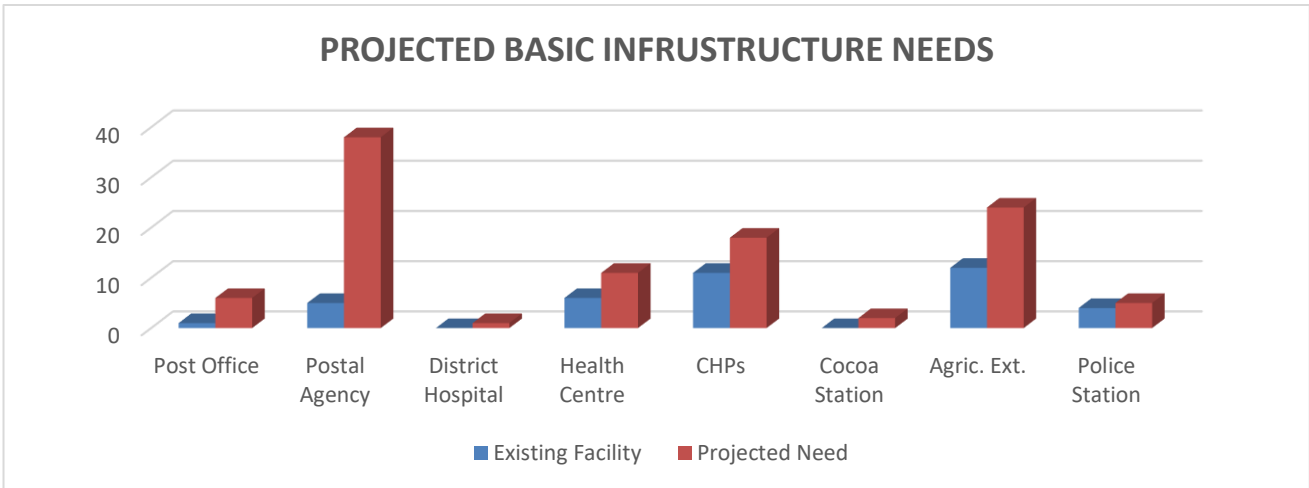
YEAR	2025			2026	2027	2029
Population	132,238			135,927	139,616	143,305
Facility	Existing Facility	Projected Need	Back Log	Projected Need	Projected Need	Projected Need
K.G	92	102	10	122	132	142
Primary	94	104	10	114	124	134
JSS	64	74	10	84	94	104
SHS	4	5	1	2	2	2
Vocational Institute	1	5	4		0	0

Fig 14: Population Projections for Education Facilities



3.2.7 Demand for Schools

By the national standard of 2000 population threshold for the provision of nursery, primary, 2500 for JSS and 30,000 for SSS/Voc education, the current existing number of primary and SSS educational facilities can adequately support the estimated enrolment in primary and SSS. However, rehabilitation and replacement, improving the teacher pupil ratio, improving teacher retention and the quality of Teaching and learning. In addition to the above, policy directives at the nursery and JSS should also include the construction and establishment of additional schools.



2.29.9 Potable Water

Potable water supply is quite inadequate in the entire district. As indicated earlier, about 62% of the households depend on unsafe water. It is only 38% that depend on safe water. Based on the projected district population and the Community water and Sanitation Agency’s (CWSA) water supply standards (of 300 persons per borehole, 400 persons per standpipe and 150 persons per hand dug well) one can say that the district needs additional 248 water points (2025) in order to make water accessible or available for the household population.

Table 37: Projections for water and Sanitation



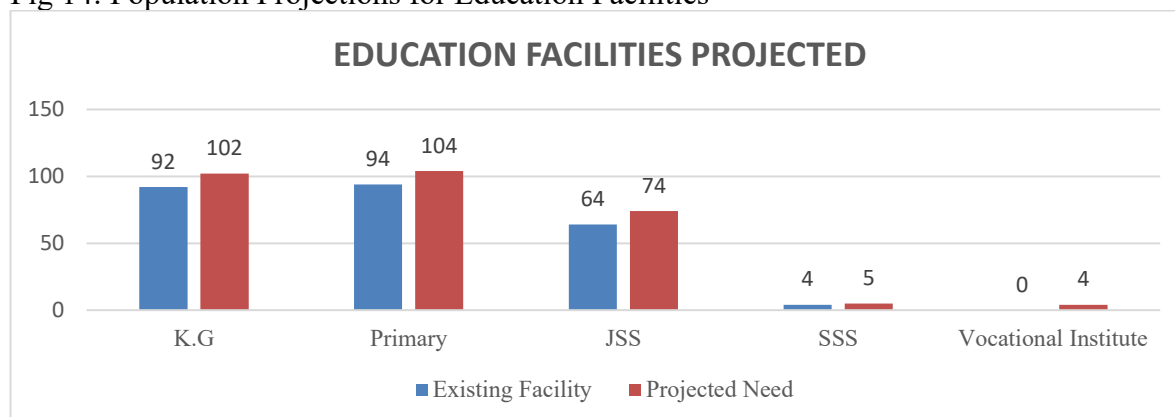
Source: ASDA: DPCU 2025

Table 26: Projection for School Building

YEAR	2026			2027	2028	2029
Population	120,006			122,816	125,638	128,466
Facility	Existing Facilities	Projected Need	Back Log	Projected Need	Projected Need	Projected Need
K.G	92	102	10	122	132	142
Primary	94	104	10	114	124	134
JHS	64	74	10	84	94	104
SHS	4	5	1	0	0	0

Vocational Institute	1	4	4	0	0	0
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Fig 14: Population Projections for Education Facilities



2.29.10 Demand for Schools

By the national standard of population threshold for the provision of nursery, primary, 2500 for JHS and 30,000 for SHS/VOTEC education, the current existing number of primary and JHS educational facilities can adequately support the estimated enrolment in primary and JHS. However, rehabilitation and replacement, improving the teacher pupil ratio, improving teacher retention and the quality of Teaching and learning. In addition to the above, policy directives at the nursery and JSS should also include the construction and establishment of additional schools.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Key Developmental Priorities

This chapter deals with issues emanating from various engagement we had with the community members and other stakeholder. The District Assembly assisted and facilitated the communities under the six (6) Area Councils to prepare Local Development Plans or Community Action Plans (CAPs). The Community Action Plans (CAPs) using the appropriate Guidelines especially the National Community Development Plan Guidelines, the DPCU took time to gather all the Community Action Plans of all the various Area Councils in the District. These CAPs have been a source of valuable data for planning and projections. Data was gathered from all six (6) Area Councils and their communities.

A summary of the community perspective on current needs and aspirations has been compiled through consultation with the people in the Sub-District levels. Community needs and aspirations have been captured in the form of issues which can then be harmonized with the issues identified in the performance review and district profile.

3.1 These findings are summarily listed below:

List of prioritized development issues

The output of chapter two is thirty-eight (38) number prioritized development issues as listed below:

1. Dilapidated educational infrastructure in most communities
2. Limited access to teaching and learning materials at all levels
3. High incidence of school lag
4. Poor infrastructure and undeveloped tourist attractions
5. Lack of ready market to farmers, processing, value addition and land tenure insecurity
6. low investment in livestock and poultry production
7. High attrition rate among health staff within the district
8. Inequitable access to public services and facilities by PWD and persons with special needs
9. Lack of TVET in the district
10. Limited access to health infrastructure, logistics and essential services
11. Incidence of HIV/AIDS
12. Increase in teenage pregnancy cases and alarming rate of truancy and social vices
13. Low number populations insured with NHIS cards
14. Incidence of child labour, neglect, abuse and trafficking
15. Lack of alternative livelihood among women in fishing activities
16. Limited entrepreneurial and employable skills among the youth and women
17. Male chauvinism causing discriminatory attitude towards women and girls
18. Lack of coordination among stakeholders involved in ISS
19. Neglect of vulnerable groups such as PWDs, aged, orphans and women
20. Unreliability and inadequate access to portable water in most communities

21. Lack of interest in construction of household latrines
22. Limited access to electricity and telecommunication services
23. Unplanned settlements and poor housing
24. Incidence of man-induced events and natural disasters
25. Poor drainage system and rampant erosion in most communities
26. Limited capacity for waste management
27. Deplorable state of major routes linking communities and farmlands
28. Inadequate maintenance of facilities and public places
29. High incidence of environmental degradation and lack of climate smart awareness
30. Inadequate participation of women and PWDs in governance
31. Low IGF mobilization
32. Ineffective sub-district structures
33. Limited attention to culture in the district
34. Limited capacity, coordination and cooperation among some departments of the Assembly
35. Delay in release of funds for implementation, M&E
36. Limited and unsustainable emergency funding and security measures
37. Inadequate communication on plan preparation
38. Poor handling of information and limited resources

In the light of this, once the needs have been identified, it is important to determine the priorities of the communities by ranking the identified needs in order of preference. Simple ranking, pairwise ranking and option assessment technique are some of the commonly used tools for prioritization but for the purposes of this Medium Term Development Plan, the Option Assessment Technique was adopted.

The Option Assessment Technique was used because of the many listed needs and also it helped the community members to move from mere desires to a more informed realistic assessment of each option on the basis of some agreed criteria. With technical guidance, the Area Councils were allowed to set the criteria through brainstorming sessions and consensus. These criteria were:

- a. Significant multiplier effect on meeting basic human needs
- b. Relevance
- c. Sustainability
- d. Impact on:
 - Balanced development
 - Natural resources utilization
 - Cultural acceptability
 - The different population groups and its diversity and variability (equity)
 - Resilience and disaster risk reduction
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - Institutional reforms
- e. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as:

- Gender equality
- Vulnerability and Social protection
- Nutrition

As shown in the example below (Table 3.1), each option is weighted against all criteria and scored accordingly. A scoring scale of 1-3 in terms of priority in an ascending order with 1 being the option with the least impact and 3 representing the one with the most important was used by the participants. By consensus among the participants, the most important criterion or the criteria with the highest score becomes the choice of the community. The scores of each adopted issue were summed to arrive at their total scores. The issues were then ranked based on their total scores. The table below shows an example of this exercise:

Table 3.1: Prioritization

Option Issues	Meeting basic human needs	Relevance	Sustainability	Impact	Promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total score	Rank
CHPS Compound	3	3	3	3	3	15	1 st
School Renovation	3	3	3	3	2	14	2 nd
KVIP toilet	3	2	1	1	1	8	5 th
Water extension	3	3	3	3	2	14	2 nd
Feeder road rehabilitation	3	3	1	3	2	12	4 th
Etc.							

Source: ASDA DPCU 2025

Finally, the DPCU reached a consensus to adopt issues that were ranked from 1st to 5th as the most prioritized in the district for the application of Potentials, Opportunities and Constraints analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

This chapter explain in detail overall goal of the plan, devise objective and strategies to mitigate issues identify in chapter three. It also addressing cross cutting issues and emerging developmental needs. The development priorities of the medium term development plan are therefore set within the frame work of the Six (6) Goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework for the years 2026-2029.

4.1 District Development Focus

The development focus of the district is to ensure that all citizens within the Assin South District, irrespective of their gender, socio-economic status or where they reside, have access to basic human needs and services such as primary health care, quality education, potable water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and the ability to participate in making decisions that affect their lives.

4.2 Development Goal of the District

The broad development goal of the Assin South District is to achieve accelerated and sustainable growth and reduced poverty through effective collaboration with the private sector for agriculture transformation, human and institutional development and job creation.

Table 1 Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme			
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development								
Focus Area 1.1: Macro-Economy								
<p><i>Low IGF revenue</i> <i>Narrow tax base</i> <i>Low tax compliance, especially among SMEs and individuals</i></p> <p><i>Weak coordination among agencies responsible for revenue generation</i></p>	<p>Improve fiscal performance and sustainability</p>	<p>Strengthen revenue Unit to increase IFG by 59% by the end of 2029; leverage</p>	<p>1.1.4 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability</p>	<p>Effective Revenue Mobilization</p> <p>1.1.4.1 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources</p>	<p>Financial Management and Administration</p>			
				<p>1.1.4.2 Leverage technology for tax policy formulation and administration</p>				
				<p>1.1.4.7 Create local economic development units in all MMDAs</p>				
				<p>1.1.4.8 Strengthen collaboration between key state agencies in charge of revenue generation</p>				
<p>Prudent Expenditure Management</p> <p>1.1.4.19 Strengthen fiscal decentralization for local development</p>								
<p>1.1.4.16 Strengthen budget coordination and transparency at all levels.</p>								
<p>1.1.4.17 Reduce consumption-related expenditure and increase capital investments to spur economic growth and job creation</p>								
<p>1.1.4.18 Strengthen the digitalization and harmonization of the government's fiscal management systems for efficient expenditure management</p>								
<p><i>Persistent fiscal overrun</i></p>	<p>Ensure prudent expenditure management</p>	<p>Strengthen budget coordination and transparency; reduce consumption expenditure; enhance fiscal digitalization by end of 2029</p>	<p>1.1.4 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability</p>	<p>Ensure Effective Debt Management</p> <p>1.1.4.27 Promote public-private partnerships and prioritized strategic self-financing projects to reduce government liabilities</p>				
<p><i>Limited financing options for government projects</i></p>								
Focus Area 1.2: Industrial Transformation								
<p><i>i. Limited industrialization and value addition to raw materials, especially in the agriculture and mining sectors</i></p>				<p>Promote industrial transformation and value addition</p>	<p>Improve access to quality raw materials to 50% by 2029</p>	<p>1.2.1 Boost Local production through improved access to quality raw materials</p>	<p>1.2.1.1 Provide incentives and implement programmes to boost the production and supply of high-quality local raw materials for industry.</p>	<p>Infrastructure and Basic Service Delivery</p>
<p><i>ii. Limited Technology transfer</i></p>	<p>1.2.1.6 Promote commercial/contract farming to provide adequate raw materials for agro-processing</p>							
<p><i>iii. Poor infrastructure network</i></p>	<p>1.2.3 Ensure improved skills development for industry</p>	<p>1.2.3.4 Availability of datasets for skilled workers</p>						
	<p>1.2.4 Promote strategic industrial</p>	<p>1.2.4.3 Sustain the provision of critical infrastructure for industrial development initiatives</p>						

			development initiatives		
Focus Area 1.3: Private Sector Development					
<i>i. Complex business establishment and registration processes</i>			1.3.1 Enhance business enabling environment	1.3.1.6 Implement business regulatory reforms to improve the business enabling environment	24 Hour Market and Accelerated Export Development
<i>ii. Limited investment capacity of MSMEs</i>	Strengthen entrepreneurship and MSME development	Promote entrepreneurial culture; and PPP participation by 2029	1.3.3 Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	1.3.3.1 Enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth 1.3.3.2 Strengthen programmes aimed at entrepreneurship development 1.3.3.4 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements 1.3.3.5 Encourage the formation of cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of BACs	
<i>iii. Limited access to credit for MSMEs</i> <i>iv. Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth</i>					
<i>vi. Cumbersome business registration processes</i> <i>vii. Low level of financial and digital literacy</i>			1.3.4 Formalize the informal economy	1.3.4.1 Simplify and decentralize business registration and licensing procedures 1.3.4.6 Promote financial and digital literacy 1.3.4.7 Raise awareness and engage informal sector on the formalization process	
Focus Area 1.4: Trade and Investment					
<i>i. Declining exports and high imports</i>	Reduce import dependency and boost exports	Support export-ready SMEs; promote value-added exports by 2029	1.4.1 Reduce import dependency and boost exports through value addition and value extension	1.4.1.1 Provide Targeted Support to Export ready SMEs 1.4.1.2 Enhance Coordination of Export Support Services 1.4.1.7 Promote export of value-added products	Local Economic Development
<i>ii. Inadequate modern markets</i> <i>Dependency on imported goods</i>	Modernization of local Market	Provision of ancillary facilities in the markets	1.4.2 Enhance Domestic Trade	1.4.2.2 Promote the consumption of Made-in-Ghana goods and services 1.4.2.3 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	
<i>iii. Gendered barriers in entrepreneurship</i>	Eliminate barriers in Entrepreneurship	Run 30% gender focused activities by 2029	1.4.6 Promote women's economic participation and access to resources.	1.4.6.1 Improve access to finance & investment 1.4.6.2 Enhance market access and trade opportunities 1.4.6.3 Strengthen skills & business development support 1.4.6.5 Foster networks & advocacy	24 Hour Market and Accelerated Export Development
<i>iv. Inadequate market infrastructure</i>	Expansion of Market	Access to market 50% by 2029	1.4.7 Improve connectivity & reduce transport	1.4.7.1 Develop specialized agro-industrial markets 1.4.7.2 Modernize physical market structures including night markets 1.4.7.3 Improve transport & logistics connectivity	24 Hour Market and Accelerated Export

	Infrastructure		costs	1.4.7.4 Expand storage & cold chain facilities 1.4.7.5 Digitize market operations 1.4.7.6 Strengthen market governance & safety	Development
<i>Limited Access to Finance for SMEs</i>		Increase Access to credit to 60% by 2029	1.4.8 Boost credit access for local traders	1.4.8.2 Enhance financial literacy & business support	
Focus Area 1.5: Tourism And Creative Arts Development					
<i>Poor infrastructure leading to and at tourist destinations</i> <i>Inadequate marketing and global promotion of tourist destinations</i> <i>Low involvement of communities in tourism development</i> <i>Inadequate data on tourist sites</i>	Diversify and expand the tourism industry	Upgrade 4 tourist sites by 2029; improve 45km access roads by 2029; promote community participation; enhance safety	1.5.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry	1.5.1.2 Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence 1.5.1.3 Develop available and potential sites, including palace museums, to meet international standards 1.5.1.5 Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner with chiefs and other traditional authorities to promote the commercialization of heritage festivals 1.5.1.6 Improve tourism infrastructure including road networks leading to tourist centers 1.5.1.7 Develop and disseminate a comprehensive database on all tourist sites. 1.5.1.8 Promote local cuisines on the menus of hotels and other tourist facilities 1.5.1.9 Introduce the concept of "Cultural Villages" to showcase Ghana's diverse culture and boost domestic arts and tourism 1.5.1.10 Support the commercialization of cultural and artistic goods and services 1.5.1.11 Promote safety and security in all tourist sites	Local Economic Development
Focus Area 1.6: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development					
<i>High cost of production inputs</i> <i>Lack of standardization in the sale and marketing of agricultural produce</i> <i>Limited access to arable land</i> <i>Inadequate agribusinesses along the value chain</i> <i>Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture</i>	Create an enabling agribusiness environment	Promote domestic inputs by 2029; expand 2 irrigation by 2027 ; strengthen value chains; develop agro-processing zones	1.6.1 Create an enabling agribusiness environment	1.6.1.1 Promote domestic production and supply of inputs 1.6.1.2 Build the capacity of farmer-based organisations and other actors along the value chain in marketing, standards, and other skills development 1.6.1.3 Develop market support services for horticulture, food (including grains), and industrial crops. 1.6.1.4 Promote the production and utilisation of organic inputs to expand organic farming 1.6.1.6 Improve access to agricultural lands for marginalised groups 1.6.1.7 Develop special agriculture commodity processing zones to enhance value addition and create agribusiness clusters 1.6.1.8 Promote investments in modern and affordable irrigation systems for all year-round production 1.6.1.10 Increase storage facilities for agro-produce including warehouse, silos, cold storage facilities to improve marketing of agriculture produce	24 Hour Market and Accelerated Export Development

<p><i>Low application of technology and poor adoption of research findings among smallholder farmers.</i></p> <p><i>Low irrigation coverage</i></p> <p><i>Contamination of water bodies especially from “galamsey” activities</i></p> <p><i>Inadequate extension services</i></p>	Increase Agriculture Productivity	Modernized 5 agriculture activities by 2029	1.6.2 Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation	<p>1.6.2.1 Increase the production of climate-resilient varieties of food, cash and industrial crops, including diverse vegetables and legumes, fruits, and bio-fortified nutrient-rich crops using sustainable agricultural practices</p> <p>1.6.2.3 Prioritize the establishment of local industries/ mills to produce animal feed</p> <p>1.6.2.4 Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) in agricultural research</p> <p>1.6.2.10 Expand local fertilizer blending by supporting local companies to produce fertilizers and facilitate the establishment of fertilizer manufacturing plants in Ghana</p> <p>1.6.2.11 Promote the domestic production of improved day-old chicks.</p> <p>1.6.2.12 Promote cost effective domestic production of feed ingredients for the poultry industry to reduce the high importation and the cost of production associated with the industry.</p> <p>1.6.2.13 Implement relevant strategic flagships including Agriculture for Economic Transformation Agenda (AETA) through the Feed Ghana Programme (FGP)</p>	Agricultural & Agribusiness Development
<p><i>Limited stakeholder engagement on sustainable land management</i></p> <p><i>Biodiversity and traditional food systems undermined by mono-cropping and loss of indigenous varieties</i></p> <p><i>Limited incentives for smallholder farmers and funding to practice climate smart</i></p>	Making Farmlands accessible to farmers	Enhance sustainable food production to 30 tonnes by 2029	1.6.3 Enhance Sustainable and Resilient Food Production System	<p>1.6.3.1 Intensify stakeholders’ engagement, particularly extension officers on sustainable agro ecological and industrial production practices and processes</p> <p>1.6.3.2 Promote secure access to agricultural land by women, youth and migrant farmers</p> <p>1.6.3.3 Train farmers on sustainable agro-ecology and increase access to improved seed and breed varieties</p> <p>1.6.3.4 Review and regulate the use of agrochemicals in the food production value chain</p> <p>1.6.3.5 Provide financial incentives and subsidies for farmers transitioning to organic farming and agro ecological methods, including integrated pest management (IPM) to minimize chemical use and support sustainable practices</p>	24 Hour Market and Accelerated Export Development
<p><i>Limited Value addition</i></p> <p><i>Limited food fortification with essential nutrients in the country</i></p> <p><i>Insufficient access to modern processing technologies and inadequate infrastructure</i></p>	Promote modern processing	Reduce post-harvest Losses by ½ by 2029	1.6.4 Promote food transformation (processing and value-addition)	<p>1.6.4.1 Support to local processors to source their raw materials from smallholder farmers in rural areas</p> <p>1.6.4.2 Facilitate the establishment cottage industries for the processing and packaging of locally produced fruits and vegetables and other nutritious foods.</p> <p>1.6.4.4 Stimulate local manufacturing and social marketing to increase availability of quality fortified foods or supplements</p> <p>1.6.4.5 Facilitate the upgrading of food processing facilities and infrastructure through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement.</p>	Local Economic Development
<p><i>Low preparedness for climate-induced disasters in the agricultural sector</i></p>	Practice Climate Smart Agriculture	Protect our all biodiversity through climate	1.6.5 Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities,	<p>1.6.5.1 Utilise crop insurance policies to build resilience of farmers</p> <p>1.6.5.2 Strengthen surveillance, and early warning systems, to inform early and timely action in response to predicted shocks</p>	24 Hour Market and Accelerated Export

<i>Insufficient infrastructure to manage surplus water during floods or ensure irrigation during droughts exacerbating agricultural vulnerability</i> <i>Heavy deforestation and illegal mining causing biodiversity loss</i>		Agriculture by 2029	Shocks, and Stresses	1.6.5.3 Promote the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices 1.6.5.4 Encourage water-efficient irrigation methods, such as drip irrigation, solar powered irrigation systems, to ensure year-round vegetable production. 1.6.5.5 Enforce land-use regulations and promote reforestation programs in degraded agro ecological zones 1.6.5.6 Strengthen compliance to climate related policies and strategies 1.6.5.7 Establish subsidies and financial incentives for farmers to adopt climate smart technologies 1.6.5.8 Implement and enforce local land zoning policies and regulations to protect farmlands and green belts	Development
<i>Low quality and inadequate agricultural infrastructure such as poor storage and transportation system</i> <i>Limited insurance for farmers especially smallholder</i> <i>High level of</i> <i>Postharvest losses</i> <i>Poor storage techniques</i>	Expansion of Storage facilities	To reduce post-harvest losses by ½ by 2029	1.6.6 Improve post-harvest management	1.6.6.1 Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels. 1.6.6.2 Provide incentives to farmers, including the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities. 1.6.6.3 Facilitate continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres. 1.6.6.5 Implement commodities trading centres (i.e., modern farmers' markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables, and tubers. 1.6.6.6 Promote investment in research, innovation and development to intensify development of climate-smart and post-harvest technologies as well as innovations in value addition and food processing. 1.6.6.7 Establish capacity-building and business incubation centres to facilitate successful transfer of innovations in value addition and food processing	24 Hour Market and Accelerated Export Development
<i>Ageing farmer population</i> <i>Low interest in agriculture among the youth</i> <i>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</i> <i>Output per labour in the Agricultural sector is relatively low</i> <i>Loss of farmlands to galamsey, housing and other related activities</i> <i>Low mechanization of agriculture</i>	Youth participation in Agriculture	To increase youth participation in Agriculture to 30% by 2029	1.6.7 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	1.6.7.1 Facilitate collaborations to provide education, training, and mentorship of young people in agricultural ventures. 1.6.7.2 Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agriculture. 1.6.7.3 Provide access to agricultural financing for youth. 1.6.7.4 Encourage the use of technology and innovation in areas such as greenhouse farming to optimize resources and promote entrepreneurship. 1.6.7.5 Promote the development of user-friendly digital platforms and virtual communities to highlight successful farming stories to support youth participation in agriculture. 1.6.7.6 Establish the Youth Agriculture-Estate Programme (YAP) to provide financial support, land, agronomic assistance, and access to mechanized tools for young farmers. 1.6.7.7 Coordinate school farms initiative in partnership with GES to assign expert agriculture extension services and technical input for enhanced production	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development
<i>Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock.</i>	Reduce impediment in animal	To strengthen animal production to	1.6.8 Promote livestock and poultry	1.6.8.2 Strengthen research into large-scale breeding, production, and processing of livestock and poultry, and improve existing livestock breeding stations while establishing new ones.	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development

<i>Weak pest and disease monitoring and surveillance systems. Lack of cattle ranching system Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry, coupled with excessive importation of poultry Low farmer-extension ratio, adversely impacting livestock extension delivery services.</i>	production	25% by 2029	development	1.6.8.3 Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases. 1.6.8.4 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves. 1.6.8.5 Revamp the poultry industry by providing incentives for farmers, promoting local consumption under the ‘Buy Ghana’ agenda, and rolling out a ‘Poultry Farm to Table’ (PFT) Project in collaboration with Poultry Farmers Associations 1.6.8.6 Facilitate local production of vaccines to improve livestock development and sustenance 1.6.8.7 Roll out a Livestock Development Project (LDP) to boost meat and dairy production, especially of cattle, piggery, and small ruminants.	
Focus Area 1.7: Fisheries And Aquaculture					
<i>Low levels of investment Limited inputs High capital requirements in aquaculture Inadequate storage facilities and poor maintenance Polluted water bodies and depleted water resources Low youth involvement in aquaculture</i>	Increase Aquaculture farming and fisheries production	To boost aquaculture production by 20% by 2029	1.7.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	1.7.1.1 Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development 1.7.1.6 Promote marketing opportunities for aquaculture development 1.7.1.7 Implement appropriate bio-security measures at all aquaculture establishments. 1.7.1.16 Develop a One-Stop-Shop Aquaculture Licensing System to streamline the permitting process 1.7.1.17 Enhance aquaculture production through improved fish genetics, commercial fingerling production, and strengthened quality assurance and disease control measures	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Focus Area 2.1: Population Management					
<i>High adolescent fertility rate Unmet needs for sexual and reproductive health services Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes High incidence of child marriage High cases of teenage pregnancy Inadequate culturally</i>	Population growth Management	To reduce teenage pregnancy by 50% by 2029 and population control	2.1.2 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	2.1.2.1 Strengthen the integration of family planning education in adolescent reproductive healthcare services (SDG Target 3.7, 5.6) 2.1.2.2 Improve the quality of adolescent and youth-friendly services across all levels of healthcare facilities (SDGs Target 3.5, 3.7,3.8) 2.1.2.4 Enforce existing laws and implement targeted interventions to end child marriage. (SDG Target 5.3) 2.1.2.5 Integrate child marriage prevention laws into community education and advocacy efforts (SDG Target 5.3) 2.1.2.6 Scale up relevant teenage pregnancy reduction interventions (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) 2.1.2.7 Integrate culturally appropriate reproductive health education in school curricula at all levels (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.6)	Health Service Delivery

<i>appropriate sexual and reproductive health</i>					
<i>Untapped Youth Bulge Inadequate Investment in Health and Nutrition Weak Accountability and Transparency in Public Institutions Limited Youth Participation in Governance</i>			2.1.3. Harness the demographic dividend	2.1.3.1 Invest in skills development programmes for the youth, to promote entrepreneurship, digital innovation, and job creation in emerging sectors. (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.2) 2.1.3.2 Ensure universal access to quality healthcare and nutrition, especially for children and adolescents, to enhance cognitive and physical development. (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2,3.8) 2.1.3.3 Strengthen institutional coordination for effective policy implementation. (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 17.14) 2.1.3.4 Strengthen anti-corruption measures and promote citizen engagement in governance. (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7, 17.17) 2.1.3.5 Promote information dissemination, continual dialogue, and feedback mechanisms between youth and duty bearers at all levels. (SDG Targets 16.7,	
Focus Area 2.3: Health and Health Services					
<i>Limited access to essential health services Limited supply of assistive devices for PWDs Increased cost of healthcare delivery High out-of-pocket healthcare costs Low health insurance coverage rates</i>	Ensure equitable and affordable universal health coverage	Strengthen district health systems by 5% by 2029 expand preventive care; protect patient rights	2.3.1 Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.3.1.1 Strengthen district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 3.8, 16.6) 2.3.1.2 Introduce mobile medical and dental services to serve rural areas, islands, and remote communities to bring specialist care closer to the people 2.3.1.3 Scale Up Community-Based Preventive Care and Health Literacy Programmes 2.3.1.4 Ensure patients' rights are upheld 2.3.1.6 Enhance disability-friendliness of health care services	Health Service Delivery
<i>Inadequate human resources for mental health delivery Stigmatization and societal neglect of mental health patients Negative societal perceptions of mental health conditions High rate of psychoactive</i>	Ensure equitable and affordable universal health coverage	Strengthen district health systems; expand preventive care; protect patient rights	2.3.2 Improve mental health services at all levels	2.3.2.2 Establish hotlines under the NHIS framework for individuals to access mental healthcare and e-counselling services at the district level 2.3.2.3 Review and integrate mental health care into Primary Health Care 2.3.2.4 Expand training, recruitment, and retention of all mental health care professionals including Community Mental Health Officers (CMHOs) 2.3.2.5 Provide counselling for victims of stigma 2.3.2.6 Implement education and awareness programmes for all 2.3.2.8 Increase awareness and sensitization on the dangers of psychoactive substance abuse 2.3.2.10 Liaise with the security agencies to combat the spread and use of psychoactive substances	Health Service Delivery
<i>Increasing prevalence morbidity, mortality, and disability</i>			2.3.3 Reduce preventable disability, morbidity, and	2.3.3.1 Strengthen maternal, new-born care, child and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) 2.3.3.2 Strengthen capacity to prevent and manage malaria cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6) 2.3.3.3	Health Service Delivery

<i>Limited testing capacity and delay in diagnosis, particularly in remote areas</i> <i>Limited health literacy</i>			mortality	2.3.3.5 Intensify and sustain immunization for all children under 2 (SDG Target 2.3.3.6 Improve diagnosis, patient education, and counselling services for infectious and non-communicable diseases 2.3.3.13 Scale up disease prevention strategies and nutrition counselling 2.3.3.15 Embark on comprehensive public health education on all issues including healthy lifestyle, communicable and non-communicable diseases	
<i>Inadequate access to quality NCD care</i> <i>Inadequate focus on environmental and social determinants of NCDs.</i> <i>Limited data and surveillance of NCD trends.</i> <i>Inadequate regulatory controls on unhealthy product marketing and pricing.</i> <i>Divergent NCD efforts among stakeholders</i> <i>Insufficient healthcare workforce capacity for effective NCD management</i>	Ensure equitable and affordable universal health coverage		2.3.4 Reduce incidence of non-communicable diseases	2.3.4.1 Reduce exposure to risk factors that contribute to NCDs 2.3.4.2 Implement the WHO recommendations on the marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5.3) 2.3.4.3 Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2) 2.3.4.4 Scale up community-based hypertension management project (SDG Target 3.4) 2.3.4.5 Improve data systems for NCDs 2.3.4.8 Enforce the relevant provisions in the Public Health Act and other related regulations 2.3.4.9 Strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration for NCD Prevention and Control 2.3.4.10 Strengthen early detection and management to reduce morbidity and mortality from NCDs 2.3.4.11 Increase health promotion to reduce poor health choices and exposure especially among vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5) 2.3.4.12 Strengthen the Health System for NCD Prevention and Control	
<i>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</i> <i>Limited knowledge of STIs, HIV and AIDS, especially among vulnerable groups</i> <i>High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and Discrimination</i>			2.3.5 Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	2.3.5.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3,3.7) 2.3.5.2 Provide easy access to condoms and other preventive measures 2.3.5.3 Sensitise the youth on STIs prevention 2.3.5.4 Strengthen healthcare infrastructure to support HIV prevention and treatment programmes 2.3.5.5 Prioritise the promotion of HIV testing services and encourage regular health checkups and early detection 2.3.5.6 Address stigma and discrimination against KPs and PLHIV	Health Service Delivery
<i>Unregulated practitioners of herbal, traditional and alternative medicine</i>	Ensure equitable and affordable universal health coverage	Strengthen district health systems; expand preventive care; protect patient rights	2.3.6 Improve Herbal, Traditional and Alternative Medicines and services	2.3.6.2 Ensure all herbal, traditional and alternative medicine practitioners are licensed and meet manufacturing standards	
<i>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff</i>			2.3.8 Strengthen healthcare and	2.3.8.1 Incentivize the posting of healthcare workers to rural communities and underserved areas	

<p><i>mix</i> <i>Shortage of specialist healthcare professionals</i> <i>Wide gaps in health service data</i> <i>Inadequate and poor quality emergency and healthcare services</i></p>			<p>health service delivery management system</p>	<p>2.3.8.2 Strengthen health workforce development through equitable training, distribution, retention incentives (tax waivers, insurance), and ethical migration policies 2.3.8.4 Decentralise healthcare delivery by scaling Networks of Practice (NOPs) and strengthening sub-district systems (CHPS, health centres) 2.3.8.6 Improve capacity of health professionals to capture health data at all levels 2.3.8.7 Strengthen patient referral system</p>	
<p><i>Weak institutional capacities</i> <i>Unapproved health emergency preparedness and response plans</i> <i>Inadequate Health Infrastructure and personnel</i></p>			<p>2.3.9 Enhance capacity for surveillance and management of epidemics and pandemics</p>	<p>2.3.9.1 Ensure implementation of the health emergency preparedness and response plan (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1). 2.3.9.2 Improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of epidemics and pandemics (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 2.3.9.3 Enforce the Public Health Act (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p>	
<p><i>High health staff attrition rates</i> <i>Inadequate working conditions</i></p>			<p>2.3.10 Improve health worker motivation</p>	<p>2.3.10.1 Introduce performance and evidence-based health worker and facility awards 2.3.10.2 Maintain the payment of allowances to trainee nurses and provide them with additional funding options 2.3.10.3 Build capacity among health sector workers</p>	
<p>Focus Area 2.4: Food Systems and Nutrition</p>					
<p><i>High incidence of food loss and waste</i> <i>Insufficient nutritional literacy</i> <i>Inadequate management of food maintenance systems</i> <i>Household food insecurity</i></p>	<p>Improve food system and nutritional value</p>	<p>Reduce by ½ malnutrition amongst citizenry by 2029</p>	<p>2.4.1 Ensure access to safe and nutritious foods</p>	<p>2.4.1.1 Institute measures to reduce food losses and waste practices (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3) 2.4.1.5 Sensitize the populace on safe food handling 2.4.1.8 Facilitate access to social protection programmes by moderately and severely food insecure households (SDG Target 2.1, 2.2) (AU A1, G1, P2, T4, T5)</p>	<p>Health Service Delivery</p>
<p><i>Inadequate capacity of rural health workers in clinical and community nutrition care.</i> <i>Outdated supplementation protocols not aligned with global best practices for maternal nutrition.</i> <i>Low coverage and awareness of Micronutrient</i></p>			<p>2.4.3 Integrate nutrition into Universal Health Coverage</p>	<p>2.4.3.3 Equip all district hospitals and CHPS compounds with anthropometric equipment and therapeutic foods to detect early and manage severe and moderate acute malnutrition (SDGs Target 2.1, 3.8, 3.c) 2.4.3.4 Build capacities for nutrition service delivery especially in rural areas to provide clinical and non-clinical nutrition services (SDGs Target 2.1, 2.1, 2.2, 16.6, 3.8, 3.c) (AU A1, G3, P1, T1, T7) 2.4.3.5 Transition from iron and folic acid to multiple micronutrient supplementation for pregnant women (SDG Target 2.2, 3.1) (AU A1 G3, P1, T1, T7) 2.4.3.8 Expand community-based nutrition services through community health</p>	

<p><i>Powder Initiative among caregivers</i> <i>Limited reach of nutrition counselling and follow-up at household level</i></p>				<p>volunteers, in addition to scaling up the use of digital platforms to ensure household-level nutrition counselling and follow-up</p>	
<p><i>Triple burden of malnutrition</i> <i>Poor dietary diversity</i> <i>Declining rate of exclusive breastfeeding</i> <i>Inadequate food and nutrition education</i> <i>Prevalence of hunger</i> <i>High level of micronutrient deficiencies in women of reproductive ages.</i> <i>Increase in obesity and diet related NCDs</i></p>			<p>2.4.4 Promote nutrition specific and sensitive programmes and interventions</p>	<p>2.4.4.1 Adopt strategies to reduce infant and adult malnutrition including scaling up proven, high-impact cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive, and nutrition-specific interventions (SDG Target 2.1, 2.2) (AU A1, G1, P2, T4, T5) 2.4.4.2 Promote the first 1000 days’ concept (SDG Target 2.1, 2.2) (AU A1, G1, P2, T4, T5) 2.4.4.3 Implement comprehensive strategies for addressing anaemia, wasting and stunting (SDGs Targets 2.2, 3.1, 3.2) (AU A1, G1, P2, T4, T5) 2.4.4.4 Support complementary feeding programmes 2.4.4.5 Enhance quality of children’s diets 2.4.4.7 Promote the consumption of indigenous varieties of plant and animal source foods (SDG Target 2.1, 2.2) (AU A1, G1, P2, T4, T5) 2.4.4.8 Sensitise and educate the public on health benefits of farmed fish consumption (SDG Target 2.2) (AU A1, G1, P2, T4, T5)</p>	
<p>Focus Area 2.5: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene</p>					
<p><i>Inadequate access to regular water supply services</i> <i>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</i> <i>Weak planning and M&E for water service delivery at MMDAs</i> <i>Inconsistencies and conflicts in implementation of legislation regulating decentralized water systems</i> <i>Poor quality of drinking water</i> <i>Weak institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery</i> <i>Ineffective management of</i></p>	<p>Improve access to safe water and sanitation</p>	<p>Expand water infrastructure to 20 communities by 2029; enforce hygiene practices</p>	<p>2.5.1 Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all</p>	<p>2.5.1.1 Accelerate the implementation of the Water for All Programme (SDG Target 6.1) 2.5.1.2 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a) 2.5.1.3 Implement measures to prevent and eliminate system and commercial losses (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.b) 2.5.1.4 Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure 2.5.1.5 Ensure the provision of disability friendly water supply system 2.5.1.6 Develop and implement District Water and Sanitation Plans 2.5.1.7 Harmonise the implementation of legislation regulating decentralized systems (SDG Targets 6.1, 16.6, 17.14) 2.5.1.8 Implement a comprehensive water treatment and monitoring system (SDG Target 6.1) 2.5.1.9 Institute sustainable financing arrangements for operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.3) 2.5.1.10 Strengthen institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery 2.5.1.12 Establish a mechanism to address loss of revenue including payment of</p>	<p>Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene</p>

<i>water supply</i>				bills	
<p><i>Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental sanitation</i></p> <p><i>Poor sanitation and waste management</i></p> <p><i>Poor hygiene practices</i></p> <p><i>Low level of investment in sanitation sector</i></p> <p><i>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonisation in sanitation and hygiene services delivery</i></p> <p><i>Poor implementation of sanitation plans</i></p> <p><i>Inadequate access to improved toilet facilities and high prevalence of open defecation</i></p> <p><i>Land scarcity and encroachment of land for waste management Infrastructure</i></p>		strengthen sanitation systems in the 6 area council by 2029	2.5.2 Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services	<p>2.5.2.1 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>2.5.2.2 Modernise landfill infrastructure</p> <p>2.5.2.3 Expand access to waste bins</p> <p>2.5.2.4 Encourage household waste segregation</p> <p>2.5.2.5 Launch school programmes and media campaigns to shift social norms around waste</p> <p>2.5.2.6 Scale-up sensitisation campaigns to promote proper handwashing and hygiene practices particularly among children (SDGs Target 6.2)</p> <p>2.5.2.7 Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up private sector participation and investments in sanitation and waste management (SDG Targets 6.2, 17.3,17.5)</p> <p>2.5.2.8 Strengthen institutional coordination and harmonization in sanitation and waste management and hygiene services delivery</p> <p>2.5.2.9 Operationalize the sector information system (SIS) across all MMDAs (SDGs Target 6.a, 6.b)</p> <p>2.5.2.10 Review and ensure the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National and District Environmental Sanitation Action Plans (SDG Target16.6)</p> <p>2.5.2.11 Provide incentives for the construction of durable and inclusive toilet facilities and hygienic infrastructure</p> <p>2.5.2.12 Enforce building regulation (including accessibility standards for PWDs) on the provision of toilet facilities in household and institutional facilities</p> <p>2.5.1.13 Effectively enforce legislation on zoning and protection of land for sanitation facilities (SDGs Target 6.a, 6.b)</p>	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene
<p><i>Limited sewerage coverage</i></p> <p><i>Poor collection, treatment, and discharge of municipal and industrial waste water</i></p> <p><i>Poor solid waste management</i></p>			2.5.3 Promote efficient and sustainable waste management	<p>2.5.3.1 Develop and implement sewerage masterplans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities (SDG Targets 6.2, 6.3, 16.6)</p> <p>2.5.3.2 Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)</p> <p>2.5.3.3 Attract private sector investment in wastewater management (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>2.5.3.4 Establish and implement a framework for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)</p> <p>2.5.3.5 Promote the use of efficient waste management technologies (SDG Targets 6.3,7.1, 12.5)</p> <p>2.5.3.6 Integrate and support the informal sector in Solid Waste Management architecture</p>	Quality and Safe water promotion

Focus Area 2.6: Education and Training					
<p><i>Limited focus on Early Childhood education</i> <i>Limited early childhood facilities for working parents at their work places</i> <i>Gender disparities at senior high school and tertiary levels</i> <i>Slow and un-sustained improvement in quality of education</i> <i>Declining net enrolment at basic level</i> <i>Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels</i> <i>Low enrolment rates for science, technology, engineering and mathematics, especially among girls</i> <i>Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system</i> <i>High teacher absenteeism rates</i></p>	<p>Enhance equitable access to quality education</p>	<p>Expand infrastructure to 40% by 2029 ; improve teacher motivation; promote STEM and inclusive education</p>	<p>2.6.1 Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p>	<p>2.6.1.1 Accelerate the implementation of Early Childhood Education policy on education (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2) 2.6.1.2 Invest in comprehensive professional development programmes for early childhood educators and facilitators 2.6.1.4 Improve gender parity at senior high school and tertiary levels (SDG Targets 4.1,4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.a) 2.6.1.5 Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6, 4.c) 2.6.1.6 Promote the ‘right age enrolment’ in basic education (SDG Target 4.a) 2.6.1.7 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 2.6.1.8 Promote teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education among girls in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1, 4.b) 2.6.1.10 Continue the establishment of well-resourced and functional model senior high institutions in all districts (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c) 2.6.1.13 Provide free tertiary education for all persons with disabilities 2.6.1.15 Strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring and tracking teachers 2.6.1.16 Institute special incentive scheme for teaching and non-teaching staff especially in deprived areas and teachers of PWDs (SDG Target 4.4, 2.6.1.17 Promote hands-on activities and equip laboratories for practical training 2.6.1.18 Improve participation in non-formal education among youth and adults (SDG target 4.6) 2.6.1.19 Improve the pupil-to-textbook ratio through the provision of curriculum-based textbooks</p>	<p>Quality Education and Access Improvement</p>
<p><i>Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET)</i></p>	<p>Demystify TVET</p>	<p>Promote TVET education 30% efficiency at all levels by 2029</p>	<p>2.6.2 Strengthen competency-based skill development in technical and vocational education</p>	<p>2.6.2.1 Prioritize, rebrand, and increase investments in TVET as a key anchor of economic transformation (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.4, 4.5) 2.6.2.2 Strengthen standardization and coordination of existing public technical and vocational institutions (SDG Target 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 16.6) 2.6.2.3 Promote student industrial attachment, coaching and mentoring programmes (SDG Target 4.4, 8.6)</p>	<p>Quality Education and Access Improvement</p>
<p><i>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</i> <i>Insufficient number of school teachers, resource persons and school</i></p>			<p>2.6.3 Promote inclusive education</p>	<p>2.6.3.1 Ensure inclusive education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 2.6.3.2 Provide and renovate facilities in all learning centres to improve access for PWDs and people with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 2.6.3.3 Establish dedicated support systems and resources for educators to teach children with special needs</p>	

<i>personnel, trained on inclusive education at all levels of education</i>				2.6.3.4 Provide opportunities for early visual and audio screening of pupils and support children with disabilities	
<i>High dropout rate for both adolescent boys and girls Unsupportive school environment to facilitate re-entry into school Stigmatisation and discrimination by society and peers of pregnant girls and other dropouts Low operationalisation of standards and procedures for handling pregnancy cases in schools Inadequate real-time data for tracking girls' re-entry</i>			2.6.4 Ensure a safe and supportive environment for the re-entry of dropouts into school	2.6.4.1 Facilitate the re-entry of dropout boys and girls including adolescent mothers back into school (SDG Target 4.1, 4.2, 5.1) 2.6.4.2 Strengthen partnerships and financing among community members, NGOs and Government for the re-entry of school dropouts (SDG Target 4.1, 4.a, 4.b) 2.6.4.3 Strengthen the delivery of counselling services in schools (SDG Target 4.7, 4.a) 2.6.4.4 Promote social education and acceptance of re-entry policy among stakeholders in schools and communities (SDG Target 4.1, 4.7, 4.a, 5.1) 2.6.4.5 Promote and invest in safe and supportive school environments for pregnant school girls and young mothers (SDG Target 4.1, 4.a, 4.b, 5.1) 2.6.4.6 Promote research and collection of data on reentry of dropouts back into mainstream education (SDG Target 4.1, 4.7, 4.a.)	Quality Education and Access Improvement
<i>Limited use of e-learning platforms at all levels Inaccessible virtual and e-learning educational tools especially for PWDs and special needs Geographic disparities in accessing e-learning platforms</i>			2.6.5 Promote e-learning at all levels	2.6.5.1 Continue public engagement and sensitisation on e-learning (SDG Target 4.7, 4.b, 9.c) 2.6.5.2 Ensure adequate provision of e-learning tools for PWDs and special needs (SDG Target 4.a, 4.b) 2.6.5.3 Ensure adequate and accessible infrastructure, tools and skills to facilitate e-learning and teaching (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.a, 4.b, 9.c) 2.6.5.4 Establish Ghana Pre-schools Online (GPO) to enhance literacy and numeracy education for nursery, and kindergarten children using multimedia tools 2.6.5.5 Expand digital libraries to enhance access to global teaching and learning materials for both teachers and learners	
<i>Disparities between official management processes and school operations Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools Learning materials neglect local cultures Weak coordination between government and religious bodies</i>			2.6.6 Strengthen school management systems	2.6.6.1 Ensure full implementation of the decentralised management of education service delivery (SDG Target 4.2, 16.6) 2.6.6.2 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.2, 4.c) 5.6.5 2.6.6.3 Strengthen supervision, management, and accountability at all levels of the educational system (SDG Target 16.6) 2.6.6.4 Promote quality EMIS data collection and use at the community and district levels (SDG Target 16.16) 2.6.6.5 Strengthen PTA, School Management Committees (SMC) and Board of Governors (BOG) in public schools (SDG Target 16.6) 2.6.6.7 Incorporate indigenous knowledge, traditions, and stories into teaching	Quality Education and Access Improvement

<i>Inadequate continuous training limits teachers' effectiveness in modern, learner-centred instruction</i>				and learning materials to make learning more meaningful for children 2.6.6.8 Strengthen government partnerships with religious bodies in managing mission schools 2.6.6.9 Expand continuous professional development opportunities through scholarships, teacher-mentorship, career development programmes, and digital learning platforms for teachers	
<i>Low level of reading culture among Ghanaians Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools High level of adult illiteracy</i>			2.6.8. Promote literacy and lifelong learning	2.6.8.1 Strengthen inter-sectoral links to ensure lifelong learning opportunities for non-formal graduates (SDG Target 4.4, 4.6) 2.6.8.2 Sustain learning interest and literacy skills of neo-literates through the creation of a literate environment in the local languages and in English (SDG Target 4.4, 4.6, 4.7) 2.6.8.3 Expand access to functional literacy and community education programmes among adults (SDG Target 4.6) 2.6.8.5 Increase access to school and public library facilities (SDG Target 4.6, 4.a) 2.6.8.6 Improve opportunities for non-literate youth and adults to have free access to meaningful quality education and training. (SDG Target 4.4, 4.6)	Quality Education and Access Improvement
Focus Area 2.7: Sports and Recreation					
<i>Inadequate recreational/sports infrastructure and equipment, including para-sports Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands</i>	Sports and Recreation improvement	Organize 4 sporting activities to hunt for skills and talents by 2029	2.7.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all	2.7.1.1 Develop and maintain para-sports and disability friendly recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) 2.7.1.2 Support the development of infrastructure and spaces such as community parks to facilitate physical activities and foster a fitness culture 2.7.1.3 Promote local manufacturing and affordability of sports and recreational equipment (SDG Target 9.1) 2.7.1.4 Establish and restore designated sports and recreational land use in all communities through effective governance and sustainable infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 9.1)	Infrastructure and Basic Service Delivery
<i>Inadequate disability-, child- and aged-friendly sports facilities Low participation of PWDs in sports and recreation</i>	Sports and Recreation improvement		2.7.2 Promote Lifelong Participation and Inclusivity in Sports	2.7.2.1 Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities (SDG Target 11.7) 2.7.2.2 Engage persons with disabilities in organising, developing and participating in sporting and recreational activities (SDG Target 16.7)	Infrastructure and Basic Service Delivery
<i>Weak capacity for sports development and management</i>			2.7.3 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	2.7.3.1 Build capacity of sports managers, trainers, and trainees (SDG Target 4.7) 2.7.3.2 Promote sports in school curricula (SDG Target 4.7) 2.7.3.3 Expand educational and training centres for sports administration and management (SDG Target 16.6)	

<i>Neglect of lesser-known sports and limited attention to school sports</i>			2.7.4 Strengthen the National Sports Ecosystem	2.7.4.1 Promote greater lifelong sports participation, especially for women, to address historical gender imbalances in national sports development and the development of lesser known and indigenous sport (SDG Target 16.6, 1.a, 1 2.7.4.3 Promote formation of sports clubs and academies in all communities and educational institutions (SDG Target 4.7, 9.1)	
<i>Lack of gender equity in sports</i>			2.7.5 Strengthen gender Equality and inclusively in sports	2.7.5.1 Promote gender equity in sports (SDG Target 5.c)	
Focus Area 2.8: Employment and Decent Work					
<i>Low levels of technical and vocational skills. Weak skills development and apprenticeship systems Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services</i>	Human Development	To create 500 decent jobs by 2029	2.8.1 Improve human capital development and management	2.8.1.1 Strengthen and promote schemes that support skills training, internship, and modern apprenticeship. (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) 2.8.1.2 Expand youth employment through partnerships, skills training, and entrepreneurship support. (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.2) 2.8.1.4 Strengthen collaboration between educational institutions and industries to align curricula with labour market demands through skills development, vocational training, and career guidance programs. (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6, 9.2).	Capacity Building
<i>High informality and vulnerable employment Inadequate data on job creation Increasing incidence of casualization of employment Inadequate integration of social protection and employment services Persistent unemployment and underemployment (especially among youth, women, and PWDs) Limited investment in green jobs Underutilized Potential in Digital, ICT-Driven, and Agribusiness Employment</i>			2.8.2 Promote job creation and decent work	2.8.2.1 Formalize the informal sector through targeted policy implementation, infrastructure support, and business development services (SDG 8.3, 9.1, 9.4) 2.8.2.2 Strengthen labor market information systems to improve data collection and job tracking. (SDG Target 8.5) 2.8.2.4 Promote harmonious industrial relations through stakeholder dialogue and conflict resolution mechanisms. (SDG Targets 9.b, 17.14) 2.8.2.5 Integrate employment services with social protection programmes to enhance livelihoods and reduce vulnerabilities (SDG 4.4, 8.3, 10.4) 2.8.2.6 Create decent jobs by promoting entrepreneurship, value chains, and labor-intensive programs, with a focus on youth, women, and PWDs (SDG 5.1, 8.3, 8.5, 10.3, 12.b) 2.8.2.7 Promote green jobs by investing in renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and ecofriendly industries, with a focus on skills development. (SDG 8.3, 9.4, 13.2). 2.8.2.8 Invest in digital, ICT-driven, and agribusiness employment through innovation hubs, ICT parks, and agro-industrial zones (SDG 2.3, 8.10, 9.c, 12.3) 2.8.2.9 Implement three-shift systems (24-Hour Economy) to increase productivity and create more jobs (SDG 8.5, 8.3) 2.8.2.10 Mandate the integration of Occupational Health and Safety practices in	

				workplaces	
Focus Area 2.9: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction					
<i>Increasing incidence of poverty</i>	Economic Empowerment of citizenry	To expand pro-poor policy to cover 1,000 vulnerable groups through skill training by 2029	2.9.1. Eradicate poverty and inequality in all forms and dimensions	2.9.1.1 Enforce complementarity of existing social protection interventions through effective referral systems (SDGs Target 1.3, 1.5, 10.2) 2.9.1.2 Strengthen institutional capacity to reduce poverty and mitigate vulnerability to shocks (SDGs Targets 1.3, 8.8, 16.6)	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction
<i>High incidence of poverty among vulnerable households and geographic areas</i>			2.9.2. Reduce disparities in poverty within and across socioeconomic groups and geographical areas	2.9.2.3 Implement structural economic reforms under the Reset Ghana agenda to reduce disparities and create inclusive economic opportunities. (SDG 1.2, 8.3, 10.2, 10.4) 2.9.2.4 Accelerate the implementation of the Ghana local economic development (LED) policy and private sector participation across the country (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)	
<i>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Limited national targeting mechanism for social protection Inadequate coordination and institutional arrangements for the implementation of social protection interventions Weak monitoring and evaluation of social protection especially for the formal sector Inadequate funding for social protection interventions Violation of the rights of vulnerable groups</i>			2.9.3 Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	2.9.3.2 Implement viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b). 2.9.3.3 Implement the CLASS scheme alongside the LEAP cash grant for sustainable income earning opportunities (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 2.9.3.4 Introduce livelihood enhancement programmes for households with productive capacity 2.9.3.5 Strengthen and expand the coverage and implementation of social protection programmes to include all vulnerable people (SDG Target 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) 2.9.3.6 Expand access to essential services for LEAP households by implementing multiple complementary initiatives 2.9.3.9 Strengthen institutional coordination for social protection programmes at all levels (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.a, 5.4, 10.4) 2.9.3.10 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection for all vulnerable persons, including formal sector workers (SDG Targets 1.5) 2.9.3.13 Institute public sensitisation involving traditional authorities, against stigma, abuse discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3) 2.9.3.15 Strengthen access of vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) 2.9.3.16 Establish well-resourced and improve existing shelters for all categories of abused persons (SDG Target 11.1)	
Focus Area 2.10: Gender Equality					
<i>Weak structures and</i>	Gender	To Promote	2.10.1 Attain	2.10.1.4 Implement measures to promote reform in socio-cultural norms and	Social Protection

<p><i>institutional frameworks for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming</i> <i>Prevalence of gender discriminatory sociocultural practices</i> <i>High incidence of Domestic and Sexual Gender-Based Violence (DSGBV)</i> <i>Inadequate number, coordination and awareness of support services for DSGBV</i> <i>Inadequate strategic gender partnerships</i></p>	<p>empowerment</p>	<p>gender equity and equality through radio engagement quarterly by 2029</p>	<p>gender equality and equity in political and social development</p>	<p>values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) 2.10.1.6 Empower all persons, including persons with disabilities, to prevent and respond to DSGBV 2.10.1.8 Increase education and advocacy on DSGBV and other harmful cultural practices in partnership with religious, traditional and community organisations (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.7, 5.c) 2.10.1.12 Provide adequate social services and public facilities to support care work. (SDG Targets 5.4, 11.7) 2.10.1.14 Enhance recognition of UCW and build capacity to integrate it in the development agenda (SDG Targets 5.4) 2.10.1.15 Address special issues and concern of women with disabilities (WWDs) (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2) 2.10.1.16 Strengthen existing and advocate for the creation of more gender partnerships and coordination among gender-based service providers (SDG Targets 5.c, 17.18) 2.9.3.18 Encourage women in all forms of trades/professions to participate in associations to facilitate their access to information and other support services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</p>	<p>and Poverty Reduction</p>
<p><i>Low labour earnings by females</i> <i>High unemployment rate among females</i> <i>Low participation of women in traditionally male-dominated trades and industries</i> <i>Gender disparities in asset ownership, including access to land, credit and other productive resources</i></p>			<p>2.10.2 Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	<p>2.10.2.1 Institute measures to protect women’s access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a, 8.5, 8.8) 2.10.2.3 Improve access to education, health, and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable women (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) 2.10.2.5 Promote services that contribute to increasing income, women's empowerment, and the transformation of gender relations in traditionally male-dominated industries (SDGs Target 1.a, 2.3, 5.b, 5.c, 10.1, 10.2) 2.10.2.6 Support the skilling of young women’s pathways into traditionally male-dominated industries (SDGs Target 4.4, 4.7) 2.10.2.7 Increase technical and financial support to women-owned businesses and start-ups (SDGs Target 2.3, 5.a, 8.3, 8.10, 9.3) 2.10.2.8 Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land and other assets (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)</p>	<p>Social Protection and Poverty Reduction</p>
<p><i>Inadequate capacity for generation and use of gender statistics</i> <i>Inadequate gender mainstreaming in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation</i> <i>Inadequate gender</i></p>			<p>2.10.3 Strengthen mainstreaming, coordination and implementation of gender related interventions in all sectors</p>	<p>2.10.3.1 Intensify an effective system for gender research, generation and use of gender statistics for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (SDGs Target 17.8) 2.10.3.2 Establish effective coordination and monitoring mechanisms for gender mainstreaming (SDGs Target 1.b, 5.5, 5.c) 2.10.3.3 Develop capacities of relevant stakeholders for effective gender mainstreaming (SDGs 5.a, 5.c) 2.10.3.5 Strengthen social accountability for gender equality (SDGs Target 5.c)</p>	

<i>budgeting at all levels of governance</i>				2.10.3.6 Build capacity of MDAs, MMDAs in gender-responsive budgeting and tracking of gender expenditures. 2.10.3.7 Integrate gender equality measures in the medium-term budget framework and processes.	
Focus Area 2.11: Disability-Inclusive Development					
<i>Inadequate opportunities for PWDs to develop and utilize their potential Non-recognition and support of PWDs' cultural and linguistic identity High unemployment rate among PWDs Inequitable access to socio-economic incentives for PWDs</i>	Inclusive Society	To Promote Inclusiveness and awareness creation bi-monthly on disability by 2029	2.11.1 Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development	2.11.1.2 Promote effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the disbursement of 3% District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs 2.11.1.4 Develop and implement productive social inclusion interventions to empower PWDs 2.11.1.5 Promote and integrate the use of sign language and alternative communication methods to ensure accessibility and effective service delivery for persons with hearing impairments and other communication disabilities. 2.11.1.11 Provide PWDs with improved range, quality and standard of affordable health care and programmes 2.11.1.12 Provide access of PWDs to financial services, including loans, capital, savings, insurance and remittances	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction
<i>Limited access to age-appropriate reproductive health care services, family planning information and education by PWDs</i>			2.11.2 Eliminate discrimination in all forms and protect the rights and entitlements of PWDs	2.11.2.1 Facilitate the right of PWDs to access sexual and reproductive healthcare and family planning information and education 2.11.2.3 Enforce compliance of the Ghana Accessibility Standards on Built Environment adopted in 2016 to facilitate access to public places for PWDs 2.11.2.4 Enhance road safety for PWDs through the development and implementation of barrier free environments.	
<i>Inadequate teaching and learning aids, materials (e.g., textbooks) and assistive devices needed for learners with disabilities</i>			2.11.3 Promote special, inclusive, and lifelong education learning for all	2.11.3.1 Expand and improve technical and vocational training and skills development programmes and improve financial access 2.11.3.2 Increase trained educators, relevant professionals, caregivers and personal assistants for PWDs 2.11.3.3 Provide incentives for manufacturers of teaching and learning aids and assistive devices and facilities needed for PWDs	
<i>Inadequate rehabilitation centres, services and programmes for PWDs Weak enforcement of disability rights and laws</i>			2.11.4 Strengthen institutions and systems that ensure protection, inclusion, and capacity building of PWDs	2.11.4.2 Prioritise the renovation of existing rehabilitation centres to ensure they meet modern standards and adequately cater to the needs of individuals requiring rehabilitation services 2.11.4.4 Provide targeted support for women with disabilities to promote their welfare and empowerment	
Focus Area 2.12: Child Protection and Development					
<i>Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law Prevalence of child abuse</i>	Child protection and empowerment	To Eliminate all forms of abuse against children by	2.12.1 Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse,	2.12.1.2 Improve online protection for children (SDGs Target 1.3) 2.12.1.5 Establish child friendly centres in all communities (SDGs Target 1.3) 2.12.1.6 Increase awareness on the effects of child labour (SDGs Target 8.7) 2.12.1.7 Expedite the implementation of the Ghana Accelerated Action Plan	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

<i>and child labour</i>		2029	neglect and exploitation	against Child Labour (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) 2.12.1.9 Integrate and interface child Labour indicators into existing monitoring information management systems at all levels (SDGs target 8.7)	
<i>Increasing child rights violations Limited awareness on child rights and development issues Inadequate alternative care services for children Inadequate coverage and targeting of social protection programmes for children Inadequate emergency response framework for children</i>			2.12.2 Promote the rights and welfare of children	2.12.2.1 Implement and enforce comprehensive support mechanisms, including counselling, for victims of domestic violence including child victims (SDGs Target 1.3) 2.12.2.2 Promote public-private partnerships in the provision of alternative care services such as foster and kinship care (SDGs Target 1.b) 2.12.2.3 Promote Public Awareness Campaigns 2.12.2.4 Intensify the implementation of Child Right Conversion 2.12.2.5 Promote positive parenting (SDGs Target 1.b) 2.12.2.6 Abolish negative cultural systems, traditions and harmful gender norms and practices 2.12.2.7 Establish an Orphan and Vulnerable Child Support Scheme for street, trafficked and other internally displaced children 2.12.2.9 Enhance the inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2) 2.12.2.10 Scale up and continue the implementation of the Integrated Social Services (ISS) delivery Initiative for all vulnerable groups (SDG Target 10.2)	
Focus Area 2.13: Youth Development					
<i>Limited employment opportunities for youth involvement in national development High unemployment, underemployment and vulnerable employment among the youth Limited access to start-up capital and productive resources Weak structures and inadequate incentives to develop craft and creativity of the youth for sustainable livelihood</i>	Youth Empowerment	To Enhance skills and economic development for 1,000 youths by the end of 2029	2.13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	2.13.1.1 Develop and implement youth employment and entrepreneurship programmes such as National Apprenticeship, One Million Coders and <i>Adwumawura</i> programmes (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6) 2.13.1.2 Promote private sector and NGO involvement in youth entrepreneurship development 2.13.1.6 Strengthen career guidance counselling for the youth (SDG Target 4.4) 2.13.1.7 Facilitate access to quality post-basic education skills training to enhance employability of the youth (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.1) 2.13.1.10 Develop a comprehensive credit system tailored for youth entrepreneurs and develop a database of businesses run by young individuals. 2.13.1.11 Facilitate entrepreneurial and business development training programmes 2.13.1.12 Stimulate market development in districts for products created by young entrepreneurs. 2.13.1.13 Scale up small to medium enterprises created by young people 2.13.1.14 Create co-working spaces and promote one-stop business start-up services	Capacity Building
<i>Limited participation of the youth in public life Limited respect for the</i>	Youth Empowerment		2.13.1 Promote effective participation of the	2.13.2.2 Support inclusion of civic education, governance and democracy in secondary and tertiary institution curricula (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) 2.13.2.3 Inculcate the principles of patriotism, volunteerism, and community	Skill and entrepreneur development for

<i>rights of the youth</i> <i>Low levels of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</i> <i>High incidence of violence and crime among the youth</i>			youth in socioeconomic development	service into youth development initiatives (SDG Target 16.1, 16.3) 2.13.2.4 Foster the establishment and operationalisation of Neighbourhood Development Brigades comprising of volunteers to mobilise and channel the energies and initiatives of the youth towards community development. 2.13.2.5 Promote peacebuilding and conflict resolution among the youth (SDG Target 16.1, 16.3)	youth
<i>Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</i> <i>Limited participation of the youth in international/global opportunities</i>			2.13.3 Improve coordination of youth development	2.13.3.1 Enhance the institutional capacities of public organisations to effectively design, implement, and monitor programs that promote holistic youth development (SDG Target 16.6) 2.13.3.3 Establish a framework for interagency partnership to address critical youth related socio-economic issues. 2.13.3.5 Develop and implement youth work professionalization programmes 2.13.3.7 Empower the youth to assume leadership positions	
<i>Inadequate focus on youth development in rural Ghana</i>			2.13.4 Empower Rural Youth	2.13.4.1 Ensure sustainable livelihoods, economic empowerment, social stability, and community development for young people in rural areas. 2.13.4.2 Leverage global funding for climate action to secure financing for sustainable alternative livelihoods support strategies and affordable housing in rural Ghana.	
<i>Resistance to change among the youth</i> <i>Political interference or lack of bipartisan support in youth engagements</i>			2.13.6 Harness the vast talents, skills, and energies of the youth for national development	2.13.6.2 Enhance the school-to-work transition value by introducing mandatory and voluntary programme to promote the acquisition of practical work tools, skills and values 2.13.6.3 Promote the development of social enterprises by young people to create solutions for national challenges such as sanitation, food security, climate change etc	
Focus Area 2.14: Ageing and Functionality					
<i>High incidence of poverty among the aged</i>	Economic Empowerment for aged	To organize Consensus building workshop or training for 500 aged on nation building	2.14.1 Enhance the wellbeing and inclusion of the aged in national development	2.14.1.2 Execute targeted interventions to safeguard the economic security and financial independence of elderly (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.6) 2.14.1.7 Develop and enforce relevant policies to address gender-specific needs of the ageing population (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c) 2.14.1.9 Establish comprehensive database on elderly to facilitate evidence-based policy formulation, strategic planning, and effective monitoring and evaluation of programmes to enhance their well-being and inclusion in national development (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction
3.0 ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT					
Focus area 3.1 Protected Areas					
<i>Increasing forest degradation of protected areas</i>	Protect forest Reverses	To Protect and Expand the forest cover 25	3.1.1 Safeguard Forest and protected areas	3.1.1.2 Establish new and revamp existing gene banks (for indigenous species) and refuge areas (for threatened, endemic and rare species) and develop a digital sequence information for genetic resources. (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a, 15.5,	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement

<p><i>Increasing loss of endangered species</i> <i>Inadequate and untimely release of funds</i> <i>Conflict between traditional and Government institutions</i> <i>Poor collaboration and coordination among relevant institutions</i> <i>Encroachment in protected areas</i> <i>Weak enforcement of legislations</i> <i>Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas</i> <i>Illegal logging</i></p>		<p>hecter by 2029</p>		<p>15.7) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Intensify the implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (2016-2040) and Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2035) (SDG Target 6.6, 15.2) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>3.1.1.4 Strengthen environmental governance including enforcement of relevant legislations to protect and maintain the integrity of forest, wetlands and biodiversity hotspots (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1-6)</p> <p>3.1.1.5 Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas (SDG Target 14.1, 14.2,14.3, 14.5, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T2)</p> <p>3.1.1.6 Promote alternative sources of livelihood for forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T2)</p> <p>3.1.1.8 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as ecomanagement systems (e.g., CREMAs and Community Forest Areas)</p> <p>3.1.1.10 Ensure restoration of degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>3.1.1.11 Regulate exploitation of wetland resources (SDG Target 14.4, 14.6)</p> <p>3.1.1.12 Strengthen the involvement of local communities in management of wetlands (SDG Target 6. B) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p>	<p>Development</p>
<p>Focus area 3.2: Mineral Extraction</p>					
<p><i>Increased environmental degradation</i> <i>Increased exposure to hazardous substances</i></p>	<p>Protect endangered species</p>	<p>To Reduce environmental degradation by 20% by 2029</p>	<p>3.2.1 Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources</p>	<p>3.2.1.7 Intensify enforcement of regulations on chemical pollution and control (SDG Targets 3.9, 16.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P1 T1)</p> <p>3.2.1.10 Promote alternative livelihood in mining communities (SDG Targets 15.c) (AU Target A1 G4 P3 T3)</p>	<p>Water, Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene</p>
<p>Focus area 3.3: Water Resources Management</p>					
<p><i>Pollution of water resources</i> <i>Inadequate coordination and management of shared water resources</i> <i>Weak management of fresh water resources</i> <i>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</i> <i>Negative impact of climate variability and change</i></p>	<p>Natural Resource protection</p>	<p>Reduce illegalities against our environment by 25% by 2029</p>	<p>3.3.1 To Promote sustainable water resources development and management by 2029</p>	<p>3.3.1.1 Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources (SDG Targets 6.5, 17.14) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)</p> <p>3.3.1.2 Implement protocols for developing and sharing transboundary water resources (SDG Targets 6.5, 16.8) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)</p> <p>3.3.1.3 Promote efficient water use (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5, 6.a) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)</p> <p>3.3.1.4 Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning (SDG Targets 6.5, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)</p> <p>3.3.1.6 Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)</p>	<p>Water, Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene</p>

Focus area 3.5: Environmental Pollution					
<i>Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations</i> <i>Weak natural resource management systems</i>	Protect environment against climate change	Control activities that cause Climate Change by ½ by 2029	3.5.1 Reduce Environmental Pollution	3.5.1.1 Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16. b) (AU Target A1 G7 3.5.1.2 Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and related waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Targets 12.4, 3.9, 6.3, 16.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1) 3.5.1.3 Ensure conformity to sustainable practices by companies (SDG Targets 12.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1)	Water, Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene
Focus area 3.6: Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion					
<i>Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions</i> <i>High incidence of wildfires</i> <i>Illegal sand mining activities</i> <i>High rate of forest loss</i> <i>Unregulated Nomadic Herdsmen activities</i>	Protect environment against climate change		Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	3.6.1.3 Develop and promote financing mechanism for forest value chain management (SDG Targets 15.9, 15.a) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2) 3.6.1.4 Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and by-laws on wildfires (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1) 3.6.1.5 Strengthen the collaboration among MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, NGOs and traditional authorities and other relevant stakeholders in combating deforestation and desertification (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3.15.5, 15.9) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2) 3.6.16 Enforce regulations to combat illegal sand mining (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3.) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)	Climate Change and Green Economy
<i>Weak enforcement of regulations</i> <i>Indiscriminate and illegal use of weedicides and pesticides</i> <i>Overexploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</i> <i>Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</i> <i>Limited community participation in forest governance</i>	Regulate forest activities	Reduce depletion of ecosystem by ½ by 2029	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	3.6.2.1 Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 15.c) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2) 3.6.2.2 Promote value addition to forest products such as timber. 3.6.2.3 Promote alternative livelihoods, including ecotourism, in forest-fringe communities (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 15.c) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2) 3.6.2.4 Review and enforce strict punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 15.c) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2) 3.6.2.5 Enforce legislation on exploitation of forest resources (SDG Targets, 15.115.2) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2) 3.6.2.6 Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g., CREMAs) (SDG Targets, 15.1,15.2, 15.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)	
Focus area 3.7: Climate Variability and Change					

<p><i>Inadequate domestic climate finance mechanism</i> <i>Limited sectoral (national) and district adaptation plans</i> <i>Weak M.E.A.L systems for climate change</i> <i>Weak institutional coordination mechanism for climate action</i> <i>Low institutional capacity to address climate change and variability issues</i> <i>Unpredictable rainfall patterns</i></p>	<p>Reduce carbon emission</p>	<p>To plant 10,000 trees by 2029</p>	<p>3.7.1 Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action</p>	<p>3.7.1.1 Intensify institutional capacity development in climate change (SDG Targets 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2) 3.7.1.2 Strengthen M.E.A.L systems for climate change related interventions (SDG Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2) 3.7.1.6 Implement large-scale agroforestry projects and reforestation programmes to restore degraded land, improve soil fertility, and enhance climate resilience 3.7.1.7 Implement land restoration initiatives, climate adaptation strategies, and conservation policies to promote indigenous crops, livestock breeds, and agrobiodiversity. 3.7.2.2 Promote climate-smart agriculture (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2) 3.7.2.3 Promote climate-resilience interventions for vulnerable groups especially women (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2) 3.7.2.4 Promote climate resilient infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)</p>	<p>Climate Change and Green Economy</p>
<p><i>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</i></p>			<p>3.7.2 Enhance climate change resilience</p>	<p>3.7.3.1 Accelerate implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2035) (SDG Targets 11.7, 13.a, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)</p>	
<p>Focus area 3.8: Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water</p>					
<p><i>Poor road condition and network</i> <i>Inadequate human and logistical capacity in road transport management</i> <i>Traffic congestion in major cities</i> <i>Poor public transport services</i> <i>Inadequate operational standards for transport services</i> <i>Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation</i> <i>Culture</i> <i>Limited safety facilities</i></p>	<p>Improve transport infrastructure</p>	<p>To construct 25km of road by 2029</p>	<p>3.8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p>	<p>3.8.1.1 Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.1.2 Improve road-based mass transportation system (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.1.4 Ensure environmental assessment of road programmes and projects (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.1.5 Mainstream green infrastructure, climate change and sustainability issues into the road sector (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.1.6 Enhance maintenance and management practices for all road sectors (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.1.7 Promote Public-Private Partnership in the road sector (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.1.9 Build capacity for the road sector (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2, 16.6) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.2.5 Improve road furniture (street lighting, road markings and road signage</p>	<p>Disaster Management and Prevention</p>

<i>Weak enforcement of road safety regulations</i> <i>High incidence of road traffic crashes</i> <i>Inadequate road furniture</i> <i>Unauthorized construction/ installation of speed ramps and rumble strips</i> <i>Slow emergency response to road traffic crashes</i> <i>Inadequate infrastructure for emergency response</i>	Improve road infrastructure	Reduce road carnage to 5% by 2029	3.8.2 Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	3.8.2.1 Strengthen health and safety standards in planning, design, construction, operations and maintenance for road transport (SDG Target 9.1,11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.2.2 Develop and maintain dedicated, safe, reliable and appropriate facilities for Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) users (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.2.5 Improve road furniture (street lighting, road markings and road signage etc.) (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2) 3.8.2.6 Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective emergency response including the removal of broken-down vehicles (SDG Targets 3.6, 9.1, 11.2, 16.6) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)	Disaster Management and Prevention
Focus area 3.9: Information and Communication Technology Development					
	Better ICT services	Improve capacities of 300 youths in the digital space by 2029	3.9.2 Expand the digital technology landscape	3.9.2.1 Implement a Localized ICT Infrastructure Support Program, ensuring that digital services such as e-government, e-health, and fintech receive necessary infrastructure investments.	Capacity Building
Focus area 3.10: Science, Technology and Innovation					
<i>Limited utilization of relevant research outputs</i> <i>Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation</i>	Enhance Science, Technology and Innovation	Train 200 youth in tech by 2029	3.10.1 Mainstream science, technology, research and innovation in all socio-economic activities	3.10.1.1 Apply science, technology, research and innovation in the implementation of policies, programmes and projects (SDG Target 17.8) (AU Target A1 G2 P1 T1-4) 3.10.1.5 Ensure transfer of knowledge and technology between foreign and local companies (SDG Target 17.8) (AU Target A1 G2 P1 T1-4)	Capacity Building
Focus area 3.12: Human Settlements Development					
<i>i. Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)</i> <i>ii. Outdated spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)</i> <i>iv. Weak database for spatial planning and management</i> <i>v. Non-compliance with zoning regulations and planning standards</i> <i>vi. Weak enforcement of</i>	Provide decent accommodation	Reduce bottlenecks in acquiring land	3.12.1 Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	3.12.1.1 Facilitate the preparation and implementation of human settlement policy (SDG Targets 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.12.1.2 Accelerate the preparation, revision and implementation of Spatial Plans (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.12.1.3 Intensify the use of Geographic Information System (GIS/spatial/land use planning at all levels (SDG Targets 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1G1 P4 T1) 3.12.1.4 Review and implement the zoning guidelines and planning standards (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)11. a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.12.1.5 Enhance capacity for spatial planning in RCCs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)	Spatial Planning and Human Settlement Development

<i>building regulations</i> <i>vii. Inadequate knowledge on spatial planning issues</i> <i>viii. Incomplete street naming and property addressing system</i>				3.12.1.6 Enforce building codes and standards at all levels (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.12.1.7 Intensify efforts to disseminate spatial plans at the RCC and MMDA level 3.12.1.8 Intensify street naming and property addressing system nationwide	
<i>Proliferation of slums</i> <i>Inadequate basic social infrastructure and services</i>			3.12.3 Improve basic social infrastructure and services and livelihood conditions of slum communities	3.12.3.1 Accelerate investments in local economic development in slum communities (SDG Target 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.12.3.2 Provide basic social infrastructure and services in slum communities (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.12.3.3 Promote the implementation of a national slum upgrading and prevention strategy (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)	
Focus Area 3.13: Rural Development and Management					
<i>Inadequate infrastructure and services in rural areas</i> <i>Exploitation of resources in rural areas</i> <i>Imbalanced spatial development</i>	Evenly distribution of developmental project	Increase rural development by 15% by 2029	3.13.1 Enhance the quality of life in rural areas	3.13.1.1 Expand basic infrastructure and services in rural areas to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a, 1. b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.13.1.2 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.13.1.5 Provide incentives to investments into rural areas 10.b, 17.17) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)	Infrastructure and Basic Services delivery
Focus Area 3.14: Urban Development and Management					
<i>High levels of pollution (air, water and noise)</i> <i>Loss of green space</i> <i>Limited urban mobility infrastructure</i> <i>Limited urban agriculture</i> <i>High prevalence of security and disaster incidents in urban areas</i> <i>Poor linkages between urban communities</i>	Well- design Urban centres	Increase permit acquisition by 30% by 2029	3.14.1 Promote sustainable urban development	3.14.1.1 Establish special growth centres and urban networks, with spatially targeted investment interventions (SDG Targets 8.2, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.14.1.5 Integrate security and disaster prevention into urban planning and management systems (SDG Target 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.14.1.6 Facilitate implementation of sustainable urban regeneration programmes (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.14.1.7 Promote public-private partnerships in urban development and in the management of urban infrastructure at all levels (SDG Targets 11.3, 17.17) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.14.1.8 Establish special economic corridors (SDG Target 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1) 3.14.1.9 Promote the development of urban parks and other green infrastructure initiatives	Infrastructure and Basic Services delivery
Focus area 3.15: Construction Industry Development					
<i>Weak classification and</i>	Improve construction	Organise 4 skill training to 100	3.15.1 Build a competitive and	3.15.1.6 Support technical education institutions and other professional bodies	Infrastructure and Basic

<i>certification systems for the registration of contractors</i> <i>Poor health, safety and environmental management practices at construction sites</i> <i>Delay in honoring payment certificates</i>	industry	artisans by 2029	modern construction industry	to train more skilled personnel for the construction industry (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.4) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3) 3.15.1.7 Create an enabling environment to ensure affordable and efficient use of construction materials (SDG Target 9.a) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3) 3.15.1.8 Promote the use of the Ghana Building Code GS 1207 (SDG Target 9.b) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3) 3.15.1.9 Facilitate the payments of contractors by processing work certificates in a timely manner (SDG Target 9.b) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3	Services delivery
Focus area 3.16: Infrastructure Maintenance					
<i>i. Poor maintenance culture</i> <i>ii. High cost of maintenance</i> <i>iii. Limited financing for maintenance</i>	Ensure Value-for-Money	Maintenance of 20 infrastructure by 2029	3.16.1 Promote effective maintenance culture	3.16.1.1 Institute a robust maintenance scheme including financing for critical infrastructure. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3) 3.16.1.3 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9) (AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3) Develop asset register on infrastructure conditions (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2)(AU Target A1 G4 P2&3 T3	Infrastructure and Basic Services delivery
Focus Area 3.17: Land Administration					
<i>Limited digitization and automation of land records and services delivery</i> <i>Insecurity of land tenure</i> <i>Increasing encroachment on public and vested lands</i> <i>Delays in adjudication of land disputes</i> <i>Speculative acquisition of land on a large scale (land grabbing)</i> <i>Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land (including the use of land guards)</i> <i>Outdated land use regime</i>	Effective land administration	Minimize litigation on land acquisition by 50% by 2029	3.17.1 Promote efficient and effective land administration	3.17.1.3 Fully decentralise land administration and accelerate digitisation of land records and automation of land service delivery (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 3.17.1.5 Promote the production of reliable maps and site plans to ensure security of land tenure 3.17.1.6 Ensure high standard of land data security (SDG Target 17.8) 3.17.1.8 Ensure gender considerations in land reforms, management and land use planning (SDG Target 17.9) 3.17.1.9 Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach (SDG Target 12.2) 3.17.1.10 Establish and maintain a geodetic reference network for mapping and engineering (SDG Target 12.2) 3.17.1.11 Deploy Ghana Enterprise Land Information System (GELIS) nationwide (SDG Target 12.2) 3.17.1.12 Promote proper demarcation of land boundaries 3.17.1.13 Enforce regulations on the purchase and sales of land	Spatial Planning and human settlement development
Focus Area 3.18: Hydrological threats					
<i>Poor early warning systems</i> <i>Increase incidence of flood</i> <i>Poor drainage systems</i> <i>Poor waste disposal practices</i> <i>Weak enforcement of</i>	Prevent disaster	Reduce disaster in any form by ½ by 2029	3.18.1 Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	3.18.1.3 Promote awareness on disaster risk reduction (SDGs Target 11.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 3.18.1.4 Develop and implement disaster prevention and mitigation plans (SDGs Target 11.5) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) 3.18.1.5 Promote construction and maintenance of storm drains in cities and	Disaster management and Prevention

<p><i>development controls</i></p> <p><i>Delay in payment for the execution of flood control works</i></p> <p><i>Weak institutional coordination among key institutions</i></p> <p><i>Proliferation of unapproved, haphazard development in waterways and wetlands</i></p>				<p>towns (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1) (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3.18.1.7 Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and other relevant institutions (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3.18.1.8 Mainstream disaster risk reduction into development planning processes and ensure alignment with Sendai Framework (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3.18.1.9 Ensure inclusive and gender responsive approaches to disaster risk management (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3.18.1.10 Strengthen disaster risk governance at all levels (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3.18.1.11 Ensure adherence to zoning policies and building regulation (SDGs Target 11.5, 11.b) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3.18.1.12 Enhance coordination among key institutions (SDGs Target 11.5,</p>	
Focus Area 19: Geological Threats					
<p><i>Limited awareness on earthquakes and their associated risks</i></p> <p><i>Limited functional seismic hazard monitoring stations</i></p> <p><i>Weak enforcement of building and seismic codes</i></p>			<p>3.19.1 Improve infrastructural resilience to geological threats</p>	<p>3.19.1.1 Intensify public education on earthquake awareness and simulation exercise, and building codes (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3.19.1.2 Improve capacity of professionals within the construction industry and other stakeholders on earthquake-resistant construction (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3.19.1.6 Decentralize the Geological Survey Authority (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3, 16.6) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p>	
Focus Area 3.20: Anthropogenic Threats					
<p><i>i. Limited implementation of emergency plan for Hazardous Substances Pollution (HSP)</i></p> <p><i>ii. High levels of pollution (air, noise, water)</i></p> <p><i>v. Uncontrolled use and weak management of explosives</i></p>	<p>Protection of lives and properties</p>	<p>Organize 4 talkshow on man-made disaster by 2029</p>	<p>3.20.1 Reduce anthropogenic threats</p>	<p>3.20.1.1 Accelerate implementation of contingency plan for Hazardous Substances Pollution (HSP) at all levels (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3.20.1.2 Enforce the Standard Operating Procedures of Gas Station facilities (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p> <p>3.20.1.4 Enforce EPA laws on the use of explosives</p> <p>3.20.1.5 Enforce regulations and standards on water, noise, and air pollution (SDGs Target 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P5 T1)</p>	<p>Disaster management and Prevention</p>
GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Focus Area 4.1 Deepening Democratic Governance					
<p><i>Persistent political and electoral violence</i></p>	<p>Deepening Democratic</p>	<p>Inclusiveness of gender in the</p>	<p>4.1.1 Strengthen democratic</p>	<p>4.1.1.3 Promote dialogue and cooperation among political parties</p> <p>4.1.1.5 Strengthen independent governance institutions to perform their</p>	<p>Local Governance and</p>

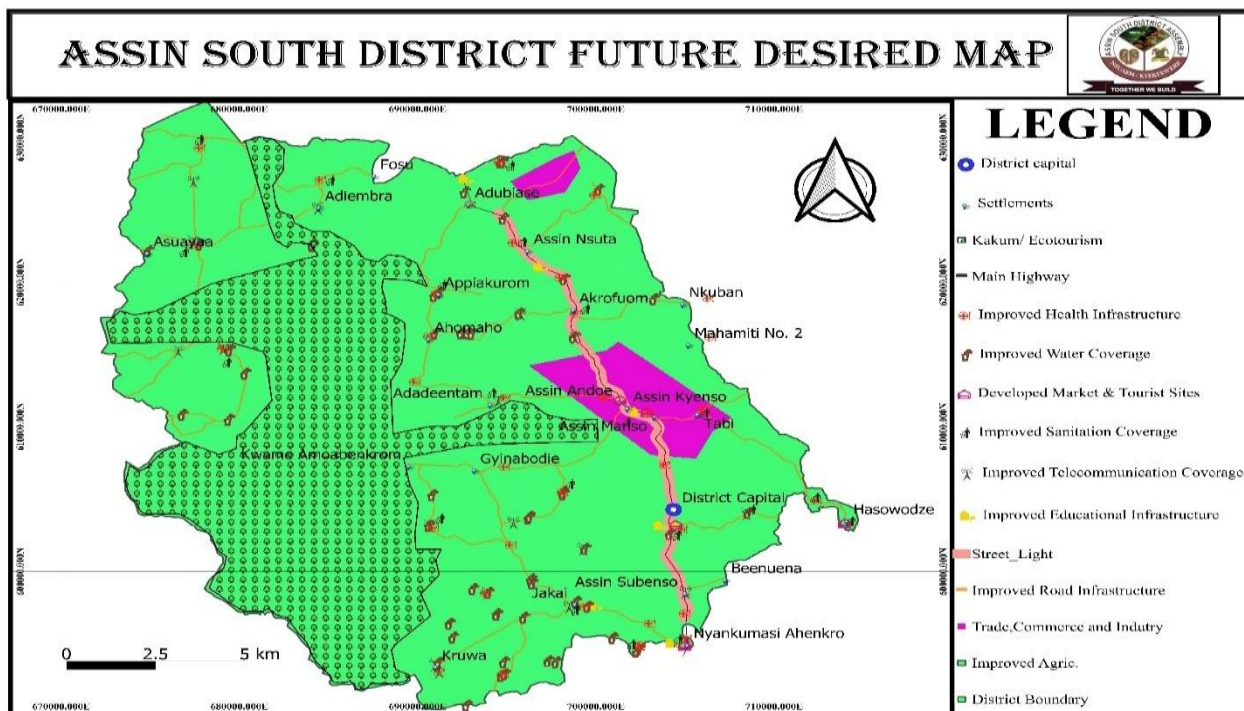
<i>Monetisation of elections and the electoral process</i> <i>Limited civic education and public awareness on democratic processes</i> <i>Political polarization</i> <i>Inadequate representation of marginalized groups</i>	Governance	local governance by 25% by 2029	governance	functions effectively 4.1.1.9 Intensify civic education and democratic literacy at all levels with a focus on youth, marginalized groups, and firsttime voters 4.1.1.11 Promote affirmative action policies and legal reforms to enhance representation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in governance structures. 4.1.1.13 Strengthen national and sub-national mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution and mediation.	decentralization
Focus Area 4.2: Local Governance and Decentralization					
<i>Inadequate accountability mechanisms for MMDCEs</i> <i>Limited public participation in local governance</i> <i>Politicisation of local level development</i> <i>Inadequate service delivery by local authorities</i> <i>Ineffective sub-district structures</i> <i>Limited participation of citizenry in development</i>	Ensure local Governance to the local people	Organise 16 Social Accountability fora by 2029	4.2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	4.2.1.1 Amend constitutional provisions (e.g., Articles 243 and 246) to enable election of MMDCEs and improve local political accountability. 4.2.1.2 Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of assembly members at the local level 4.2.1.4 Revamp and adequately resource sub-district structures (Town, Area, and Unit Committees) to perform statutory functions effectively. 4.2.1.5 Institute mechanism for effective interservice/inter- sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 4.2.1.8 Strengthen the People’s Assembly concept to encourage citizens to participate in governance 4.2.1.9 Improve efficiency in service delivery	Local Governance and decentralization
<i>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</i> <i>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</i> <i>Weak implementation of planning and budgeting at district levels</i>	Ensure local Governance to the local people	Promote inclusive governance	4.2.2 Improve decentralized planning	4.2.2.1 Build the technical capacity of district planning and physical planning units for effective spatial development and land use planning. 4.2.2.2 Promote inclusive and participatory planning processes that integrate local economic development (LED) opportunities 4.2.2.3 Accelerate decentralization and collocation of relevant departments (e.g., education, health, roads) to improve sectoral coordination at the district level 4.2.1.10 Strengthen capacity for spatial planning at the regional and local authority level	Planning Budgeting & Coordination
<i>Weak revenue generating capacity of MMDAs</i> <i>Overreliance on District Common Fund</i>	Improve IGF	Organise 16 capacity building workshops for Revenue collectors by 2029	4.2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	4.2.3.2 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity of MMDAs 4.2.3.3 Review DACF allocation to make it more equitable	
Focus Area 4.3: Public Accountability					
<i>Low public trust in government accountability</i>	Ensure public trust in public	organize 8 social	4.3.1 Deepen transparency and	4.3.1.1 Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds	Local Governance and

<i>mechanisms</i> <i>Limited public awareness of rights under the Right to Information Act</i> <i>Low public interest in public institutions performance</i> <i>Limited demand for accountability at the local level</i>	service	accountability for a by 2029	public accountability	4.3.1.4 Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions through targeted campaigns 4.3.1.5 Enhance public trust in accountability mechanisms 4.3.1.6 Enhance the sanctions regime within public accountability mechanisms to deter misconduct 4.3.1.7 Expand access to public information and initiatives that promote accountability 4.3.1.8 Boost public interest and participation in governance 4.3.1.9 Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue, and expenditure tracking at all levels 4.3.1.10 Strengthen feedback mechanisms in public service delivery to capture citizen inputs	decentralization
Focus Area: 4.4: Public Institutional Reforms					
<i>Limited modernization and technology use in the public sector</i> <i>Low productivity</i> <i>Weak linkage between productivity and performance of staff and institutions</i> <i>Inefficiencies in record management</i>	Effective functionality of public institution	Conduct 16 internal audits by 2029	4.4.1 Strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and efficiency of public institutions	4.4.1.2 Foster a culture of accountability and excellence in public institution 4.4.1.4 Enhance performance management system to improve productivity in the public sector 4.4.1.5 Improve accessibility and preservation of public records 4.4.1.6 Ensure timely and efficient recruitment in the public institutions 4.4.1.7 Enhance the competency and skills of public sector workers 4.4.1.8 Build trust and strengthen collaboration among public institutions to effectively deliver public good services 4.4.1.9 Establish mechanisms to reward efficient public service institutions	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Focus Area 4.6: Civil Society and Civic Engagement					
<i>Low engagement of traditional authorities and youth in civic activities</i> <i>Ineffective advocacy effort on civic activities</i> <i>Limited coherence between civic programs and the actual needs of the community</i>	Promote Partnerships	organize 16 multi-sectoral meetings by 2029	4.6.1 Promote civic and civil society engagement in development	4.6.1.1 Improve transparency in government-civil society interactions 4.6.1.2 Increase civic participation among traditional authorities and youth 4.6.1.3 Strengthen the capacity of CSOs through training and resources 4.6.1.4 Enhance effectiveness of advocacy efforts 4.6.1.5 De-polarize CSOs by ensuring their priorities align to national development agenda 4.6.1.6 Promote educational programs on civil rights and responsibilities 4.6.1.7 Promote discipline in all aspects of life and foster national cohesion	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Focus Area 4.7: Culture for National Development:					
<i>Low awareness and preservation of cultural heritage sites</i> <i>Insufficient cultural infrastructure</i> <i>Limited youth engagement</i>	Cultural Development	Promote 2 festivals by 2029	4.7.1 Promote cultural heritage for national development	4.7.1.1 Enhance visibility of Ghanaian culture 4.7.1.2 Enhance cultural heritage preservation 4.7.1.3 Foster active youth participation in cultural activities 4.7.1.4 Promote stability in traditional governance 4.7.1.5 Enhance resource allocation for cultural programmes and cultural heritage	Local Governance and Decentralisation

<i>in cultural activities</i> <i>Chieftaincy disputes</i> <i>Limited funding for cultural programs</i> <i>Weak management of cultural resources (tangible and intangible)</i>				4.7.1.6 Promote cultural studies and creative arts in the educational curriculum 4.7.1.8 Create awareness of the importance of culture for development among the general public 4.7.1.9 Develop proper documentation and preservation of indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage 4.7.1.10 Mainstream and implement culture related activities in the MTDPs.	
Focus Area 4.8: Security and Public Safety					
<i>Low public knowledge on safety and security issues</i> <i>Inadequate resources for community policing initiatives</i> <i>High incidence of fire outbreaks</i> <i>Increasing incidence of Cyber crime</i>	Security Advancement	Reduce crime by ½ by 2029		4.8.1.2 Intensify public education campaigns on safety and crime prevention 4.8.1.3 Strengthen community policing and trust in law enforcement 4.8.1.4 Fast track judicial processes and adopt non-custodial sentencing for minimal offences 4.8.1.8 Increase investment in Security Infrastructure 4.8.1.9 Improve human resources and welfare of security Services	Local Governance and Decentralisation
Focus Area 4.9: Corruption and Economic Crime					
<i>Rise in corruption cases</i> <i>Limited public awareness of anti-corruption measures</i> <i>Insufficient capacity of anticorruption agencies</i> <i>Limited collaboration among law enforcement agencies, NGOs and communities</i>	Corruption and Economic Crime combat	Reduce corruption and other related crime by ½ by 2029	4.9.1 Strengthen anti-corruption measures and enhance public integrity	4.9.1.2 Improve public trust in governance 4.9.1.3 Improve citizen engagement and reporting on corruption 4.9.1.4 Promote transparency and accountability in procurement 4.9.1.5 Strengthen law enforcement to curb corruption 4.9.1.6 Safeguard the integrity of anti-corruption institutions 4.9.1.7 Foster integrity of public office holders 4.9.1.8 Implement NACAP II and mainstream anti-corruption activities in MDAs and MMDAs development plans 4.9.1.9 Strengthen partnerships with NGOs, law enforcement agencies and communities to promote legal awareness, law and order	Local Governance and Decentralisation
Focus Area 4.10: Law and Order					
<i>Limited access to legal services</i> <i>Low public confidence in the judiciary</i> <i>Limited public awareness of legal rights</i>	Equal Human right	Increase access to court/lawyer by 20% by 2029	4.10.1 Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the judiciary and legal system	4.10.1.4 Ensure equitable access to legal representation 4.10.1.5 Increase and strengthen the capacity of legal aid 4.10.1.6 Promote accountability, transparency, and ethical legal practices 4.10.1.7 Implement community-based legal education initiatives 4.10.1.8 Establish specialized courts for expedited case resolution	Local Governance and Decentralisation
Focus Area 4.11 Human, Business Rights and Justice					

<p><i>Limited knowledge of human rights laws.</i> <i>Workplace-related violations of human rights and labour protections (e.g. Sexual harassment and abuse of workers)</i> <i>Inadequate and weak enforcement of consumer protection rights and standards</i> <i>Incidence of human trafficking and modern slavery (including child & forced labour)</i></p>	<p>Equal Human right</p>	<p>Increase access to court/lawyer by 20% by 2029</p>	<p>4.11.1 Respect, protect human rights and provide access to effective remedies of victims of human rights abuses</p>	<p>4.11.1.1 Improve conditions in detention institutions including Prisons, Police Cells, borstal institutions, orphanages etc. 4.11.1.2 Strengthen access to free legal services and remedy mechanisms to persons affected by human and business rights abuses and violations 4.11.1.3 Build and strengthen the capacity of rights holders, employees, communities, etc to assert their rights 4.11.1.4 Expand district-wide human rights literacy through formal education, media outreach, and community based initiatives 4.11.1.5 Strengthen labour inspection systems to address workplace rights violations. 4.11.1.9 Enforce business compliance with human rights laws and mechanisms 4.11.1.10 Enforce occupational safety and health standard 4.11.1.11 Promote affirmative action and antidiscrimination policies to improve access to job opportunities for women, youth, and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Local Governance and Decentralisation</p>
<p>Focus Area 4.12: Attitudinal Change and Patriotism:</p>					
<p><i>Low level of patriotism and loyalty to the state</i> <i>Political and civic apathy</i> <i>Indiscipline amongst the youth</i></p>	<p>High sense of Patriotism</p>	<p>Organize 4 patriotism talk amongst the citizenry by 2029</p>	<p>4.12.1 Promote attitudinal change and patriotism</p>	<p>4.12. Instil patriotism among citizens, especially among children and the youth 4.12.1.2 Promote discipline in all aspects of life 4.12.1.3 Foster national cohesion 4.12.1.4 Promote campaigns on good society concept 4.12.1.5 Strengthen the implementation of Civic Education Programmes in the Educational System</p>	<p>Local Governance and Decentralisation</p>
<p>Focus Area 4.13: Development Communication:</p>					
<p><i>Ineffective use of digital platforms</i> <i>Low public participation in information initiatives</i> <i>Inadequate dissemination of government agenda for development</i> <i>Proliferation of political media outlets</i> <i>Incidence of public misinformation and</i></p>	<p>Advancement of Digital Communication</p>	<p>Improve digital development in 4 SHS by 2029</p>	<p>4.13.1 Improve public access to development information</p>	<p>4.13.1.1 Strengthen communication strategies to enhance public understanding of government initiatives 4.13.1.2 Ensure sustainable financing and resources for development communication initiatives 4.13.1.3 Improve digital engagement and effective use of digital platforms 4.13.1.4 Strengthen institutional structures for development communication at all levels 4.13.1.5 Strengthen the implementation of the NMC Act, (Act 449) to promote and maintain journalism standards</p>	<p>Infrastructure and Basic Service Delivery</p>

MAP 4: DESIRED FUTURE MAP OF DISTRICT



SOURCE: ASDA PPP

The above map depicts what we desired or wished for the next four years. By 2029, the Assembly aims to achieve, higher agricultural productivity and increased income from value-added activities, improved school enrolment and completion rates, better health indicators such as reduced maternal and neonatal mortality, greater access to potable water and improved sanitation for households and communities, improved road connectivity reducing isolation of remote communities and facilitating commerce, enhanced revenue base and more efficient service delivery by the district assembly and a more inclusive governance ecosystem with increased citizen participation and accountability.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Composite Development Programmes

This Chapter seeks to formulate Development Programmes based on strategies in Chapter Four. Categorizing related strategies contributing to the same objective under common programmes facilitates cohesive alignment of strategies. The programmes will be broad to encompass multiple strategies. These Development programmes will include: Monitoring and Evaluation, Communication, Maintenance of assets, Knowledge management and learning and Joint development programmes.

5.1 Assumption and Methodology used

The assumption used in the costing of projects and programmes include economic assumption. i.e:

- i. Inflation rate; we consider the rate at which labour, material and other services are increasing a time period to increase by 10%
- ii. Prices trend: It measure increase, decrease and stable price in the market. Although prices are relatively stable other extraneous factors such Israel-Iran water can affect it in the very near future therefore increase our pricing by 5%

The method implores include:

- i. Activity-based costing; This method cost a single individual project which then culminate into a programme.
- ii. Benchmarking or comparative costing; it a method where current cost is projected based on the previous cost same or similar activity or project. This method gives us tentative idea to price our projects hence programme.
- iii. Unit Cost Method; It where costing is done on the average. This gave us fair knowledge to price our project on the average basis.

Below is a detailed matrix of the development programmes for the 2026 to 2029 Medium Development Plan.

Table 27: Programme of Action 2026 - 2029

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TIMEFRAME				COST					PROGRAMME STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	OTHER	NEW	ONGOING	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Financial Management and Administration					15,000.00	586,881.79	522,000	---	80,000.00		√	Central Admin	Decentralized and Non Decentralized Dept.
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination					20,000.00	290,000.00	120,000.00	---	---		√	Planning and Budget Unit	DPCU Members
Social Protection and Poverty Reduction					28,500.00	58,000.00	28,900.00	---	300,000.00		√	Social Welfare & Community Devt.	CHRAJ, NCCE, NGOs, UNICEF, LPCs
Local Governance and Decentralization					-	200,000	18,000				√	Area Councils	ISD, DPCU,
Spatial Planning & Human Settlement Development					200,000.00	150,000.00	15,000	---	165,000.00		√	Physical Planning Dept.	Works Department, Planning Unit
Capacity Building					---	200,000.00	14,000	1,000,000	---		√	HR	Central Admin
Infrastructure & Basic Services					---	2,500,000.00	50,000.00	300,000.00	2,000,000		√	Works Dept.	PPP, & Other Stakeholders
Education Quality and Access Improvement						5,196,415.96	10,000.00	100,000.00	5,150,000.00		√	GES	DPCU,NGOs
Health Service Delivery					1,671,928.00	2,607,093.75	80,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,422,413.5		√	GHS	DPCU
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene					---	3,350,968.58	120,000.00	---	2,000,000		√	Env. Health Unit	GES,GHS, NGOs
Disaster Management and Prevention					---	132,000.00	10,000.00	---			√	NADMO	GFS, GPS, Ambulance Service
Climate Change and Green Economy					---	24,000.00	---	---	78,000.00		√	Agric & NADMO	DPCU Members
Agriculture & Local Economic Development (LED)					---	1,000,000.00	20,000.00	---	180,000.00		√	Agric Department	BAC, RTF, NGOs
Agricultural and Agribusiness Development					---	48,000.00	115,240.00	---	---		√	Agriculture Department	Aquaculture, MOFA
24 Hour Economy Market & Accelerated Export Development					---	4,684,408.96	10,000.00	---	---		√	Agric Dept.	MOFA, BAC

PROGRAMME FINANCING

PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME COST (A)	EXPECTED REVENUE AND SOURCE OF FUNDING							TOTAL (B)	GAP (C)=B-A
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Other (Specify)		
Financial Management and Administration	681,881.79	2,254,430.72	522,000.00	1,556,881.79		-	-		4,333,312.51	3,651,430.72
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	430,000.00	739,854.73	45,000.00	220,000.00	-	-			1,004,854.73	574,854.73
Social Protection and Poverty Reduction	415,400.00	500,090.31	16,000.00	873,218.39	-	-	30,000.00		1,419,308.70	1,003,908.70
Local Governance and Decentralization	200,000.00	375,000.00	10,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	-	-	455,000.00	255,000.00
Spatial Planning & Human Settlement Development	530,000.00	167,888.67	15,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	-	-	232,888.67	-297,111.33
Capacity Building	200,000.00		20,000.00	130,000.00	-	-	-	-	150,000.00	-50,000.00
Infrastructure & Basic Services	4,800,000.00	619749.20	71,500.00	1,238,661.18	-	-	-	-	1,929,910.38	-2,870,089.62
Education Quality and Access Improvement	10,446,415.96		10,000.00	5,458,034.42	-	-	-	-	5,468,034.42	-4,978,381.54
Health Service Delivery	5,701,435.25		5,000.00	4,045,691.36	-	-	-	-	4,050,691.36	-1,650,743.89
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	5,350,968.58	644,798.64	5,000.00	1,907,864.20	-	-	-	-	2,557,662.84	-2,793,305.74
Disaster Management and Prevention	132,000.00		5,000.00	110,000.00	-	-	-	-	115,000.00	-17,000.00
Climate Change and Green Economy	102,000.00		5,000.00	60,000.00		112,000.00	-	-	177,000.00	75,000.00
Agriculture & Local Economic Development (LED)	1,180,000.00		17,000.00	50,000.13			-	-	67,000.13	-1,112,999.87
Agricultural and Agribusiness Development	163,240.00	1,593,816.71	25,000.00	110,000.00			-	-	1,728,816.71	1,565,576.71
24 Hour Economy Market & Accelerated Export Development	4,684,408.96			5,081,010.13			-	-	5,081,010.13	396,601.17
TOTAL	35,017,750.54	6,895,628.98	771,500.00	20,961,361.47		112,000.00			28,770,490.58	-6,247,259.96

Indicative Financial Strategy

This indicative financial strategy deals with resource mobilization and its strategies as well as expenditure. It provides an idea of how much the District Medium Term Development Plan may cost using the cost of the inputs, how much resource is available and how the difference can be mobilized to ensure complete implementation. The proposed programme cost for the DMTDP (2026-2029) is GH¢35,017,750.54 whilst expected revenue stands at GH¢ 28,770,490.58. This indicate the short fall of GH¢ 6,247,259.96

The Assembly would have to mobilize additional resources to make up the financial short fall. Which would be by being more productive in the collection of internal generated funds by intensifying tax education and widening the tax net to cover all sections of the informal sector in the District anticipated to rake in (3,000,000.000).

Additionally, One Million Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,000,000.00) is also expected to come from development partners and organization, whom we intend to present cogent and well prepared proposals to for joint development partnerships.

5.2.0 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Analysis

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a planning tool integrated into the MTDP preparation process to ensure that environmental, climate change, gender, and social inclusion issues are considered in the development planning and decision-making of the Assin South District Assembly.

The SEA helps to identify potential environmental and social impacts (both positive and negative) of proposed policies, programmes, and projects, and to ensure sustainability in the district's development agenda.

5.2.1 SEA Objectives

The key objectives of the SEA in the context of Assin South's MTDP are to:

- Integrate environmental sustainability into district planning and budgeting.
- Ensure that development interventions do not compromise environmental integrity.
- Promote climate resilience and disaster risk reduction.
- Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as gender, social inclusion, and health.
- Strengthen institutional capacity for sustainable natural resource management.

Methodology

The SEA process followed the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines, using participatory approaches:

- Review of existing environmental and socio-economic data.
- Stakeholder consultations (communities, EPA, MoFA, Forestry Commission, NGOs, etc.).
- Application of SEA tools: impact identification matrix, pairwise ranking, and sustainability screening.

Key Environmental and Social Issues

Thematic Area	Issues Identified	Implications
Land Use & Degradation	Deforestation due to farming and logging	Soil erosion, loss of biodiversity
Water Resources	Pollution of rivers (e.g., Pra and Offin tributaries) from farming activities	Reduced water quality and fish stock
Agriculture	Slash-and-burn farming, declining soil fertility	Reduced productivity, food insecurity
Waste Management	Poor solid waste disposal in towns like Nsuaem Kyekyewere and Assin Jakai	Public health hazards
Climate Change	Increased rainfall variability, flooding in low-lying areas	Crop loss, infrastructure damage
Gender & Vulnerability	Women and youth limited in land ownership and decision-making	Inequitable benefit distribution

SEA Screening Matrix for Key Programmes

Policy/Programme	Potential Positive Impact	Potential Negative Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Institutions
Improve agricultural productivity	Increased food security, employment	Possible encroachment on forest land	Promote climate-smart agriculture	MoFA, EPA, D/A
Rural Road improvement	Better access to markets	Soil erosion, vegetation loss	Erosion control measures	Dept. of Works, DPCU
Promote small-scale industries	Job creation	Waste generation, pollution	Enforce sanitation by-laws	Business Advisory Centre
Expand access to potable water	Improved health	Over-extraction of groundwater	Conduct water resource assessments	CWSA
Tree planting and afforestation	Carbon sequestration, Biodiversity protection	None significant	Support community nurseries	Forestry Commission, D/A

Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

- Promote climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry.
- Establish and enforce buffer zones along rivers and streams.
- Strengthen waste management systems in major settlements.
- Enhance environmental education and community sensitization.
- Mainstream gender and vulnerability in all programmes.
- Collaborate with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other relevant agencies for monitoring.

Institutional Arrangements

The Assin South District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), in collaboration with the EPA, NADMO and other sector departments, will oversee the implementation and monitoring of the SEA. Furthermore, periodic environmental performance reviews will be conducted and integrated into the Annual Progress Reports (APRs).

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 Annual Action Plans

This chapter consist of projects formulated to implement the development programmes in Chapter Five. These could be new or ongoing projects. The cost of the project has been taken into consideration the medium-term expenditure framework as provided by Ministry of Finance. The projects include monitoring and evaluation, communication strategy, maintenance of key infrastructure, and cross cutting and emerging development themes

The implementation of the broad District composite development programmes will be phased into yearly plans for better monitoring of the implementation of development programmes and projects. These are to be implemented by the various Departments and Agencies of this DA, NGOs, the Private Sector and the Communities as a whole. Implementation involves translating the planned activities into real actions to achieve desired results, this is demonstrated in the table below.

Table 28: 2026 - 2029 Action Plans

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2026

OBJECTIVE: To ensure efficient financial management and administration for effective service delivery by 2029

PROGRAMME: Financial Management and Administration

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organization of various statutory meetings (General Assembly, Management, Sub-Committee, EXECO, DISEC and others)	District Assembly						60,000.00						Dist. Assembly	Stakeholders
Celebration of National and International Days (Emancipation, NAFAC, Independence, etc.)	District wide						50,000.00			20,000.00			Dist. Assembly	MOFA, GES, CNC, etc.
Provision of Office and Operational Logistics for Effective Service Delivery	District wide					15,000.00	60,000.00						Dist. Assembly	Procurement Unit
Maintain and Management of Assembly Assets and Fleet	District wide						94,911.36						Dist. Assembly	Transport Office
Provide logistical support to decentralized departments and substructures	District wide						32,000.00						Dist. Assembly	Procurement Unit
Strengthening Institutional Management and Administrative Support	District wide						289,970.43						Dist. Assembly	Administrative Unit

OBJECTIVE: To improve effective planning, budgeting, and coordination for sustainable development by 2029

PROGRAMME: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Preparation of Strategic documents; MTDP, Composite budget, FFR, AAP, IAP, Annual Accounts, etc.	District wide						100,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Participatory Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	District wide						70,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Support for the operations of DPCU	District wide						40,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Update the District statistical database and district administrative data	District wide					1,000.00	10,000.00						Statistics Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Collection of data on businesses in 2 Area councils and signpost in the District	District wide Nyankumasi & Andoe					1,500.00		3,000.00					Statistics Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Contribution to counterpart funding of development projects and programmes	District wide						20,000.00						Dist. Assembly	Stakeholders

OBJECTIVE: Deepen political and administrative decentralization through Organization of 16 public accountability for a by 2029

PROGRAMME: Local Governance and Decentralization

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize DCE's community engagement and Town Hall Meetings	District wide						50,000.00						Dist. Assembly	ISD, DPCU
Communication of 2026-2029 MTDP through radio engagements and public fora	District wide						15,000	10,000					DPCU	stakeholders

OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the skills and knowledge of 20 staff and Assembly members annually by 2029

PROGRAMME: Capacity Building

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT														
Capacity building and orientation of Staff, NSS personnel and Assembly members (Client service and performance management)	District wide						30,000.00						HR	Consultants

OBJECTIVE: Improve Quality Education by increasing BECE and SHS pass rate to 100% annually

PROGRAMME: Education Quality and Access Improvement

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
EDUCATION														
Enhance Educational Support and Performance Improvement	District wide						16,000.00	--		--			GES	Dist. Assembly
Procurement of School desks (684 dual, 478 Mono, 110 hexagonal desks) and 200no. Tables & chairs for teachers	District wide						173,763.58	--	100,000.00	--			Dist. Assembly	GES
Organize my first day at school	District wide						20,000.00	--	--	--			GES	Dist. Assembly
Capacity building workshop for all basic school teachers and organize refresher course and week celebration for all KG teachers	District wide						10,000.00	--	--	--			GES	Dist. Assembly
Conduct annual school census in all basic and second cycle schools	District wide						10,000.00	--	--	--			GES	Dist. Assembly
Sponsorships and bursaries for needy but brilliant students	District wide						50,000.00	--	--	--			GES	Dist. Assembly
Support to Ghana School Feeding Programme	District wide						10,000.00	--	--	--			GES	Dist. Assembly

Orientation workshop for newly posted teachers	District wide						10,000.00	--	--	--		GES	Dist. Assembly
Organize national standardized assessment test (NSAT) for class 2 & 4	District wide						10,000.00					GES	Dist. Assembly
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Primary Classroom Block with office and store	District wide						1,111,970.23					Dist. Assembly	GES
Construction of 1No. 2-Unit KG Classroom Block with office and store	District wide						524,111.70					Dist. Assembly	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Primary Classroom Block with office and store	District wide						715,244.26					Dist. Assembly	GES
Completion of 3 No. classroom blocks	Ningo, Tutuda, Dadieso						2,351,326.19					Dist. Assembly	GES
Completion of 5No. stalled classroom block projects and District Education Office	Damtekrom, Dawumako Ampenkro, Tomfokro, Nsuaem, etc.									2,000,000.00		GETFUN D	MoE
Renovation of classroom blocks	District wide						200,000.00			800,000.00		Dist. Assembly	GES/Don or Partners
Construction of Astro turf pitches	District wide											MP	Dist. Assembly
Construction of 1no. 3-unit teachers quarters and community education centre (ICT Centre) at Ongwa Area Council	Ongwa Area Council									2,000,000.00		MP/MoE/ GIFEC	Dist. Assembly
Renovate and Operationalize existing community education centre (ICT Centre) at Nsuaem	Nsuaem									350,000.00		MP/MoE/ GIFEC	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Improve access to quality healthcare delivery by 50% by 2029

PROGRAMME: Health Service Delivery

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRA ME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPAR TMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborat ing
HEALTH														
Support to Ghana Health Service Activities	District wide						50,000.00						GHS	Dist. Assembly
Support to MSHARP, HIV/AIDS activities	District wide						93,688.18						GHS	Dist. Assembly
Provision of incentives to staff in deprived areas and sponsorship of at least one hardworking CHO to enrol in midwifery	District wide						10,000.00			20,000.00			GHS	Dist. Assembly
Support to malaria control programmes and disease control activities	District wide						20,000.00						GHS	Dist. Assembly

Completion of 2No. Community-based Health and Planning Services (CHPS) and furnishing with CHPS items	Appiakrom Dominase					1,612,225.54						Dist. Assembly	GHS
Completion of 4no. CHPS Compound	Assin Kumasi, Nkubem Framase & Aseratoase					1,671,927.78	491,180.03			573,648.00		KAKUM HIA	Dist. Assembly GHS
Expansion of Ongwa Health Centre	Ongwa									578,765.45		KAKUM HIA	Dist. Assembly GHS
Expansion and Renovation of health facilities	District wide					200,000.00				250,000.00		Dist. Assembly	GHS
Extension of electricity to CHPS Facilities	Bankyease CHPS Nuanua Fante CHPS					130,000.00						Dist. Assembly	GHS/ECG

OBJECTIVE: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services to 50% by 2029

PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH														
Evacuate refuse dumps, maintaining and levelling of final disposal site	District wide					--	200,000.00	--	--	--			EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Organize national sanitation day	District wide					--	120,000.00	--	--	--			EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake district wide fumigation exercise	District wide					--	160,000.00	--	--	--			EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Monitor and supervise environmental service providers	District wide					--	50,000.00	--	--	--			EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	District wide					--	20,000.00	--	--	--			EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Support implementation of community led total sanitation	District wide					--	40,000.00	--	--	--			EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake desilting of public drains and gutters	District wide					--	30,000.00	--	--	--			EHSU NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Sensitization and training on school health hygiene for students, teachers and cooks in basic schools	District wide					--	30,000.00	--	--	--			EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct domiciliary premises, hospitality premises and house inspection to ascertain the level of sanitation	District wide					--	787,205.00	--	--	--			EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Provision of two slaughter facilities (house) in Assin Andoe and Nyankomase Ahenkro Markets	Andoe Nyankumasi market					--	--	--	--	1,000,000.00			Dist. Assembly	EHSU/Agriculture

Review, gazette and enforce District Assembly bye-laws on sanitation	District wide					--	40,000.00						Dist. Assembly	EHSU
WATER														
Drilling and Construction of 5No. Mechanized Boreholes with Overhand tanks	District wide					--	1,200,000.00	--	--				Dist. Assembly	EHSU
Drilling and Construction of 5No. Handpumps	District wide					--	473,763.58	--	--				Dist. Assembly	EHSU
Repair and maintainance of 10 No. Boreholes	District wide					--	200,000.00	--	--				Dist. Assembly	EHSU
Rehabilitate and operationalize the Adankwaman water project through household connection for consumption	District wide					--		--	--	1,000,000.00			CWSA	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: To strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction

PROGRAMME: Disaster Management and Prevention

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRA ME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPAR TMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborat ing
NADMO														
Public sensitization on disaster prevention and mitigation								--	--	--			NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Procure relief items for disaster victims	District wide						100,000.00	--	--	--			NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Prepare disaster preparedness, risk and heat plans	District wide						10,000.00	--	--	--			NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Undertake emergency response	District wide						10,000.00	--	--	--			NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Sensitization of transport operators on Road Safety measures							12,000	--	--	--			NADMO	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Mitigate climate change impacts and enhance resilience

PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Green Economy

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRA ME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPAR TMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborat ing
Climate Change Activities														
Conduct Climate Change awareness and sensitization programmes in line with the GCFRP	District wide					--	--	--	--	15,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Fire Education in all 10 CREMAs	District wide					--	--	--	--	40,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Forest Monitoring to ensure compliance with REDD+ Strategy	District wide					--	--	--	--	18,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly

Undertake national tree for life planting exercise	District wide					--	5,000.00	--	--	5,000.00		NADMO	Dist. Assembly	
OBJECTIVE: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable and excluded														
PROGRAMME: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction														
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare														
Supervision and Impact Assessment of LEAP Payments to Households and Case Management	66 LEAP communities					2,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Capacity building and Skills training for 80 PWDs	District wide					3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	--	--			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Distribution of Modalities aids to 200 PWDs	District wide					3,000.00	4,000.00	1,600.00	--	--			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Social Investigations & enquiries	District wide					1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00	--	--			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Monitoring and Registration of Day-Care Centres (ECDC), NGOs & ECDC Care givers & Supervisors training	District wide					2,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	--	--			DSW	Dist. Assembly
NHIS Indigene Registration and Renewal for xno. vulnerable persons	District wide					4,000.00	8,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			DSW	Dist. Assembly
After care services, Case management, follow-ups, family tracing & SWIMS Reporting	District wide					3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Integrated Social Services (ISS) Implementation														
Sensitization on Gender Based Violence Prevention & Response in 10 schools & 5 communities	Specific communities & schools					3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	--	5,000.00			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Social Education on Social Issues in xno. schools & communities	District wide					2,500.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	--	4,000.00			DSW	Dist. Assembly
ISS Stakeholder Review Meetings, Strengthening Referrals & Linkages	District wide					1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	--	2,000.00			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Child Labour Activities														
Sensitisation of 20 communities on Child Labour, Forced Labour using behavioural change techniques	Specific communities						2,000.00	4,000.00	--	30,000.00			DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Undertake Continuous training of District Child Protection Committee members to better coordinate child labor related interventions	Dist. Assembly Conference room						2,000.00	2,000.00	--	3,000.00			DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Train members of the Social Services Sub-Committee to support coordination and implementation of child labor activities in communities	Dist. Assembly Conference room						2,000.00	2,000.00	--	3,000.00			DCPC	Dist. Assembly

Training of 100 CCPC members on Child protection related issues	Dist. Wide					2,000.00		--	10,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Monthly Radio sensitization on child protection in the District	Nyankumasi Ahenkro (Bohyeba fm)					2,000.00		--	1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Training of 10 SISOs on Child labour related activities	10 Circuits					2,000.00			2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Support 10 School Management Committees (SMCs) and PTAs to monitor and report child labor acts	Specific schools					2,000.00			2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Establish child protection clubs in 5 schools as structures for advocacy	Specific schools					2,000.00			5,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Organize training for HODs/Management to provide conscious support to social services	Dist. Assembly Conference room					2,000.00			2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Provide comprehensive child protection remediation support including psychosocial counselling	DSW office					2,000.00			1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Ensure vulnerable populations benefit from various social protection services and safety net programmes	Dist. Wide					2,000.00			1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Community Development												
Organize HIV/AIDS Awareness campaigns in 10 No..Schools and Communities	Dist. Wide					2,000.00	2,000.00				HIV/AIDS Coordinator	Dist. Assembly
Support to Gender mainstreaming activities & VSLAs	Dist. Wide					2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00		Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly
Increase Participation of women in governance and decision making at the local level through orientation and training	Dist. Wide					2,000.00		1,000.00			Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly
Extension services, vocational training & self-help initiatives	Dist. Wide					2,000.00	2,000.00	1,200.00			Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Promote local economic development through agriculture and job creation

PROGRAMME: Agriculture & Local Economic Development (LED)

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Technical Training of 25 Apprentices in Welding, Fabrication and Mechanical Engineering to promote local economic development (LED)	District wide						5,000.00			5,000.00			RTF	Dist. Assembly
Apprenticeship to entrepreneurship training for 150 youth and 50PWDs	District wide									10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
Agric and Agribusiness to entrepreneurship training for 200 youth and 50 PWDs	District wide									10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly

MSME business acceleration training for 50 women owned businesses	District wide										5,000.00		BAC	Dist. Assembly
Business Counseling to promote Local economic development (LED)	District wide										10,000.00		BAC	Dist. Assembly
Support Graduate Apprentice to acquire NVTI certificates	District wide										5,000.00		RTF	BAC
Promotion of tourism development across the District and participation in Exhibitions	District wide									5,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Collect and build database for development of tourist sites in the District	District wide									5,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Operationalize the factory under ID1F Programme	Kyekyawere									10000			Dist. A	REP, MoTA

OBJECTIVE: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation

PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Agribusiness Development

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRA ME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPAR TMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborat ing
AGRICULTURE														
Enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers and other organizations to increase yields of crops under Feed Ghana Programme	District wide					--	61,840.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Improve livestock technologies to increase production of local poultry birds by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% under Feed Ghana Programme	District wide					--	6,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Reduce post-harvest losses along maize, rice and cassava by 15%, 20% and 30% respectively by 2026	District wide					--	6,400.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Improve adoption of improved technologies by men and women farmers by 25% by 2026	District wide					--	26,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Increase income from livestock rearing by men and women by 10% and 25% respectively by 2026	District wide					--	10,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Develop 100 micro and 15 small scale irrigation schemes as well as agricultural management systems	District wide					--	2,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Reduce stunting and overweight in children as well as Vit. A, iron and iodine deficiencies in children and women of reproductive age by 20%	District wide					--	3,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Organize 4 Sensitization Workshop for youths on access to credit facility for Agricultural Activities	District wide					--		5,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: To create sustainable jobs for Ghanaians.

PROGRAMME: 24 Hour Economy Market & Accelerated Export Development

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRA ME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPAR TMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborat ing
Construction of Model Market Complex with Ancillary Facilities							4,684,408. 96						MoLGC RA	Dist. Assembly
OBJECTIVE: Expand infrastructure development for socio-economic growth														
PROGRAMME: Infrastructure & Basic Services														
Construction of 5 No. Pipe culverts and Bridges	District wide						200,000.0 0			300,000. 00			Works Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Rehabilitation and Spot improvement of 40km of District feeder roads	District wide						300,000.0 0						Works Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Rehabilitation of Bridge at Assin Kyekyewere	Assin Kyekyewere						1,000,000. 00						Ghana Highway Authority	MoRH
Enhance and expand rural telecommunication infrastructure and network coverage.	District wide									1,000,000.0 0			GIFEC/TE LCOS	Dist. Assembly
Rural Electrification Extension Project	District wide						1,000,000. 00					1,000,000.0 0	ECG, MoEGT	Dist. Assembly
OBJECTIVE: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements														
PROGRAMME: Spatial Planning & Human Settlement Development														
PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRA ME (2026)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPAR TMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	New	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborat ing
PHYSICAL PLANNING														
Street naming and property numbering	District wide						20,000.00						Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Preparation of Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Structure plan	District wide					50,000. 00	100,000.0 0						Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Advocacy programmes and Public forums on permitting and land use planning matters	District wide						10,000.00	5,000.00					Building Inspectorat e Unit	Dist. Assembly
Preparation of 2no. local plans and Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	District wide						10,000.00						Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Enforcement of physical development and Organize periodic development control and monitoring exercise in the district	District wide						10,000.00	10,000.00					Building Inspectorat e Unit	Dist. Assembly

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2027

OBJECTIVE: To ensure efficient management and administration for effective service delivery.

PROGRAMME: Management and Administration

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPAR TMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	C
Organization of various statutory meetings (General Assembly, Management, Sub-Committee, EXECO, DISEC and others)	District Assembly						60,000.00	--	--	--			Dist. Assembly	
Celebration of National and International Days (Emancipation, NAFAC, Independence, etc.)	District wide						50,000.00	--	--	20,000.00			Dist. Assembly	MOFA, GES, CNC, etc.
Provision of Office and Operational Logistics for Effective Service Delivery	District wide					15,000.00	60,000.00	--	--	--			Dist. Assembly	Procurement Unit
Maintain and Manage Assembly Assets and Fleet	District wide						94,911.36	--	--	--			Dist. Assembly	Transport Office
Provide logistical support to decentralized departments and substructures	District wide						32,000.00	--	--	--			Dist. Assembly	Procurement Unit
Strengthening Institutional Management and Administrative Support	District wide						289,970.43	--	--	--			Dist. Assembly	Administrative Unit

OBJECTIVE: To improve effective planning, budgeting, and coordination for sustainable development

PROGRAMME: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPAR TMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborat ing
Preparation of Strategic documents; MTDP, Composite budget, FFR, AAP, IAP, Annual Accounts, etc.	District wide						100,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Participatory Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	District wide						70,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Support for the operations of DPCU	District wide						40,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Update the District statistical database and district administrative data	District wide					1,000.00	10,000.00						Statistics Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Collection of data on businesses in 2 Area councils and signpost in the District	District wide Nyankumasi & Andoe					1,500.00		3,000.00					Statistics Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Contribution to counterpart funding of development projects and programmes	District wide						20,000.00						Dist. Assembly	Stakeholders

OBJECTIVE: Deepen political and administrative decentralization

PROGRAMME: Local Governance and Decentralisation

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize DCE's community engagement and Town Hall Meetings	District wide						50,000.00						Dist. Assembly	ISD, DPCU
OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the skills and knowledge of staff and Assembly members														
PROGRAMME: Capacity Building														
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT														
Capacity building and orientation of Staff, NSS personnel and Assembly members (Client service and performance management)	District wide						30,000.00						HR	Consultants
Organize training on CHPS Policy implementation for Assembly Members	Dist. Conference room					1,000.00				5,000.00			Health Dept.	Dist. Assembly
OBJECTIVE: Improve Quality Education														
PROGRAMME: Education Quality and Access Improvement														
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
EDUCATION														
Enhance Educational Support and Performance Improvement	District wide												GES	Dist. Assembly
Procurement of School desks (684 dual, 478 Mono, 110 hexagonal desks) and 200no. Tables & chairs for teachers	District wide						173,763.58		100,000.00				Dist. Assembly	GES
Organize my first day at school	District wide						20,000.00						GES	Dist. Assembly
Capacity building workshop for all basic school teachers and organize refresher course and week celebration for all KG teachers	District wide						10,000.00						GES	Dist. Assembly
Conduct annual school census in all basic and second cycle schools	District wide						10,000.00						GES	Dist. Assembly
Sponsorships and bursaries for needy but brilliant students	District wide						50,000.00						GES	Dist. Assembly
Support to Ghana School Feeding Programme	District wide						10,000.00						GES	Dist.

														Assembly
Orientation workshop for newly posted teachers	District wide						10,000.00						GES	Dist. Assembly
Organize national standardized assessment test (NSAT) for class 2 & 4	District wide						10,000.00						GES	Dist. Assembly
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Primary Classroom Block with office and store	Homaho						1,111,970.23						Dist. Assembly	GES
Construction of 1No. 2-Unit KG Classroom Block with office and store	Adiembra						524,111.70						Dist. Assembly	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Primary Classroom Block with office and store	Ayigbo						715,244.26						Dist. Assembly	GES
Completion of classroom blocks	District wide						2,351,326.19						Dist. Assembly	GES
Completion of 4No. stalled classroom block projects and District Education Office	Damtekrom, Dawumako Ampenkro, Tomfokro, Nsuaem, etc.									2,000,000.00			GETFUND	MoE
Renovation of classroom blocks	District wide						200,000.00			800,000.00			Dist. Assembly	GES/Don orPartners
Construction of Astro turf pitches	District wide						1,000,000						MP	Dist. Assembly
Construction of 1no. 3-unit teachers quarters	Ongwa Area Council									2,000,000.00			MP/MoE/G IFEC	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Improve access to quality healthcare delivery

PROGRAMME: Health Service Delivery

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
HEALTH															
Support to Ghana Health Service Activities	District wide						50,000.00							GHS	Dist. Assembly
Support to MSHARP, HIV/AIDS activities	District wide						93,688.18							GHS	Dist. Assembly
Provision of incentives to staff in deprived areas and sponsorship of at least one hardworking CHO to enroll in midwifery	District wide						10,000.00			20,000.00				GHS	Dist. Assembly
Support to malaria control programmes and disease control activities	District wide						20,000.00							GHS	Dist. Assembly
Completion of 2No. Community-based Health and Planning Services (CHPS) and furnishing with CHPS items	District wide						1,612,225.54							Dist. Assembly	GHS

Completion of 4no. CHPS Compound	District wide					1,671,927.78	491,180.03				573,648.00			Dist. Assembly	GHS
Expansion of Recovery Ward at Manso Health Centre	Assin Manso						678,765.45							Dist. Assembly	GHS
Expansion and Renovation of health facilities	Homaho						200,000.00				250,000.00			Dist. Assembly	GHS
Construction of Maternity ward	Bankyease CHPS						130,000.00							Dist. Assembly	GHS
Completion and operationalization of District Hospital (Agenda 111)	Kyekyewere										2,000,000.00			MoH	Dist. Assembly
Organize training on CHPS Policy implementation for Assembly Members	Dist. Assembly Conference room										3,000			GHS	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services

PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH															
Evacuate refuse dumps, maintaining and levelling of final disposal site	District wide						200,000.00							EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Organize national sanitation day	District wide						120,000.00							EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake district wide fumigation exercise	District wide						160,000.00							EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Monitor and supervise environmental service providers	District wide						50,000.00							EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	District wide						20,000.00							EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Support implementation of community led total sanitation	District wide						40,000.00							EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake desilting of public drains and gutters	District wide						30,000.00							EHSU NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Sensitization and training on school health hygiene for students, teachers and cooks in basic schools	District wide						30,000.00							EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct domiciliary premises, hospitality premises and house inspection to ascertain the level of sanitation	District wide						787,205.00							EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Construction of pens to house stray animals at each area council	District wide					300,000.00					200,000.00			EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Training of WATSAN in all communities with water systems and	District wide													EHSU	Dist.

facilities															Assembly	
WATER																
Drilling and Construction of 5No. Mechanized Boreholes with Overhand tanks	District wide						1,200,000.00								Dist. Assembly	EHSU
Drilling and Construction of 5No. Handpumps	District wide						473,763.58								Dist. Assembly	EHSU
Repair and maintainance of 20no. Boreholes	District wide						200,000.00								Dist. Assembly	EHSU

OBJECTIVE: To strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction

PROGRAMME: Disaster Management and Prevention

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating		
NADMO																
Public sensitization on disaster prevention and mitigation	Andoe						58,000								NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Procure relief items for disaster victims	District wide						100,000.00								NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Prepare disaster preparedness, risk and heat plans	District wide						10,000.00								NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Undertake emergency response including Road Safety	District wide						10,000.00								NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Sensitization of transport operators on Road Safety measures	Nyankumasi						8,000.00	1,000							Transport Unit	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Mitigate climate change impacts and enhance resilience

PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Green Economy

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating		
Climate Change Activities																
Conduct Climate Change awareness and sensitization programmes in line with the GCFRP	District wide									15,000.00					DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Fire Education in all 10 CREMAs	District wide									40,000.00					DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Forest Monitoring to ensure compliance with REDD+ Strategy	District wide									18,000.00					DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake national tree for life planting exercise	District wide						5,000.00			5,000.00					NADMO	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable and excluded

PROGRAMME: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare														
Supervision and Impact Assessment of LEAP Payments to Households and Case Management	66 LEAP communities					2,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	-	-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Capacity building and Skills training for 80 PWDs	District wide					3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	-	-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Distribution of Modalities aids to 200 PWDs	District wide					3,000.00	4,000.00	1,600.00	-	-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Social Investigations & enquiries	District wide					1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00	-	-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Monitoring and Registration of Day-Care Centres (ECDC), NGOs & ECDC Care givers & Supervisors training	District wide					2,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	-	-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
NHIS Indigene Registration and Renewal for 150 No. vulnerable persons	District wide					4,000.00	8,000.00	1,000.00		-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
After care services, Case management, follow-ups, family tracing & SWIMS Reporting	Nsuaem					3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Integrated Social Services (ISS) Implementation														
Sensitization on Gender Based Violence Prevention & Response in 10 schools & 5 communities	Specific communities & schools					3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00		5,000.00			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Social Education on Social Issues in xno. schools & communities	District wide					2,500.00	3,000.00	2,000.00		4,000.00			DSW	Dist. Assembly
ISS Stakeholder Review Meetings, Strengthening Referrals & Linkages	District wide					1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Child Labour Activities														
Sensitisation of 20 communities on Child Labour, Forced Labour using behavioural change techniques	Specific communities						2,000.00	4,000.00		30,000.00			DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Undertake Continuous training of District Child Protection Committee members to better coordinate child labor related interventions	Dist. Assembly Conference room						2,000.00	2,000.00		3,000.00			DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Train members of the Social Services Sub-Committee to support coordination and implementation of child labor activities in communities	Dist. Assembly Conference room						2,000.00	2,000.00		3,000.00			DCPC	Dist. Assembly

Training of 100 CCPC members on Child protection related issues	Dist. Wide						2,000.00				10,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Monthly Radio sensitization on child protection in the District	Nyankumasi Ahenkro (Bohyeba fm)						2,000.00		--		1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Training of 10 SISOs on Child labour related activities	10 Circuits						2,000.00		--		2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Support 10 School Management Committees (SMCs) and PTAs to monitor and report child labor acts	Specific schools						2,000.00		--		2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Establish child protection clubs in 5 schools as structures for advocacy	Specific schools						2,000.00		--		5,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Organize training for HODs/Management to provide conscious support to social services	Dist. Assembly Conference room						2,000.00		--		2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Provide comprehensive child protection remediation support including psychosocial counselling	DSW office						2,000.00		--		1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Ensure vulnerable populations benefit from various social protection services and safety net programmes	Dist. Wide						2,000.00		--		1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Community Development														
Organize HIV/AIDS Awareness campaigns in xno.Schools and Communities	Dist. Wide						2,000.00	2,000.00	--				HIV/AIDS Coordinator	Dist. Assembly
Support to Gender mainstreaming activitiress & VSLAs	Dist. Wide					2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	--	4,000.00			Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly
Increase Participation of women in governance and decision making at the local level through orientation and training	Dist. Wide						2,000.00	1,000.00	--				Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly
Extension services, vocational training & self-help initiatives	Dist. Wide					2,000.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	--				Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Promote local economic development through agriculture and job creation

PROGRAMME: Agriculture & Local Economic Development (LED)

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Technical Training of 25 Apprentices in Welding, Fabrication and Mechanical Engineering to promote local economic development (LED)	District wide						5,000.00			5,000.00			RTF	Dist. Assembly
Apprenticeship to entrepreneurship training for 150 youth and 50PWDs	District wide						-	--	-	10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
Agric and Agribusiness to entrepreneurship training for 200 youth and 50 PWDs	District wide						-	--	-	10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly

MSME business acceleration training for 50 women owned businesses	District wide					-	--	--	5,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
Business Counseling to promote Local economic development (LED)	District wide					--	--		10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
Support Graduate Apprentice to acquire NVTI certificates	District wide					--	--	--	5,000.00			RTF	BAC
Promotion of tourism development across the District and participation in Exhibitions	District wide					5,000.00	--	--				DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Make PPP arrangements under BOT agreements for the development tourist facilities	District wide					5,000.00	--	--				DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Develop and expand the Assin Manso reverential site	Assin Manso						--	--	2,000,000.00			GTA	MoTCCA/ Donors

OBJECTIVE: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation

PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Agribusiness Development

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
AGRICULTURE														
Enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers and other organizations to increase yields of crops under Feed Ghana Programme	District wide						61,840.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Improve livestock technologies to increase production of local poultry birds by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% under Feed Ghana Programme	District wide						6,000.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Reduce post-harvest losses along maize, rice and cassava by 15%, 20% and 30% respectively by 2026	District wide						6,400.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Improve adoption of improved technologies by men and women farmers by 25% by 2026	District wide						26,000.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Increase income from livestock rearing by men and women by 10% and 25% respectively by 2026	District wide						10,000.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Develop 100 micro and 15 small scale irrigation schemes as well as agricultural management systems	District wide						2,000.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Reduce stunting and overweight in children as well as Vit. A, iron and iodine deficiencies in children and women of reproductive age by 20%	District wide						3,000.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: To create sustainable jobs for Ghanaians.

PROGRAMME: 24 Hour Economy Market & Accelerated Export Development

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Completion of Construction of Model Market Complex with Ancillary Facilities							4,684,408.96						MoLGCRA	Dist. Assembly
OBJECTIVE: Expand infrastructure development for socio-economic growth														
PROGRAMME: Infrastructure & Basic Services														
Construction of 10No. Pipe culverts	District wide						200,000.00		300,000.00				Works Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Rehabilitation and Spot improvement of 40km of District feeder roads	District wide						300,000.00						Works Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Construction of 10no. Bridges	District wide						1,000,000.00						Ghana Highway Authority	MoRH
Enhance and expand rural telecommunication infrastructure and network coverage.	District wide									1,000,000.00			GIFEC/TE LCOS	Dist. Assembly
Rural Electrification Extension Project	District wide						1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00			ECG, MoEGT	Dist. Assembly
Construction of Police Cells at the District Headquarters	Nsuaem						800,000.00						Dist. Assembly	Police
Construct 4no. 2-unit semi-detached accommodation for staff	Ongwa						500,000.00			500,000.00			Dist. Assembly	Works Department
OBJECTIVE: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements														
PROGRAMME: Spatial Planning & Human Settlement Development														
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2027)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
PHYSICAL PLANNING														
Street naming and property numbering	District wide						20,000.00		-	-			Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Preparation of Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Structure plan	District wide					50,000.00	100,000.00		-	-			Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Advocacy programmes and Public forums on permitting and land use planning matters	District wide						10,000.00	5,000.00	-	-			Building Inspectorate Unit	Dist. Assembly
Preparation of 2no. local plans and Spatial Development	Andoe&Nsuae								-	-			Physical	Dist.

Framework (SDF)	m						10,000.00							Planning Dept.	Assembly
Enforcement of physical development and Organize periodic development control and monitoring exercise in the district	District wide						10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-				Building Inspectorate Unit	Dist. Assembly

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2028

OBJECTIVE: To ensure efficient management and administration for effective service delivery.

PROGRAMME: Management and Administration

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organization of various statutory meetings (General Assembly, Management, Sub-Committee, EXECO, DISEC and others)	District Assembly					-	60,000.00	-	-	-			Dist. Assembly	Stakeholders
Celebration of National and International Days (Emancipation, NAFAC, Independence, etc.)	Nyankumasi					-	50,000.00	-	-	20,000.00			Dist. Assembly	MOFA, GES, CNC, etc.
Provision of Office and Operational Logistics for Effective Service Delivery	Nsuaem					15,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	-			Dist. Assembly	Procurement Unit
Maintain and Manage Assembly Assets and Fleet	Nsuaem/Kyek yewere					-	94,911.36	-	-	--			Dist. Assembly	Transport Office
Provide logistical support to decentralized departments and substructures	Nsuaem/Kyek yewere					-	32,000.00	-	-	-			Dist. Assembly	Procurement Unit
Strengthening Institutional Management and Administrative Support	Nsuaem/Kyek yewere					-	289,970.43	-	-	-			Dist. Assembly	Administrative Unit

OBJECTIVE: To improve effective planning, budgeting, and coordination for sustainable development

PROGRAMME: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Preparation of Strategic documents; MTDP, Composite budget, FFR, AAP, IAP, Annual Accounts, etc.	Nsuaem/Kyek yewere						100,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Participatory Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	District wide						70,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Support for the operations of DPCU	Nsuaem/Kyek yewere						40,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Update the District statistical database and district administrative data	Nsuaem/Kyek yewere					1,000.00	10,000.00						Statistics Dept.	Dist. Assembly

Collection of data on businesses in 2 Area councils and signpost in the District	District wide Nyankumasi & Andoe					1,500.00		3,000.00				Statistics Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Contribution to counterpart funding of development projects and programmes	District wide						20,000.00					Dist. Assembly	Stakeholders

OBJECTIVE: Deepen political and administrative decentralization

PROGRAMME: Local Governance and Decentralisation

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organize DCE's community engagement and Town Hall Meetings	Nsuaem/Kyekyewere						50,000.00						Dist. Assembly	ISD, DPCU
Communication on the 2026-2029 MTDP through Radio and public fora	Nsuaem/Kyekyewere						20,000.00	15,000					DPCU	ISD,,Stakeholders

OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the skills and knowledge of staff and Assembly members

PROGRAMME: Capacity Building

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT														
Capacity building and orientation of Staff, NSS personnel and Assembly members (Client service and performance management)	Nsuaem/Kyekyewere						30,000.00	-	-	-			HR	Consultants

OBJECTIVE: Improve Quality Education

PROGRAMME: Education Quality and Access Improvement

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
EDUCATION														
Enhance Educational Support and Performance Improvement	District wide						8,000						GES	Dist. Assembly
Procurement of School desks (684 dual, 478 Mono, 110 hexagonal desks) and 200no. Tables & chairs for teachers	Nsuaem/Kyekyewere						173,763.58		100,000.00				Dist. Assembly	GES
Organize my first day at school	District wide						20,000.00						GES	Dist. Assembly
Capacity building workshop for all basic school teachers and organize refresher course and week celebration for all KG teachers	Nsuaem/Kyekyewere						10,000.00						GES	Dist. Assembly
Conduct annual school census in all basic and second cycle schools	District wide						10,000.00						GES	Dist. Assembly
Sponsorships and bursaries for needy but brilliant students	District wide						50,000.00						GES	Dist. Assembly

Support to Ghana School Feeding Programme	Nsuaem/Kyek yewere					10,000.00							GES	Dist. Assembly
Orientation workshop for newly posted teachers	District wide					10,000.00							GES	Dist. Assembly
Organize national standardized assessment test (NSAT) for class 2 & 4	Nsuaem/Kyek yewere					10,000.00							GES	Dist. Assembly
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Primary Classroom Block with office and store	Nkubem					1,111,970.23							Dist. Assembly	GES
Construction of 1No. 2-Unit KG Classroom Block with office and store	Domeabra					524,111.70							Dist. Assembly	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Primary Classroom Block with office and store	Bepokokoo					715,244.26							Dist. Assembly	GES
Completion of classroom blocks	District wide					2,351,326.19							Dist. Assembly	GES
Completion of 5 No. stalled classroom block projects and District Education Office	Damtekrom, Dawumako, Ampenkro, Tomfokro, Nsuaem, etc.									2,000,000.00			GETFUN D	MoE
Renovation of classroom blocks	District wide					200,000.00				800,000.00			Dist. Assembly	GES/Donor Partners
Construction of Astro turf pitches	District wide					1000000							MP	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Improve access to quality healthcare delivery

PROGRAMME: Health Service Delivery

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	Ne w	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
HEALTH														
Support to Ghana Health Service Activities	District wide						50,000.00						GHS	Dist. Assembly
Support to MSHARP, HIV/AIDS activities	District wide						93,688.18						GHS	Dist. Assembly
Provision of incentives to staff in deprived areas and sponsorship of at least one hardworking CHO to enrol in midwifery	District wide						10,000.00			20,000.00			GHS	Dist. Assembly
Support to malaria control programmes and disease control activities	District wide						20,000.00						GHS	Dist. Assembly
Completion of 2No. Community-based Health and Planning Services (CHPS) and furnishing with CHPS items	District wide						1,612,225.54						Dist. Assembly	GHS
Completion of 4no. CHPS Compound	District wide					1,671,927.78	491,180.03			573,648.00			Dist. Assembly	GHS
Expansion of Recovery Ward	Nyankumasi Health Centre									578,765.45			KAKUM HIA	Dist. Assembly GHS
Expansion and Renovation of health facilities	Mesomagor						200,000.00			250,000.00			Dist.	GHS

OBJECTIVE: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services**PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene**

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	Ne w	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH														
Evacuate refuse dumps, maintaining and levelling of final disposal site	District wide						200,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Organize national sanitation day	District wide						120,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake district wide fumigation exercise	District wide						160,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Monitor and supervise environmental service providers	District wide						50,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	District wide						20,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Support implementation of community led total sanitation	District wide						40,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake desilting of public drains and gutters	District wide						30,000.00						EHSU NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Sensitization and training on school health hygiene for students, teachers and cooks in basic schools	District wide						30,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct domiciliary premises, hospitality premises and house inspection to ascertain the level of sanitation	District wide						787,205.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
WATER														
Drilling and Construction of 5No. Mechanized Boreholes with Overhand tanks	District wide						1,200,000.00						Dist. Assembly	EHSU
Drilling and Construction of 5No. Handpumps	District wide						473,763.58						Dist. Assembly	EHSU
Repair and maintainance of 20No. Boreholes	District wide						200,000.00						Dist. Assembly	EHSU

OBJECTIVE: To strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction**PROGRAMME: Disaster Management and Prevention**

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	Ne w	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
NADMO														
Public sensitization on disaster prevention and mitigation	District wide					-	12,000	1,000	-	-			NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Procure relief items for disaster victims	District wide					-	100,000.00	-	-	-			NADMO	Dist. Assembly

Prepare disaster preparedness, risk and heat plans	District wide					-	10,000.00	-	--	-		NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Undertake emergency response	District wide					-	10,000.00	-	-	-		NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Sensitization of transport operators on Road Safety measures	Andoe & Nyankumasi					-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-	NADMO	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Mitigate climate change impacts and enhance resilience

PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Green Economy

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Climate Change Activities														
Conduct Climate Change awareness and sensitization programmes in line with the GCFRP	District wide					-	-	-	-	15,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Fire Education in all 10 CREMAs	District wide					-	-	-	-	40,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Forest Monitoring to ensure compliance with REDD+ Strategy	District wide					-	-	-	-	18,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake national tree for life planting exercise	District wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00			NADMO	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable and excluded

PROGRAMME: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare														
Supervision and Impact Assessment of LEAP Payments to Households and Case Management	66 LEAP communities					2,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	-	-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Capacity building and Skills training for 80 PWDs	District wide					3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	-	-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Distribution of Modalities aids to 200 PWDs	District wide					3,000.00	4,000.00	1,600.00	-	-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Social Investigations & enquiries	District wide					1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00	-	-			DSW	Dist. Assembly
Monitoring and Registration of Day-Care Centres (ECDC), NGOs & ECDC Care givers & Supervisors training	District wide					2,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00					DSW	Dist. Assembly
NHIS Indigene Registration and Renewal for 1000No. vulnerable persons	District wide					4,000.00	8,000.00	1,000.00					DSW	Dist. Assembly
After care services, Case management, follow-ups, family tracing & SWIMS Reporting	District wide					3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00					DSW	Dist. Assembly
Integrated Social Services (ISS) Implementation														

Sensitization on Gender Based Violence Prevention & Response in 10 schools & 5 communities	Specific communities & schools					3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00		5,000.00		DSW	Dist. Assembly
Social Education on Social Issues in 10No. schools & communities	District wide					2,500.00	3,000.00	2,000.00		4,000.00		DSW	Dist. Assembly
ISS Stakeholder Review Meetings, Strengthening Referrals & Linkages	District wide					1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00		DSW	Dist. Assembly
Child Labour Activities													
Sensitisation of 20 communities on Child Labour, Forced Labour using behavioural change techniques	Specific communities					-	2,000.00	4,000.00		30,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Undertake Continuous training of District Child Protection Committee members to better coordinate child labor related interventions	Dist. Assembly Hall					-	2,000.00	2,000.00		3,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Train members of the Social Services Sub-Committee to support coordination and implementation of child labor activities in communities	Dist. Assembly Hall					-	2,000.00	2,000.00		3,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Training of 100 CCPC members on Child protection related issues	Dist. Wide					--	2,000.00	--	-	10,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Monthly Radio sensitization on child protection in the District	Nyankumasi Ahenkro (Bohyeba fm)					-	2,000.00	-	-	1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Training of 10 SISOs on Child labour related activities	10 Circuits					-	2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Support 10 School Management Committees (SMCs) and PTAs to monitor and report child labor acts	Specific schools					-	2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Establish child protection clubs in 5 schools as structures for advocacy	Specific schools					-	2,000.00	-	-	5,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Organize training for HODs/Management to provide conscious support to social services	Dist. Assembly Hal						2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Provide comprehensive child protection remediation support including psychosocial counselling	DSW office						2,000.00	-	-	1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Ensure vulnerable populations benefit from various social protection services and safety net programmes	Dist. Wide						2,000.00		-	1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Community Development													
Organize HIV/AIDS Awareness campaigns in xno.Schools and Communities	Dist. Wide					-	2,000.00	2,000.00	-	--		HIV/AIDS Coordinat	Dist. Assembly
Support to Gender mainstreaming activitires & VSLAs	Dist. Wide					2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00		4,000.00		Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly
Increase Participation of women in governance and decision making at the local level through orientation and training	Dist. Wide					-	2,000.00	1,000.00	-	-		Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly
Extension services, vocational training & self-help initiatives	Dist. Wide					2,000.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	-	-		Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly
OBJECTIVE: Promote local economic development through agriculture and job creation													

PROGRAMME: Agriculture & Local Economic Development (LED)														
PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	Ne w	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
Technical Training of 25 Apprentices in Welding, Fabrication and Mechanical Engineering to promote local economic development (LED)	District wide					-	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00			RTF	Dist. Assembly
Apprenticeship to entrepreneurship training for 150 youth and 50PWDs	District wide								-	10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
Agric and Agribusiness to entrepreneurship training for 200 youth and 50 PWDs	District wide							-	-	10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
MSME business acceleration training for 50 women owned businesses	District wide							-		5,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
Business Counseling to promote Local economic development (LED)	District wide					-	-	-	-	10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
Support Graduate Apprentice to acquire NVTI certificates	District wide					-				5,000.00			RTF	BAC
Promotion of tourism development across the District and participation in Exhibitions	District wide						5,000.00	-	-	-			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Collect and build database for development of tourist sites in the District	District wide						5,000.00	-	-	-			DPCU	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation

PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Agribusiness Development

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	Ne w	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
AGRICULTURE														
Enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers and other organizations to increase yields of crops under Feed Ghana Programme	District wide						61,840.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Improve livestock technologies to increase production of local poultry birds by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% under Feed Ghana Programme	District wide						6,000.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Reduce post-harvest losses along maize, rice and cassava by 15%, 20% and 30% respectively by 2026	District wide						6,400.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Improve adoption of improved technologies by men and women farmers by 25% by 2026	District wide						26,000.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Increase income from livestock rearing by men and women by 10% and 25% respectively by 2026	District wide						10,000.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Develop 100 micro and 15 small scale irrigation schemes as well as agricultural management systems	District wide						2,000.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly

Reduce stunting and overweight in children as well as Vit. A, iron and iodine deficiencies in children and women of reproductive age by 20%	District wide						3,000.00	1,000.00					Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
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OBJECTIVE: To create sustainable jobs for Ghanaians.

PROGRAMME: 24 Hour Economy Market & Accelerated Export Development

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	Ne w	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
Completion of Construction of Model Market Complex with Ancillary Facilities							4,684,408.96						MoLGC RA	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Expand infrastructure development for socio-economic growth

PROGRAMME: Infrastructure & Basic Services

Construction of 10 No. Pipe culverts	District wide					-	200,000.00	-	300,000.00	-			Works Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Rehabilitation and Spot improvement of 40km of District feeder roads	District wide					-	300,000.00	-	-	-			Works Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Construction of 10 No. Bridges	District wide					-	1,000,000.00	-	-	-			Ghana Highway Authority	MoRH
Enhance and expand rural telecommunication infrastructure and network coverage.	District wide					-	-	-	-	1,000,000.00			GIFEC/TE LCOS	Dist. Assembly
Rural Electrification Extension Project	District wide					-	1,000,000.00	-	-	1,000,000.00			ECG, MoEGT	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements

PROGRAMME: Spatial Planning & Human Settlement Development

PROJECTS	LOCATIO N	TIMEFRAME (2028)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF- RFG	Other	Ne w	Ong oing	Lead	Collaborating
PHYSICAL PLANNING														
Street naming and property numbering	District wide					-	20,000.00						Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Preparation of Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Structure plan	District wide					-	100,000.00			50,000.00			Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Advocacy programmes and Public forums on permitting and land use planning matters	District wide					-	10,000.00	5,000.00					Building Inspectorate Unit	Dist. Assembly
Preparation of 2no. local plans and Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	District wide					-	10,000.00						Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly

Enforcement of physical development and Organize periodic development control and monitoring exercise in the district	District wide					-	10,000.00	10,000.00				Building Inspectorate Unit	Dist. Assembly
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ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2029

OBJECTIVE: To ensure efficient management and administration for effective service delivery.

PROGRAMME: Financial Management and Administration

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Organization of various statutory meetings (General Assembly, Management, Sub-Committee, EXECO, DISEC and others)	District Assembly						60,000.00						Dist. Assembly	Stakeholders
Celebration of National and International Days (Emancipation, NAFAC, Independence, etc.)	District wide						50,000.00			20,000.00			Dist. Assembly	MOFA, GES, CNC, etc.
Provision of Office and Operational Logistics for Effective Service Delivery	District wide					15,000.00	60,000.00						Dist. Assembly	Procurement Unit
Maintain and Manage Assembly Assets and Fleet	District wide						94,911.36						Dist. Assembly	Transport Office
Provide logistical support to decentralized departments and substructures	District wide						32,000.00						Dist. Assembly	Procurement Unit
Strengthening Institutional Management and Administrative Support	District wide						289,970.43						Dist. Assembly	Administrative Unit

OBJECTIVE: To improve effective planning, budgeting, and coordination for sustainable development

PROGRAMME: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Preparation of Strategic documents; MTDP, Composite budget, FFR, AAP, IAP, Annual Accounts, etc.	District wide						100,000.00	-	-	-			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Participatory Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	District wide						70,000.00	-	-	-			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Support for the operations of DPCU	District wide						40,000.00	-	-	-			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Update the District statistical database and district administrative data	District wide					1,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-			Statistics Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Collection of data on businesses in 2 Area councils and signpost in the District	District wide Nyankumasi & Andoe					1,500.00	-	3,000.00	-	-			Statistics Dept.	Dist. Assembly

Contribution to counterpart funding of development projects and programmes	District wide						20,000.00			-	-			Dist. Assembly	Stakeholders
OBJECTIVE: Deepen political and administrative decentralization															
PROGRAMME: Local Governance and Decentralisation															
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
Organize DCE's community engagement and Town Hall Meetings	District wide						50,000.00							Dist. Assembly	ISD, DPCU
Communication on the 2026-2029 MTDP through Radio and public fora	District wide						20,000	10,000						DPCU	Stakeholders
Preparation of 2030-2034 MTDP	District wide						100,000.00	30,000						DPCU	Stakeholders
OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the skills and knowledge of staff and Assembly members															
PROGRAMME: Capacity Building															
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT															
Capacity building and orientation of Staff, NSS personnel and Assembly members (Client service and performance management)	District wide						30,000.00	-	-	-				HR	Consultants
OBJECTIVE: Improve Quality Education															
PROGRAMME: Education Quality and Access Improvement															
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
EDUCATION															
Enhance Educational Support and Performance Improvement	District wide					-								GES	Dist. Assembly
Procurement of School desks (684 dual, 478 Mono, 110 hexagonal desks) and 200no. Tables & chairs for teachers	District wide					--	173,763.58		100,000.00					Dist. Assembly	GES
Organize my first day at school	District wide						20,000.00							GES	Dist. Assembly
Capacity building workshop for all basic school teachers and organize refresher course and week celebration for all KG teachers	District wide						10,000.00							GES	Dist. Assembly
Conduct annual school census in all basic and second cycle schools	District wide						10,000.00							GES	Dist. Assembly

Sponsorships and bursaries for needy but brilliant students	District wide						50,000.00					GES	Dist. Assembly
Support to Ghana School Feeding Programme	District wide						10,000.00					GES	Dist. Assembly
Orientation workshop for newly posted teachers	District wide						10,000.00					GES	Dist. Assembly
Organize national standardized assessment test (NSAT) for class 2 & 4	District wide						10,000.00					GES	Dist. Assembly
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Primary Classroom Block with office and store	Andoe						1,111,970.23					Dist. Assembly	GES
Construction of 1No. 2-Unit KG Classroom Block with office and store	Abass						524,111.70					Dist. Assembly	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Primary Classroom Block with office and store	Nkwanta						715,244.26					Dist. Assembly	GES
Completion of classroom blocks	District wide						2,351,326.19					Dist. Assembly	GES
Completion of 5No. stalled classroom block projects and District Education Office	Damtekrom, Dawumako Ampenkro, Tomfokro, Nsuaem, etc.										2,000,000.00	GETFUND	MoE
Renovation of classroom blocks	District wide						200,000.00				800,000.00	Dist. Assembly	GES/Donor Partners
Construction of 1No. Astro turf pitch	Assin Manso						1,000,000.00					MP	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Improve access to quality healthcare delivery

PROGRAMME: Health Service Delivery

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating	
HEALTH															
Support to Ghana Health Service Activities	District wide						50,000.00							GHS	Dist. Assembly
Support to MSHARP, HIV/AIDS activities	District wide						93,688.18							GHS	Dist. Assembly
Provision of incentives to staff in deprived areas and sponsorship of at least one hardworking CHO to enrol in midwifery	District wide						10,000.00				20,000.00			GHS	Dist. Assembly
Support to malaria control programmes and disease control activities	District wide						20,000.00							GHS	Dist. Assembly
Completion of 2No. Community-based Health and Planning Services (CHPS) and furnishing with CHPS items	District wide						1,612,225.54							Dist. Assembly	GHS
Completion of 4no. CHPS Compound	District wide					1,671,927.78	491,180.03				573,648.00			Dist. Assembly	GHS
Expansion and Renovation of health facilities	District wide						200,000.00				250,000.00			Dist. Assembly	GHS

OBJECTIVE: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services														
PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene														
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME(2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH														
Evacuate refuse dumps, maintaining and levelling of final disposal site	Kyekyewere						200,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Organize national sanitation day	Nsuaem						120,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake district wide fumigation exercise	District wide						160,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Monitor and supervise environmental service providers	District wide						50,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct sensitization on WASH activities	District wide						20,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Support implementation of community led total sanitation	District wide						40,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake desilting of public drains and gutters	District wide						30,000.00						EHSU NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Sensitization and training on school health hygiene for students, teachers and cooks in basic schools	District wide						30,000.00						EHSU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct domiciliary premises, hospitality premises and house inspection to ascertain the level of sanitation	District wide						787,205.00				X		EHSU	Dist. Assembly
WATER														
Drilling and Construction of 5No. Mechanized Boreholes with Overhand tanks	District wide						1,200,000.00						Dist. Assembly	EHSU
Drilling and Construction of 5No. Handpumps	District wide						473,763.58						Dist. Assembly	EHSU
Repair and maintainance of xno. Boreholes	District wide						200,000.00						Dist. Assembly	EHSU
OBJECTIVE: To strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction														
PROGRAMME: Disaster Management and Prevention														
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
NADMO														
Public sensitization on disaster prevention and mitigation	Nyankumasi						20,000.00						NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Procure relief items for disaster victims	District wide						100,000.00						NADMO	Dist. Assembly

Prepare disaster preparedness, risk and heat plans	District wide						10,000.00						NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Undertake emergency response	District wide						10,000.00						NADMO	Dist. Assembly
Sensitization of transport operators on Road Safety measures							20,000.00	12,000.00					Transport Unit	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Mitigate climate change impacts and enhance resilience

PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Green Economy

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Climate Change Activities														
Conduct Climate Change awareness and sensitization programmes in line with the GCFRP	District wide									15,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Fire Education in all 10 CREMAs	District wide									40,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Forest Monitoring to ensure compliance with REDD+ Strategy	District wide									18,000.00			DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Undertake national tree for life planting exercise	District wide						5,000.00			5,000.00			NADMO	Dist. Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable and excluded

PROGRAMME: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare														
Supervision and Impact Assessment of LEAP Payments to Households and Case Management	66 LEAP communities					2,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00					DSW	Dist. Assembly
Capacity building and Skills training for 80 PWDs	District wide					3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00					DSW	Dist. Assembly
Distribution of Modalities aids to 200 PWDs	District wide					3,000.00	4,000.00	1,600.00					DSW	Dist. Assembly
Conduct Social Investigations & enquiries	District wide					1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00					DSW	Dist. Assembly
Monitoring and Registration of Day-Care Centres (ECDC), NGOs & ECDC Care givers & Supervisors training	District wide					2,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00					DSW	Dist. Assembly
NHIS Indigene Registration and Renewal for xno. vulnerable persons	District wide					4,000.00	8,000.00	1,000.00					DSW	Dist. Assembly
After care services, Case management, follow-ups, family tracing & SWIMS Reporting	District wide					3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00					DSW	Dist. Assembly

Integrated Social Services (ISS) Implementation

Sensitization on Gender Based Violence Prevention & Response in 10 schools & 5 communities	Specific communities & schools					3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00		5,000.00		DSW	Dist. Assembly
Social Education on Social Issues in xno. schools & communities	District wide					2,500.00	3,000.00	2,000.00		4,000.00		DSW	Dist. Assembly
ISS Stakeholder Review Meetings, Strengthening Referrals & Linkages	District wide					1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00		DSW	Dist. Assembly
Child Labour Activities													
Sensitisation of 20 communities on Child Labour, Forced Labour using behavioural change techniques	Specific communities						2,000.00	4,000.00		30,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Undertake Continuous training of District Child Protection Committee members to better coordinate child labor related interventions	Dist. Assembly Conference room						2,000.00	2,000.00		3,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Train members of the Social Services Sub-Committee to support coordination and implementation of child labor activities in communities	Dist. Assembly Conference room						2,000.00	2,000.00		3,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Training of 100 CCPC members on Child protection related issues	Dist. Wide						2,000.00			10,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Monthly Radio sensitization on child protection in the District	Nyankumasi Ahenkro (Bohyeba f						2,000.00			1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Training of 10 SISOs on Child labour related activities	10 Circuits						2,000.00			2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Support 10 School Management Committees (SMCs) and PTAs to monitor and report child labor acts	Specific schools						2,000.00			2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Establish child protection clubs in 5 schools as structures for advocacy	Specific schools						2,000.00			5,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Organize training for HODs/Management to provide conscious support to social services	Dist. Assembly Hall						2,000.00			2,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Provide comprehensive child protection remediation support including psychosocial counselling	DSW office						2,000.00			1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Ensure vulnerable populations benefit from various social protection services and safety net programmes	Dist. Wide						2,000.00			1,000.00		DCPC	Dist. Assembly
Community Development													
Organize HIV/AIDS Awareness campaigns in xno.Schools and Communities	Dist. Wide						2,000.00	2,000.00				HIV/AIDS Coordinator	Dist. Assembly
Support to Gender mainstreaming activities & VSLAs	Dist. Wide					2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00		4,000.00		Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly
Increase Participation of women in governance and decision making at the local level through orientation and training	Dist. Wide						2,000.00	1,000.00				Gender Desk Office	Dist. Assembly
Extension services, vocational training & self-help	Dist. Wide					2,000.00	2,000.00	1,200.00				Gender Desk	Dist.

initiatives													Office	Assembly
OBJECTIVE: Promote local economic development through agriculture and job creation														
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development (LED)														
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Technical Training of 25 Apprentices in Welding, Fabrication and Mechanical Engineering to promote local economic development (LED)	District wide						5,000.00			5,000.00			RTF	Dist. Assembly
Apprenticeship to entrepreneurship training for 150 youth and 50PWDs	District wide									10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
Agric and Agribusiness to entrepreneurship training for 200 youth and 50 PWDs	District wide									10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
MSME business acceleration training for 50 women owned businesses	District wide									5,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
Business Counseling to promote Local economic development (LED)	District wide									10,000.00			BAC	Dist. Assembly
Support Graduate Apprentice to acquire NVTI certificates	District wide									5,000.00			RTF	BAC
Promotion of tourism development across the District and participation in Exhibitions	District wide						5,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
Collect and build database for development of tourist sites in the District	District wide						5,000.00						DPCU	Dist. Assembly
OBJECTIVE: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation														
PROGRAMME: Agricultural and Agribusiness Development														
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
AGRICULTURE														
Enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers and other organizations to increase yields of crops under Feed Ghana Programme	District wide						61,840.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Improve livestock technologies to increase production of local poultry birds by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% under Feed Ghana Programme	District wide						6,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Reduce post-harvest losses along maize, rice and cassava by 15%, 20% and 30% respectively by 2026	District wide						6,400.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Improve adoption of improved technologies by men and women farmers by 25% by 2026	District wide						26,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Increase income from livestock rearing by men and women by 10% and 25% respectively by 2026	District wide						10,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly

Develop 100 micro and 15 small scale irrigation schemes as well as agricultural management systems	District wide						2,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
Reduce stunting and overweight in children as well as Vit. A, iron and iodine deficiencies in children and women of reproductive age by 20%	District wide						3,000.00	1,000.00	--	--			Dept of Agric	Dist. Assembly
OBJECTIVE: To create sustainable jobs for Ghanaians.														
PROGRAMME: 24 Hour Economy Market & Accelerated Export Development														
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Completion of the Construction of Model Market Complex with Ancillary Facilities	Andoe						4,684,408.96						MoLGCRA	Dist. Assembly
OBJECTIVE: Expand infrastructure development for socio-economic growth														
PROGRAMME: Infrastructure & Basic Services delivery														
Construction of 5No. Pipe culverts	District wide						200,000.00			300,000.00			Works Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Rehabilitation and Spot improvement of 40km of District feeder roads	District wide						300,000.00						Works Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Construction of 6no. Bridges	District wide						1,000,000.00						Ghana Highway Authority	MoRH
Enhance and expand rural telecommunication infrastructure and network coverage.	District wide									1,000,000.0			GIFEC/TELCOs	Dist. Assembly
Rural Electrification Extension Project	District wide						1,000,000.00			1,000,000.0			ECG, MoEGT	Dist. Assembly
OBJECTIVE: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements														
PROGRAMME: Spatial Planning & Human Settlement Development														
PROJECTS	LOCATION	TIMEFRAME (2029)				COST					PROJECT STATUS		IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	DACF	IGF	DACF-RFG	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
PHYSICAL PLANNING														
Street naming and property numbering	District wide						20,000.00						Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Preparation of Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Structure plan	District wide						100,000.00			50,000.00			Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Advocacy programmes and Public forums on permitting and land use planning matters	District wide						10,000.00	5,000.00					Building Inspectorate Unit	Dist. Assembly
Preparation of 2No. local plans and Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	District wide						10,000.00						Physical Planning Dept.	Dist. Assembly
Enforcement of physical development and Organize periodic development control and monitoring exercise in the district	District wide						10,000.00	10,000.00					Building Inspectorate Unit	Dist. Assembly

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

The success of development programmes and projects in the District depends not only on their design and implementation but also on a strong system of monitoring and evaluation (M&E). A well-structured M&E arrangement provides the framework for tracking progress, identifying challenges, and ensuring that interventions deliver the intended results. Active participation, oversight, and feedback from stakeholders at every level are therefore essential. Through their collective contributions, the District can promote accountability, improve decision-making, and enhance the overall impact of development initiatives.

7.1 Objectives of Monitoring

The main objectives of the monitoring of activities among others include but not limited to the following:

- To ascertain the level of compliance to standards and to corrective measures where necessary.
- Identify successful interventions for replication in other areas of the District.
- Obtain periodic data for further planning.
- Promote co-ordination and balance in service provision and utilization.
- Motivate as well as strengthen the capacity of the various factors such as government departments/agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and the private sector in the collection and utilization of data to improve on service delivery.

Table 29: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Classification	Interest / What they want	Influence	Role	Engagement Strategy
District Chief Executive (MCE) & Assembly Members	Internal – top leadership	Successful plan; political legitimacy; resources	Very high	Approve, lead, mobilise support	Regular briefings; involve them early; align plan with political priorities
DPCU (Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit)	Internal – technical unit	Technical soundness, compliance with guidelines; implementable plan	High	Lead preparation, coordination, monitor & evaluate	Provide capacity support, ensure clarity of roles, frequent check-ins
Traditional Authorities / Chiefs /	Connected – local influencers	Recognition of local needs; fair benefits for their communities	Medium -to-high locally	Mobilise community, validate local	Community-level consultations; respect customary

Community Leaders				priorities	protocols
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs	Connected – advocacy & implementation partners	Inclusion of vulnerable groups; transparency; accountability	Medium	Input into plan, monitoring implementation	Hold stakeholder workshops; feedback loops; assign focal liaison
Local Communities / Residents (women, youth, PWDs)	Beneficiaries / primary stakeholders	Better services/infrastructure; voice in planning; livelihood improvements	Low individually,	Provide demand-side input; monitor outcomes	Use participatory tools (focus groups, town-halls, surveys); ensure representation of marginalized groups
Central Government / Regional Coordinating Council / NDPC	External – policy & oversight	MTDP alignment with national goals; efficient use of funds; measurable outcomes	High	Provide guideline, oversight, certify plan	Provide technical orientation; ensure compliance; secure resource support
Development Partners / Donors	External – financial/technical support	Impact, sustainability, value for money	Medium-to-high	Co-fund, provide technical assistance, share best practices	Align project with donor frameworks; ensure reporting & mutual accountability
Media	External	Provide platforms for stakeholder dialogue and feedback. Act as watchdogs to highlight successes and gaps in implementation.	Low	Disseminate M&E findings to enhance transparency and accountability	Informing and educating the public on development outcomes and challenges.

7.2.1 Stakeholder Analysis in the Conduct of M&E

Stakeholders form the backbone of an effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, as they provide technical inputs, oversight, resources, and feedback that ensure accountability, transparency, and improved service delivery. The following analysis outlines the key organisations and groups, together with their interests, roles, and responsibilities in the M&E process.

These Stakeholders include: All departmental heads, The District planning and coordinating unit (DPCU), The Regional planning and coordinating unit (RPCU), District Assembly Members, NGOs and CBOs operating in the district, The Media operating in the District, Service providers;

Contractors, Consultants and Suppliers operating in the District, Central government officials, Chiefs and Opinion leaders in beneficiary communities, all other beneficiary stakeholders, Donors and donor agencies, etc.

7.3 Monitoring/Results Matrix

The table below outlines the monitoring plan for the proposed activities, detailing the targeted outcomes, implementation timelines, monitoring frequency, and the monitoring instruments to be prepared by the responsible agency.

Below is a representation of the expected monitoring and results matrix:

Table 30:Monitoring Matrix 2026 - 2029

Goal: Goal: Ensure efficient management and administration for effective service delivery										
Objective 1: To ensure efficient management and administration for effective service delivery										
Programme: Management and Administration										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of statutory meetings held (General Assembly, EXECO, DISEC, Sub-Committees, etc.)	Measures frequency of statutory meetings organized by the Assembly	Output	1	3	3	3	3	N/A	Quarterly	Administrative Unit
No. of national/international days celebrated	Tracks recognition of national days/events in the district	Output	3	4	4	5	5	N/A	Quarterly	Administrative Unit
No. of office and operational logistics procured	Tracks logistics supplied for effective service delivery	Output	10	20	30	35	40	N/A	Quarterly	Procurement Unit
% of Assembly assets/fleet maintained	Proportion of fleet/assets maintained annually	Outcome	60%	70%	75%	80%	85%	N/A	Quarterly	Transport Officer
No. of decentralized departments supported with logistics	Tracks logistical support to departments/substructures	Output	3	5	6	7	8	N/A	Quarterly	Procurement Unit
Amount allocated to institutional/admin support	Tracks financial investment in administrative strengthening	Input	GHS 250,000	289,970	300,000	320,000	350,000	N/A	Quarterly	Administrative Unit
Objective 2: To improve effective planning, budgeting, and coordination for sustainable development										
Programme: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of strategic documents prepared (MTDP, Budget, AAP, IAP, etc.)	Availability of statutory planning/budgeting documents	Output	3	5	5	6	6	N/A	Yearly	DPCU, IA
% of projects/programmes monitored & evaluated	Coverage of participatory M&E activities	Outcome	50%	70%	75%	80%	85%	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of DPCU meetings held	Functionality of the DPCU	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Male Female A	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of socio-economic data collection exercises conducted	Data collection for planning and budgeting	Output	1	2	2	3	3	N/A	Quarterly	Statistics
No. of updates to the District database	Frequency of database updates	Output	1	2	2	2	2	N/A	Quarterly	Statistics
Amount of counterpart funding contributed	Co-financing support to development projects	Input	GHS 10,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	N/A	Yearly	ASDA

Objective 3: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Programme: Local Governance and Decentralization										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of DCE's community engagement/Town Hall meetings organized	Tracks local-level engagement activities	Output	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	Semi-annually	DPCU
Objective 4: To strengthen the skills and knowledge of staff and Assembly members										
Programme: Capacity Building										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of capacity building/orientation workshops held	Tracks training sessions for staff, NSS, Assembly members	Output	1	2	2	2	2	Male Attendees - Female Attendees -	Semi-annually	HR
Objective 5: Improve access to quality education in the District										
Programme: Education Quality and Access Improvement										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of schools supplied with teaching and learning materials	Availability of TLMs in schools	Output	20	25	30	35	40		Yearly	GES
No. of dual, hexagonal & mono desks distributed to schools	Availability of desks in schools	Output	400 dual desks	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,200	Mono - Dual - Hexagonal -	Yearly	ASDA
No. of schools/school children benefited from "My first day at school"	Proportion/number of children of official school-entry age who are enrolled and attend school for the very first time at the beginning of the academic year	Output	1:09	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	Male - Female -	Yearly	GES
Annual School Census Conducted	Tracks availability of reliable education data	Output	1	1	1	1	1	No. of basic schools: No. of second cycle schools:	Yearly	GES
Number/Proportion of needy but brilliant students supported with sponsorships and bursaries	Measures financial support to needy but brilliant students	Output	40%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Male - Female -	Yearly	ASDA

Number of pupils/schools benefiting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme	Measures the number of pupils/schools receiving at least one hot nutritious meal per school day under the Ghana School Feeding Programme.	Output	46 schools 12,956 pupils	50 schools	55 schools	60 schools	70 schools	Male - Female -	Yearly	ASDA
Number of newly posted teachers oriented through workshops	Tracks the number of newly recruited or posted teachers who participate in orientation workshops	Output	15	45	50	50	50	Male - Female -	Yearly	GES
Proportion of Class 2 and Class 4 pupils assessed through the National Standardized Assessment Test (NSAT)	Measures the coverage of the National Standardized Assessment Test (NSAT) among pupils in Class 2 and Class 4	Output	15%	25%	30%	40%	50%	Male - Female -	Yearly	GES
No. of classroom blocks constructed/rehabilitated	Tracks provision of infrastructure for education	Output	0	8	10	12	15	2 - Unit - 3 - Unit - 6 - Unit -	Yearly	ASDA
No. of stalled classroom blocks completed	Measures the number of stalled classroom block projects completed within the reporting period.	Output	10%	100%	100%	100 %	100%	3 - Unit - 3 - Unit - 6 - Unit -	Yearly	GETFUND
Pupil–teacher ratio in basic schools	Measures adequacy of teachers in schools	Outcome	1:45	1:40	1:38	1:35	1:35	N/A	Yearly	GES
No. of young graduates recruited as teachers (community support)	Recruitment of additional teachers	Output	10	20	25	30	35	N/A	Yearly	GES
BECE pass rate (%)	Performance of JHS students	Outcome	65%	70%	75%	78%	80%	N/A	Yearly	GES

Objective 6: Improve access to quality healthcare delivery

Programme: Health Service Delivery

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of disease control interventions supported/implemented (malaria, cholera, rabies, and others)	Measures support for prevention and control of communicable disease outbreaks	Output	6	12	12	12	12	N/A	Yearly	GHS
Number of MSHARP and HIV/AIDS coordination meetings/activities conducted	Tracks the organization and coordination of activities under MSHARP and HIV/AIDS programs	Output	0	4	4	4	4	N/A	Yearly	GHS

Number of malaria control programmes and disease control activities conducted	Measures malaria control programmes and disease control activities conducted	Output	7	10	10	10	10	N/A	Yearly	GHS
Number of staff in deprived areas provided with incentives and sponsorship for CPD	Measures the number of staff in deprived areas sponsored and supported to pursue CPD	Output	0	2	4	4	4	N/A	Yearly	GHS
Number of CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	Access to primary healthcare facilities	Output	3	5	5	5	5	N/A	Yearly	ASDA
No. of CHPS compounds completed and rehabilitated	Access to primary healthcare facilities	Output	3	5	6	7	8	N/A	Yearly	Donors
Number of CHPS facilities connected to the national grid	Tracks the number of CHPS facilities connected to stable electricity supply	Output	0	2	2	2	2	N/A	Yearly	ASDA
Doctor–patient ratio	Measures adequacy of doctors	Outcome	1:15,000	1:12,000	1:10,000	1:9,000	1:8,000	N/A	Yearly	GHS
% of deliveries supervised by skilled health personnel	Maternal health indicator	Outcome	65%	70%	75%	78%	80%	N/A	Yearly	GHS
Immunization coverage for children (0–5 yrs)	Child health services coverage	Outcome	60%	70%	75%	80%	85%	N/A	Yearly	GHS

Objective 7: Improve environmental sanitation and hygiene

Programme: Environmental Health & Sanitation

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of refuse dumps evacuated and disposal sites maintained/leveled	Measures the number of refuse dumps cleared and disposal sites maintained	Output	3	5	5	5	5	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
Number of national sanitation day activities organized/held	Tracks the conduct of national sanitation day events	Output	4	12	12	12	12	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
Number of fumigation exercises undertaken across the district	Measures the extent of fumigation conducted in communities, schools, and public places	Output	2	4	4	4	4	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
Number of monitoring and supervision exercises conducted for environmental service providers	Measures oversight and supervision activities carried out to ensure quality standards.	Output	3	4	4	4	4	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
Number of WASH sensitization programs conducted	Tracks sensitization programs conducted under WASH	Output	3	4	4	4	4	N/A	Yearly	EHSU

Number of communities triggered and supported under CLTS	Measures support provided to communities in adopting CLTS approaches	Output	10	30	40	50	50	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
Length/number of public drains and gutters desilted	Measures the extent of desilting works completed to prevent flooding	Output	4km	10km	10km	10km	10km	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
Number of students, teachers, and cooks trained/sensitized on school health and hygiene	Tracks sensitization activities carried out for stakeholders	Output	0	20	20	20	20	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
Number of environmental sanitation and hygiene management initiatives implemented	Measures activities implemented to promote improved environmental sanitation and hygiene practices	Output	3	5	5	5	5	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
Number of mechanized boreholes with overhead tanks constructed	Tracks the provision of mechanized boreholes with overhead tanks	Output	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	Yearly	ASDA
Number of handpump boreholes constructed	Measures the number of handpump boreholes drilled and constructed	Output	6	6	10	10	10	N/A	Yearly	ASDA
Number of boreholes repaired and maintained	Measures maintenance and repair works carried out on existing boreholes	Output	0	10	10	10	10	N/A	Yearly	ASDA
No. of household/public toilets constructed	Access to improved sanitation	Output	10	20	25	30	35	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
% of households with access to safe drinking water	Safe water coverage	Outcome	55%	65%	70%	75%	80%	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
No. of waste management facilities (containers, trucks, disposal sites) provided	Waste management systems improved	Output	5	8	10	12	15	N/A	Yearly	EHSU
No. of sanitation education/awareness programmes conducted	Public sensitization on hygiene	Output	2	4	5	6	6	N/A	Yearly	EHSU

Objective 8: To strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Programme: Disaster Prevention and Management

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of communities sensitized on disaster prevention and management	Measures the number of communities sensitized on disaster management and prevention	Output	20	40	60	80	100	N/A	Yearly	NADMO

Number of disaster victims supported with relief items	Measures the number of disaster victims supported	Output	10	20	30	40	50	Male Female	Yearly	NADMO
Number of disaster preparedness, risk, and heat response plans developed	Measures the number of risk response plans developed	Output	1	2	2	2	2	N/A	Yearly	NADMO
Number of farmers and community members trained in fire belt creation	Tracks the number of beneficiaries trained in establishing fire belts around farmlands	Output	200	400	600	800	1000	N/A	Yearly	NADMO
Number of sensitization of transport operators on Road Safety measures	Number of sensitization of transport operators on Road Safety measures organized	Output	2	4	4	4	4	M=500 F=200	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of staff and stakeholders trained through disaster simulation exercise	Measures the extent of training and practical drills conducted for staff and stakeholders	Output	10	15	20	25	30	N/A	Yearly	NADMO

Objective 9: Mitigate climate change impacts and enhance resilience

Programme: Climate Change and Green Economy

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of climate change awareness and sensitization programmes conducted	Measures the number of awareness and sensitization activities organized under the GCFRP	Output	2	3	4	4	4	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of CREMAs reached with fire education programmes	Tracks fire education activities carried out (CREMAs)	Output	2	4	5	6	6	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of forest monitoring exercises conducted to ensure REDD+ compliance	Measures forest activities monitored to ensure sustainable land use practices	Output	1	4	4	2	2	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of trees planted and surviving	Tracks trees planted for reforestation and climate resilience	Output	5,000 (60% survival)	7,000 (65%)	9,000 (70%)	10,000 (75%)	12,000 (80%)	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of renewable energy projects supported	Adoption of clean energy	Output	2	3	4	5		N/A	Quarterly	DPCU

Objective 10: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable and excluded

Programme: Social Protection and Poverty Reduction

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

			2025						Frequency	
No. of LEAP beneficiaries enrolled and receiving support	Counts beneficiary households enrolled and supported under the LEAP programme	Output	500	600	700	800	900	Male Female	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) supported with skills training and capacity building	Measures PWDs trained to enhance their employable skills and livelihoods.	Output	200	80	100	150	200	Male Female	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of PWDs to receive modalities aids	Tracks PWDs provided with assistive or mobility aids.	Output	200					Male Female	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of social investigations and enquiries conducted	Records the number of welfare-related investigations or assessments conducted.	Process	17	20	20	20	20	N/A	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of ECDCs monitored and registered and no. of ECDC caregivers & supervisors trained	Measures ECDCs inspected, registered, and staff trained to meet standards.	Output	0	2	5	5	5	N/A	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of NHIS registration and renewals done for vulnerable indigenes	Tracks NHIS enrollments and renewals facilitated for vulnerable persons.	Output	50	100	100	100	100	Male Female	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of social welfare cases handled (child protection, abuse, etc.)	Tracks the number of social welfare and protection cases addressed.	Outcome	50	70	80	90	100	N/A	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of community sensitization campaigns organized on the dangers of drug abuse for targeted groups	Counts awareness campaigns held on drug abuse prevention.	Output	100	150	200	250	300	N/A	Quarterly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of sensitizations conducted on Gender-based violence prevention in schools and communities	Counts awareness sessions on gender-based violence prevention in schools and communities.	Output	10	15	20	20	25	N/A	Yearly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of social education conducted in schools and communities	Records social education programmes promoting positive social values and rights.	Output	12	15	15	15	15	N/A	Yearly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of ISS stakeholder review meetings conducted	Captures review meetings held with ISS stakeholders to assess progress and coordination.	Process	0	1	2	3	4	N/A	Yearly	Dept. of Social Welfare
No. of communities sensitized on child labour and forced labour	Tracks community sensitizations on child and forced labour prevention.	Output	20	25	30	32	35	N/A	Yearly	District child protection committee

No. of trainings conducted for stakeholders; District child protection committee members, SISOs, Social service sub-committee, CCPC members, HoDs, etc.	Measures stakeholder trainings on child protection and social welfare.	Output	2	4	4	4	4	N/A	Yearly	District child protection committee
No. of radio sensitization conducted on child protection	Counts radio programmes aired on child protection awareness.	Output	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	Yearly	District child protection committee
No. of comprehensive remediation support provided	Records individuals or households receiving comprehensive welfare or rehabilitation support.	Outcome	8	10	10	10	10	N/A	Yearly	District child protection committee
No. of HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns organized in schools and communities	Measures HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns conducted in schools and communities.	Output	2	4	4	4	4	No. of schools - No. of communities	Yearly	Community development
Number of gender mainstreaming activities supported and no. of VSLAs supported	Tracks gender equality and women empowerment activities, including VSLA support.	Output	2	5	10	10	10	N/A	Yearly	Gender desk office
Proportion of women participating in governance and decision making at the local level	Measures women's participation in governance and local decision-making.	Output	10%	30%	30%	30%	30%	N/A	Yearly	Community development
No. of extension services and vocational training conducted	Counts extension services and vocational trainings conducted to improve livelihoods.	Output	4	4	6	8	10	N/A	Yearly	Community development

Objective 11: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation

Programme: Agricultural and Agribusiness Development

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
% of smallholder farmers adopting improved technologies	Measures farmers adopting improved seeds, fertilizers, mechanization, and farming practices.	Outcome	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	N/A	Yearly	Dept of Agric
% increase in production of local poultry, small ruminants, and pigs	Tracks increases in livestock production through improved breeds, feeding, and care.	Outcome	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	poultry ruminants pigs	Yearly	Dept of Agric

% reduction in post-harvest losses of maize, rice, and cassava	Measures reduction in post-harvest losses during harvesting, storage, and transport.	Outcome	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	N/A	Yearly	Dept of Agric
% of male and female farmers adopting improved agricultural technologies	Tracks adoption of improved technologies by men and women farmers.	Outcome	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	Male Female	Yearly	Dept of Agric
% increase in average household income from livestock activities (by gender)	Measures income increases from livestock rearing for men and women.	Impact	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	N/A	Yearly	Dept of Agric
No. of micro and small-scale irrigation schemes developed and operational	Records number of irrigation schemes and management systems developed or rehabilitated.	Outcome	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	N/A	Yearly	Dept of Agric
% reduction in stunting, overweight, and micronutrient deficiencies in children and women	Measures improved child and maternal nutrition through diversified and nutrition-sensitive agricultur	Impact	10%	20%	40%	60%	80%	N/A	Yearly	Dept of Agric
No. of farmers supported with improved seeds/fertilizers	Input support to farmers	Output	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	N/A	Yearly	Dept of Agric
Hectares of farmland under irrigation	Irrigated land coverage	Output	200	250	300	350	400	N/A	Yearly	Dept of Agric
No. of FBOs (Farmer Based Orgs) supported	Group support for production/marketing	Output	30	40	50	55	60	N/A	Yearly	Dept of Agric
No. of youth employed in LED initiatives	Employment through local enterprise programmes	Outcome	100	200	300	400	500	N/A	Yearly	Dept of Agric
Agricultural production levels (tons of maize, cassava, cocoa, etc.)	Output of major food crops	Outcome	Maize: 2,500	2,800	3,000	3,300	3,500	N/A	Yearly	Dept of Agric

Objective 12: Promote local economic development through agriculture and job creation

Programme: Agriculture & Local Economic Development (LED)

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of apprentices trained in welding, fabrication, and mechanical engineering	Counts apprentices who complete technical training to enhance employable skills.	Output	25	50	75	100	150	N/A	Quarterly	RTF
No. of youth and PWDs trained and supported to start enterprises	Tracks trainees gaining entrepreneurship skills and transitioning into self-employment.	Output	200	250	300	350	400	Male Female	Quarterly	BAC

No. of youth and PWDs trained in agribusiness entrepreneurship	Participants trained in agricultural value addition and business management.	Output	250	300	400	450	500	Male Female	Quarterly	BAC
No. of women entrepreneurs trained under MSME acceleration programme	Women business owners supported in business management and growth skills.	Outcome	50	100	150	200	250	N/A	Quarterly	BAC
No. of businesses and individuals receiving business counseling support	Measures entrepreneurs receiving advisory services to improve operations.	Output	50	100	150	200	250	N/A	Quarterly	BAC
No. of graduate apprentices certified by NVTI	Graduate apprentices receiving NVTI certification after skill assessment	Output	15	30	45	60	80	Male Female	Quarterly	RTF
No. of tourism promotion and exhibition events organized	Counts tourism promotion initiatives and participation in exhibitions.	Output	2	4	6	8	10	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of direct and indirect jobs created	tracks the total number of jobs generated through the factory's operation under the IDIF Programme	Outcome	-	200	400	600	800	Male Female	Yearly	DPCU
Database of tourist sites developed and updated	Tracks development and completeness of a database on tourist sites and facilities.	Output	-	2	4	6	8	N/A	Quarterly	DPCU

Objective 13: Expand infrastructure development for socio-economic growth

Programme: Infrastructure & Basic Services

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Km of roads constructed/rehabilitated	Total length of roads newly built or improved.	Output	20 km	30 km	40 km	50 km	60 km	Feeder roads Trunk roads	Yearly	Works Department
No. of culverts and bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Measures number of culverts and bridges built to improve drainage and road safety.	Output	4	2	6	8	10	N/A	Yearly	Works Department
No. of communities connected to the national grid	Measures number of communities connected to the national grid.	Output	50	60	70	80	90	N/A	Yearly	ECG MoEGT
% of communities with access to improved network coverage	Tracks communities with improved network coverage	Outcome	40%	50%	60%	65%	70%	N/A	Yearly	GIFEC

No. of investment infrastructure constructed under public/private support	Tracks initiated infrastructural projects under PPP arrangement	Output	200	300	400	500	600	N/A	Yearly	Works Department
% of completion of 24hr economy market & No. of stalls/shops constructed	Measures the proportion of the market complex construction completed against planned activities.	Output	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%	N/A	Yearly	Consultant

Objective 13: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements

Programme: Spatial Planning & Human Settlement Development

Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
No. of communities with streets named and property numbered	Approved layouts for land use	Output	5	10	15	18	20	N/A	Yearly	Physical Planning Dept.
No. of local plans prepared and the preparation of Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Tracks the no. of local plans prepared and Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Outcome	2	2	4	6	10	N/A	Yearly	Physical Planning Dept.
No. of advocacy programmes and public forums organized on land use planning matters	Tracks the no. of advocacy campaigns organized on land use planning	Output	3	5	10	15	20	N/A	Yearly	Physical Planning Dept.
% of building permits processed and issued	Permits approved to regulate development	Output	40%	50%	60%	70%	75%	N/A	Yearly	Physical Planning Dept.
No. of unauthorized structures demolished	Enforcement of planning regulations	Output	100	150	200	250	300	N/A	Yearly	Physical Planning Dept.
% of urban population living in planned settlements	Tracks proper settlement planning	Outcome	35%	40%	45%	50%		N/A	Yearly	Physical Planning

7.4 Evaluation Arrangement

The evaluation will focus on assessing the performance, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of programmes and projects to inform evidence-based decision-making. It will aim to identify strengths, weaknesses, and lessons learned to improve future planning and service delivery. The evaluation will also validate monitoring results, provide insights for rethinking programme strategies, and generate detailed information to enhance learning, accountability, and the potential replication of successful interventions.

As part of the evaluation arrangement, an ex-ante evaluation will be conducted in 2025 to assess the feasibility of proposed interventions, followed by a midterm evaluation in 2027 to measure progress toward achieving planned outcomes. A terminal evaluation will then be undertaken at the end of the plan period to evaluate overall achievements, challenges, and lessons learned during implementation, providing valuable insights to inform policy formulation and planning in the next cycle. The findings and recommendations will be presented and discussed at a stakeholder workshop before the end of every year to ensure that implementation remains on track and that project outputs continue to deliver meaningful benefits to the target beneficiaries

The table provides a structured evaluation framework outlining the criteria, key questions, required data, data sources, and collection methods to ensure a systematic assessment of the plan's implementation. Under the relevance criterion, the evaluation examines how well the intervention's goals align with beneficiary needs and policy priorities in the District, using questionnaires and focus group discussions, with data drawn from progress reports and policy documents. The efficiency criterion assesses whether resources were utilized effectively to achieve results, through literature reviews, research, and stakeholder interviews, using data from M&E and financial reports.

Table 31: EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Goals and Objectives	Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Question(S)	Sub Questions				
Relevance	To what degree do the development intervention's goals align with the needs, policies, and requirements of the beneficiaries in the District?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent does the development intervention seek to address a central problem facing the target group or groups (farmers, women, children, PWDs, youth, etc.)? Are the expected outputs of the project consistent with the immediate impact and overall goal or impact? Do the project's anticipated results align with the overall objective and impact, as well as the outcomes? What extent does the development intervention align with the development policy of the District and the country at large? 	To ensure an improved quality of life for all residents through equitable service delivery and sustainable district development anchored on good governance.	<p>The suitability of the intervention for the needs of the beneficiaries and the area</p> <p>Problem addressing extent</p> <p>Consistency and alignment of expected results</p> <p>Development intervention's compliance with policy frameworks</p>	<p>Policy documents</p> <p>District Annual Progress Report</p> <p>Agric. Department Annual Report</p>	<p>Questionnaire survey</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p>
Efficiency	Were the resources or inputs used in the most effective way to achieve expected outcomes and outputs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the inputs or resources used in the intervention, and were they used in the most cost-effective way? Were there any areas of inefficiency or waste in the intervention? How much, with comparable projects or established alternative strategies, were the project's expenses justified by its benefits? 	To ensure an improved quality of life for all residents through equitable service delivery and sustainable district development anchored on good governance.	<p>Inputs or resources used</p> <p>Comparison of the project's expenses to the benefits of alternative strategies</p> <p>Timely implementation of activities and budget overruns</p>	<p>Data from District M& E Reports</p> <p>Financial reports and budget</p>	<p>Literature reviews and research</p> <p>Interview with project staff and stakeholders</p>
Effectiveness	Did the intervention achieve its desired outputs and outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the specific outputs and outcomes of the intervention? In what ways did the project's 	To ensure an improved quality of life for all residents	<p>Benefits to target groups</p> <p>Project-specific outputs</p>	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>Interviews with beneficiaries</p>

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Goals and Objectives	Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Question(S)	Sub Questions				
		<p>objectives come true or fall short of expectations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the intervention benefit the target group, and were there any disparities in benefits? 	through equitable service delivery and sustainable district development anchored on good governance.	<p>and outcomes</p> <p>Assessment of project objective</p>	<p>reports</p> <p>Project Activity reports</p>	Focus Group Discussions
Impact	Did the intervention have a significant impact on the target group or the region?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What was the scope and magnitude of the intervention's impact and what exactly has already changed among the beneficiaries? How many people have benefited from the projects overall? Were there any negative impacts or unintended consequences and how were they addressed? What might have been the state of development in the absence of the development intervention? 	To ensure an improved quality of life for all residents through equitable service delivery and sustainable district development anchored on good governance.	<p>Number of people benefited</p> <p>Scope and magnitude of impact</p> <p>Negative impacts or unintended consequences</p>	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation data</p> <p>District Annual Progress Reports</p>	<p>Survey and Interviews with beneficiaries</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p>
Sustainability	Is the intervention likely to have a lasting impact beyond the project duration?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent are the target group capable and prepared to maintain the positive effects of the intervention without support in the long term? What plans are in place for maintaining or scaling up the intervention beyond the project duration? How will the intervention be sustained financially, institutionally, and socially? 	To ensure an improved quality of life for all residents through equitable service delivery and sustainable district development anchored on good governance.	<p>The project's integration into local plans</p> <p>Operations and maintenance plans or scale-up</p> <p>Financial and institutional sustainability</p>	<p>Agric. Department Annual Report</p> <p>Field visits report</p>	<p>Observations of project activities</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> <p>Interviews with beneficiaries</p>

7.5 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (PM&E)

The Assembly will adopt a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) approach to oversee the implementation of activities outlined in the District Medium-Term Development Plan. PM&E involves the active engagement of key stakeholders including beneficiaries in the design and execution of monitoring and evaluation processes. This approach serves as a vital mechanism for capturing stakeholder perceptions and assessing whether interventions are meeting their intended objectives, particularly those that address the needs of the poor and vulnerable. The Community Score Card and Citizen Report Card will be the primary PM&E tools and techniques employed, depending on the specific project or programme under review. Data will be collected through focus group discussions, interviews, and survey questionnaires to capture stakeholder feedback and assess project performance.

7.6.0 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

7.6.1 Objective

The framework aims to enhance the District Assembly's capacity for evidence-based planning and implementation by promoting knowledge sharing, innovation, and institutional learning to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of development programmes.

7.6.2 Background and Rationale

Effective local development planning depends on capturing and applying lessons from past projects. The Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) framework provides a structured approach for documenting and sharing experiences to enhance planning, decision-making, and implementation, promoting sustainable development and improved service delivery through collaboration and learning.

7.6.3.0 Sustainability, Accountability and Lessons Learned in M&E

7.6.3.1 Sustainability

To strengthen the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) function, the Assembly will adopt an integrated approach that aligns new M&E initiatives with existing systems and organizational processes through peer-review learning and meetings. This will ensure coherence, eliminate duplication, and build on established best practices for effective performance tracking.

The Assembly will also conduct comprehensive M&E training workshops through the DACF-RFG grant for staff and stakeholders to enhance their capacity, promote ownership, and ensure consistent application of M&E tools and methods.

In addition, the Assembly will leverage on digital tools like kobo collect and data platforms like the District Development Data Platform to improve the efficiency, accuracy, and timeliness of data collection, analysis, and reporting. This will facilitate evidence-based decision-making and enhance transparency in programme implementation.

Inter-sectorial collaboration with stakeholders and development partners and communities of practice across MMDAs will be prioritized to share resources, expertise, and knowledge, thereby fostering synergies, promoting joint learning, and ensuring diverse perspectives are reflected in M&E processes.

Furthermore, the Assembly will work to mainstream M&E into its organizational culture and decision-making structures, encouraging participatory data collection and analysis involving community members and beneficiaries. Periodic external evaluations will also be commissioned to provide objective assessments of performance and ensure accountability. Finally, M&E findings and feedbacks will be systematically utilized to review, adjust, and improve ongoing and future programmes and projects, ensuring continuous learning and development impact.

7.6.3.2 Accountability

The Assembly has established Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART) and clear targets and indicators in the M&E matrix for all programmes and projects to ensure effective tracking of progress and outcomes. These indicators will be, providing a reliable basis for performance assessment and decision-making.

The Assembly will also disseminate M&E findings regularly through quarterly M&E review meetings with stakeholders, reports, and community engagement platforms. Stakeholders will also be actively involved in data collection and analysis to ensure participatory monitoring and ownership of development results.

In addition, the Assembly will, where practicable, undertake regular external evaluations to obtain independent assessments of project performance, identify areas for improvement, and validate internal findings. Finally, insights and lessons derived from M&E activities will be systematically applied to refine and adjust ongoing and future programmes, ensuring continuous improvement and greater development impact

7.6.3.3 Lessons Learned

The Assembly will establish a structured system to document successes, challenges, and lessons learned throughout the implementation of all programmes and projects. This process will ensure that valuable experiences are captured in real time and used to enhance future interventions.

To promote reflection and continuous improvement, the Assembly will conduct After-Action Reviews (AARs) at the completion of major projects and programmes. These sessions will bring together all relevant stakeholders to discuss what worked well, what did not, and how future initiatives can be strengthened for greater impact.

Furthermore, the Assembly will actively share knowledge through the KML framework and periodic dissemination of lessons learned via reports, website, stakeholder workshops, and social media platforms. Efforts will also be made to institutionalize learning by integrating key insights and best practices into organizational policies, planning processes, and operational procedures, thereby fostering a culture of continuous improvement and innovation. The success of any M&E plan depends on the effective participation and collaboration of diverse stakeholders. Each group plays a complementary role, ranging from policy direction and technical support to implementation, oversight, and feedback. Ensuring synergy among these stakeholders will enhance evidence-based decision-making, accountability, and sustainable development outcomes.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 Development Communication Strategy

This chapter focuses on the formulation of an effective communication strategy as a key component in ensuring transparency, inclusiveness, and active stakeholder participation in the planning and implementation of programmes and projects. It outlines the essential steps and considerations required to communicate plans clearly and consistently across all levels from decision-makers to citizens. The chapter emphasizes the need to define clear communication goals, identify and understand target audiences (including gender and vulnerable groups), and enhance awareness of the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved. Ultimately, it seeks to foster shared understanding, accountability, and citizen ownership of development initiatives.

Table 32: Communication Strategy Matrix

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE	METHODS/TOOL	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Meet the General Assembly	To create awareness on the DMTDP	District Assembly Members	Meetings with audiovisual	Bi-annually	DPCU, DCE
	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP				
	Provide update on status of implementation				
Community Sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc	Meetings with audiovisual	Annually	DPCU, Assembly Members, Unit Committees
Heads of Department Meeting & Other stakeholders	To get them to appreciate the DMTD	Heads and staff of Decentralized and Non-decentralized, departments, CSOs & Others	Meetings with audiovisual	Annually	DPCU
	Provide update on status of implementation			Quarterly	DPCU
Radio talk show and discussion	Provide update on status of implementation	The general public	Talk show, phone ins	Quarterly	District Information Officer
Announcement on Community Information Centers	Provide update on status of implementation	The general public	Announcements	Quarterly	District Information Officer
Publish report on District website and other social media accounts	Provide update on status of implementation	The general public	Publication on website	Quarterly	MIS Officer, DIO

Conclusion

This plan is to provide direction and guide the overall framework for development in the District. It is prepared with reference to development aspirations of the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies of government. It therefore supports national development agenda.

The plan is flexible and allows changes, which may occur during implementation process or even capture an unforeseen circumstance during the plan preparation period. It is hoped that the extensive consultation with the various Area Councils, opinion leaders, chiefs and elders, decentralized and centralized departments, N.G.O's, Assembly Members and civil societies will not be vein.

All stakeholders are expected to play positive roles toward the successful implementation of the development plan. The above strategies outlined in the plan will serve as blue print which is crucial to enable Assin South District take a giant step towards poverty reduction and growth.

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Annex 2: Knowledge Mapping Matrix & Competency Mapping Matrix for Learning Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Monitoring and Evaluation	Maxwell Essel Kakraba	National M&E manual	Ineffective Monitoring and Evaluation
Data Analysis	Max Entsiwah	PHC manual	Data discrepancies
Project Planning and Management	Kwarteng Amaning Jr.	PM Book	Abandoned projects
Project Appraisal	Maxwell Essel Kakraba	Appraisal Manual	Non appraisal of projects and programmes
GIS and Remote Sensing	Charity Abeka-Appiah	Arc-GIS	Poor Land-Use Planning

Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Communication	Active Listening	Observation, feedback	Understand and apply listening techniques
Critical Thinking	Problem Solving	Case study evaluation	Analyze and solve case-based problems
Collaboration	How to Collaborate Effectively with stakeholders	Peer review	Contribute effectively
Technical Skills	Data Analysis	Project-based assessment	Use Excel and Power BI for data reporting

Annex 3: Glossary

Acronym/Term	Definition
MTDP – Medium-Term Development Plan	A 4-year development policy and programme document prepared by the District Assembly to guide priorities, programmes, projects and budgeting.
MTEF – Medium Term Expenditure Framework	A macro-budgeting framework that aligns government spending plans with projected revenues over a medium term (often 3-5 years).
DDP – District Development Priorities	The key development issues and focus areas identified at the district level for action over the MTDP period.
Annual Action Plan	The one-year work plan derived from the MTDP, listing projects and programmes to be implemented during the year.
Baseline / Current Situation	The state of the district (social, economic, environmental) at the start of the MTDP period, used as a reference point for measuring change.
Vision	The long-term aspirational statement of what the district seeks to become through its development efforts.
Mission	Statement of purpose of the district assembly in relation to its development role.
Goal	The broad outcome the MTDP seeks to achieve over the 4-year period.
Objectives	Specific, measurable outcomes under the goal: what the district aims to achieve within the MTDP timeframe.
Strategies	The approaches or methods the district will use to achieve its objectives.
Programmes	Groupings of related projects and activities that help achieve strategies and objectives.
Projects	Specific interventions with defined budgets, timelines and outputs implemented under programmes.
Indicator	A measurable metric used to track progress toward an objective (e.g., % of households with access to potable water).
Target	The desired value or level of an indicator to be achieved by the end of the MTDP period.
Budget / Indicative Financial Plan	The estimated financial requirement to implement the MTDP, including projected sources and expenditures.
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	The system of tracking progress of programmes and projects, assessing results and ensuring accountability.
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups or institutions (traditional authorities, civil society, private sector, and communities) involved in or affected by the MTDP.
Community Participation / Public Hearing	Processes by which community members contribute views, validate data and project priorities in the MTDP development.
Cross-cutting issues	Issues that affect multiple sectors and must be addressed across programmes/projects (e.g., gender equality, environment, and climate change).
Implementation Period	The duration over which the MTDP will be implemented (for Assin South: 2018-2021).
Assembly / District Assembly	The local government body for the district responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing development programmes.
Decentralized Departments	The line-departments under the district assembly (e.g., health, education, agriculture) which implement sectoral programmes.
National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	The national body in Ghana responsible for guiding, coordinating and evaluating national and sub-national development planning.
Local Governance Act / Act 936	The Ghana law that governs the functioning of local government (metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies).

Annex 4: Public Hearing Reports

1.1 INTRODUCTION.

In pursuance of recognizing the objective of community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning as spelt out in Section 3, Act 480 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, the Assin South District Assembly conducted public hearings in all the six electoral areas and subsequently the general assembly.

The objective of this exercise was to re-assess the current situation and problems of the various areas, validate collected data and solicit views, opinions and proposals for inclusion in the new plan in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve existing problems during the plan period.

The Assembly formed a team to meet Stakeholders (community members, NGOs, Business Associations, Religious Groups etc) at all the six electoral areas to present to them the programmes, projects and activities that have been lined up in the Medium-Term Development Plan.

METHODOLOGY

Due to resource constraint, the Public Hearings were organized at the Area Council bases with representatives from communities, business associations, and religious bodies etc.

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETING

Purpose of Meeting

The District Planning Officer, Maxwell Essel Kakraba, gave a brief background on the purpose of the meeting. He stated that the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan was in fulfilment of section 3 of the National Development Planning System Act, 1994, Act 480 which mandates all District Assemblies to have strategic plans to regulate development in their various areas of jurisdiction and provide realistic support to the prosecution of national development agenda.

It was in this light that the Assin South District Assembly initiated the preparation of this 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan to reflect the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) 2026-2029.

He emphasized that holding of this public hearing was not only to validate proposals in the document but also to solicit views, opinions and suggestions to fine-tune the draft plan before its final ratification by the District Assembly. It is also anticipated that the exercise will help deepen stakeholder participation and enhance collective ownership of the document.

He however indicated that, the NDPC Guidelines, as well as the Medium-Term Development Framework have not been finalised and still being reviewed. He added that the Assembly's programmes and activities need to be guided hence the preparation of the Plan based on Guidelines and the MTDPF in their current form and presented for approval, not only to direct the Assembly's activities but in order to beat the deadline for the preparation and submission of the MTDP to the NDPC. He added further that, the Plan would be reviewed periodically and their inputs will still be needed.

Welcome Address

In his welcome address, Hon. Jonathan Birikorang, explained the importance of the meeting and stressed that the 4-Year Development Plan (2026-2029) was crucial to the development of the district because development was going to be based on the document. He implored all heads of departments and every participant, particularly women invitees, to make dispassionate contributions towards the finalization of the plan. He indicated that a lot of resources would be required to implement the various proposals outlined in the plan and therefore called on all stakeholders to support the Assembly in its revenue mobilization efforts to execute the plan.

The District Chief Executive expressed the hope that the document would really reflect the needs and aspirations of the people and promised that it will provide the basis for the preparation of the Assembly's Annual Development Plan and Budgets throughout the plan period and also serve as justification for the presentation of proposals for donor support programmes.

Key Findings

Highlighting on the conclusions made from inputs submitted by sector departments and collation and analysis of questionnaires administered, and information collected from community members through community consultations at various communities including the holding of Public Hearings in the district, the Planning Officer outlined the key developmental issues as follows:

ISSUES RAISED:

- i. Low level of women participation in governance
- ii. High unemployment rate especially among the youth population;
- iii. Inadequate support for the vulnerable and excluded in society, especially the physically challenged, orphans and PLWHAs;
- iv. Inability to facilitate the development of tourism potentials and infrastructure.
- v. Inadequate quality water delivery in the district;

- vi. Declining of BECE performance ;
- vii. Inadequate educational infrastructure;
- viii. Increasing prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS pandemic;
- ix. Low level of infrastructure in the health sector, especially staff accommodation;
- x. Inadequate health personnel in the district;
- xi. High incidence of malaria;
- xii. High teenage pregnancy
- xiii. Low internal revenue generation;
- xiv. High incidence of maternal mortality
- xv. Inadequate institutional capacity of local government structures to effectively perform their role in governance;
- xvi. Incidence of criminal activities including theft and defilement,
- xvii. High cyber crime
- xviii. Incidence of armed robbery and drug addiction;
- xix. Increased parental irresponsibility;
- xx. Low level public-private partnership and collaboration;
- xxi. Low agricultural production and productivity;
- xxii. Ineffective co-ordination in the agricultural sector especially application of research findings;

The Planning Officer, again took the house through the Broad Goals on which the document was based. An abridged version of the 4-Year Plan was distributed to all participants to enable them follow deliberations and to ensure a more effective discussion and contribution.

Presentations by Heads of Departments

All Heads of Departments took turns to present their draft proposals including analysis of the current situation, goals, objectives and strategies outlined for implementation during the plan period and set of activities to achieve the stated objectives. After each presentation, questions were asked and suggestions made for consideration. The concerns and suggestions made after each presentation has been tabulated below under the various thematic areas:

Priorities for Economic Development

1. To reduce post-harvest losses private sector will be assisted to set up industries to process food and fruits;
2. Assist traders with minor credit facilities;
3. Development of tourist sites;

Department of Agriculture

1. Establishment of linkages between big time farmers, the Assembly and other agencies;
2. Minimization of post-harvest losses;
3. Creation of land banks for large scale farming;

Priorities for Social Development - Health Sector

1. Open drains that breed mosquitoes led to increase in malaria;
2. Establishment of more CHPS Compounds;
3. Lack of residential accommodation for Health Staff;

Social Welfare Department

1. Contact people living with disability and register them according to their kind of disability;
2. Provide access means to public buildings for the disabled;

Environment and Sanitation

1. All sanitation sites should be walled to prevent diseases and make the district clean;
2. Provide litter binds at vantage points in the district;

Education, Youth and Sports

1. Academic competitions among schools should be encouraged;
2. Institute measures to address the falling standards of education especially schools not doing well;
3. Implement the Best Teacher award scheme of serve as motivation to teachers
4. Prizes must be awarded to deserving candidates at the end of year examination;
5. Inspection of private schools should be intensified;
6. Special education activities must be intensified;
7. Accommodation for teachers: State number of teachers to be housed

Physical Planning Department

1. No layout for communities in the district
2. Haphazard development at various places in the district

Approval and adoption of the Plan by the Assembly.

After deliberations there was a suggestion from the Chairman of the Development Planning proposed that the same forum should be used to approve and adopt the Plan. The proposal was accepted by consensus, and the Plan was therefore approved and adopted as the development framework of the Assembly for the next four years (2026-2029).

They also charged the Development Planning Sub-Committee to deal with all minor issues that may come up concerning implementation of the Plan, including approval of Annual Action Plans, if there would be no major changes in the approved projects and programmes.

Conclusion

The Development Planning Officer, in his concluding remarks, expressed optimism that the concerns and opinions expressed at the forum would be well considered during the review and incorporated into the document. He, however, cautioned that since the plan is tailored for only four years, it could possibly not deal with every problem of the district.

The District Chief Executive thanked all members present for a good job done. He was particularly interested in the fact that the Assembly was well represented and deliberations very fruitful. He reiterated that the implementation of the plan was not going to be the sole responsibility of officers of the Assembly but that all stakeholders had a role to play in this regard. Every individual in the District would be required to support the execution and monitoring of project activities in their localities. He prayed that the expected funds would be made available to execute the projects in the plan.



Maxwell Essel Kakraba
(District Planning Officer)

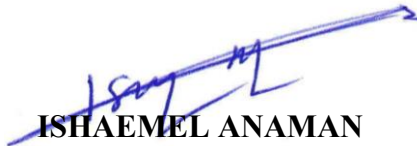
APPENDIX II

**ASSENT TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT, APPROVAL, AND
ADOPTION OF MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) 2026-2029 FOR THE
ASSIN SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

DATED: 20TH MARCH 2026



**HON. JONATHAN BIRIKONG
(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)**



**ISHAEMEL ANAMAN
(DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR)**



**MAXWELL ESSEL KAKRABA
(DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER)**

APPENDIX III

I. NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AT THE AREA COUNCILS

In pursuance of recognizing the objective of community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning as spelt out in Section 3, Act 480 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, the Assin South District Assembly is conducting public hearings in all six Area Council from 20TH to 24TH October 2025.

The objective was to assess the current situation and problems of the various areas, validate collected data and solicit views, opinions and proposals for inclusion in the new plan in terms of priority programs, projects and activities to solve existing problems.

The program for the exercise is scheduled as follows:

Date	Time	Venue	Electoral Area
20 TH Oct. 2025	9:30am – 12:00pm	Community Centre	NYANKUMASI
21 ST Oct. 2025	9.30am – 12:00pm	Community Centre	ANYINABRIM
22 ND Oct. 2025	9:30am – 1:00pm	Community Centre	ONGWA
23 RD Oct., 2025	9:30am – 12:00pm	Community Centre	MANSO
24 TH Oct., 2025	9:30am – 11:00pm	Community Centre	NSUTA
24 TH Oct., 2025	11:30am – 5:30pm	Community Centre	ADANKWAMAN

You are requested to invite the under-listed recognized bodies to participate at the public hearing:

1. Members of Unit Committees - 30 representatives
2. Traditional Authorities - 4
3. Private Sector/Business Community - 4
4. NGOs/CBOs/CSOs - 3
5. Opinion Leaders - 5
6. Unit Committees - 6
7. Political Party representatives - 5
8. Women's Groups - 4
9. Youth Groups - 5
10. Religious Bodies - 4
11. Physically Challenged - 3
12. Reps of Decentralized Departments - 12

TOTAL - **90**

Your full participation would be highly appreciated.



Maxwell Essel Kakraba
(District Planning Officer)

FOR: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DISTRIBUTION:

- INVITED PARTICIPANTS/GROUPS.

APPENDIX IV

II. NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Dear Sir/Madam,

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP 2026-2029)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

In pursuance of recognizing the objective of community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning as spelt out in Section 3, Act 936 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, the Assin South Assembly is conducting a public hearing on the draft District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029).

The objective of this exercise is to validate proposals in the draft document and solicit views and opinions for consideration. The programme is scheduled for Monday, 20th Oct. 2025 at 9:00 am at the Assembly Hall.

Your full participation would be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,



**MAXWELL ESSEL KAKRABA
(DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER)
FOR: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

DISTRIBUTION:

a) List of Invitees

1. Assembly Members
2. Traditional Authorities
3. Private Sector/Business Community
4. NGOs/CBOs/CSOs
5. Opinion Leader
6. Representatives of Unit Committees
7. Political Party Representatives

8. Women's Groups
9. Youth Groups
10. Religious Bodies -The Moslem Council, Christian Council
11. Association of the Physically Challenged
12. Heads of Decentralised Departments
13. Landlords Association
14. GPRTU/ Co-operative Transport Union
15. Hoteliers Association
16. Market Women Association
17. Traders' Association
18. The District Police Command
19. The Judicial Service
20. The Regional Co-ordinating Council