



ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



ADOPTED DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2026 – 2029

*Prepared under the theme:
“Resetting-Ghana Agenda – Creating Jobs,
Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity”*

PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATING UNIT
DECEMBER, 2025

FOREWORD



The Asunafo South District's Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) has been created as a useful and goal-oriented framework that will guide the District Assembly's development initiatives over the next four years. The Plan transforms national development priorities into locally relevant initiatives and programs that raises the living standards of our people.

The preparation of this Plan followed an inclusive and participatory process involving elected and appointed Assembly Members, traditional authorities, decentralized departments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and community representatives.

This approach ensured that the priorities contained in the Plan reflect the genuine needs and aspirations of the people of Asunafo South District.

The Plan focuses on key thematic areas including economic development with emphasis on agriculture and enterprise development, infrastructure and spatial planning, social services delivery, environmental management, and local governance. These priority areas are designed to promote sustainable development, equity, and resilience across the District.

As the District Chief Executive, I wish to assure all stakeholders of my unwavering commitment to the effective implementation of this Medium-Term Development Plan. The District Assembly will strengthen coordination among departments, ensure prudent use of resources, and actively pursue partnerships to mobilize financial and technical support for the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in this document.

I therefore call on all stakeholders to support the District Assembly in implementing this Plan. With collective effort, accountability, and sustained commitment, we can achieve the development goals set forth and build a prosperous and inclusive future for the Asunafo South District.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Benjamin Yinkah', written over a horizontal line.

Hon. Benjamin Yinkah
District Chief Executive
Asunafo South District Assembly

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Asutifi North District Assembly would like to extend its sincere and heartfelt gratitude to all individuals, organizations, and institutions who contributed in various capacities towards the successful preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2026-2029.

We acknowledge the invaluable technical support provided by the Regional Coordinating Council and the National Development Planning Commission. Their expertise and guidance were instrumental in shaping this blueprint that will serve as a guide for the district's accelerated development in the coming years.

Our deepest appreciation goes to the Traditional Authorities, Town and Area Councils, whose active participation, insights, and contributions significantly enriched the formulation of this plan. We also wish to recognize the unwavering support of the Honourable Dr Eric Opoku, Member of Parliament and Minister for Food and Agriculture, Honourable Assembly members, whose cooperation and involvement during the needs assessment and consultation process were crucial to gathering relevant data from their respective electoral areas.

We are immensely grateful to the dedicated members of the Plan Preparation Team, whose hard work, commitment, and professionalism have ensured the timely and successful completion of this document. Their collaborative effort has been vital in bringing this plan to fruition.

Special thanks also go to the various Heads and Units of the Departments of the Assembly and the numerous Agencies operating within the district. The Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working in the district deserve our sincere appreciation for their continuous support and valuable contributions throughout the preparation of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

We wholeheartedly thank all those who, directly or indirectly, contributed their time, effort, and expertise to the development of this important document. Without their support, this plan would not have been possible.

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Once again, our deepest gratitude goes to all those who contributed to the success of this plan. Thank you!

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AARP	Action Against Rural Poverty
AEA	Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASDA	Asunafo South District Assembly
ADB	Agricultural Development Bank
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CAP	Community Action Plans
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CRADA	Child Research for Action and Development Agency
CRS	Chief Revenue Superintendent
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DADU	District Agricultural Development Unit
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDE	District Director of Education
DDF	District Development Fund
DDHS	District Director of Health Services
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DEHU	District environmental Health Unit
DFO	District Finance Officer
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Office(r)
DWD	District Works Department
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
FBO's	Famer Based Organisations
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Services
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
HIV	Human Immune Virus

HoD	Head of Departments
HoW	Head of Work
IAU	Internal Audit Unit
ICME	Information, Communication Monitoring and Evaluation
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
ISD	Information Service Department
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LMB	Local Management Board
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGCRA	Ministry of Local Governmnet, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MTNDPF	Medium Term National Development Policy Framework
Mwater	Mapping, Monitoring and Managing Water sanitation and Hygiene data
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEDCo	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PFI	Private Financial Institutions
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PWD	Persons With Disability
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PTAs	Parents Teachers Associations
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REP	Rural Enterprise Project
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
RU	Revenue Unit
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SMCs	School Management Committees
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STME	Science Technical Mathematics Education
TA	Traditional Authorities
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asunafo South District Assembly has developed this Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2026-2029 in accordance with the National Development Planning System Regulations 2016 and the Legislative Instrument 2232 (fifteenth schedule), which mandates the preparation of development plans by October 2025. The objective of this plan is to align with the budget preparation cycle for implementation in 2026, ensuring effective linkages between the district's strategic development priorities and the available budget for the upcoming years.

In line with Section 83(1a) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), which designates the District Assembly as the planning authority, the Assembly has initiated the process of developing this plan to mobilize resources, both material and human, for local development. The development process involved extensive consultations with stakeholders at the local level, including Traditional Authorities, community leaders, and civil society organizations (CSOs), ensuring a participatory approach to the plan's formulation.

This plan was prepared based on four out of the five development dimensions outlined in the National Medium-Term Policy Framework (2026-2029). These include Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlements Development and Governance and Institutional Development

The preparation process started with the constitution of a planning team out of the DPCU and inaugurated to lead in the preparation of this document. The members of the plan preparation team included the District Co-ordinating Director, the Convener of the Development Planning subcommittee, District Development Planning Officer, the District Social Welfare and Community Development head, the District Budget Officer, the Physical Planning Officer, and an Assistant Development Planning Officer. After the inauguration, a performance review of the 2022-2025 MTDP was conducted with the support of Heads of the Departments of the Assembly and Units, NGO's, CSOs, Area Council members, Traditional Authorities, and Opinion leaders. This was done to assess the performance of key indicators, the extent of implementation of the plan. Lessons learnt from the review process were also noted for incorporation into the new policy document. In all, over 3500 people were consulted by various institution and communities. across the District.

The process and methodology adopted for formulating this document include the following:

- ❖ An orientation workshop for DPCU members on plan preparation guidelines. This was to let stakeholders appreciate the task and their roles ahead and re-establish rappsots with the Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Area Councils, Staff of Public Institutions, Departments, NGOs and the District Planning Co-ordinating Units.
- ❖ Performance review of the DMTDP 2022-2025 and annual reports were done by Departments and units of the Assembly, Agencies, NGO's, CBOs to identify the extent of implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the previous plan and performance of the key indicators adopted for monitoring progress. Institutional and sector challenges were also identified for addressed.

- ❖ Needs assessment was undertaken in all the 6 Substructures/Area Councils of the District which was attended traditional leaders, unit committees, assembly members, PWD groups, women groups, youth groups etc.
- ❖ Meetings with Civil Society Organization in the District to assess needs and seek their support towards the preparation and implementation of the plan
- ❖ Interviews were also conducted in all public and non-governmental organizations to elicit information on general development administration in the district.
- ❖ Two public Hearings were organized. The first was to validate the communities' needs and the second to present the final document to the communities to ensure that programmes and projects outlined in the plan were those that the public or communities desired and if there were any changes or additions that were necessary.

In terms of focus and direction, the District Medium Term Development Plan strives to assist central government to achieve the goals and policy objectives under medium term national development framework, 2026-2029. It is estimated that an amount of GH¢ 377,317,408.00 is expected to go into the financing the programmes and projects outline in the plan as against the estimated revenue from all sources of GH¢219,749,331.09 for the planned. This leaves a backlog of GH¢157,568,076.94 which will need to be filled to achieve the desired outcomes of the plan. Given these significant costs associated with achieving these goals, the Asunafo South District Assembly has focused its efforts on key sectors such as human development, infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation, and social protection. The district will also prioritize the development of medium and small-scale enterprises to generate employment, particularly for the youth.

Funding for the implementation of the plan will be mobilized from DACF, Internally Generated Funds (IGF), donor funds, and government transfers. Additional sources of funding will include public-private partnerships (PPP) and proposals to development partners.

The following strategies will be employed to mobilize resources:

- Strengthen the capacity of departments and the Assembly to qualify for current DPAT assessments.
- Improve revenue collection and address leakages through stronger monitoring.
- Identify new funding sources and submit proposals to secure funding for critical aspects of the plan.
- Actively market the development plan to donors, embassies, and high commissioners to encourage external support.
- Strengthening participatory revenue planning
- Supporting realistic projections through database development
- Property valuation
- Market and lorry station development across the district
- Training and capacity building
- Public education and engagement
- Sanctions and enforcement

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- Strengthen audit, enforcement, and monitoring mechanisms to ensure full adherence to local tax regulations
- Institute strict prosecution of rate defaulters to serve as deterrents to defaulting rate payers in the district.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the general introduction to the document giving the background, vision, mission, the functions, legal mandate and the core values exhibited by the Assembly in the performance of its functions. It also touches on the location of the District with regards to the Regional and national context. The chapter ends with an overview and structure of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

1.2 Background of the District

1.3 Vision and Mission of the District

1.3.1. Vision

The Asunafo South District Assembly aspires to be a world-class local government entity providing cutting-edge services to the people.

1.3.2 Mission

The Asunafo South District Assembly exists to provide services such as education, health, water, and sanitation with other development partners and the productive sector, whilst supporting the development of other economic activities with the core purpose of improving the living conditions of the people in the district.

1.4 Core Values, Principles, Functions and Mandate of the District

1.4.1 Core Values and Principles

The Asunafo South District Assembly as a public institution is established and operational by Legislative Instrument 1773 of November 2004. It is also guided and draws its functions and powers from the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. As part of measures to achieve the vision and mission statement, the District adopted the core values prescribed by the Local Government Service Council to guide the Assembly in the delivery of services;

- Participation
- Professionalism
- Client Focus
- Transparency
- Efficient & Effective use of Resources and
- Accountability

1.4.2 Functions and Mandate of the District Assembly

The function of the Asunafo South District Assembly is enshrined in Section 12 (1-9) and Section 13 (1-8) of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. The District Assembly performs the following;

(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.

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- (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 mobilisation 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 municipal 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 Act or 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 harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the district.
- (6) A District Assembly in the discharge of its duties shall
- (a) be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy; and
 - (b) act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organisation.
- (7) Public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations shall co-operate with a District Assembly in the performance of their functions.

(8) In the event of a conflict between a District Assembly and an agency of the central Government, public corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organisation or individual over the application of subsection (5), (6) or (7), the matter shall be referred by either or both parties to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for resolution.

(9) The Instrument that establishes a particular District Assembly or any other Instrument, may confer additional functions on the District Assembly.

1.5 Organogram (Organizational Structure) of the Assembly

Section 3 (1–2) of the *Local Governance Act, 2016* (Act 936) establishes the Asunafo South District Assembly as the highest political and administrative authority at the district level. Sections 12 and 13 of the Act define the Assembly’s deliberate, legislative, and executive functions.

The Assembly comprises the District Chief Executive (DCE), 40 Assembly Members (28 elected through universal adult suffrage and 12 appointed by the Government in accordance with the Act’s 30% requirement), and the Member of Parliament for the area. The Presiding Member convenes and chairs General Assembly meetings, while the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) serves as Secretary.

The DCE, as the Central Government’s representative in the district, chairs the Executive Committee, which oversees administrative and executive functions. The Assembly operates two main committees, namely the Executive Committee and the Public Relations and Complaints Committee. The Executive Committee works through six sub-committees:

1. Finance and Administration
2. Works
3. Social Services
4. Development Planning
5. Justice and Security
6. Agriculture and Environment

Five of these are statutory. The sub-committees perform deliberative functions, submit reports to the Executive Committee, and recommended actions are referred to the General Assembly for ratification and implementation.

All Heads of Department report to the DCE through the DCD, who manages the Assembly’s day-to-day operations.

1.5.1 Departments of the Assembly

Under the decentralization framework: *Legislative Instrument 1961 (2009)* and *Act 936*, fifteen (15) departments have been established at the district level. These departments provide technical support in education, works, social welfare, sanitation, environment, and other sectors, and play a key role in implementing poverty reduction and development programmes.

The organizational structure of the Assembly is presented in Figure 1.1. It may be revised as ongoing decentralization reforms take effect.

1.5.2 The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit

Section 84(1) of Act 936 establishes the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) as the technical and advisory arm of the District Planning Authority. It coordinates planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation, and updating of the district’s development plans.

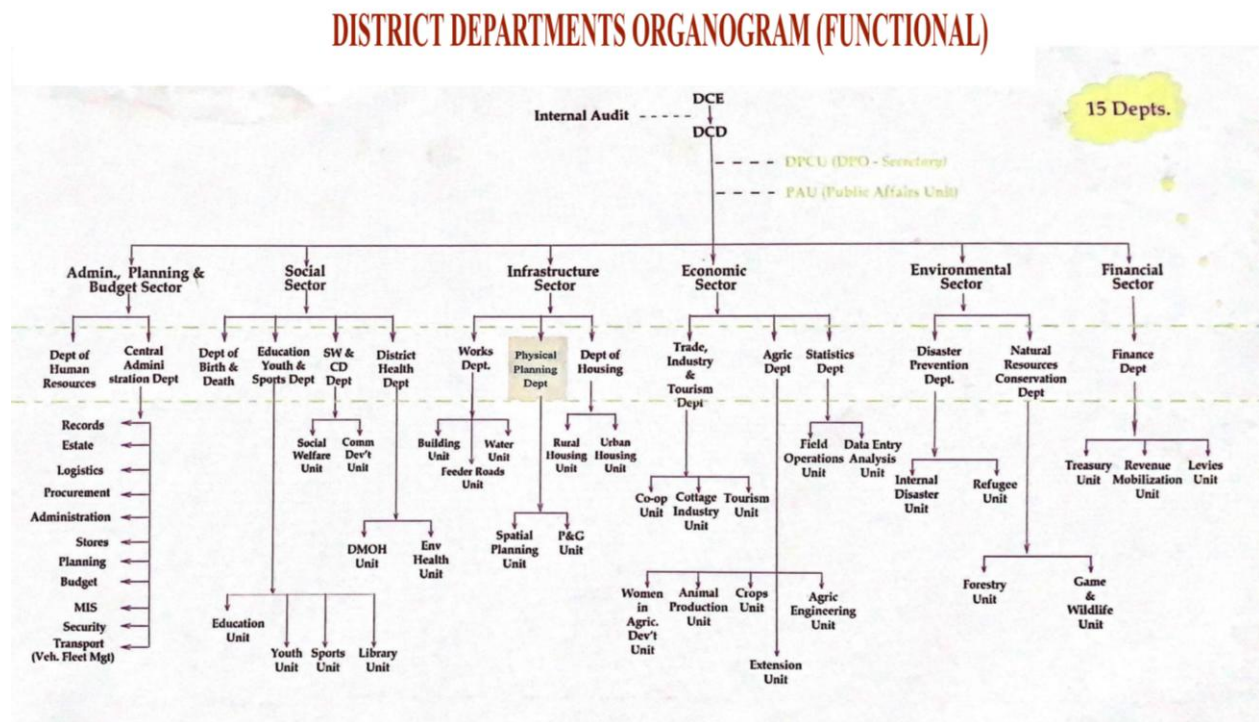
The DPCU is composed of Heads of Department, the Convener of the Development Planning Sub-Committee, representatives of CSOs, Traditional Authorities, and two private sector members. Up to five (5) other relevant agencies or organizations may be co-opted as members. The DCD chairs the DPCU, while the District Development Planning Officer serves as Secretary and manages the Secretariat.

1.5.3 District Assembly Substructures

Below the District Assembly are the Sub-District Structures, established under the *Local Government (Urban, Zonal and Town Councils and Unit Committees) Instrument, 2010* (L.I. 1967). These structures promote grassroots participation and local governance.

The Asunafo South District is subdivided into six (6) Area Councils namely: Kukuom, Sankore, Kokooso, Abuom, Asarekrom, and Kwapong; comprising 28 Electoral Areas and 128 Unit Committee members. Secretaries are assigned to each council, and specific revenue items have been ceded to them for collection and management within their jurisdictions.

Figure 1.1: Organogram of the District Assembly



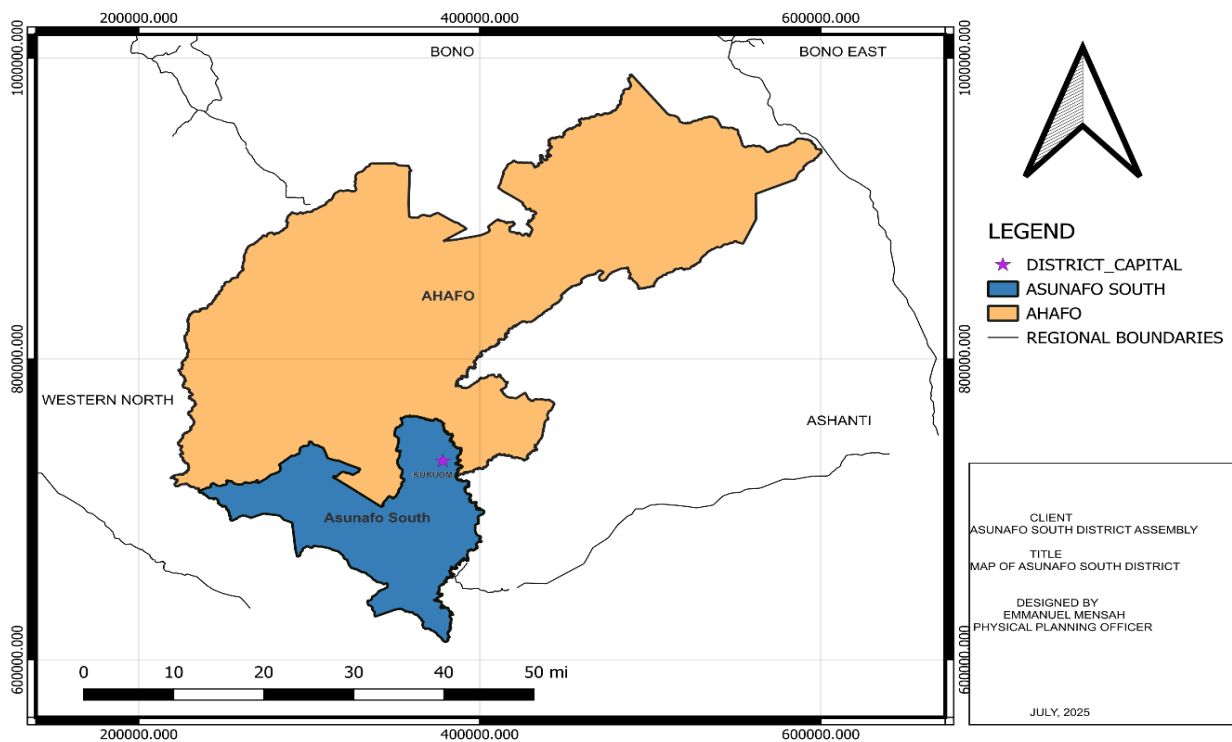
1.6 Location and Locational Maps of the Assembly

In line with the government’s objective of deepening decentralization and widespread development programmes and processes, the Asunafo South District was carved out from the then-Asunafo District by a Legislative Instrument L.I. 1773 in November 2004 with Kukuom as its capital leaving the mother District to stand alone as Asunafo North Municipal Assembly. It is one of the six Administrative Districts/Municipalities in the Ahafo Region.

In terms of Location and size, the Asunafo South District is the “gate way” to the Ahafo Region from the south as it situated in the southern part of the Ahafo Region. It lies between latitudes 6°41(6.6833°) North and Longitudes 2°27(-2.45°) West. The district shares common boundaries with five other districts; two in Ahafo Region, two in Western North Region and one in Ashanti Region. The Asunafo North Municipality (Ahafo Region) lies to the North, Asutifi South (Ahafo Region) to the North-east, Juaboso District (Western North Region) to the West, Sefwi-Wiaso District (Western North Region) to the South and Atwima Mponua District (in the Ashanti Region) lies to the East. (Figures 1.2 and 1.3 depict the Map of the District and its location in the regional context).

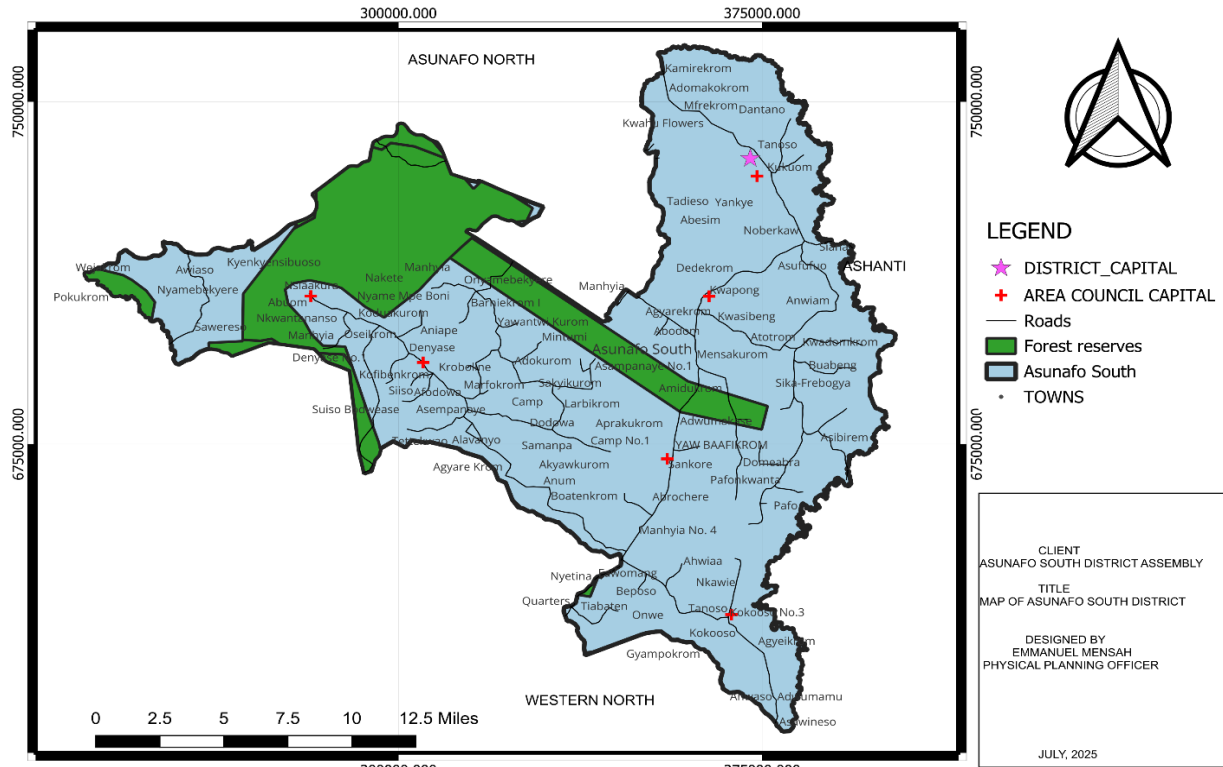
The district covers an area of 922km² representing approximately 17.74% of the surface area of Ahafo Region and the third largest district in the region after Asunafo North Municipality and Asutifi North District. Kukuom is the district capital.

Figure 1.2: Map of Asunafo South in the Regional Context



MAP OF ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

Figure 1.3: Map of Asunafo South



DISTRICT MAP OF ASUNAFO SOUTH

1.7 Structure of the DMTDP 2026-2029

The Asunafo South District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) is organized into eight main chapters. Chapter One provides the general background of the District, including the vision, mission, mandate, core values, and functions of the Assembly. It also presents the organizational structure and locational map.

Chapter Two focuses on the situational analysis, covering the performance review of the previous plan, financial performance, and an assessment of current conditions in the District. It concludes with key development issues under the national development dimensions and medium-term development projections for major sectors. Chapter Three outlines the process used to identify and prioritize key development needs and lists the major priorities the Assembly will pursue over the plan period.

Chapter Four presents the District’s development goals, objectives, strategies, and programmes. It includes a matrix linking local priorities to national policy objectives and highlights how proposed development interventions align with spatial plans. Chapter Five contains the composite development programme. It explains the assumptions and costing methodology, summarizes key programmes and activities, discusses programme financing, and outlines how Assembly assets will be maintained during the plan period.

Chapter Six presents the District Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the four-year period. These annual plans are drawn from the composite programme and implemented each year based on available resources.

Chapter Seven outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangements, including stakeholder roles, performance indicators, baseline and targets, evaluation plans, and participatory monitoring mechanisms. It also covers knowledge management and learning strategies.

Chapter Eight provides the communication and dissemination strategy for the plan and concludes with a call for active stakeholder participation and commitment of human and financial resources to achieve the district's development goals.

CHAPTER TWO SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the performance of the DMTDP of 2022-2025 focusing on only outcome and impact indicators. The activity and financial performance are also discussed. The existing situational conditions and diagnosis of the district, cutting across physical, demographic, social, economic, environment, Governance characteristics and Emergency preparedness and response issues were further discussed in this chapter. The list of key development issues identified from the review of the existing conditions and diagnosis is also presented in the chapter. The chapter ends with a medium-term future development needs assessment or projections for the District.

2.2 Performance Review

The performance review of the 2022-2025 DMTDP was facilitated by the Planning Team (DPCU) in collaboration with other stakeholders including Heads of Department of the Assembly, Assembly members, representatives from CSOs, NGOs, Traditional councils, the Private Sector and Development Partners working within the jurisdiction of the Assembly. The review seeks to identify the development outcomes achieved, the factors contributing to success, the challenges faced, and the lessons learned that will guide future development planning in the district. Generally, the performance review process suggested that as at the end of December 2024, the proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented was 60.60 percent. The true level of implementation will be determined by the end of 2025 and will be reported in the Annual Progress report.

a. Factors Contributing to the Attainment of Outcomes

The successful implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP was driven by several positive factors, including:

- **Strong Stakeholder Collaboration:** The Assembly's active engagement with traditional authorities, community leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs), development partners such as Ghana National Gas Company, IRC Ghana, Netcentric Campaigns, Project Maji, Newmont Ghana, Office of the District Assemblies Common fund secretariat, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Action Against Rural Poverty (AARP), Child Research for Action and Development Agency (CRADA), Solidaridad, and the private sector was instrumental in achieving development outcomes. These partnerships facilitated efficient resource mobilization, project execution, and community-based solutions.
- **Government Support and Funding:** Increased government funding, including disbursements from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) especially in the 2025 allowed the Assembly to execute key programs, particularly in health, education, infrastructure, and social welfare.
- **Implementation of Strategic Programs:** The Assembly's focus on key sectors, such as agriculture, water and sanitation, healthcare, and road infrastructure, led to measurable improvements. Notable initiatives like the Asunafo South Nsupa Ne Ahotie Nkosuo WASH initiative, Planting for Food and Jobs program, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS),

and School Feeding Programme played pivotal roles in improving economic and social development.

- Improved Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems, coupled with data-driven decision-making, allowed the Assembly to track progress effectively and make necessary adjustments to ensure targets were met. This system has also facilitated transparency and accountability in project implementation.

b. Factors Working Against Development Efforts

Despite the positive factors, several challenges hindered the full realization of the district's development goals:

- Inadequate Staffing and Capacity Gaps: The district faced significant staffing shortages in key departments, especially in agriculture, health, and infrastructure. This weakened the district's ability to deliver services effectively and implement projects on a scale.
- Limited Resources for Infrastructure Development: While there were notable improvements, infrastructure projects like roads, bridges, and water supply systems still faced funding constraints. This hindered the district's ability to address critical gaps in infrastructure that would enhance economic growth.
- Irregular Funding Releases: Delayed disbursements from the central government and irregular inflows of external grants affected the timely implementation of planned activities. This led to some projects being delayed or scaled down, particularly those dependent on DACF and other government transfers.
- Weak Revenue Generation: Despite efforts to improve Internally Generated Funds (IGF), the Assembly still faces challenges in mobilizing sufficient local revenue. The dependency on external sources and the volatility of mineral royalties have made the revenue base unstable.
- Climate Change and Environmental Factors: Erratic weather patterns and climate change impacts negatively affected agriculture, a key sector in the district. Prolonged droughts and flooding, especially in rural areas, caused disruptions to food production and affected the livelihoods of farmers.

c. Lessons Learned for Future Development Planning

Several key lessons have emerged from the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP:

- Enhance Resource Mobilization: The need to diversify revenue sources is crucial for long-term sustainability. Future plans must include strategies to increase local revenue generation, improve IGF collection, and strengthen public-private partnerships (PPPs) for infrastructure development.
- Strengthen Capacity Building: Investing in human resources is essential for improving service delivery. Capacity building, particularly in technical and managerial skills, is necessary to address staffing deficits and improve the efficiency of district departments.
- Focus on Climate Resilience: Given the district's reliance on agriculture, future planning must incorporate climate resilience strategies, including improved irrigation systems, drought-resistant crop varieties, and better disaster preparedness for weather-related events.

- **Improve Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** The use of data-driven decision-making has proven effective in tracking progress and addressing challenges early. Future development planning should build on these systems to ensure timely adjustments and better outcomes.
- **Strengthen Stakeholder Engagement:** Continuous engagement with all stakeholders, including local communities, NGOs, the private sector, and development partners, is essential for ensuring that plans align with local needs and priorities.

d. Development outcomes achieved

From the assessment it was observed that the district has made progress in several key areas, especially in health, education, and infrastructure, but there remain challenges in revenue generation, sanitation, and gender equity. To achieve the desired outcomes, the district must focus on strengthening agricultural extension services, increasing investment in youth development, and addressing gaps in water and sanitation coverage. Furthermore, improving the efficiency of internal revenue collection and boosting women’s participation in governance will help ensure sustainable development in the future.

It is important to note that these insights provide important direction for the district's development priorities in the coming years and can inform better resource allocation, planning, and program execution to achieve the goals of the 2026-2029 DMTDP. Table 1.1 shows the performance of outcome indicators which was selected to track the development outcomes across the development dimensions

Table 2.1: Performance of Outcome Indicators 2022-2025 DMTDP

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Percentage change in agricultural production (Crop)					
	i. Maize	22.8	5	2024	2.63	Ongoing
	ii. Rice	31.3	6	2024	2.75	Ongoing
	iii. Cassava	15.7	6	2024	4.01	Ongoing
	iv. Cocoyam	10.5	5	2024	3.44	Ongoing
	v. Plantain	6	8	2024	5.98	Ongoing
	Percentage change in agricultural production (Livestock/Poultry)					
	i. Cattle	3.5	10	2024	15.3	Target achieved
	ii. Sheep	20	15	2024	8%	Ongoing
	iii. Goat	5%	30%	2024	2.3%	Ongoing
	iv. Pig	8%	30%	2024	7.5%	Ongoing
	v. poultry	15.3%	50%	2024	17.2%	Ongoing

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Percentage change in Agric. extension services		80%	2024	0%	Ongoing
	Percentage change in arable land (Ha) under cultivation.	(0.6)%	5%	2024	(1.1)%	Ongoing
	Percentage change in youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship, and entrepreneurial training	5%	20%	2024	22%	Target achieved
Social Development	BECE Pass Rate	65.04%	80%	2023	85%	Target achieved
	Net Enrolment Ratio					
	i. Kindergarten	58%	70%	2024	59%	Ongoing
	ii. Primary	52.1%	80%	2024	49%	Ongoing
	iii. JHS	37.7%	80%	2024	44%	Ongoing
	Completion rate					
	i. Primary	86%	91%	2024	91.08%	Target achieved
	ii. JHS	77%	82%	2024	80.9%	Ongoing
	iii. SHS	35%	45%	2024	47%	Target achieved
	Gender Parity Ratio					
	i. Kindergarten	1	1.05	2024	0.95	Ongoing
	ii. Primary	0.9	0.92	2024	0.92	Target achieved
	iii. JHS	0.9	0.94	2024	0.87	Ongoing
iv. SHS	0.9	0.92	2024	0.63	Ongoing	
Proportion of functional Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) Zones	12%	80%	2024	6.3%	Ongoing	
Family Planning Acceptor Rate	77.4%	40%	2024	71.9%	Target exceeded	

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
	Per capita Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendance	1.0	15	2024	15.50	Target achieved
	Maternal mortality ratio (institutional)	140/100,000	125/100,000	2024	0/100,000	Target achieved
	Malaria fatality (Institutional)	1.00%	0%	2024	0.015%	Ongoing
	Improved access to sanitation delivery	53%	50%	2024	46.3%	Ongoing
	Proportion of population been served with potable water	53%	80%	2025	82%	Target Exceeded
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Proportion of classified road network maintained					
	i. Total	25%	50%	2024	43%	Ongoing
	ii. Urban					
	iii. Feeder	25%	50%	2024	43%	Ongoing
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity					
	i. District	81%	95%	2024	91%	Ongoing
	ii. Urban	100%	100%	2024	100%	Target achieved
iii. Rural						
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage increase in IGF (excluding MDF, SLR, GR)	(4.91)	10.78	2024	(38.15)	Negative growth
	IGF as a percentage of total revenue	8.47	15	2024	2.97	Ongoing
	Percentage change of DMTDP implemented	%	%	2024	60.60%	On-going
	Percentage change of women participating in decision making in the General Assembly	2%	100%	2025	100%	Target achieved
	Percentage of functioning DA Sub-structures	66.67%	100%	2024	100%	Target achieved

From Table 2.1 above, it could be noticed that under the economic development dimension, one out of the five outcomes indicators exceeded its targets while the remaining four showed a mixture of progress. For instance, targets for crop production, such as maize, rice, cassava, cocoyam, and plantain, showed a steady upward trend, with maize (2.63%) and plantain (5.98%) being notable performers for 2024. However, there remains a gap compared to the target of 5% for most crops, suggesting room for improvement. Livestock and Poultry production also showed a significant improvement, particularly cattle (15.3%), which surpassed the target of 10%, and poultry (17.2%), which exceeded the target of 15%. However, other livestock (sheep, goat, pig) did not meet their targets, suggesting that improving livestock management and support systems is critical for achieving the district's growth objectives. In terms of Agricultural Extension Services, the target was set at 80% increase, but no progress was made during 2024 (0%). This highlights the urgent need for agricultural extension services, which play a crucial role in improving farming practices and crop yields. Increasing investment in training, recruitment, and technology adoption for extension officers should be prioritized, though recruitment is solely the responsibility of the central government.

A key success in economic development is the 22% increase in the number of youths benefiting from skills, apprenticeship, and entrepreneurial training, exceeding the target of 20%. This suggests that vocational training and skills development are contributing positively to the district's human capital development.

The above performance generally has implications for future planning. There is a strong need to boost agricultural extension services and strengthen livestock management programs. Also, investment in youth development programs should be expanded to further leverage this success for future employment and economic growth. This should be pursued in the next development plan.

On Social Development specifically under education, the BECE Pass Rate target of 85% was achieved for 2023, highlighting significant progress in basic education. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for primary and JHS remains below targets, while SHS achieved a 47% completion rate, exceeding the target. This shows steady progress but underlines the importance of addressing enrolment issues at the primary and JHS levels. Gender Parity Ratio at the SHS level has fallen below the target, which signifies the need to address gender imbalances in secondary education and ensure more equitable access to education for girls.

Under Health, Family Planning Acceptance Rate recorded 71.9% performance exceeding the 40% target, demonstrating strong progress in family planning services. Whilst a significant achievement was the reduction to 0 maternal deaths per 100,000 births, which surpassed the target of 125 and reflects improvements in maternal healthcare services. On Water and Sanitation, the district achieved 82% coverage for potable water access, which exceeded the 80% target. Additionally, sanitation coverage remains low at 46.3%, suggesting that improving sanitation infrastructure in communities and institutions is critical moving forward.

The performance suggests that improving school enrolment and completion rates, particularly for primary and JHS students, should be prioritized, with a focus on addressing barriers to access, including gender disparities. Also, sanitation needs increased focus to meet the district's targets for health and well-being.

Under the Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements development dimension, the district maintained 43% of its road network, showing progress but still far from the 50% target. More focus is needed to improve road infrastructure, particularly feeder roads, to support economic activities and reduce post-harvest losses among farmers. On Electricity Coverage, the district achieved 91% electricity coverage, exceeding the 95% target for rural areas. This success is critical in supporting community development and boosting local businesses. Prioritizing feeder road maintenance and improving rural electrification to enhance infrastructure and human settlements needs to be pursued in future development plans to achieve 100% target.

Under the Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability development dimension, Internal Generated Funds performance remains poor, achieving only 56% of the target. While some improvement has been seen in licenses and fees, this area remains a challenge. The district's ability to generate its own revenue is crucial for reducing dependency on external sources. On Women's Participation in Decision Making the target was met, with 100% achieved for General Assembly participation. This suggests the need to create more inclusive governance structures that further encourage gender equality in decision-making. The implications for future planning based on the above performance is to focus on improving internal revenue generation through better mobilization and stricter enforcement of local taxes and fees. Increase women's participation in local governance by promoting gender-inclusive policies and initiatives.

2.2.1 Financial Performance

Total actual revenue directly transferred to the District Assembly (DA) from all sources for the planned period amounted to GH¢41,454,519.95, representing 84% of the total envelope required to implement the plan as of August 2025. This leaves a revenue shortfall of GH¢7,821,704.60. Out of the total revenue received, Government of Ghana (GoG) was the largest contributor, accounting for 51.42%, followed by the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) with 35.7%, and the DACF-Responsive Factor Grant (RFG) with 5%. A closer look at the GoG allocation shows that as much as 99.2% of the amount went into salaries, leaving only 0.8% to support departmental programmes. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) contributed just 4.25% over the planned period.

Direct contributions from Development Partners (DPs), i.e. funds paid directly through the DA, amounted to only 3.5%. However, it is important to emphasize that the indirect investments of DPs in the District (programmes and projects implemented and paid for directly by partners and departments without passing through the DA) have been significant. In such cases, the DA benefits as the end user of the intervention but does not manage the financial flows. Development partners such as IRC Ghana, Ghana National Gas Company Limited, Newmont Ghana Gold Limited, DACF Secretariat, Safe Water Network, Project Maji, Easy Water for Everyone, Netcentric Campaigns, Action Against Rural Poverty, Catholic Relief Services, and the

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Social Investment Fund have all contributed in diverse ways to the implementation of the 2022–2025 DMTDP. Table 2.2 shows the financial Resource Performance from 2022- 2025.

Table 2.2 Financial Resource Performance 2022- 2025

Source of funds	Total Estimated cost of Plan	Total Amount Received	Variance
GOG	13,439,911.00	21,317,847.28	-7,877,936.28
IGF	2,435,836.03	1,763,292.88	672,543.15
DACF	6,618,522.64	14,819,056.62	-8,200,533.98
DACF-RFG	4,260,198.48	2,074,511.65	2,185,686.83
DP's	22,521,756.40	1,479,811.52	21,041,944.88
TOTAL	49,276,224.55	41,454,519.95	7,821,704.60

Source: DMTDP 2022-2025 and Annual Financial Statement, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025.

From Table 2.2, it is observed that the financial performance of the district for the period showed mixed picture. GoG and DACF transfers significantly exceeded their planned allocations, largely due to upward adjustments in central government releases especially the 2025 DACF transfers. By contrast, IGF fell short of its target, highlighting challenges with local revenue mobilization. DACF-RFG also underperformed, with less than half of the expected funds released. The most critical gap lies with Development Partners, where actual receipts through the DA amounted to less than 7% of projections, creating the largest single shortfall in the plan's financing. This therefore means that frantic efforts need to be put in place to develop an implementable Revenue Improvement Action plan (RIAP) clearly detailing out revenue mobilization mechanism and strategies in the new medium term development plan 2026 -2029.

2.3 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis of the District

2.3.1 Physical Characteristics

a. Topography, Relief and Drainage

The district's landscape is generally undulating and rises between 500 feet to a little over 1000 feet above sea level. The topography is more rugged toward the southwestern (Abuom area) parts of the District. The District is drained by two main rivers namely: River Asunafo South and River Sui. River Asunafo South runs along the eastern fringes of the District (Noberkaw and Dantonno areas), while River Sui drains Kwapong and Abuom areas. The District is also drained by other smaller streams and water bodies which are mainly seasonal in nature. The rugged nature of the topography coupled with the vegetative cover may not support intensive agricultural mechanization. Road construction may also be expensive. The presence of rivers and other water bodies in the District gives the potential to develop small scale irrigation schemes and freshwater fishing or aquaculture. This will help to diversify the local economy, which mainly depends on rain-fed agriculture, as any failure in the rainfall pattern can result in total crop failure and threaten food security of the District. Fish farming would also supplement the calorie intake of the people and serve as an alternative source of livelihoods to residents in the District.

b. Weather and Climate

The District lies within the west semi-equatorial climatic zone characterized by double rainfall maxima occurring between June and October. The first and the major rainy season occur between April and July whilst the second and the minor rainy season start from September to October. The mean annual rainfall is between 125cm and 175cm, while the dry seasons which are usually characterized by the harmattan dry and hazy winds commence in November and end in March. Mean temperature is uniform, ranging between 25.5°C in August and 30°C in March as the hottest month. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year, ranging between 70% - 75% in the dry season and 75% - 80% in the wet season.

c. Vegetation

In terms of vegetation, the District lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest region of Ghana where different trees species of economic value such as Onyina/Ceiba, Dahoma, and Sapele etc are found. However, the original forest vegetation cover has depleted over the time into secondary forest due to indiscriminate and illegal felling of trees for timber resources and other traditional farming practices such as slash and burn. Bush fires have also combined to decimate the forest. The frequent destructions of the vegetation through bush burning, timber exploitation without replacement and the reliance on the forest vegetation for firewood and building materials, if not well managed, may alter the local climatic conditions and disturb the ecosystem. These human activities may also cause splash erosion, reduce fertility of the soil, and eventually reduce agricultural productivity in the District. On the other hand, the double rainfall maxima are conducive for the cultivation of cash crops and Afforestation programmes.

d. Soil

The soil in the District are leached and susceptible to erosion due to rainfall. For this reason, continuous cultivation without appropriate farming methods and techniques may lead to increased soil erosion, lower soil fertility and lower crop yields. However, the presence of the Gelysols offers a good source for crop diversification. This is because Gelysols are suitable for oil-palm, rice and maize production and suitable grazing grounds for livestock. This implies that viability of other crops potentially supported by Gelysols be explored so that there will be a wide range of crops for farmers to grow in the District besides the traditional cocoa and the other staples.

e. Geology and Minerals

The district lies within the central part of the dissected plateau physiographic region of Ghana. It is underlain mainly by Pre-cambrian, Birrimian and Tarkwainan formations with Ferralsols and Gelysols being the predominant soil types. The Ferralsols are deeply weathered, uniformly red to yellowish and composed mainly of kaolinite clay (cemented through iron oxides). The absence of weatherable minerals, resulting from heavy leaching and weathering (up to 2m depth and more) implies that these soils are very poor in nutrients. Ferralsols normally have high hydraulic conductivity and favorable aerobic conditions and are easily penetrable by roots. These characteristics contrasted with low water holding capacity and poor nutrient status. Annual crops can be grown at great risk as they lead to the rapid loss of organic matter and erosion. These soils are predominant all over the District.

Gelysols on the other hand are waterlogged almost throughout the year. They exhibit sometimes under a thick organic layer, a friable, light colored layer of clay that graduates into a water-impermeable stratum, where typical manganese concretions are found. The CEC is moderate and phosphorus and carbon contents are usually above average. These soils occur in depressions and plains and vary widely in character (mollic, plintic, etc.). Impermeable layers aerobic conditions and poor workability make it difficult to use Gelysols for agricultural purposes. Only shallow-rooting plants that tolerate water logging are suitable (oil-palm, Napier grass, sao palms and others). Gelysols are often used as good grazing land. These soils occur mainly as dystic Gelysols (base saturation 50% relatively poor in nutrients) in the valleys of the Asunafo South River.

There are mineral deposits due to the presence of mineral bearing rocks like the Birimian Tarkwaian formations. Currently, there have been a surge in the activities of small-scale mining activities within the District especially in though major mining giants such as Newmont Gold Ghana Limited (exploration of the Dekyem enclaves) and Asanko Gold Mining (Asumubra enclaves). Though this may boost the local economy, the negative effects such as the destruction of the environment due to unsustainable mining procedures, social vices and amongs needs to be considered and addressed. Oversight institution needs to strengthen to perform their responsibilities as required.

f. Water Resources

Asunafo South is endowed with several surface and groundwater resources that shape livelihoods and settlement patterns. Two main rivers drain the district: the Tano River, which skirts parts of the eastern fringe (near Noberkaw and Dantano), and the Sui River that drains the Kwapong and Abuom areas. These rivers, together with a network of smaller seasonal streams and springs, form the district's primary surface-water system and provide the main sources for small-scale irrigation, domestic use, livestock and some local small-town water systems. The rivers also act as critical recharge zones for shallow aquifers used by boreholes and hand-dug wells.

Despite this natural endowment, safe and reliable water access is uneven across the district. The Asunafo South WASH Master Plan records that roughly 70% of the population had access to a basic or improved drinking-water source at baseline, while only about 23.2% had access to safely managed sanitation indicating both coverage and quality gaps in water and sanitation services. Rural and remote settlements remain the most underserved, often reliant on hand-dug wells, unprotected springs and seasonal streams that dry up or become contaminated during the dry season.

Groundwater (boreholes) remains the pragmatic solution for many communities, but sustainability issues persist. Several boreholes in the district require frequent repairs due to pump failures, lack of spare parts and weak local operation and maintenance systems. To address this, partners and the Assembly have begun mechanising small-town supplies and deploying solar-powered stations: seven solar mechanised water stations were commissioned to serve multiple communities (Pafo Nkwanta cluster and others), incorporating pre-paid RFID payment systems to help fund O&M and improve revenue flow. These pilots have improved reliability where present but cover only a fraction of unmet demand.

Water quality is a continuing concern in catchments experiencing forest degradation, farming runoff and poor sanitation. Where rivers and streams receive runoff from degraded or mined areas upstream, turbidity and contamination risks increase; this contributes to periodic spikes in waterborne diseases recorded by the Health Directorate. The district also lacks a systematic, routine water-quality monitoring programme across all public sources.

Irrigation potential is present but underdeveloped. There are no large-scale, organised irrigation schemes in the district; irrigation is mainly done by farmers using pumps along the Tano River basin and small-scale pumps in lowland areas. This limits agricultural intensification and the ability to expand high-value horticulture or dry-season cropping.

Institutional coordination and financing remain the main barriers to achieving universal, resilient water services. The Assembly has a clear WASH Master Plan and strong partner interest, but gaps in community O&M capacity, spare-parts chains, financing for rehabilitation, water-quality monitoring, and catchment protection reduce long-term sustainability. Climate variability (more erratic rainfall and longer dry spells) further stresses both surface and groundwater resources, making resilience-centred planning urgent.

g. Plants and Animals

The district lies within Ghana's high forest cocoa belt and still retains significant ecological value. Forest reserves such as the Kukuom and Bonsam Bepo blocks remain key habitats, though their integrity has been weakened by illegal logging, farming expansion and settlement pressure. The landscape is shaped by cocoa agroforestry, mixed food crop systems, and scattered secondary forests. Indigenous tree species including Odum, Wawa, and Mahogany are becoming less common outside reserve areas. Wildlife populations have also declined, especially smaller mammals and birds that depend on intact canopy cover.

Livestock rearing is largely small-scale and dominated by poultry, goats, sheep and a few cattle herds. Most farmers practice free-range systems with minimal veterinary support, which limits productivity. Agricultural biodiversity continues to narrow as farmers shift to hybrid cocoa varieties and monocrop fields. This transition affects soil fertility, pollinators and long-term ecological stability.

Biodiversity conservation has gained some attention under community forest initiatives and fire volunteer programs, but the scale is not enough to reverse degradation. Sustainable agroforestry, tree planting, and controlled farming practices will be essential for stabilising ecosystems and maintaining the ecological services that underpin local livelihoods.

2.3.2 Demographic Characteristics

a. Population Size and Growth Rate

The 2021 Population and Housing Census puts the population of the District at 91,696 representing 16.2 % of the region's population. The current growth rate is estimated at an average 1.4% per annum. Data from the GSS further estimate the population of the district to be 103,732 in 2029. The resultant effect of this increase population is that agricultural lands and reserved

areas may be reduced and degraded further, thus compounding the issue of desertification and environmental degradation which are already a challenge in the District. Also, there will be pressure on existing water, schools, health and other infrastructure. Pragmatic policies therefore need to be put in place to protect District lands, forest resources and other life supporting systems from the ravages of population pressure. Expansion of existing infrastructure needs to be pursued by the District to reduce the pressure on the facilities and extend their life cycles. Table 2.3 shows the projected population trends from 2026 to 2029.

Table 2.3: Projected Population Trends

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total Population	97,853	99,199	100,705	102,217	103,732

Source: GSS, Population Projections, 2025

b. Population Density

The District has a total land surface area of 922km² which is static and an estimated population of 96,937 (variable) in 2025, the population density is estimated to be 73 per square kilometers of land. Table 2.4 shows the trend of population density from 2025 to 2029.

Table 2.4: Projected Population Trends and Density (2026-2029)

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total Population	97,853	99,199	100,705	102,217	103,732
Total Land Size	922 km ²	922 km ²	922 km ²	922km ²	922 km ²
Population Density	105.3	107.59	109.2	110.86	112.51

Source: ASDA, DPCU, 2025

c. Age and Sex Structure

The age structure of the District population depicts the general trend at the regional and national level indicating a broad base that gradually tappers off with increasing age due to death. The GSS populations projections for the District suggests a youthful population with more than half of the population below 20 years. This has implications for policy planning and the provision of social services like health, education and recreational facilities. Also, job creation related interventions needs to be embarked upon for the larger segment ages 15 – 64 years (60%). Males dominate the population of the District. The sex ratio, male to females is 105 in contrast to the regional ratio of 98.2.

The population of children (0-14) is also significantly high (40%). In order to guarantee the future development of the District, every effort necessary must be made to ensure that this group receives quality education they need to put them on a better pedestal for the future. Table 2.5 below is a breakdown of the age and sex composition of the population of the District.

Table 2.5: Age and Sex Structure of the Population

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
0-14	18,040	17,657	35,697
15-64	29,420	28,805	58,227
65+	1,969	1,928	3,897
TOTAL	49,429	48,390	97,853

Source: Extrapolated from GSS 2021 PHC Vol. 3B

e. Rural-Urban Split

Data from the 2021 PHC suggests that the District is largely rural with a rural total population of 66,295 (67.73%) and an urban population of 31,558 (32.25%). This means that for every 10 people randomly selected almost 7 of them live in the rural areas of the District. In Ghana, settlements with population over 5000 are considered urban, among other criteria. By this definition and criterion, only 3 communities or towns namely Sankore, Kukuom and Kwapong had population above 5000 in the 2021 PHC. Table 2.6 illustrates the population of the District by type of locality and sex.

Table 2.6: District Population by Type of Locality and Sex.

Total Population			Rural			Urban		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
97,853	49,445	48,408	66,295	33,499	32,796	31,558	15,946	15,612

Source: Extrapolated from GSS 2021 PHC Vol. 3B

f. Household size and Characteristics

Data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census suggest that District recorded 23,992 households with a household population of 90175 which translates into an average household size of 3.8 persons which is higher than the regional (3.6) and national (3.6) figures respectively. Almost two-thirds of the households in the district are found in the rural areas whilst a little over one-third could be found in the urban areas. The average household size in rural area is high (4.0 persons) than that of the urban (3.3 persons).

Household composition in the District is dominated by children, who make up about 47 percent of all household members. They are followed by household heads at roughly 22 percent, spouses at 12 percent, grandchildren at about 8 percent, and other relatives at around 5 percent. Male-headed households account for 32 percent, while female heads make up about 12 percent. The share of male children (47 percent) is slightly higher than female children (43 percent), a pattern also seen among grandchildren and other relatives. Female spouses form a far larger share of spouses than males. The data also shows that nuclear families make up about a third of all households, with male-headed nuclear homes slightly outnumbering female-headed ones. Traditional family arrangements still represent about 51 percent of households. The strong

dominance of male-headed homes reflects broader socio-economic patterns and appears to tie into the poverty situation facing many households.

g. Spatial Distribution of Population

Population distribution in the District to a large extent is based on the availability of essential services such as water, electricity, commerce, roads, agriculture resources and other supporting infrastructure. The five major and most populous settlements in the District namely; Sankore, Kukuom, Kwapong, Noberkaw and Abuom seem to have developed along the principal roads passing through the District capital from Goaso -Bibiani Highway, Noberkaw -Kwapong -Sankore-Sefwi Wiaso. Out of the 2021 PHC population figure of 91693, these settlements alone constituted 35797 representing 39%. The remaining population of 55,896 (61%) people are distributed over 160 settlements in the District's hinterland. Hence, the population is not evenly distributed in the District. As a result, interventions to ensure equitable distribution of infrastructure, especially for the less endowed areas, should be pursued to redistribute the population evenly in the District especial WASH services to achieve the leaving no one behind policy of the Assembly.

h. Labour Force

As suggested in the previous discussion, the district has a very active and youth population with majority (59%) of the population falling within the economically active age group (15-64years). Of these, 51% are males while 49% are females. This existing large labour force could be an asset or liability if not properly harnessed and directed through quality education, entrepreneurship, training and provision of social and technical infrastructure to prepare them to pursue the District's and National development agenda at large.

i. Occupational Distribution of Labour Force

According to the 2021 PHC, Skilled Agricultural forestry and fishing work is the major occupation in the District accounting for nearly 63%. A significant proportion of the economically active populations are engaged in Services and sales workers (11.7%), Craft related trade works constitute (7.9%), whilst 6.5% falls under Plant and machine operations and Assemblers related workers category. Also 5.7% are falls under the professional's category.

j. Age Dependency Ratios

From the 2021 PHC the dependent population of the district was 37,452 with an economically active population (Age 15 – 64) of 54,241. This translate to an age dependency ratio of 69.05 which is slightly high than the regional average of 67.1. However, projected data from the GSS suggest that age dependency ratio in 2025 reduced to 68 and is most likely record a downward reduction within the plan period. It's expected to reduce to 66.97 by 2029. This reduction in dependency could augur well for savings and capital accumulation within the plan period. Age dependency ratio is higher among the young (61.31) than old age (6.69). From the projections, ADR young are expected to reduce from 61.31 in 2025 to 60.21 by 2029. Whilst ADR old will witness a slight increase from 6.69 to 6.76 by the same plan period. Table 2.7 shows projected dependent population from 2025 to 2029.

l. Religious composition

Population distribution by the various religious denominations in the District is the same as the region. Christianity (73.1%) has the highest following as compared to the regional percentage of 75%. The District has a sizeable number of Moslems (18%) who majority are from the Mole-Dagbani. Those professing traditional religion and no religion constitute (5.83%). The proportion of females professing the Christian faith is higher than males. On the other hand the proportion of males professing Islam, Traditional religion and no religion, in the District is higher than females. It is also important to note that Christianity is more profound in the rural (68%) localities than the urban areas.

2.7: Projected Dependency Population and ratios, 2025 – 2029.

Age groups	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total	97,853	99,199	100,705	102,217	103,732
0-14	35,697	36,080	36,519	36,957	37,394
15-64	58,227	59,116	60,105	61,100	62,101
65+	3,897	3,965	4,041	4,118	4,195
Population 60+	5,983	6,087	6,202	6,319	6,436
ADR_total	68	67.74	67.48	67.23	66.97
ADR_young	61.31	61.03	60.76	60.49	60.21
ADR_old	6.69	6.71	6.72	6.74	6.76

Source: Extracted from GSS Population Projection 2021 – 2050, 2024

2.3.3 Economy Characteristics

a. Structure of the Local Economy

Asunafo South District local economic structure is predominantly agrarian employing about 58 percent of the household, followed by the service sector, manufacturing, processing activities, commerce, informal businesses and marketing. Majority of the farmers are peasant farmers who largely depends on rain fed and use of basic ancient system of farming. The major food crops cultivated include Maize, cassava, rice, plantain and coconut. Tomatoes, garden egg, okro cabbage, and pepper are the major cultivated vegetables. Cocoa, oil palm, citrus, coffee and cashew are the major economic crops they grow. The most predominant agricultural activities among households is crop farming (16,900) followed by livestock rearing (6,100).

b. District Revenue and expenditure

The financial performance of the District Assembly between 2022 and September 2025 was anchored on two main fiscal components namely Revenue and Expenditure. The revenue performance reflects the Assembly's ability to mobilize funds from both internal and external sources to finance its development priorities, while expenditure captures how efficiently these resources were applied to compensation, goods and services, and capital investments. The following sections provide a detailed analysis of the District's revenue composition, performance trends, and expenditure patterns within the review period.

i. Revenue sources

The two main sources of revenue are; Internal Sources and External Sources. Internal revenues are those collected by the Assembly using it's own existing collection machinery. These consist

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of rates, lands, (excluding stool lands), fees and fines, licenses, rents, investments and miscellaneous. Whereas the external sources are mostly grants from central government, royalties and other external agencies like NGOs, and Development partners like IDA, USAID, DFID, GTZ, JICA, World Bank and the European Union. Etc

Analysis of revenue data (2022 – September 2025) shows that out of a total budgeted revenue of GH¢62,383,085.13, the Assembly received GH¢42,194,937.76, representing 67.64% of the projected revenue figure. Of this, internally generated funds (IGF) contributed GH¢1,777,407.92 constituting 64.74% of the estimated IGF target of GH¢2,745,311.00. This Internally Generated Fund performance needs to be improved in subsequent years through the strengthening revenue collection systems, that is enhancing IGF collection mechanisms, especially property tax collection and business licenses and possibly modernizing collection methods and improving public awareness can contribute significantly to improved revenue performance. Table 2.8 shows the District Revenue performance from 2022 to September 2025.

The external revenue (Grants) estimated over the planned period was GH¢ 59,637,774.93 representing 95.6% of the total expected revenue for the period. Out of this, an actual amount of GH¢ 40,417,529.84 was realized representing 67.77% of the estimated figure. This item contributed 95.8% of the overall actual revenue received by the Assembly within the period. The flows of funds from external sources are irregular and unreliable. The flow most often depends on the interest or the ability of government to secure grants and in turn distribute to MMDAs for implementation of specific sub-projects; While grants receipts for salaries was regular and showed increases, the DACF, which is an important source of funding, was irregular. This irregular flow calls for pragmatic measures to vigorously mobilize funds from development partners to implement programmes of the Assembly.

It is important to state that the revenue analysis runs from 2022 to September 2025. As at the time of the Analysis the Assembly was yet to receive its third quarter of the DACF and government was in arrears for District Development Facility transfer for 2024.

The District together with concern stakeholders needs to sensitize the public on the public – Private Partnership policies of the government to enable private sector to participate in the development and management of facilities like stores, public toilets, water supply systems and possibly property rate revenue collection. Also, proposals need to be developed and presented to development partners and other potential funding sources to solicit intervention in district development. Again, District needs to take advantage of the sister city relations concept to benefit from technological transfer from more developed communities in the diaspora into the District.

ii. Expenditure

The District expenditure can be divided into three namely, Compensation, Goods and Service and Capital expenditure. Compensation covers salaries and wages, others allowances and national pension payments, whilst Goods and Service expenditure consist of Utilities, Travel and Transport, general expenses, repairs and maintenance, special services, training, seminar and conferences, purchase of office materials and consumables, and payment of consultancy services rendered to

the Assembly. Capital expenditure is made up of development projects and programmes usually referred to as investments. Table 2.9 shows the Districts expenditure performance for the period 2022- September, 2025.

From Table 2.9, total budgeted expenditure for the period amounted to 65,013,245.08 whilst actual total expenditure was 36,663,131.24 representing 56.4 % of the budgeted total expenditure. Of the actual compensation accounted for 60.11% of the total expenditure. Goods and Services constituted 29.28% while Capital/Asset expenditure constituted a meagre 10.61% of the total Actual expenditure. This is not the best as the Assembly needs to focus more on capital development projects to lay a solid foundation for future development.

Strengthening expenditure control and optimization by closely monitoring compensation costs to ensure that they remain within budgetary limits, review the budgeting and spending patterns for goods and services and assets to avoid discrepancies between projected and actual costs auditing and streamlining operational costs in line with the District strategic priorities are key in achieving prudent expenditure and financial management.

Table 2.8: Asunafo South District Assembly Revenue Performance 2022 – September 2025

Revenue Sources	Revenue Estimates and Performance								Grand Total	
	2022		2023		2024		2025		2022 - Sept. 2025	
	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual
IGF	640,198.00	420,466.86	708,753.74	669,582.96	741,753.74	414,131.06	654,604.72	273,227.04	2,745,310.20	1,777,407.92
GOG SALARIES	2732659.13	2,732,659.08	3,122,048.38	5,472,230.10	4,322,197.15	7,694,467.85	6,647,821.72	6,021,985.22	16,824,726.38	21,921,342.25
DACF	3059685.27	1,636,839.07	3,928,342.38	1,739,278.98	3,928,342.38	2,266,816.53	20,523,903.48	5,936,225.38	31,440,273.51	11,579,159.96
MP's CF	307,073.09	424,049.23	307,073.09	476,611.66	307,073.09	649,359.16	1,360,506.89	891,193.20	2,281,726.16	2,441,213.25
PWDs CF	1,020,000.00	179,145.41	131,602.75	140,651.32	131,602.75	204,943.38	863,218.39	275,999.86	2,146,423.89	800,739.97
DACF-RFG	1,183,992.00	264,828.65	1,003,402.48	0	0	1,809,683.00	0.00	0.00	2,187,394.48	2,074,511.65
GOG DEPT	99,118.00	25,319.92	56,000.00	32,494.05	98,500.00	-	106,500.00	32,936.81	360,118.00	90,750.78
CIDA/MAG	95,953.50	70,813.53	32,294.33	32,294.33	-	-	-	-	128,247.83	103,107.86
DONOR(UNICEF)	-	-	-	-	30,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00	-	120,000.00	30,000.00
Forest Grant	-	-	60548	60,886.18	0.00	522,375.96	294,694.68	-	355,242.68	583,262.14
GPSNP	-	-	968,964.00	294,371.00	1,157,512.68	244,371.00	1,417,145.32	82,649.52	3,543,622.00	621,391.52
WASH Partners		-	100,000.00	-	-	124,000.00	150,000.00	48,050.00	250,000.00	172,050.00
TOTAL	9,138,678.99	5,754,122.21	10,419,029.15	8,918,400.58	10,716,981.79	13,960,147.94	32,108,395.20	13,562,267.03	62,383,085.13	42,194,937.76

Table 2.9: Asunafo South District Assembly Expenditure Performance 2022 – September 2025

Expenditure Headings	Expenditure Estimates and Performance								Grand Total	
	2022		2023		2024		2025		2022 - Sept. 2025	
	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual (Sept 2025)	Budgeted	Actual
Compensation of Employees	2,832,859.13	2,791,564.84	3,246,741.98	5,572,138.46	4,508,496.15	7,695,693.34	6,647,821.72	5,979,037.55	17,235,918.98	22,038,434.19
Goods and Services	1,077,917.34	2,046,793.72	3,048,362.81	2,340,809.16	3,387,730.01	3,647,912.07	7,200,054.34	2,699,000.66	14,714,064.50	10,734,515.61
Assets	5,227,943.35	1,108,503.76	4,168,845.18	239,973.01	4,504,793.65	1,829,106.63	19,161,679.42	712,598.04	33,063,261.60	3,890,181.44
Total	9,138,719.82	5,946,862.32	10,463,949.97	8,152,920.63	12,401,019.81	13,172,712.04	33,009,555.48	9,390,636.25	65,013,245.08	36,663,131.24

iii. Local Economic Development

At the heart of Local Economic Development (LED) is the idea that every district has its own unique strengths and resources, or what is called comparative advantages, that can be developed and utilized to fuel the development and growth of the District. For Asunafo South District, these strengths are largely tied to its natural resources, agriculture, and emerging opportunities in sectors like tourism and mining. But these advantages will only bring meaningful development if we address the challenges and bottlenecks that stand in the way of progress.

Currently, the district is rich in forest resources, including economic trees and non-timber forest products that could be better exploited for both local consumption and export. The district's fertile soils are perfect for a wide range of agricultural activities, from plantation farming to the cultivation of crops like cocoa, plantain, and oil palm. These agricultural resources present a huge potential for local economic growth, but only if they are paired with better farming techniques, infrastructure, and support for farmers.

Water resources are another untapped opportunity. The district is home to several river bodies, which could be used for small-scale irrigation systems to support year-round farming, especially for vegetable production. Irrigation could help farmers break the seasonal dependency on rainfall, making them more resilient to climate change and ensuring food security. The recent launching of the vegetable development projects (Yeredua) which is aimed at providing irrigation schemes for all year farming the District is a step the right direction and needs to be completed and sustained.

While detailed information on mineral deposits, such as gold, remains sparse, there are emerging opportunities in mining. Recently, Newmont Gold Ghana Limited and Asanko Mines have secured prospecting licenses for exploration in areas like Dekyem and Asumubru. The hope is that successful exploration will unlock valuable mineral resources, which can contribute to the district's economic transformation.

The district also has tourism potential that remains largely underutilized. Sites like the Mystic Tree at Sankore, one of Ghana's oldest mosques, and the scenic mountain range around Abuom, could attract both national and international tourists. However, these assets are still not well-documented or promoted. There's a real opportunity here to tap into eco-tourism and cultural tourism by compiling a complete database of these resources and promoting them through agencies like CNC and BAC. Detailed maps showing geological features, tourism sites, and land suitability for development would be valuable tools in boosting mineral exploration, tourism development, and land-use planning.

On the agricultural front, the district produces a range of crops in large quantities, including plantain, oil palm, cocoyam, cocoa, and cabbage. These products are already staples in the local economy and could be expanded for both domestic consumption and export if properly supported by infrastructure, training, and access to markets.

However, despite these promising resources, Asunafo South still faces significant local economic challenges. Poor infrastructure, including inadequate roads and housing, is one of the most pressing issues. Without reliable roads and utilities, it's difficult for local businesses to thrive, and farming communities face obstacles in accessing markets. The district also struggles with underemployment, where many people are employed in low-income, informal jobs rather than skilled, sustainable roles. Coupled with poverty and low agricultural yields, these challenges slow down the district's overall development.

In addition, some cultural practices may be hindering progress. While tradition is valuable, certain outmoded practices may prevent the adoption of modern methods that could improve agricultural productivity and community well-being. Furthermore, local revenue mobilization remains low, limiting the ability of the district assembly to invest in essential infrastructure and services.

Addressing these issues head-on is crucial for unlocking the full potential of the district. A focused Local Economic Development (LED) strategy could help galvanize local participation in entrepreneurial ventures and create sustainable employment opportunities. It can also create a favorable environment for human development, improving access to education, healthcare, and other services that are vital for community well-being.

Prioritizing these key areas such as infrastructure development, agriculture modernization, resource management, tourism promotion, and financial inclusion in the district can lay the foundation for a more prosperous and sustainable local economy. A strong, integrated LED strategy will help Asunafo South thrive, fostering an environment where businesses can grow, people can find good jobs, and the community can enjoy better living standards. This will ultimately help the district achieve long-term, inclusive development and create a brighter future for all its residents.

iv. Agriculture

Agriculture lies at the heart of the Asunafo South District's economy and rural life. Being predominantly rural and located in the fertile forest belt of Ghana's Ahafo Region, the district's livelihoods and local economy are deeply anchored in farming. The majority of households depend on agriculture for food, income, and employment, making it the dominant economic activity in the district. However, much of this agricultural activity remains small-scale and subsistence-oriented, with significant implications for food security, income generation, and rural development.

i. Crop Cultivation

Crop farming in Asunafo South combines both food and cash crops, shaped by fertile soils, favourable rainfall, and long farming traditions. The principal food crops cultivated across the district include Maize, Cassava, Plantains, Cocoyam, Rice (increasingly taking root in wetland areas). These crops are mostly grown on small family plots and provide essential calories for household consumption. They are also sold in local markets, supporting small commercial activity.

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Cocoa remains the most important cash crop in Asunafo South, widely cultivated by smallholder farmers. The district forms part of Ghana's broader cocoa landscape, which contributes substantially to national export earnings. Other cash crops cultivated include Oil palm, Citrus fruit, Cashew. These crops provide income diversification opportunities beyond staple food production.

The predominance of rain-fed cultivation, with limited irrigation infrastructure, makes crop yields vulnerable to seasonal variability, which local farmers often struggle to mitigate. Additionally, despite fertile soils, significant tracts of land remain underutilised or devoted to low-input subsistence farming, reflecting gaps in productivity and commercialisation.

Recent government initiatives, such as the Vegetable Development Project (Yeredua) under the National Feed Ghana strategy, have begun to strengthen vegetable production in the district, particularly around Kukuom, by introducing improved seedlings, solar-powered irrigation, and technical support. This project aims to reduce vegetable imports, create jobs, and bolster food self-sufficiency among local farmers.

ii. Agricultural Extension Services

Agricultural extension is critical for improving productivity, moving farmers from subsistence practices to more profitable and sustainable farming. In Asunafo South, currently there only 8 Agriculture Extension Agents providing this important role. Per the staffing norms of the LGS, an Agriculture Department of a District requires a minimum staff strength of 43 and a maximum of 72 but as of December 2024 only 11 staff are available and at post including the District Director. This figure represents 25 percent of the required minimum staff strength. The district being agrarian, there is the need to address the staffing challenges to enable the Agriculture Department plays a lead role in providing extension support, including Natural resource management advice, Dissemination of improved farming practices and Support on post-harvest management and value chain concepts

Extension services are woefully inadequate relative to need. Challenges include such as poor staffing and insufficient field agents spread across widely dispersed rural communities, limited logistical support for extension officers to reach remote farms, weak feedback loops between research centres and farmers that impede timely adoption of new technologies, and lack of office accommodation for the Department (Department operates from a rent office) to deliver its mandate.

These constraints limit the impact of extension services and perpetuate low input-low output farming patterns in much of the district.

iii. Access to Land

Land in Asunafo South is predominantly under customary tenure, with families and communities controlling access through traditional authorities. While the district is fertile and many farmers aspire to expand cultivation, land access remains uneven:

- Smaller farmers often lack formal titles or secure leases, making it difficult to obtain credit or invest in long-term improvements.
- Land fragmentation due to inheritance practices reduces economies of scale, constraining commercial agriculture.
- Pressure for land for settlement and timber extraction has contributed to disputes and conversion of productive farmland to other uses.

Because of these tenure challenges, many smallholders are reluctant to adopt intensification measures or engage in long-term soil fertility improvements, for fear of losing access to the land they farm.

iv. Access to Finance for Agriculture

Finance remains a major bottleneck for farmers in Asunafo South as majority of smallholders framer currently depend on informal lending, family savings, or short-term loans from village groups. Where formal credit is available, the high cost of the credit in terms of interest rates makes smallholders find them prohibitive. Also, low penetration of agricultural insurance exposed farmers to crop failure from pests, diseases, and weather extremes, deterring investment in improved seeds and fertilizers without risk-sharing mechanisms.

The consequence is a reliance on limited own-fund farming, which restricts the adoption of mechanization, irrigation, and higher-yielding seed varieties. Recent government programmes and investments like the Yeredua project aim to narrow this gap by providing inputs and technical support, yet broader financial inclusion remains essential for transforming agriculture in the district.

Strengthening agriculture in Asunafo South will require both institutional support and strategic investment: enhancing extension systems, securing land rights, expanding financial services, and investing in irrigation and market infrastructure to boost resilience and commercialization. Other investments or initiative envisaged within the medium term include the establishment of farmer mechanization centre in Kukuom, he Agriculture College at Sankare and the irrigation schemes at Noberkaw to boost vegetable farming and improve livelihoods are worth mentioning.

v. Employment

Data from the 2021 PHC suggest that the District has a total population of 32,671 persons aged 15 years and older, of which 18,720 are males (57.3 percent) and 13,951 are females (42.7 percent). From Table 2.10 the employment structure reveals a district economy largely driven by self-employment, reflecting a predominantly informal sector with limited wage employment opportunities. Out of the total economically active population, 61.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 25.2 percent are employees, and 5.2 percent are self-employed with employees. The rest are distributed across casual work, contributing to family work, apprenticeships, and domestic work. This pattern points to a subsistence-oriented economy with weak structural transformation, where employment is mainly small-scale and informal. The predominance of self-employment also underscores the limited absorption capacity of both the public and private formal sectors.

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The gender composition of employment is significant. Males dominate the self-employed with employees, employee, and casual worker categories, indicating a higher concentration of men in formal and semi-formal employment. On the other hand, females are more represented among contributing family workers and unpaid apprentices, categories typically associated with vulnerable employment. These disparities reflect underlying social, economic, and cultural barriers that influence women’s access to economic resources, education, and skills training. The Assembly therefore needs to develop policies targeted at enhancing women’s economic participation, promote skill development, and strengthen the local private sector to sustain employment creation. Also, encouraging agro-industrial investment, supporting SMEs, and expanding vocational training will help diversify the local economy, and foster inclusive growth.

Table 2.10: Employment Status by Sex

	Both sexes	Male	%	Female	%	Overall %
Total	32671	18720	100	13951	100	100
Employee	8245	5269	28.15	2976	21.33	25.24
Self-employed without employees	20161	11125	59.43	9036	64.77	61.71
Self-employed with employees	1712	1016	5.43	696	4.99	5.24
Casual worker	1310	853	4.56	457	3.28	4.01
Contributing family worker	1081	412	2.20	669	4.80	3.31
Paid apprentice	19	4	0.02	15	0.11	0.06
Unpaid apprentice	128	29	0.15	99	0.71	0.39
Domestic worker	9	7	0.04	2	0.01	0.03
Other	6	5	0.03	1	0.01	0.02

Source: GSS, 2021 PHC

vi. Business/Private Sector Development

The private sector in Asunafo South is dominated by micro and small enterprises in agriculture, agro-processing, trading, transport, hospitality and retail. Most businesses operate informally, with limited access to credit, poor record-keeping and low technological adoption. Local entrepreneurs face challenges with licensing, regulatory compliance, high input costs and inconsistent power supply. The manufacturing base is narrow, centred mainly on small-scale cassava processing, sawmilling and sachet water production. Access to market information is weak, and value addition remains low across most sectors.

Strengthening the private sector over the next medium-term period requires deliberate investment in business support services, entrepreneurship training and access to credit through partnerships with banks and development finance schemes. Improving market infrastructure, last-mile roads, storage facilities and digital connectivity will reduce business transaction costs. Encouraging formalisation, enhancing revenue education and establishing district-level investment promotion mechanisms will help grow the local economy. Special incentives can stimulate SMEs in agro-processing, light manufacturing and ICT-based services.

vii. Commodity Export

The backbone of commodity export in Asunafo South is agriculture particularly cocoa. The District remains one of the strong cocoa-growing belts within the Ahafo Region, and the crop continues to anchor household incomes, remittances, and rural commerce. As of 2021, the majority of farming households cultivated cocoa either as a main or secondary source of income. COCOBOD records show consistent production levels across communities such as Kukuom, Sankore, Noberkaw, Apitey, and others. Cash crops like cashew are emerging, but their scale is still low compared to established cocoa farms.

Despite the dominance of cocoa, export potential in other commodities—plantain, cassava, maize, timber, oil palm, and honey remains untapped. Most agricultural produce is sold domestically in raw form. Farmers lack the storage, processing, packaging, and certification required to access higher-value export markets. The District does not yet have functional processing plants that can support export diversification. There is also poor aggregation and no formal commodity value chain coordination. This results in farmers relying on middlemen who set their own prices, reducing household incomes.

Infrastructure gaps weaken export readiness. Feeder roads connecting food-growing communities to the main Kukuom–Sankore and Goaso corridors need upgrading. Irrigation is limited, making farmers dependent on rainfall. Warehousing facilities are minimal, and cold-chain systems are almost non-existent. Certification for export Global GAP, organic certification, grading and standardization is missing. As a result, the District’s export potential is locked behind structural challenges.

Still, the District has a competitive advantage: fertile land, a strong farming population, and road links to major cocoa buying companies and national commodity corridors. Honey, cassava flour, dried plantain chips, palm oil, and bamboo products are areas with real export potential if properly developed

viii. Diversifying the District Local Economy

The local economy of Asunafo South is heavily concentrated in agriculture both crop and cocoa farming. This creates a structural imbalance where poverty, unemployment, and seasonal income fluctuations remain common. The 2021 PHC confirms that most households depend on one main economic activity, with limited alternative income streams. Young people often rely on farming or migrate to Goaso, Kumasi, or Accra because other employment avenues are weak.

Diversification efforts over the years have been minimal. Manufacturing is almost non-existent except for small cassava processing groups, wood processing including plywood and carpentry workshops. Tourism potential exists natural forests, cultural heritage, rivers, and community-based eco-sites but it remains undeveloped. ICT-related work is growing slowly, driven mostly by mobile money operators and a few small internet cafés.

There is clear potential in sectors such as agro-processing, eco-tourism, bamboo and rattan crafts, poultry, piggery, aquaculture, carpentry, block-making, and renewable energy services. The

District also hosts natural forest reserves and plantations that could support non-timber forest products, beekeeping, and wood-processing enterprises. The private sector is willing to participate, but the absence of credit access, training, and infrastructure remains a barrier.

2.3.4 Social Characteristic's

a. Education

Education is the systematic process of acquiring knowledge and skills through study and instruction. It remains one of the most valuable assets any district can offer its people and a key tool for driving local development.

Over the years, Ghana's education sector has undergone several reforms aimed at improving access, quality, and equity. These reforms have focused on bridging the gender gap, increasing enrolment, expanding infrastructure, improving the teacher-pupil ratio, and enhancing learning outcomes. The 1992 Constitution of Ghana mandates government to provide Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) to all children of school-going age across the country, reinforcing education as a fundamental right. This section therefore discusses educational infrastructure situation, teacher availability and quality, school distribution by circuits, enrolment levels, school performance, literacy levels and the Ghana school feeding programmes.

i. School Infrastructure

The district currently has 303 educational institutions, made up of 237 public and 66 private schools. This includes 81 nursery/kindergarten schools, 81 primary schools, 71 junior high schools, 3 senior high/Technical schools, and 1 tertiary institution. Kindergartens have been integrated into primary schools, allowing shared use of facilities. At the tertiary level, the district hosts the College of Nursing at Kwapong. Table 2.11 shows the infrastructure situation in the District whereas Figure 2.1 shows the location of some educational facilities across the District.

The district's three senior high schools and tertiary institution; Sankore Senior High School, Kukuom Agriculture Senior High School and the College of Nursing at Kwapong continue to perform creditably, though they face serious infrastructure constraints. These facilities lacks adequate dormitories and hostels for male and female students, as well as sufficient classroom and lecture blocks and science laboratories to support effective teaching and learning.

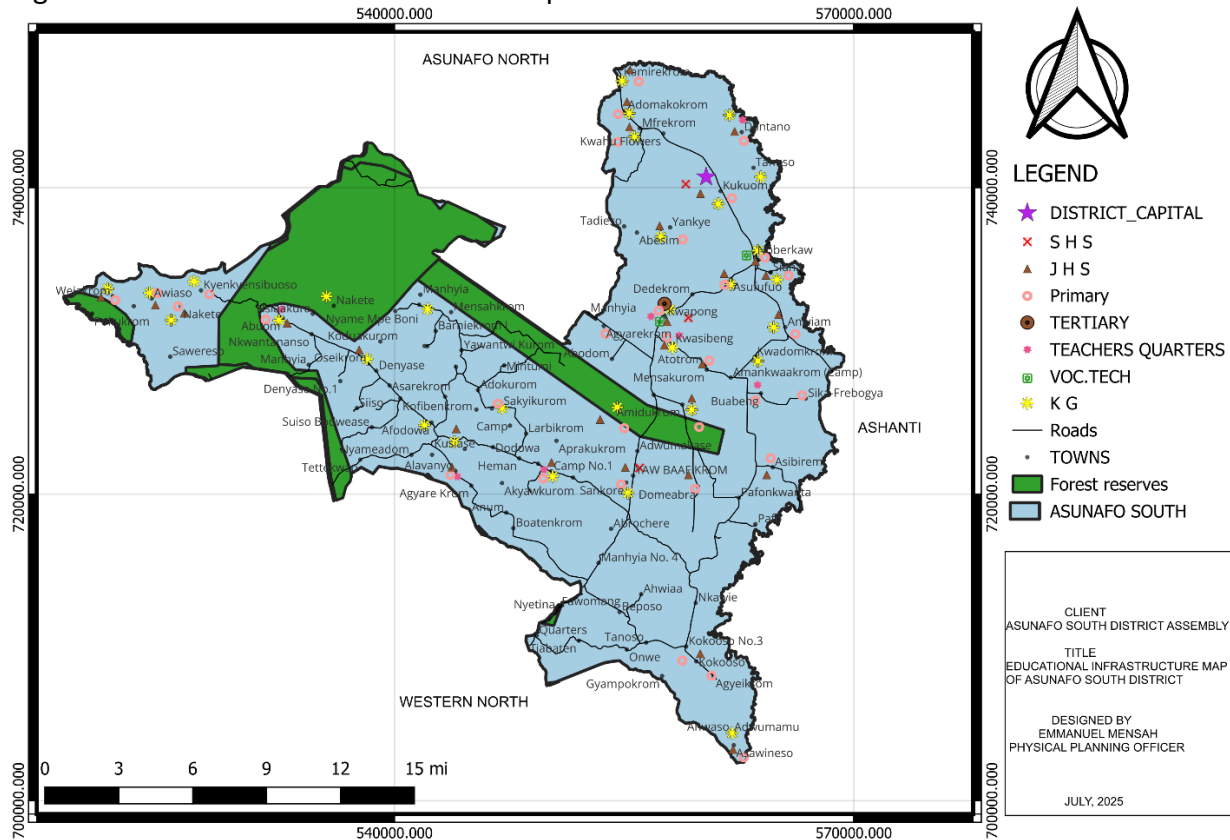
The private sector plays a vital role in education delivery, contributing about 31% of total school infrastructure in the district. Private providers account for roughly 35% of kindergarten and primary schools and 22% of junior high schools. Their contribution is commendable, but there is a need to support and encourage them to extend their services to underserved rural communities, particularly areas without junior high schools.

Table 2.11: School Infrastructures in the District

Type of School	Public	%	Private	%	Total	Total%
Kindergarten (KG)	81	75	27	25	108	35.6
Primary school	81	75	27	25	108	35.6
Junior High School (JHS)	71	85.5	12	14.5	83	27.4
Senior High/ Technical Schools	3	100	0	0	3	1.0
Tertiary Institution	1	100	0	0	1	0.3
Total	237	78.2	66	21.8	303	100.0

Source: Asunafo South District Education Office, 2025

Figure 2.1: Educational Infrastructure Map of the Asunafo South District



EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE MAP OF ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT

ii. Educational Enrolment Level in the District

Since 2020, basic school enrolment in the district has witnessed steadily growth, with about 74.5% of school-age children currently enrolled. The 2024/2025 academic year recorded a total enrolment of 26,237 pupils, with males outnumbering females. However, this growth has created serious infrastructure gaps, including shortages in classrooms, dormitories, and teaching materials. The Assembly needs to expand facilities and provide adequate furniture and learning materials to sustain progress in access and retention. Table 2.12 shows school enrolment level as of 2024/2025 academic year.

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Table 1.12: School Enrolment Level

Level	Enrolment											
	2021/2022			2022/2023			2023/2024			2024/2025		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kindergarten	2820	2850	5670	2850	2802	5652	2350	2250	4600	2346	2234	4581
Primary	6939	6738	13677	6989	6688	13306	6483	6297	12780	6992	6461	13116
JHS	3010	2810	5820	3075	2675	5750	2962	2638	5600	3119	2734	5781
SHS	1660	1661	3321	2063	1708	3797	1990	1268	3267	1738	1021	2759
Total	14429	14059	28488	14977	13873	28505	13785	12453	26247	14195	12450	26237

Source: GES, District Annual Report, 2024.

iii Teacher Availability and Quality

The district has a total of 1096 teachers serving an enrolment of about 23,584 pupils as of September 2025. This translated into an overall pupil-teacher ratio of 22:1, which is better than the national and regional standards. However, disparities exist across levels and locations, with more teachers concentrated in urban areas and senior high schools than in rural and basic levels. The Assembly needs to address these imbalances through targeted deployment and incentives to improve educational outcomes across the district.

iv. School Performance

Performance at the basic level has fluctuated over the years. Between 2021 and 2022, BECE pass rates hovered above 89%, but results declined to 85% in 2023 and further sharply reduced to 51.15% in 2024, the lowest in a decade. The drop in performance, particularly among female candidates, requires urgent investigation and remedial actions to improve teaching quality, learning support, and gender equity in education.

v. Ghana School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme, introduced alongside the FCUBE policy, currently benefits 5965 pupils across 19 schools in the district. This coverage of schools represents just of total public primary schools in the District. Despite occasional delays in releasing feeding grants, the programme has been largely successful, contributing to increased enrolment and attendance. Plans are underway to expand the programme to cover more schools in this planning period

b. Health

Health remains a critical development concern, deeply tied to socio-economic conditions in the District. Improving health outcomes requires a well-resourced and efficient system that strengthens primary health care delivery. The Ghana Health Service plays a central role in providing accessible and comprehensive health services, but effective planning depends on understanding local realities such as infrastructure gaps, availability of health professionals, disease prevalence, and key indicators like maternal and infant mortality. Such data is essential to guide targeted interventions and improve overall health performance in the District.

c. Social and Child Protection

The Asunafo South District, with a population of 91,693 (51.2% males and 48.8% females) according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, remains predominantly rural, with about 68% of its residents living in dispersed rural communities. The District Assembly, through its Social Welfare and Community Development Department, continues to deliver social protection services to vulnerable groups including children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme operates in several communities, providing cash support to poor households. Additionally, the Assembly's Disability Common Fund has supported PWDs with livelihood equipment such as sewing machines, fridges, and wheelchairs to promote self-reliance. Other social protection programmes the District is benefiting from are presented in Table.2.13.

Table 2.13: Social Intervention Programmes in the District

Social Intervention programmes	No. of beneficiaries
Ghana School Feeding Programme	4,823
Capitation Grant	22,922
National Health Insurance Scheme	59,841
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	842 Beneficiaries
Free Senior High School Programme	3,530
Ghana Productive Safety Net Project II	696 Beneficiaries
Integrated Social Services	

Source: Extracted from 2024 Departmental Annual Reports of DSWCD, GES and Schedule Officers

Despite these efforts, gaps remain in the coverage and monitoring of social protection interventions. Many vulnerable children, especially those in remote farming communities, face risks of child labour, neglect, and limited access to education and health services. The lack of reliable data on child abuse and domestic violence also limits targeted interventions. The District's growing rural population and the scattered nature of settlements pose challenges for efficient delivery of social welfare services. Strengthening community-based child protection committees, data collection systems, and collaboration with NGOs will be critical in the next planning period.

d. Nutrition

Nutrition remains a key public health and development concern in the District. Although specific malnutrition rates are not disaggregated for Asunafo South, regional and national data indicate persistent challenges with stunting, underweight, and anaemia among children and women of reproductive age. The district's rural economy depends heavily on cocoa and food crop farming, yet household food diversity is low. Many rural families rely on seasonal food availability, with limited access to animal protein and micronutrient-rich foods.

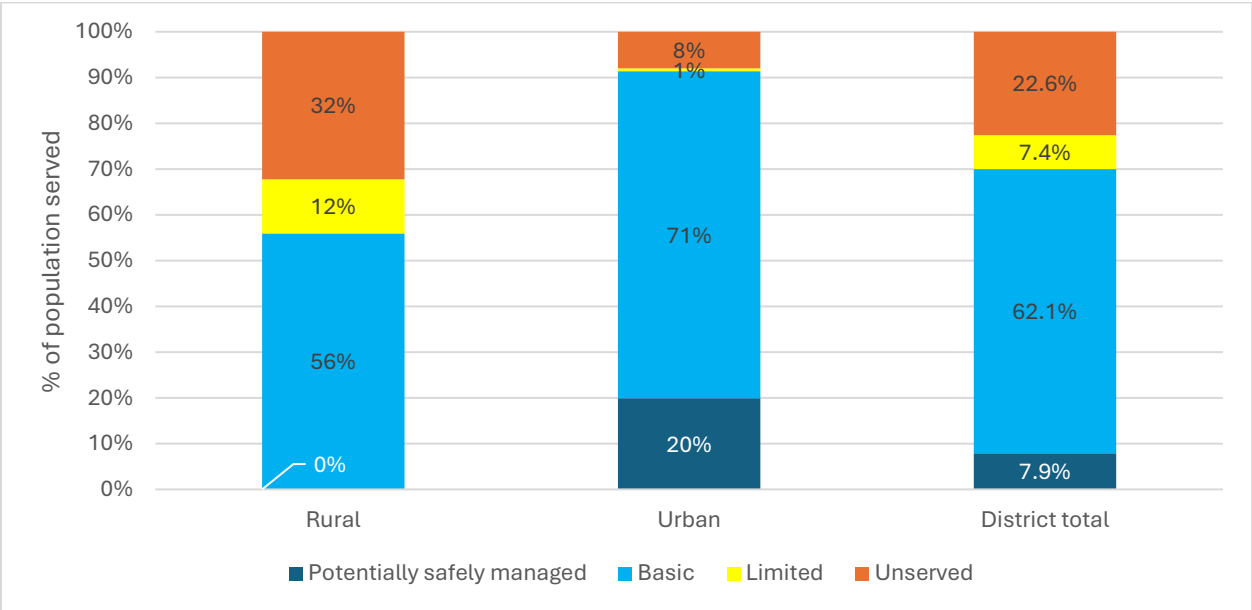
The District Health Directorate, through community-based health services and the Ghana Health Service’s nutrition programs, provides growth monitoring, vitamin A supplementation, and maternal nutrition education. However, logistical constraints and limited outreach reduce coverage in remote communities. For the medium term, integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches in agriculture, school feeding, and WASH programmes will be key to improving household nutrition and reducing stunting.

e. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

i. Water

Access to safe and reliable water services in the Asunafo South District has improved in recent years. According to the District WASH Master Plan dubbed ASNAN, water service delivery in Asunafo South District shows significant gaps in access and reliability. As shown in the figure 2.2, a small share of the urban population has *potentially safely managed* water through piped household connections, while nearly one-third of rural residents and 8% of urban residents lack any improved water source. Although most improved sources are within a 30-minute round trip, overall access to improved water services remains very low.

Figure 2.2 Baseline water service levels in Asunafo South district



Source: Asunafo North Municipal Assembly, 2023. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Master Plan

In 2024, several communities benefited from solar-powered water systems commissioned through partnerships with organisations such as IRC Ghana and Project Maji, extending access to approximately 15,000 residents.

The district relies primarily on three service delivery models: small-town piped schemes, limited mechanized boreholes (LMBs), and handpumps. The District currently has three small-town piped water schemes located in Kukuom, Kwapong, and Sankore, each serving about 10,000 people. In addition, there are 79 mechanised boreholes and 234 boreholes or hand-dug wells fitted with *Asunafo South Draft District Medium Term Development Plan, 2026 – 2029*

hand pumps distributed across various communities. These systems form the backbone of the district's rural water infrastructure and are continuously monitored through the Ahafo WASH MWater console.

The introduction of solar-powered systems equipped with automated dispensing and mobile payment features represents a major step toward sustainable rural water supply. Functionality challenges are most pronounced among handpumps and LMBs. Of the 79 LMBs, 77% are functional but management arrangements vary widely, reducing accountability. Handpumps (234) have low sustainability: only 64% are fully functional, nearly 20% are abandoned, and less than half have a management structure. Financial contributions are inconsistent, and WSMTs perform poorly across key benchmarks, including record-keeping, repairs, spare parts supply, financial management, and water quality testing.

Despite these gains, challenges persist. Some communities still rely on unprotected wells or streams, particularly during the dry season. Limited infrastructure coverage, weak management systems, unreliable service continuity, and inadequate financing threaten long-term sustainability. communities.

To address this, the Assembly is strengthening Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs), improving maintenance systems, and increasing community participation in facility ownership. The District aims to achieve 100% water coverage by 2030 (aligned with SDG 6) through rehabilitation of non-functional systems, expansion of mechanised boreholes, and improved monitoring using the MWater platform.

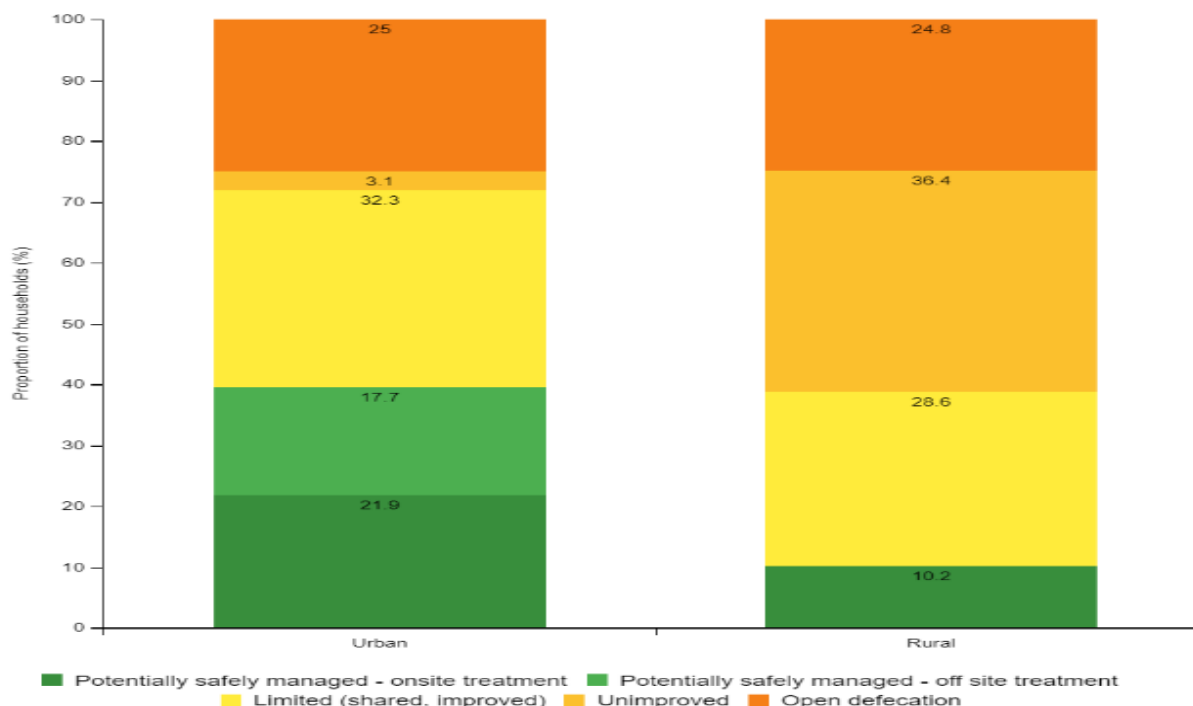
ii Sanitation

Sanitation remains the weakest component of the district's WASH profile. The 2022 WASH masterplan indicates that only about 23% of the population have access to safely managed sanitation services. In urban areas, households mainly rely on limited sanitation facilities, shared with other households, whilst in rural areas, a large proportion of households make use of unimproved sanitation facilities. As shown in the table below, more than a third of the population in both urban and rural areas practice open defecation.

The district's key sanitation infrastructure consists mainly of shared latrines and water-closet (WC) facilities with onsite treatment and disposal. Emptying, transport, and offsite treatment are handled by only one available cesspit emptier, limiting service coverage and efficiency. This has resulted in many households relying on unimproved sanitation facilities, while others continue to practice open defecation.

Solid waste management services are concentrated in the major towns such as particularly Kukuom and Sankore leaving smaller communities without structured collection systems. Indiscriminate dumping and poor waste disposal practices remain common, posing serious health and environmental risks.

Figure 2.3: Urban and rural sanitation coverage



Source: Asunafo North Municipal Assembly, 2023. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Master Plan

To address this, the district targets 97% sanitation coverage by 2030. Key strategies include promoting household latrine construction through micro-finance and community-led initiatives, rehabilitating institutional sanitation facilities, enforcing sanitation by-laws, and expanding waste management services to all area councils.

iii Hygiene

Hygiene practices have improved but remain below expectations. Handwashing with soap at critical times is inconsistent in homes, schools, and health centres. Data from the Ahafo WASH MWater dashboard shows that only a limited number of schools and health facilities have functional handwashing stations with soap and running water.

The Environmental Health Unit and the District WASH Desk have intensified hygiene education across schools and health facilities. In 2025, the District WASH team conducted sensitisation campaigns on menstrual hygiene and handwashing at schools such as Kukuom Agric Senior High School and at various CHPS compounds.

Behavioural change remains a challenge since hygiene is often perceived as secondary to water and sanitation infrastructure. To address this, the District plans to integrate hygiene promotion into all WASH interventions, monitor hygiene indicators routinely, and provide refresher training for Environmental Health Officers, teachers, and facility managers.

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iv Wash in Schools and Health Institutions

According to the District WASH Master Plan, access to basic water and sanitation services in schools in the district is low. Of the 135 public schools assessed (representing about 45% of the district's 301 schools), the findings show that:

- More than two thirds of schools do not have improved water services which were functional at the time of the assessment.
- Almost two third of schools did not have improved, usable, sex-separated latrines.
- More than two thirds of schools did not have handwashing facilities with water and soap.

The District Health Directorate oversees 23 health facilities, including one hospital, 16 CHPS compounds/health posts, three health centres, and four private clinics. According to the District WASH Masterplan, WASH service levels remain low, with the following findings:

- 11 health facilities do not have water from an improved source on their premises, and 4 of these have no improved water source within 500m.
- Only 1 health facility meets all basic sanitation standards.
- Only 2 health facilities have menstrual hygiene management facilities.
- Only 4 health facilities have sanitation facilities accessible to persons with disabilities.
- Only 10 health facilities meet basic hygiene service standards.
- Only 4 health facilities have basic solid waste management systems in place

f. Housing and Housing Condition

Housing in the District has expanded steadily alongside peri-urban growth, with the 2021 Census recording 19,077 residential structures, representing 17% of the regional total. The District had 23,992 households, averaging 2 households per house and a population of 5 people per house, higher than the regional average. Most residents (80%) live in separate houses (Detached), while less than 18% occupy compound houses and semidetached houses. With urbanisation and increasing commercial activity, there is a growing need to expand housing stock to meet demand, particularly for public and private sector workers. About 51% of households own their dwellings, slightly below the regional average.

Most houses in the District are roofed with corrugated metal sheets (96%), built mainly with mud or earth bricks (63%) and have cement or concrete floors (54%). The widespread use of non-durable materials, especially in rural areas, shortens building lifespan and exposes residents to risks during storms and fires. Efforts to promote stronger and affordable alternatives such as burnt clay bricks and improved landcrete have seen limited adoption, mainly due to cost and low awareness. Access to electricity, potable water, and improved sanitation remains uneven between rural and urban areas

g. Gender

Gender issues in Asunafo South reflect the broader rural Ghanaian context, where women contribute significantly to farming and petty trading but remain underrepresented in formal employment and decision-making. The 2021 census showed that females constitute 48.8% of the population, yet gender disparities persist in access to land, credit, and leadership positions. Women's participation in Assembly substructures and community committees is improving but remains below expectation. This situation is as a result on entrenched cultural norms which women more as followers instead of leaders.

The District's Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, in collaboration with NGOs and the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), has undertaken awareness campaigns on gender equality, domestic violence, and women's empowerment. However, more systematic efforts are needed to promote women's economic inclusion through targeted skills training, sensitization of women to taken up leader position, entrepreneurship, and access to financing. Also, advocacy and dialogue on the need for women to have access to land for production, rallying the needed support for women to maximize their potential and transforming and changing some of cultural norms needs to be vigorously pursued. Again, integrating gender-responsive budgeting, capacity development for women farmers, and programmes that address gender-based violence and unpaid care burdens should be mainstream in the medium-term plan.

h. Migration

The Asunafo South District experiences high levels of migration due to its fertile lands, vibrant agricultural sector, and active timber and plywood industries in communities like Kukuom, Kwapong, and Sankore. These opportunities attract workers from nearby areas such as Goaso, Mim, and Sefwi Wioso, with migrants forming about 20% of the labour force. This influx supports local economic activities but also strains limited resources, particularly water, sanitation, housing, health, and security services. Data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census shows that 22% of the district's population (about 20,236 people) are migrants. Of these, 22% were born within the same region, while 78% came from other regions, mainly Ashanti (25%), Upper East (13%), and Northern (3%). A small proportion (2.2%) were born outside Ghana. About 36.5% of migrants have lived in the district for one to four years, while only 16.4% have stayed for over 20 years, reflecting a largely mobile and economically driven population.

i. Age Care

Older persons in Asunafo South constitute about 3,599 individuals aged 65 years and above, representing roughly 3.9% of the population. Most depend on subsistence farming, family support, or remittances for survival. Access to formal social security or health care for the aged remains limited, especially in rural communities. The LEAP and the NHIS programme provide some coverage for indigent elderly persons, but the number of beneficiaries remains inadequate relative to need.

Social isolation, mobility challenges, and poverty make elderly welfare a growing concern in the district. There are no dedicated elderly care centres or community-based social support structures for aged persons. Expanding social protection coverage, promoting intergenerational

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care, and integrating health and social services for older adults need to be pursued in the plan period.

j. Family Life

Family structures in the district are largely extended, with strong kinship networks that traditionally support childcare, farming, and social welfare. However, migration, economic hardship, and changing social values are gradually weakening these support systems. Many households face strain from youth outmigration to urban areas, leaving behind older persons and children. The incidence of single-parent households is rising, particularly among low-income women.

Weak family support contributes to issues such as child neglect, poor supervision, and domestic violence. Family life education programmes, parenting guidance, and community counselling services are limited. The Assembly will need to focus on strengthening community-based social services, promoting responsible parenting, and integrating family welfare education into school and community programmes.

k. Youth

Asunafo South has a youthful population, with about 37% under the age of 15. Many young people are engaged in farming, small-scale trading, or apprenticeship in informal sectors. Formal employment opportunities remain limited due to the absence of large-scale industries and inadequate technical skills. Recent initiatives by the District Assembly to train youth in dressmaking, carpentry, electrical works, and masonry under local apprenticeship schemes have shown promise, but coverage is still low due to inadequate funding.

Youth unemployment, rural–urban migration, and low engagement in local governance remain major challenges. Many young people lack start-up capital and access to markets for their products. The Assembly needs to strengthen BAC and take advantage of national programmes such as National Entrepreneurship Innovation Programmes, National coding Programme, promote youth entrepreneurship and agribusiness, and create platforms for youth to participate in decision-making. A well-structured youth development programme linked to the local economy will be critical for inclusive growth and employment creation.

l. Literacy Levels

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, 66% of the district’s population aged 06 years and above are literate, with most able to read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. This high literacy rate presents a strong base for community education and public information campaigns, as it enhances the Assembly’s ability to communicate policies and programmes effectively to residents.

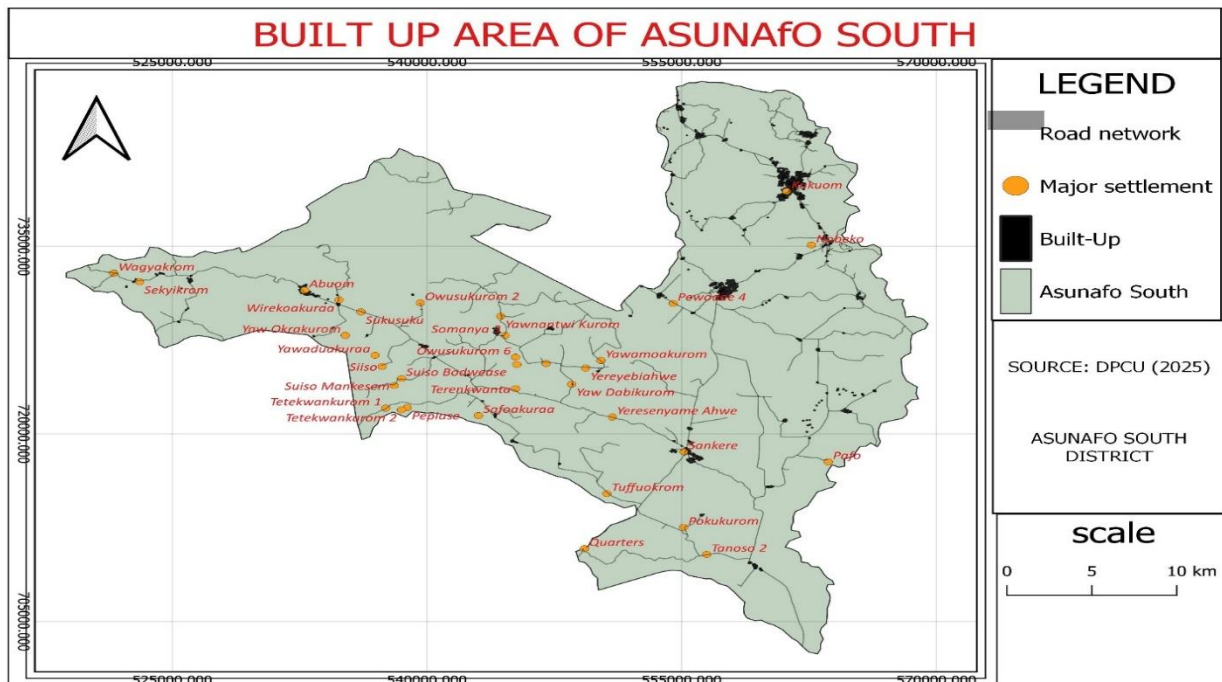
2.3.5 Environment Characteristic's

a. Human Settlement (Built Environment)

Data from the 2021 PHC stats banks indicates that the District recorded a total of 36,072 built structures of which 31,639 have been fully completed whilst the rest are at various stages of completion across the District. Of the total structure, 71.4% are in the urban areas while the rest are in the rural communities. Out of the recorded structures 19,077 are residential structures containing about 23,981 households. Out of this number, 98.3% of the residential structures are conventional structures. The rest were metal containers, wooden structures, kiosk and among others.

The main materials used for roofing of dwelling units were corrugated metal sheets (96%), mud/mud bricks/earth (1.89%) and Cement/concrete (1,21%). The main material used for the outer hall of most of the structures in the district are poorly constructed with low quality building materials such mud bricks/earth (63% and cement blocks/concrete just constitute 32,4%. The phenomenon is probably due to high poverty levels in the district. There are no drains linking the various structures into one system. The surroundings are generally unkempt, with exposed foundations especially in the urban areas and leaking roof of buildings which was more profound in the rural areas. Deep cracks are also common on structures in the district. The structures in the district in fact are built/put-up in a haphazard manner. Adherence to Building regulations is very poor. Figure 2.3 shows a map of the built-up areas in the District.

Figure 2.4: Built-up Areas in the District



b. Climate Change

Asunafo South District forms part of Ghana's high rainfall forest zone and is a major cocoa-growing area within the Asunafo–Asutifi landscape. The district's economy is highly dependent on natural resources, making it vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and deforestation are already affecting cocoa yields and food crop production. The Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme and landscape initiatives led by Proforest and other partners are active in the area to reduce forest loss, promote sustainable cocoa production, and enhance climate resilience.

Forest reserves such as the Subim, Krokosua, and Ayum reserves serve as critical carbon sinks, yet illegal logging, slash-and-burn farming, and settlement expansion continue to threaten them. The Assembly's environmental health and agricultural departments collaborate with the Forestry Commission and NGOs to promote tree planting and climate-smart farming. However, these interventions are fragmented and underfunded. Prioritizing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, focusing on community-based reforestation, sustainable cocoa agroforestry, and integration of climate considerations in all sectoral plans with the support of NGOs and institution within the sector needs to be pursued to reverse or mitigate the impact of climate change on cocoa production, livelihood of farmers and the environment in the District.

c. Infrastructure (Transportation network, Communication and Energy)

Infrastructure remains a significant constraint to socio-economic development in Asunafo South. The district's road network is dominated by feeder and earth roads linking rural communities to Kukuom, the district capital. Many of these roads become impassable during the rainy season, limiting access to farms, markets, and social services. Road maintenance and upgrading have been slow due to inadequate funding and the heavy toll of rainfall on laterite roads. Total road length (all classifications) in the district, according to data from the feeder road, is 355.35km. Out of this, 266.45km (74.98%) of roads are engineered, 12.2km partially engineered, 76.66km are unengineered. About 58.88km (40%) of the roads in the district are in good condition, 178.27km (50.18%) are considered fair and 118.2km (33.26%) in poor condition. Again, about 58.01km representing 16.3% of the roads in the district is bitumen whilst 265.99km (74.85%) is graveled. The remaining 31.25km is surfaced with earth materials.

Electricity coverage has improved, with most major communities connected to the national grid, yet several rural settlements remain off-grid. The Assembly has promoted solar power solutions, particularly for water systems and health facilities. Communication infrastructure has expanded through mobile network operators, though internet access remains patchy and unreliable in many rural communities. For the medium, the Assembly focuses on improving rural road connectivity, expanding renewable energy coverage, and strengthening ICT infrastructure to support education, governance, and business. This will be done working closely with the appropriate Ministries Departments and Agencies at the National level.

d. Asset Management

The District Assembly manages a wide range of public assets including schools, health facilities, roads, vehicles, and water systems. However, asset tracking and maintenance are weak. Many

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public facilities have deteriorated due to lack of preventive maintenance culture, High cost of maintenance and inadequate budgeting for repairs. The Assembly though maintains an asset register, but data is often outdated, making it difficult to plan effectively for rehabilitation or replacement. As of September 2025, the District Assembly’s total fixed assets are valued at GHS 65,088,868.61. The portfolio covers five main asset categories: land, buildings, transportation equipment, indoor assets, and work-in-progress/construction-in-progress (WIP/CIP) as presented in Table 2.14

Table 2.14: Assembly Asset Classification and their Values

Asset Class	Value	%
Land	2,058,138.38	3.2
Building and other structures	50,516,887.66	77.6
Transportation Equipment	9,558,444.22	14.7
Indoor Assets	1,445,003.15	2.2
WIP/CIP	1,510,395.20	2.3
Total	65,088,868.61	100.00

From Table 2.14. it would be observed that Buildings and structures dominate the Assembly’s asset base, accounting for over 77% of total value. This suggests that most of the Assembly’s capital investment is tied to physical infrastructure such as offices, schools, health facilities, markets and residential accommodation.

Transportation equipment represents about 15%, showing a reasonable level of investment in mobility and service delivery logistics. This however, implies potential maintenance burden, especially if vehicle replacement or servicing is not adequately budgeted. Land holdings on the other hand (3%) are relatively modest, indicating limited land acquisition or low valuation of existing plots. Indoor assets (furniture, equipment, ICT tools, etc.) contribute only 2.2%, which may indicate underinvestment in office modernization or operational efficiency tools. Work-in-progress accounted only 2.3% reflects ongoing infrastructure projects.

The Assembly needs to strengthen its asset management framework that includes regular condition assessments, life-cycle costing, and clear maintenance schedules to sustain infrastructure investments. Introducing digital asset management systems and training staff in asset management practices will help preserve the value of public infrastructure and improve service delivery in the District.

e. Conditions of the Natural Environment

Asunafo South’s natural environment remains one of its strongest assets, dominated by forest and agricultural landscapes. The district’s forest reserves cover over 260 square kilometres, supporting timber, biodiversity, and ecological services. However, pressure from cocoa farming, logging, and population growth are contributing to deforestation, soil degradation, and the loss of ecosystem services. Unsustainable farming practices such as bush burning and improper

chemical use further threaten soil fertility and water quality. Also, activities of illegal chain saw operators in recent times have compromised the natural state of the environment.

The Assembly, in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency and Forestry Commission, conducts environmental awareness and tree planting campaigns, but enforcement of environmental regulations remains limited. Strengthening environmental governance, integrating natural resource management into local economic development, and promoting sustainable land use practices should needs to pursue.

f. Land Management Practice

Land in the district is predominantly under stool and family ownership, with customary tenure systems governing access and use. While this promotes flexibility, it often results in boundary disputes, fragmented holdings, and unsustainable land use. Encroachment on forest reserves and the conversion of marginal lands into farms are common. Weak enforcement of land use planning and building regulations, inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs), inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning and management. Incompleteness of the street naming and property addressing system and limited institutional coordination between traditional authorities, and the District Assembly exacerbate the problem.

With support from GIZ under the PAIRED project, the Assembly is focusing on preparing and enforcing a comprehensive land use plan, strengthening the Physical Planning Department functions, and collaborating with traditional authorities to manage land allocation more sustainably. Promoting sustainable land management through agroforestry, conservation farming, and soil restoration initiatives will be crucial to protecting the district's natural capital.

g. Green Economy

The shift towards a green economy in Asunafo South is still at an early stage, but promising initiatives exist. The adoption of solar-powered water systems in several communities reflects a growing interest in renewable energy. Opportunities for green jobs also exist in waste recycling, sustainable cocoa production, and eco-tourism, given the district's rich forest resources. However, limited awareness, lack of technical capacity, and inadequate financing hinder large-scale adoption of green practices.

The district's development strategy in the subsequent years should focus on integrating green economy principles into local economic development planning. This includes incentivizing renewable energy investments, promoting climate-smart agriculture, supporting youth-led green enterprises, and aligning local initiatives with national green growth and circular economy policies. Embedding sustainability in production and consumption will not only protect the environment but also create resilient livelihoods and attract private sector investment.

2.3.6 Governance Characteristics

a. Peace and Security situation

Asunafo South District enjoys relative peace and stability, though sporadic conflicts related to land ownership, chieftaincy disputes, and timber concession clashes occasionally occur. The District Security Council (DISEC) functions effectively and meets regularly to monitor and manage security issues. The Ghana Police Service maintains a presence in Kukuom and other major settlements, with support from community watchdog committees. However, logistics constraints, limited personnel, and poor road access to remote communities hinder rapid response to incidents. The district's growing youth population and rising unemployment also pose latent risks of social unrest if not properly addressed. Strengthening community policing, expanding livelihood programs, and improving coordination among security agencies remain key for sustaining peace.

b. Community Action Planning

Community Action Planning (CAP) is a central approach to participatory development in the district. Through community engagement and needs assessments, the Assembly integrates local priorities into the annual and medium-term plans. However, participation levels vary, with some communities actively involved while others show limited engagement due to inadequate sensitization and weak follow-up mechanisms. The Assembly has been supported by NGOs and development partners to train community volunteers in participatory planning and monitoring, but these initiatives are not yet institutionalized. As of September 2025, CRADA, Solidaridad International, and the Kukuom Cocoa farmers cooperatives and marketing union have supported the Assembly to develop CAPs for about 60 communities across the District.

The district needs to institutionalize CAP processes by developing community-level development committees and ensuring feedback loops between communities and the Assembly going forward. Strengthening community ownership of projects will improve sustainability and accountability.

c. Popular Participation

Popular participation in governance has improved over the years, supported by the decentralization framework and the work of Assembly Members. Public hearings, stakeholder consultations, and community durbars are organized during the budget and planning process. However, participation often remains limited to opinion leaders and men, with youth and women underrepresented. Low literacy levels and limited civic education contribute to weak engagement.

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) and the Assembly collaborate to improve civic awareness, but funding remains a constraint. The 2026–2029 Plan will therefore prioritize deeper citizen engagement through digital platforms, inclusive participation strategies, and capacity building for local leaders to foster genuine involvement in governance.

d. Interaction with Traditional Authorities

Traditional authorities play a critical role in local governance and land administration in Asunafo South. The Assembly maintains cordial relations with the paramount and sub-chiefs across the Kukuom Traditional Area. Chiefs are involved in community mobilization, conflict resolution, and land allocation processes. However, overlaps between customary authority and statutory governance sometimes create tensions, particularly around land disputes and development decisions.

The District Assembly continues to engage traditional leaders in the planning and implementation of development projects, recognizing their influence at grassroots. Future planning should strengthen collaboration by integrating traditional authorities into formal development committees and ensuring regular dialogue to align local governance with customary structures.

e. Corruption

Incidences of corruption within the district are relatively low but not absent. Public perception of mismanagement of resources, political interference in project selection, and weak transparency mechanisms occasionally arise. The Assembly has adopted internal control measures such as procurement oversight and the work of internal audit units. However, compliance gaps persist due to limited supervision and insufficient enforcement of sanctions.

Improving transparency through digitalization of records, open budget sessions, and publication of Assembly decisions will enhance accountability. Regular training for staff on public financial management and ethics should be emphasized in the next medium-term plan.

f. Social Accountability Arrangement

The Assembly has mechanisms for social accountability, including town hall meetings, public hearings, and community scorecards implemented under past donor-supported programs. However, these mechanisms are often irregular and poorly funded. Citizens' access to information remains weak, as many are unaware of the Assembly's plans and financial allocations. Civil society engagement is also minimal.

Institutionalizing social accountability tools and strengthening collaboration with civil society organizations will help bridge the information gap. Introducing participatory budgeting and citizen report cards could improve transparency and public trust in local governance.

g. Implementation, Co-ordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (ICME)

The Assembly operates a functional Planning and Coordinating Unit responsible for coordinating all development activities. Sector departments prepare progress reports that feed into the Annual Progress Report (APR). The District Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan guides the tracking of development indicators, though monitoring is constrained by inadequate logistics, weak data systems, and limited funding. Coordination among decentralized departments has improved but still faces duplication of efforts and delays in reporting.

Strengthening the ICME system by introducing digital M&E tools such as DDDP, training staff in data management, and improving coordination with external partners are key and need to be tackled in the District. Also, establishing a centralized data repository at the District Planning Coordinating Unit and resourcing it will enhance evidence-based planning, ensure timely reporting, and support results-oriented management.

2.3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Responses

a. Disaster Response, Prevention and Management

Disaster management in Asunafo South District is coordinated by the District Disaster Management Committee under the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO). The district faces recurring natural and human-induced hazards, including floods, bushfires, windstorms, and occasional pest infestations. NADMO operates with limited logistics, relying on community volunteers and collaboration with the Environmental Health and Agricultural Departments. While early warning and rapid response systems exist, they remain largely reactive rather than preventive. The absence of contingency funds and inadequate training for volunteers undermine effective preparedness. Strengthening disaster risk governance, enhancing community awareness, and providing modern equipment will be key to improving disaster management during the next planning period.

b. Disaster Incidents (Biological, Geological, industrial, nuclear etc)

The district has not recorded any major geological or industrial disasters, but biological hazards such as outbreaks of malaria, cholera, and COVID-19 have affected several communities in recent years. The Environmental Health Unit collaborates with the Health Directorate to monitor public health conditions and respond to disease outbreaks. Flood-related contamination of water sources and poor sanitation continue to heighten the risk of waterborne diseases, especially in low-lying settlements like Kukuom and Sankore. Geological and industrial risks remain low, though illegal small-scale mining activities in nearby districts pose potential threats to soil and water quality in downstream communities.

c. Disaster Risk Management

Risk management efforts are gradually improving, with NADMO and development partners implementing community sensitization programs on disaster preparedness, especially during the rainy season. The Assembly has developed a District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, but its implementation is constrained by limited funding and weak interdepartmental coordination. Building resilience requires integrating disaster risk management into local development planning, enforcing environmental regulations, and strengthening community-based surveillance systems.

d. Disaster Preparedness and Response

Preparedness levels remain low due to inadequate equipment, logistics, and training. NADMO relies on a few motorbikes and borrowed vehicles during emergencies. The lack of warehouses for storing relief items further delays response efforts. Communities most affected by disasters often depend on local support systems and non-governmental interventions. The Assembly needs to institutionalize annual disaster simulation exercises, pre-position emergency supplies, *Asunafo South Draft District Medium Term Development Plan, 2026 – 2029*

and strengthen coordination with health, fire service, and security agencies to enhance readiness.

e. Risks and shocks faced by the People in the District

Communities face multiple risks ranging from crop failure due to erratic rainfall to infrastructure damage from windstorms and floods. Farmers are particularly vulnerable to climate variability, pest attacks, and declining soil fertility. Market women and small traders face risks of fire outbreaks in market centers, while poor households are highly exposed to economic shocks due to limited income diversification. These shocks often deepen poverty and undermine livelihoods, especially in rural communities.

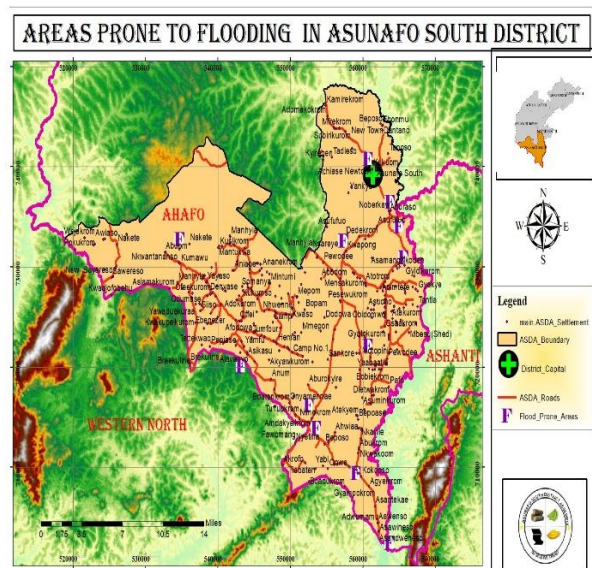
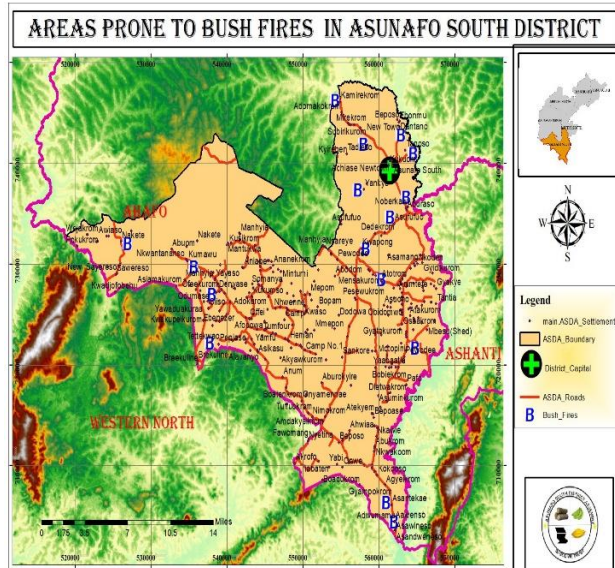
f. People in Disaster Prone Areas

A disaster is an event which affects the lives of human beings, their properties, infrastructure and the environment. It destructs day-to-day life and renders affected communities unable to cope with day-to-day life. It increases the need for external assistance and has a causative agent which includes wind rain, blasts, bombs and accidents. It happens suddenly and gives no warning (NADMO Definition).

Some communities along floodplains and low-lying zones such as Kukuom, Asarekrom, and Sankore are more prone to flooding and erosion. Settlements near degraded forest lands also face increased risk of bushfires, particularly during the dry season. NADMO has identified and mapped these high-risk areas, but relocation efforts have been slow due to lack of resources and community resistance. Strengthening land use planning, enforcing building codes, and promoting climate-resilient settlement planning will be critical for reducing vulnerability. Figure 2.5 and 2.6 shows flood and bushfire prone areas in the district respectively.

Figure 2.5: Area Prone to Flooding

Figure 2.6: Areas Prone to Bushfire



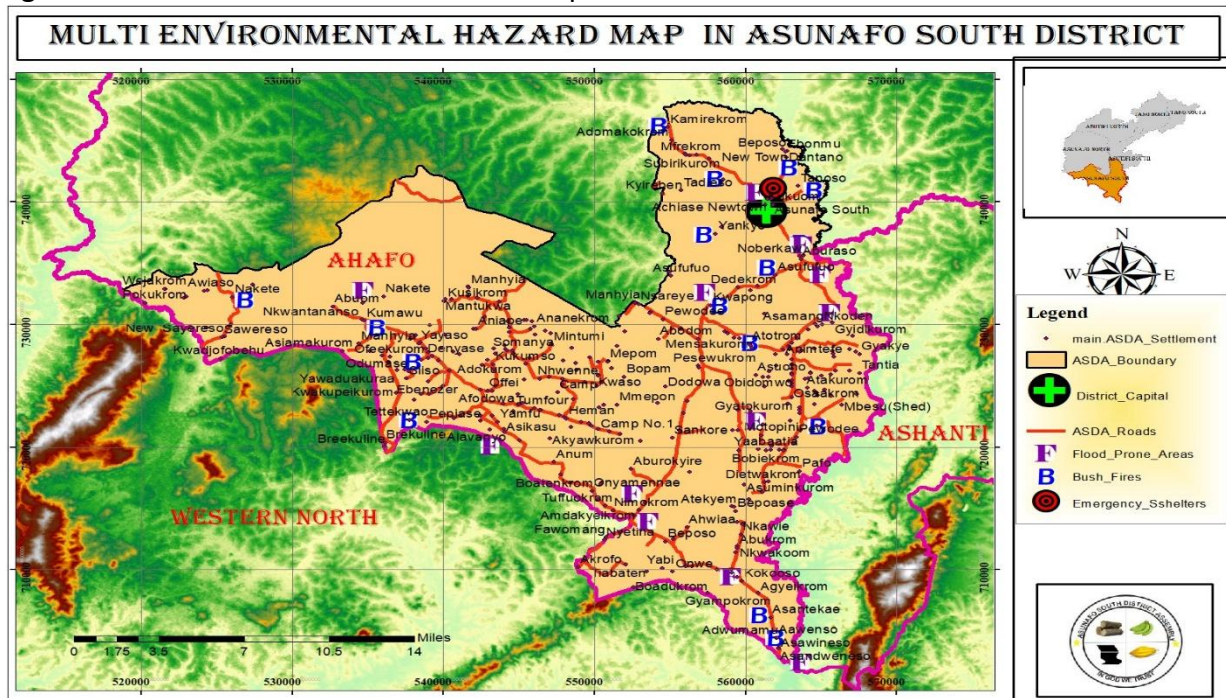
g. Coping mechanism of Vulnerable groups

The District poverty mapping exercise indicates that that the poor or rural households are more exposed to natural and agricultural-related shocks than the non-poor and urban households. Vulnerable households therefore adopt a wide range of coping mechanisms including temporary migration, borrowing, food rationing, selling of assets or farmlands and reliance on extended family support either internal or abroad. Farmer-based organizations and women’s groups also provide informal safety nets. However, these mechanisms are often insufficient during prolonged disasters. Identifying and expanding social protection interventions such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program and supporting livelihood diversification; particularly through climate-smart agriculture and microenterprise development will contribute greatly reducing vulnerability.

h. Natural and Man-made Hazards and Disasters

Natural hazards in the district mainly include floods, droughts, windstorms, and bushfires, while man-made hazards stem from illegal logging, poor waste disposal, and road accidents. Increasing deforestation and land degradation have intensified the frequency of floods and bushfires. The Assembly, in collaboration with the Forestry Commission and Fire Service, undertakes fire volunteer training and anti-bushfire campaigns annually, but community compliance remains low. Moving forward, the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Plan should strengthen environmental conservation, promote sustainable land use, and integrate disaster risk reduction into all local development initiatives to safeguard lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. Figure 2.7 shows multi environmental hazard areas in the District

Figure 2.7: Multi Environmental Hazards Map in the Asunafo South District



2.4 List of Development Issues (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats)

From the performance review and the district profiling and diagnosis conducted, several development gaps, issues, and challenges were identified that require urgent attention to accelerate the district's development. This section, therefore, presents the gaps, issues, and challenges that were identified. These issues have been subjected to a SWOT analysis, which shows that the district has strengths to harness and opportunities to leverage in order to overcome the identified weaknesses and threats. The priorities for attention are discussed in Chapter Three of this document. Annex 2.3 provides a detailed SWOT analysis conducted on each key development issue.

It is important to note that data collection at the six Area Councils (Community Needs Assessment Fora) also identified additional needs and priorities that the district should focus on. These have been integrated into the gaps identified from the performance review and district profiling. Below is a list of the development issues classified according to the development themes or thematic areas

2.4.1 Economic Development

- Informal nature of businesses
- Inadequate infrastructure hinder private sector growth
- Limited processing, packaging for
- Limited access to credit for MSMEs
- Limited support services for MSMEs
- Poor market infrastructure
- Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth
- Poor infrastructure leading to the tourist site
- Inadequate commercialization of cultural heritage and Tourist Sites within the District
- Low involvement of communities in tourism development
- Erratic weather pattern
- Pest and disease
- Over reliance on rain fed Agriculture
- Inadequate investment in Agriculture
- High cost of farm input
- Cocoa is the dominant export commodity
- High post-harvest losses
- Limited mechanization services for Agriculture
- Under developed livestock sector
- Inadequate extension services
- Lack of office accommodation for administrative purposes
- Heavily concentrated in agriculture
- Slash and burn farming method
- Soil degradation and reduce fertility
- Lack standardization for produce

- Lack of irrigation schemes
- Inadequate credit facilities to farmers
- Low agriculture yields

2.4.2 Social Development

- Limited access & disparities in healthcare services
- Geographical disparities in healthcare delivery.
- Under resources healthcare system
- Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
- Mental health stigma and rising burden of NCDs
- High HIV/STIs among youth; stigma
- Inadequate infrastructure & poor supply chain
- Weak epidemic/pandemic preparedness
- Child malnutrition & weak follow-up
- Uneven access to safe water, poor sanitation, and limited hygiene facilities, especially in rural and remote areas.
- Water infrastructure suffers from maintenance issues.
- Unsustainable management of WASH facilities
- Indiscriminate disposal of plastic waste
- Inadequate hand washing facilities at schools and other public places
- Low level of household water connection
- Lack of handwashing facilities in public latrines
- 40% open defecation
- 80% shared sanitation facilities
- No fecal sludge management
- 161 schools lack water
- 130 lack toilets
- 85 lack handwashing
- 18 facilities lack water.
- Unsustainable management of WASH facilities
- Inadequate support for the WSMTs
- Indiscriminate disposal of plastic waste
- Inadequate hand washing facilities at schools and other public places
- Inadequately improved water services in rural areas
- Low level of household water connection
- Frequent breakdown of hand pumps
- Intermittent water supply in towns
- Lack of handwashing facilities in public latrines
- Lack of engineered waste disposal site
- Limited focus on Early Childhood education
- Limited early childhood facilities for working parents at their workplaces
- Gaps in education infrastructure especially the KG level

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- Declining net enrolment at basic level
- Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels
- High dropout rate for both adolescent boys and girls
- Financial constraints for re-entry of dropouts
- Inadequate continuous training limits teachers' effectiveness in modern, learner-centered instruction
- Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in school
- Declining performance in BECE exams
- Inadequate classroom blocks
- Inadequate dormitories for SHSs
- Inadequate monitoring and supervision of schools due to logistical constraints
- Inadequate science and ICT laboratories
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Lack of E-learning facilities
- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
- Gaps in coverage of vulnerable groups
- Limited access to formal social security and healthcare for the elderly.
- Growing concern about social isolation, mobility challenges, and poverty among the elderly.
- Persistent gender disparities, with women underrepresented in decision-making, formal employment, and leadership roles.
- Cultural norms hinder women's participation in leadership.
- High Unpaid Care Work (UCW) burden on women and girls
- Women contribute significantly to farming and trade.
- Inadequate formal sector employment for women
- High incidence of Domestic and Sexual Gender-Based Violence (DSGBV)
- Limited or Inadequate strategic gender partnerships in the District
- Inadequate capacity to mainstream gender in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Low accessibility to physical infrastructure and public spaces.
- Inadequate rehabilitation services and programmes for PWD
- High incidence of child labour as well as children in conflict and contact with the law.
- Low coverage of ISS/ISSOP programme.
- Low support to vulnerable children and families
- Non-functioning of the child protection committees
- High youthful population (15-64)
- High youth unemployment and low engagement in local governance.
- Migration to urban areas leads to a drain of the local workforce.

2.4.3 Environment and Human Settlement Development

- Encroachment on forest reserves
- Pollution of water resources due illegal mining and other activities of man
- Weak management of fresh water resources

- Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality
- Negative impact of climate variability and change
- Inadequate protection and development of water resources
- Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
- Weak natural resource management systems
- Improper management of liquid and solid waste, including E-waste
- Indiscriminate dumping of plastic waste.
- Deforestation, erosion and water contamination due to unsustainable farming and illegal mining.
- Vulnerability to erratic rainfall, rising temperatures, and deforestation, affecting agriculture and biodiversity
- Poor transportation network, especially unengineered roads that hinder access to markets and services..
- Limited rural electrification and internet access
- Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs)
- Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning and management
- Weak enforcement of land use planning and building regulations
- Incomplete street naming and property addressing system
- Land ownership and disputes
- lack of preventive maintenance culture,
- High cost of maintenance and
- Inadequate budgeting or financing for repairs and maintenance

2.4.4 Governance and Institutional Development

- Low participation of women in District level elections
- Weak and Low Internal Revenue mobilization
- Non valuation of properties
- Inadequate data on revenue items
- Limited public participation in local governance
- Inadequate service delivery by local authorities
- Ineffective subdistrict structures
- Weak revenue generating capacity of MMDAs
- Inadequate and delay in central Government's transfers especially GOG Departments
- Overreliance on District Common Fund
- Limited participation from youth and women, with engagement mainly by opinion leaders and men.
- Low literacy and limited civic education hinder broader involvement
- Insufficient promotion of civic education
- Low engagement of traditional authorities and youth in civic activities
- Inadequate support for traditional festivals
- Low awareness and preservation of cultural heritage sites
- Undeveloped cultural infrastructure or sites

- Limited youth engagement in cultural activities
- Limited funding for cultural programs
- Inadequate police personnel
- Inadequate police posts
- Police-citizen ratio below UN standards
- Inadequate office and residential infrastructure security services in the District
- Limited resources including funding for development communication
- Low public participation in information initiatives
- Inadequate dissemination of government agenda for development through digital platforms by local governments

2.5 Medium Term Development Projects /Needs Assessment

Planning is a forward-looking process that depends significantly on forecasts and projections to address the needs of a population at any given time. Well prepared forecasts can serve as a valuable foundation for designing and implementing development initiatives. At its core, development aims to meet human needs. However, accurately predicting the future population of a specific geographic area is often challenging. This is why projections and forecasts are essential. In this section of the document, population projections for the district have been developed, and based on these results, forecasts for various sectors or focus areas have also been established.

2.5.1: Population Projections

Population projections are fundamental to effective district-level planning, as they provide the necessary data for setting strategic goals, defining development priorities, and anticipating future needs. To ensure reliable demographic estimates for the Asunafo South District, comprehensive population projections were extracted from the GSS Population projections 2021 – 2050 for the Ahafo Region (Volume 4B) published in August 2024.

2.5.2: Overall Demographic Situation

From the extract, the district population is expected to grow from the current figure of 97,853 to 103,732 by 2029. Based on these data, the total district population is as portrayed in tabular and pictorial forms below.

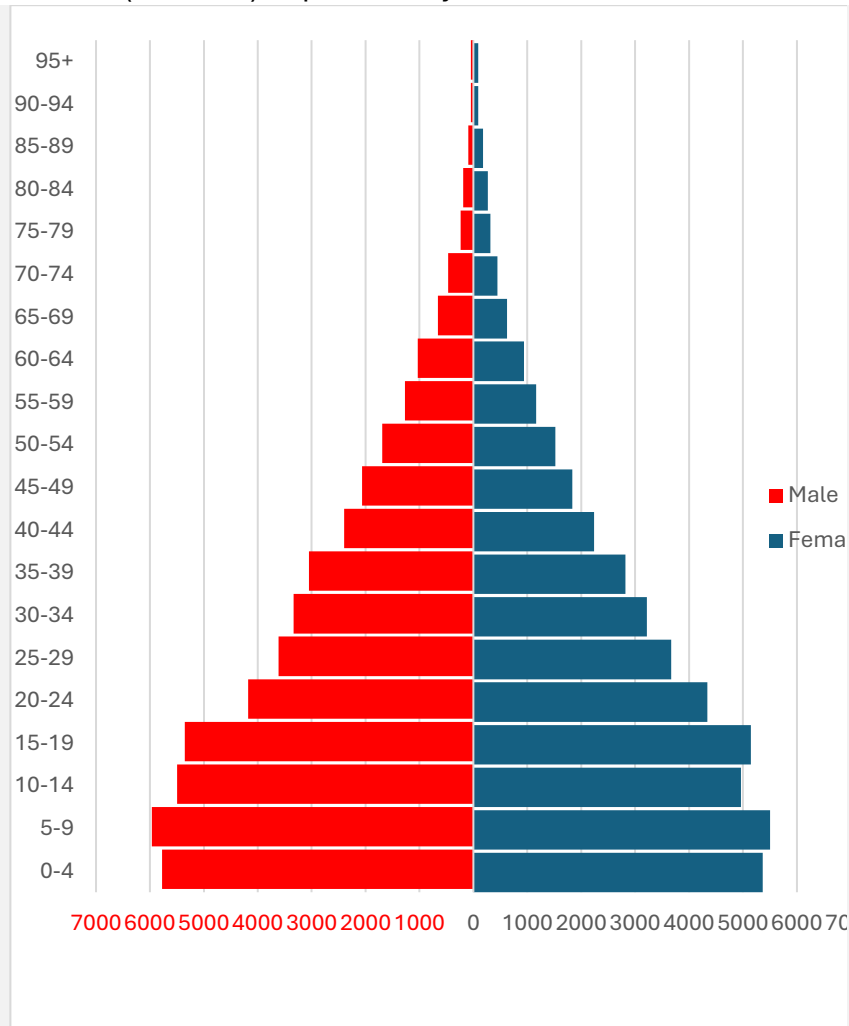
Table 2.15: Summary of Asunafo South District Population from 2026 – 2029

Age Cohorts	2026			2027			2028			2029		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	12,287	6,266	6,021	12,472	6,361	6,111	12,658	6,456	6,202	12,845	6,551	6,294
5-9	12,611	6,432	6,179	12,755	6,505	6,250	12,898	6,578	6,320	13,041	6,651	6,390
10-14	11,181	5,702	5,479	11,291	5,758	5,533	11,400	5,814	5,586	11,508	5,869	5,639
15-19	10,791	5,503	5,288	10,905	5,562	5,343	11,019	5,620	5,399	11,132	5,677	5,455
20-24	8,769	4,472	4,297	8,901	4,540	4,361	9,034	4,607	4,427	9,167	4,675	4,492
25-29	7,871	4,014	3,857	8,018	4,089	3,929	8,166	4,165	4,001	8,316	4,241	4,075
30-34	7,219	3,682	3,537	7,340	3,743	3,597	7,461	3,805	3,656	7,583	3,867	3,716
35-39	6,372	3,250	3,122	6,481	3,305	3,176	6,592	3,362	3,230	6,703	3,419	3,284
40-44	5,211	2,658	2,553	5,325	2,716	2,609	5,440	2,774	2,666	5,557	2,834	2,723
45-49	4,418	2,253	2,165	4,511	2,301	2,210	4,605	2,349	2,256	4,701	2,398	2,303
50-54	3,694	1,884	1,810	3,757	1,916	1,841	3,821	1,949	1,872	3,885	1,981	1,904
55-59	2,649	1,351	1,298	2,705	1,380	1,325	2,761	1,408	1,353	2,818	1,437	1,381
60-64	2,122	1,082	1,040	2,161	1,102	1,059	2,201	1,123	1,078	2,241	1,143	1,098
65-69	1,373	700	673	1,406	717	689	1,439	734	705	1,472	751	721
70-74	1,061	541	520	1,086	554	532	1,112	567	545	1,139	581	558
75-79	608	310	298	621	317	304	635	324	311	648	330	318
80+	924	471	453	928	473	455	932	475	457	936	477	459
Total	99,199	50,591	48,608	100,705	51,360	49,345	102,217	52,131	50,086	103,732	52,903	50,829

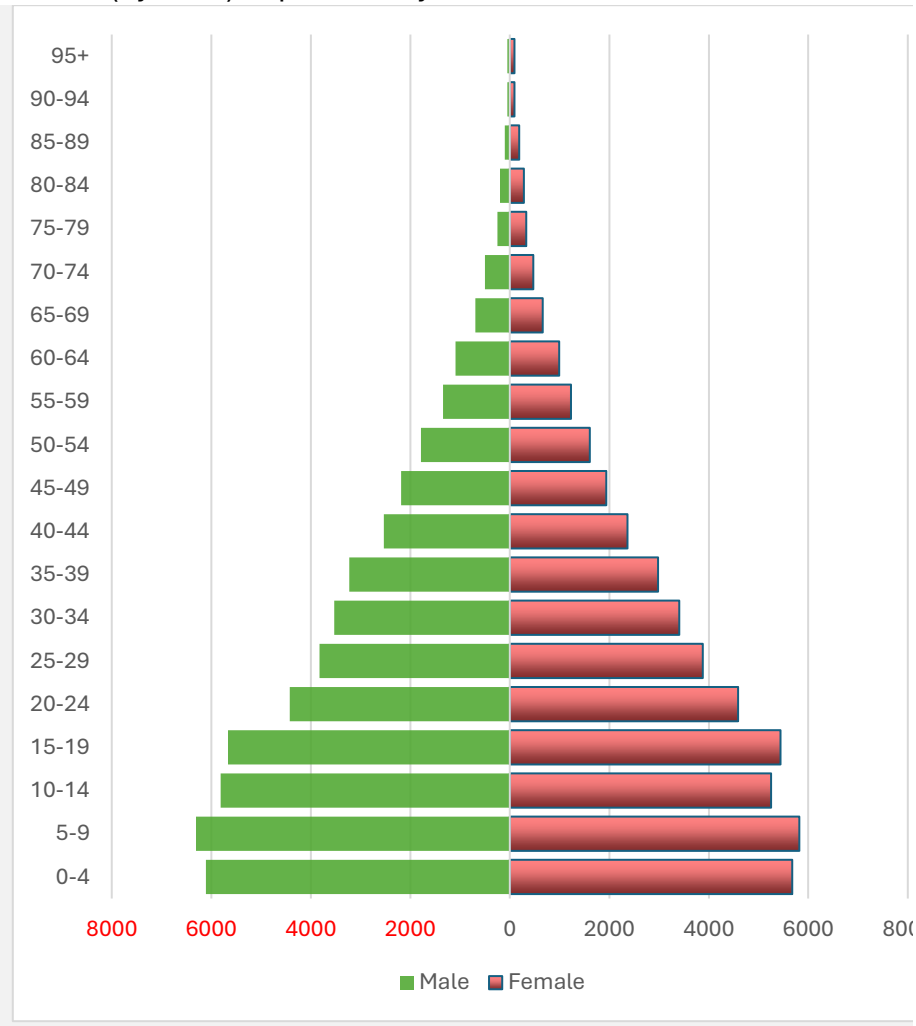
Source: GSS, Population Projections 2021-2050, Ahafo Region, August 2024

Figure 2.8: Diagrammatic Presentation of Expected Population Change (2026-2029)

Current (baseline) Population Pyramid of Asunafo South



Future (by 2029) Population Pyramid of Asunafo South



Source: DPCU Construct, 2025, with GSS Population Projections 2021-2050, Ahafo Region, August 2024
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3.5.3: Education Projections

Education remains a key pillar in the district’s overall development agenda. It is one of the most essential social services every district must provide to improve the well-being and future prospects of its people. In the Asunafo South District, the education sector faces significant challenges, particularly in the areas of inadequate infrastructure and shortage of qualified teachers. To address these gaps and promote effective educational delivery, a series of realistic projections have been developed. The results of these projections are presented in the table below.

Table 2.16: Projections for Preschools

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children Aged 0-4	12,287	12,472	12,658	12,845
No. Classrooms existing	107	113	116	119
No. of Schools existing	84	87	90	93
No. of Classrooms required	307	312	316	321
Total/No. of Schools required	153	156	158	215
Surplus/backlog	(200)	(199)	(200)	(91)

Source: Asunafo South District DPCU, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms
2. 3 new preschools would be constructed every year
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period
5. The age range for preschool ranges between 0-4 years

Table 2.17: Projections for Primary Schools

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	18,202	18401	18598	18795
No. Classrooms existing	486	486	486	486
No. of Schools existing	84	84	84	84
No. of Classrooms required	455	460	465	470
Total/No. of Schools required	75	76	77	78
Surplus/backlog	31	26	21	16

Source: Asunafo South District DPCU, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the district
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for primary education is 5-12 years

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Table 2.18: Projections for JHS

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	7749	7827	7904	7980
No. Classrooms existing	210	162	237	312
No. of Schools existing	80	54	79	104
No. of Classrooms required	193	196	518	538
Total/No. of Schools required	65	166	173	179
Surplus/backlog	17	-112	-94	-75

Source: Asunafo South District DPCU, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. A JHS shall contain three classrooms
2. One JHS will be constructed annually irrespective of backlogs
3. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 35 pupils
4. The age range for JHS is 12-15 years

Table 2.19: Projections for SHS

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total District Population	99,199	100705	102217	103732
No. of Children	10,791	10,905	11,019	11,132
No. of Schools existing	2	2	2	2
Total/No. of Schools required	5	5	5	5
Surplus/backlog	3	3	3	3

Source: Asunafo South District DPCU, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. The age range for SHS is 16-18 years
2. SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighborhood standards. 1 SHS is thus to serve 20,000 people
3. All secondary schools would have a constant sphere of influence

Table 2.20: Projections for Teachers

Year	Population of School going Age	Number of Teachers	Standard	Existing	Required	Surplus/Backlog
2026	67,643	255	1:40	1:265	1,691	1,436
2027	68,327	255	1:40	1:268	1,708	1,453
2028	68,841	255	1:40	1:270	1,721	1,466
2029	69,162	255	1:40	1:271	1,729	1,474

Source: Asunafo South District DPCU, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through some teacher training
2. The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period
3. The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-19 years
4. Projections are across board for the entire district
5. The district would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs

3.5.4: Health Projections

A healthy population is essential for driving sustainable development. To this end, development efforts must prioritize measures that can address the health needs of the people. In Asunafo South District, the main health challenge relates more to accessibility than to the absence of services. Being largely rural, with a significant portion of the population living in dispersed and hard-to-reach communities, the district faces unique difficulties in delivering equitable healthcare, hence targeted interventions are required to respond to the needs of these populations. Considering the district’s population trends, existing health facilities, and other relevant assumptions, the projected health needs are summarized in the table below.

Table 2.21: Health Projections

Facility Required	No. Existing	Standard	2026	2027	2028	2029
			99,199	100,705	102,217	103,732
District Hospital	1	50,000-200,000	-	-	-	-
Polyclinic	1	20,000-50,000				
Health Centre	2	5,000-15,000	10	-	-	-
Clinics	2	5,000 – 20,000	23	-	1	-
CHPS		500 -5000				
Doctor/Pop. ratio	3	1:10,000	1: 24,800	1:20,141	1:17,036	1:14,819
Nurse/Pop. ratio	68	1:5,000	1:1,862	1:1,896	1:1,929	1:1,961

Source: Asunafo South DPCU Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. There would be planned delivery of all backlogs
2. One doctors to posted to the District each year over the plan period
3. The number of nurses would also remain constant within the plan period
4. Distribution of health facilities would be done evenly to promote good accessibility by all population groups to such infrastructure

3.5.5: Agricultural Projections

Agriculture remains the backbone of the Asunafo South District’s economy, supporting livelihoods, ensuring food security, and contributing to socio-economic development. However, the sector faces persistent challenges, including climate variability, limited access to modern inputs, and fragmented value chains. To align agricultural development with the district’s growth

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objectives, this section presents development projections based on current trends, resource availability, and realistic assumptions. These projections aim to inform targeted interventions, optimize resource allocation, and foster sustainable agricultural practices. The outcomes are summarized in the tables below.

Table 2.22: Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents

Year	Current Farmer Pop.	Standard	Current Ratio	Required AEs	Current AEs Available	Surplus or Backlog
2026	15,063	1:400	1:1673	38	9	(29)
2027	15,515	1:400	1:1021	39	14	(25)
2028	16,290	1:400	1:1021	40	19	(21)
2029	17,105	1:400	1:1021	42	24	(18)

Source: Asunafo South District Development Projections, DPCU, 2025

Assumptions

- The registered district farmers population would increase by 3% annually within the plan period depending on government interventions on Agriculture eg Feed Ghana
- The total number of extension agents in the district would increase by 5 officers annually.
- Agriculture would continue to play a key role in the development of the district
- Extensions services are provided only by the public extension system

3.5.6: District Security Projections

The Asunafo South District, although rural, is a commercial enclave that attracts traders from various parts of the country on weekly basis. In recent times armed robbers have invaded highways leading to the district capital and terrorized traders mercilessly. In the wake of these developments, district development planning must seek to address critical security concerns that would ensure the safety of traders and the public. Based on the projected population figures, staff strength of the police, available police post/stations and a number of assumptions projections have been made for district security and captured in the table below.

Table 2.23: District Security Projections

Year	Total District Population	No. of existing police stations	No. Required	Backlog/Surplus
2026	99,199	2	6	-4
2027	100,705	4	6	-2
2028	102,217	6	7	-1
2029	103,732	7	7	0

Source: Asunafo South District Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. Police post/stations would be built based on total district population
2. They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs
3. Backlogs would be planned and implemented incrementally on annual basis

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Table 2.24: District Police Strength Projections

Year	Total District Population	No. of Policemen	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog/ Surplus
2026	99,199	35	1:500	1:3617	198	(218)
2027	100,705	40	1:500	1:3224	201	(218)
2028	102,217	45	1:500	1:2916	204	(217)
2029	103,732	50	1:500	1:2668	207	(217)

Source: Asunafo South DPCU Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
2. Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the district
3. Five (5) Policemen would be posted to the district annually to improve the numbers

3.5.7: Projections for District Finances

3.5.7.1: Revenue

Effective district administration depends largely on the availability of adequate resources. As the Asunafo South District Assembly plans its medium-term interventions for 2026–2029, it is essential to adopt strategies that will strengthen local revenue generation to finance the district’s development programmes. The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) draws funding from multiple sources. Using realistic assumptions and projected expenditure levels, revenue projections have been prepared and are presented in the table below. Details on potential shortfalls and measures to bridge the funding gaps are discussed in the indicative financial section of the DMTDP.

Table 2.25: District Projected Revenues (2026-2029)

Revenue Sources	Base Year (Sept 2025)	2026	2027	2028	2029
IGF	273,227.04	546,087.58	655,305.00	786,366.12	943,639.34
GOG SALARIES	6,021,985.22	9,781,332.00	10,988,798.40	13,186,558.00	15,823,869.70
DACF	5,936,225.38	21,229,447.17	24,194,192.61	27,941,292.16	30,850,435.87
MP’s CF	891,193.20	1,486,061.60	1,693,593.48	2,032,312.18	24,438,774.54
PWDs CF	275,999.86	636,883.42	725,825.78	838,238.76	925,513.08
DACF-RFG	-	1,256,079.00	3,768,237.00	3,768,237.00	3,768,237.00
GOG DEPT	32,936.81	32,936.81	32,936.81	32,936.81	32,936.81
GPSNP	82,649.52	500,000.00	-	-	-
WASH Partners	48,050.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
GCFRP	530,000.00	530,000.00	530,000.00	530,000.00	530,000.00
UNICEF	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
Grand Total	14,124,267.03	36,150,827.58	42,740,889.08	49,267,941.03	77,465,406.34

Source: Asunafo South DPCU, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. Generally, internally generated revenues would grow at an annual rate of 30%. This in turn would be due to;
 - Increase in general and agricultural productivity by an annual rate of 4%
 - The reactivation of the District Local Revenue (dLRev) will boost IGF mobilization
 - Reviews in the rate regimes and improved revenue monitoring in the district
 - Compilation of an up-to-date database on ratable items
2. Releases from the Forest grant will remain constant for the planned period
3. Projections from the Office of the DACF secretariat have been use for DACF, PWD, MP irrespective of the actual received for the base year.
4. The district would perform well in the DPAT assessments to benefit from DACF-RFG
5. There would be improvement in the disburses of common fund.
6. Donor funds will continue to flow into the District eg UNICEF
7. Improvement in the release of GOG departments transfer

3.5.7.2: Expenditures

Revenue and expenditure are closely linked, as spending can only occur when resources have been mobilized. Sound fiscal management therefore depends on transparency, accountability, and strict financial discipline. In managing public funds, the Asunafo South District Assembly must comply with the provisions of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658), and the Public Procurement Act, 2003 As Amended (Act 914). In addition, relevant administrative instruction and related public financial management regulations must be fully observed. The table below presents the district’s projected expenditure patterns, using 2025 as the base year.

Table 2.26: District Expenditures

Expenditure Head	Base Year (Nov, 2025)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Compensation	7,320,590.75	9,781,332.00	10,988,798.40	13,186,558.00	15,823,869.70
Goods and Service	3,624,565.67	8,467,630.00	8,556,661.00	8,685,892.00	13,675,928.00
Assets (Capital)	0.00	17,891,865.58	23,195,429.68	27,395,491.05	47,965,608.64
TOTAL	10,945,156.42	36,140,827.58	42,740,889.08	49,267,941.05	77,465,406.34

Source: Asunafo South District, Development Projections, 2025

Assumptions

1. Monitoring of interventions under the MTDP would be intensified
2. Security patrols across the district would also be intensified
3. Maintenance plans of the district would be implemented
4. Intensification of capital investments that would lead to development
5. Fiscal discipline in the management of district finances
6. Expenditure will be curtailed while efforts are made to pay outstanding debts
7. Adherence to strict government directives on procurements and others.

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CHAPTER THREE KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

The assessment of development needs and priorities carried out by the DPCU, in collaboration with key stakeholders, led to the identification of several development issues that have contributed to the district's current state. Based on this assessment, specific priority areas have been identified to guide interventions aimed at accelerating the district's development.

This chapter presents a summary of the process used by the DPCU to prioritize these development needs and outlines the key areas on which the Assembly will focus its resources and efforts.

3.2 Summary of process for Prioritization of Development Priorities

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) used a series of structured processes to determine the key development priority areas after identifying the list of development issues through the situational analysis presented in the previous chapter.

First, the DPCU conducted consultations to capture community needs and aspirations, particularly in communities without existing Community Development Action Plans. These consultations assessed the current development conditions, constraints affecting productivity, and community expectations of the Assembly for the medium term. For communities with existing Action Plans, their issues were integrated into the overall list for prioritization. This exercise was carried out across the six sub-district structures.

The second step applied a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) to the harmonized list of development issues. This helped identify the strengths and opportunities that could be leveraged to address key priorities and highlighted areas requiring strategic interventions to overcome constraints. The detailed SWOT analysis is presented in Annex 2.3

The third step involved an impact analysis of the development issues emerging from the SWOT exercise. The DPCU assessed each issue based on five agreed criteria:

1. Linkage to basic human needs and rights.
2. Multiplier effects on economic efficiency.
3. Impact on:
 - Different population groups (e.g. girls, elderly, persons with disabilities)
 - Balanced spatial development
 - Natural resource utilization
 - Cultural acceptability
 - Resilience and disaster risk reduction
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - Institutional reforms
4. Contribution to cross-cutting issues, including:
 - HIV and AIDS (especially reducing stigma and improving targeted interventions)

- Gender equality (addressing practical and strategic needs)
 - Nutrition
5. Contribution to national SDG priorities and targets (Goals 4.1, 6.2, 7.3, 8.5, and 16.6).

To quantify the results, a scoring chart was used: Strong linkage (3), Moderate linkage (2), Weak linkage (1), No linkage (0), and Negative linkage (-1).

The final step was the sustainability analysis, which examined both the internal consistency and compatibility of the prioritized development issues. This involved a strategic environmental assessment to determine how the prioritized issues align and reinforce one another toward achieving the objectives of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP). Where relationships were positive, it indicated that the issues should be addressed collectively to achieve greater impact. Where relationships were negative, the DPCU recommended revisiting those issues.

The outcome of the sustainability analysis informed the identification of the key development priorities for the Asunafo South District, as presented in the sections that follow.

3.3 Key Development Priorities

Following the application of various prioritization tools such as SWOT, impact and sustainability analysis to the list of development issues identified from the performance review, District diagnosis and situational conditions and community needs and aspiration, the DPCU arrived at the list of key development priorities. The district is of the firm conviction that pursuing these key development priorities will contribute significantly to the achievement of the desired development targets for the planned period. Detailed list of development priorities aligned to the focus areas the national development priorities under the various developments dimension is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 List of key development Priorities

Development Dimension	Focus Area	Key Development Priorities
Economic Development	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Informal nature of businesses ● Inadequate infrastructure hinder private sector growth ● Limited processing, packaging for ● Limited access to credit for MSMEs ● Limited support services for MSMEs ● Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor infrastructure leading to the tourist site ● Inadequate commercialization of cultural heritage and Tourist Sites within the District

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low involvement of communities in tourism development
	Agriculture and Agribusiness Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic weather pattern • Pest and disease • Over reliance on rain-fed Agriculture • Inadequate investment in Agriculture • High cost of farm input • Cocoa is the dominant export commodity • High post-harvest losses • Limited mechanization services for Agriculture • Underdeveloped livestock sector • Inadequate extension services • Lack of office accommodation for administrative purposes • Heavily concentrated on agriculture • Slash and burn farming method • Soil degradation and reduce fertility • Lack standardization for produce • Lack of irrigation schemes • Inadequate credit facilities to farmers • Low agriculture yields
Social development	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access & disparities in healthcare services • Geographical disparities in healthcare delivery. • Under resources healthcare system • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • Mental health stigma and rising burden of NCDs • High HIV/STIs among youth; stigma • Inadequate infrastructure & poor supply chain • Weak epidemic/pandemic preparedness
	Food Systems and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child malnutrition & weak follow-up
	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uneven access to safe water, poor sanitation, and limited hygiene facilities, especially in rural and remote areas. • Water infrastructure suffers from maintenance issues. • Unsustainable management of WASH facilities • Indiscriminate disposal of plastic waste • Inadequate hand washing facilities at schools and other public places • Low level of household water connection • Lack of handwashing facilities in public latrines

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of household water connection • Lack of handwashing facilities in public latrines • 40% open defecation • 80% shared sanitation facilities • No fecal sludge management • 161 schools lack water • 130 lack toilets • 85 lack handwashing • 18 facilities lack water
	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited focus on Early Childhood education • Limited early childhood facilities for working parents at their workplaces • Gaps in education infrastructure, especially the KG level • Declining net enrolment at basic level • Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels • High dropout rate for both adolescent boys and girls • Financial constraints for re-entry of dropouts • Inadequate continuous training limits teachers' effectiveness in modern, learner-centered instruction • Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in schools • Declining performance in BECE exams • Inadequate classroom blocks • Inadequate dormitories for SHSs • Inadequate monitoring and supervision of schools due to logistical constraints • Inadequate science and ICT laboratories • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • Lack of E-learning facilities
	Social Protection and Poverty Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Gaps in coverage of vulnerable groups • Limited access to formal social security and healthcare for the elderly. • Growing concern about social isolation, mobility challenges, and poverty among the elderly.

	Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent gender disparities, with women underrepresented in decision-making, formal employment, and leadership roles. • Cultural norms hinder women’s participation in leadership. • High Unpaid Care Work (UCW) burden on women and girls • Women contribute significantly to farming and trade. • Inadequate formal sector employment for women • High incidence of Domestic and Sexual Gender-Based Violence (DSGBV) • Limited or Inadequate strategic gender partnerships in the District • Inadequate capacity to mainstream gender in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation
	Disability-Inclusive Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low accessibility to physical infrastructure and public spaces. • Inadequate rehabilitation services and programmes for PWD
	Child Protection and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of child labour as well as children in conflict and contact with the law. • Low coverage of ISS/ISSOP programme. • Low support to vulnerable children and families • Non-functioning of the child protection committees
	Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High youthful population (15-64) • High youth unemployment and low engagement in local governance. • Migration to urban areas leads to a drain of the local workforce.
Environment and Human Settlement Development	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment on forest reserves
	Water Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water resources due illegal mining and other activities of man • Weak management of freshwater resources • Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality • Negative impact of climate variability and change • Inadequate protection and development of water resources

	Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations • Weak natural resource management systems • Improper management of liquid and solid waste, including E-waste • Indiscriminate dumping of plastic waste.
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation, erosion and water contamination due to unsustainable farming and illegal mining.
	Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability to erratic rainfall, rising temperatures, and deforestation, affecting agriculture and biodiversity
	Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor transportation network, especially unengineered roads that hinder access to markets and services.
	Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs) • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning and management • Weak enforcement of land use planning and building regulations • Incomplete street naming and property addressing system • Encroachment on forest reserve areas • Land ownership and disputes
	Infrastructure Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of preventive maintenance culture, • High cost of maintenance and • Inadequate budgeting or financing for repairs and maintenance
Governance and Institutional Development	Local Governance and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of women in District level elections • Weak and Low Internal Revenue mobilization • Non valuation of properties • Inadequate data on revenue items • Limited public participation in local governance • Inadequate service delivery by local authorities • Ineffective subdistrict structures • Weak revenue generating capacity of MMDAs • Inadequate and delay in central Government’s transfers especially GOG Department • Overreliance on District Common Fund
	Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation from youth and women, with engagement mainly by opinion leaders and men.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low literacy and limited civic education hinder broader involvement
	Civil Society and Civic Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient promotion of civic education • Low engagement of traditional authorities and youth in civic activities
	Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate police personnel • Inadequate police posts • Police-citizen ratio below UN standards • Inadequate infrastructure and poor living and working conditions across state security services
	Development Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources including funding for development communication • Low public participation in information initiatives • Inadequate dissemination of government agenda for development through digital platforms by local governments

CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

The problem analysis of the district revealed several key development issues that have contributed in various ways to its current state. Addressing these challenges requires the formulation and adoption of practical and well-aligned development goals, objectives, and strategies consistent with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), 2026–2029.

This chapter presents the district’s development goals, objectives, and strategies identified as most appropriate for addressing the issues and guiding the district’s development efforts over the plan period.

4.2 Formulation of Goals, Objectives Strategies and Programmes

Development is driven by clearly defined goals, objectives, policies, and strategies. It is therefore essential to set realistic and achievable targets to guide the development process. To ensure alignment with the NMTDPF (2026–2029), the district-specific issues, objectives, and strategies were linked to the corresponding national medium term policy framework policy objectives.

The strategies were developed through a series of technical meetings with key stakeholders, particularly the departments of the Assembly. In selecting the most appropriate strategies, the DPCU considered several factors, including implementation cost, availability of resources (human, financial, and time), the target population, potential social costs, likelihood of achieving the intended objectives, and the availability of suitable technology to support implementation. Table 4.1 presents a matrix linking the district’s development goals, objectives, strategies, and programmes to the NMTDPF objectives.

4.3 Assessment of Goal compatibility using Goal compatibility matrix

The goal compatibility matrix is a tool used to assess the consistency and alignment of district development goals to ensure they do not conflict with one another. For the Asunafo South District, the planning team applied the following scoring criteria:

Strongly compatible	-	2
Compatible	-	1
Neutral	-	0
Incompatible	-	-1
Strongly Incompatible	-	-2

Below is the list of the 21 goals the Asunafo South District Assembly will be pursuing within the medium term. Each goal has been assigned a unique identification for the preparation of the Goal compatibility matrix.

- G1: Build a vibrant local economy driven by strong SME, innovative entrepreneurship and thriving tourism industry
- G2: Promote a modern, competitive and market-oriented agriculture sector that enhances food security, job creation and improved livelihoods.
- G3: Improve the health and well-being of all through accessible, equitable and quality healthcare delivery
- G4: Ensure universal access to safe and sustainably managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services for all citizens, schools, and health institutions in the district
- G5: Increase equitable access to and quality of education in the district, particularly in underserved areas
- G6: Promote inclusive social welfare systems that protect children, safeguard vulnerable groups and enhance community well-being.
- G7: Promote gender equality by enhancing women's participation in governance and leadership at the district level.
- G8: Strengthen child protection systems and reduce the incidence of child labour and abuse in the district.
- G9: Increase youth engagement in local governance and reduce unemployment through entrepreneurship and capacity-building initiatives.
- G10: Ensure the protection and sustainable management of forest reserves.
- G11: Ensure the sustainable management and protection of water resources.
- G12: Improve environmental quality through better waste management and stronger law enforcement.
- G13: Combat deforestation, soil erosion, and land degradation through sustainable land management practices.
- G14: Enhance resilience to climate change impacts, particularly on agriculture and biodiversity.
- G15: Improve transportation infrastructure to enhance market access and service delivery.
- G16: Improve urban planning and development to ensure sustainable human settlements.
- G17: Establish a culture of preventive maintenance and ensure adequate funding for infrastructure repairs.
- G18: Enhance local governance and decentralization for effective service delivery and inclusive participation.
- G19: Increase youth and women's active participation in local governance through improved civic education and leadership opportunities.
- G20: Enhance public safety and security through improved infrastructure and police personnel deployment.
- G21: Improve public access to development information and enhance transparency through digital platforms.

From the brainstorming sessions and discussions with district-level stakeholders during the plan preparation process, the Goal Compatibility Matrix shows that the district's development priorities work very well together. The examination of all 21 goals revealed that most of them strongly support one another, especially in the areas of economic development, social development, governance, infrastructure, climate resilience, and environmental sustainability.

This means that progress made in one area is likely to positively influence outcomes in others, helping to create a balanced and well-coordinated development process.

A key observation from the analysis is that none of the goals conflict with each other. There were no negative or incompatible goal pairings. This is an encouraging outcome because it shows that the district's goals have been carefully crafted to complement each other rather than compete. In simple terms, no goal stands in the way of another; instead, they move together in the same direction.

Some goals, especially those related to the environment and climate change, showed selective but meaningful compatibility with other sectors. This is understandable because climate and environmental issues cut across many areas, such as land use, agriculture, disaster management, and local economic development. The positive interactions between these goals highlight the district's commitment to building resilience and integrating climate-smart approaches into its wider development agenda.

In summary, the Goal Compatibility Matrix clearly shows that the Asunafo South District's development goals are coherent, well-aligned, and mutually reinforcing. This high level of compatibility strengthens the plan and increases the chances of achieving sustainable and inclusive development for the district. The results of this assessment are presented in Table 4.2.

4.4 Development proposals integrated with spatial plans.

The District currently does not have a spatial development framework to guide its land use though frantic efforts are being made with the support of our GIZ partners under the PAIRED programme to prepare one. This notwithstanding the DPCU based on the NDPC guideline has been able to express how the priority development programmes and strategies will alter the district's spatial form over 2026 - 2029 planning period. The outcome is presented in Figure 5.1.

From figure 5.1, it can be observed that the spatial distribution of development projects within the district reflects the existing settlement hierarchy and development priorities, with a significant concentration of strategic investments in the major urban centres of Kukuom and Sankore. These towns function as the primary administrative, commercial and service hubs, hosting key infrastructure such as markets, transport terminals, educational facilities, security institutions, and district administrative offices. The concentration of these projects is expected to strengthen their roles as growth poles, stimulate local economic development, and enhance service delivery for surrounding communities.

In addition, a number of projects are in secondary settlements such as Kwapong, Noberkaw, Abuom and Kwabena Kuma corridors, particularly in the areas of education, vocational training, water supply, agricultural support services, culture and tourism. The development of these communities contributes to the decentralization of services and strengthens their function as intermediate service centers, thereby improving accessibility to basic services for nearby rural settlements.

Again, a considerable number of interventions are implemented district-wide or in selected rural communities, particularly in the sectors of agriculture, health, water and sanitation, social protection, and environmental management. These include the construction of CHPS compounds, drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, agricultural extension services, farmer training programmes, sanitation campaigns, and climate resilience initiatives. The spatial distribution of these projects promotes equitable service delivery and inclusive development by addressing the needs of underserved rural populations.

Road improvement programs as shown on the map below, including the rehabilitation of feeder roads and construction of passenger facilities are strategically located to strengthen rural–urban connectivity. These interventions will facilitate the movement of agricultural produce to markets, reduce transportation costs, and improve access to economic and social services across the district.

Environmental management and climate resilience initiatives, such as tree planting programmes, protection of river buffer zones, and participation in the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ programme, are implemented across the district to promote sustainable natural resource management and climate adaptation.

Overall, the spatial distribution of development projects within the district demonstrates a strategic nodal development pattern, characterized by the concentration of economic and administrative investments in Kukuom and Sankore, the strengthening of secondary service centres, and the extension of basic services to rural communities. This approach supports economic growth, improves service accessibility, and promotes spatial equity. However, effective spatial planning and infrastructure management will be required to manage urban expansion and ensure sustainable and balanced district development

Figure 5.1: Spatial Expression of Programmes and Projects.

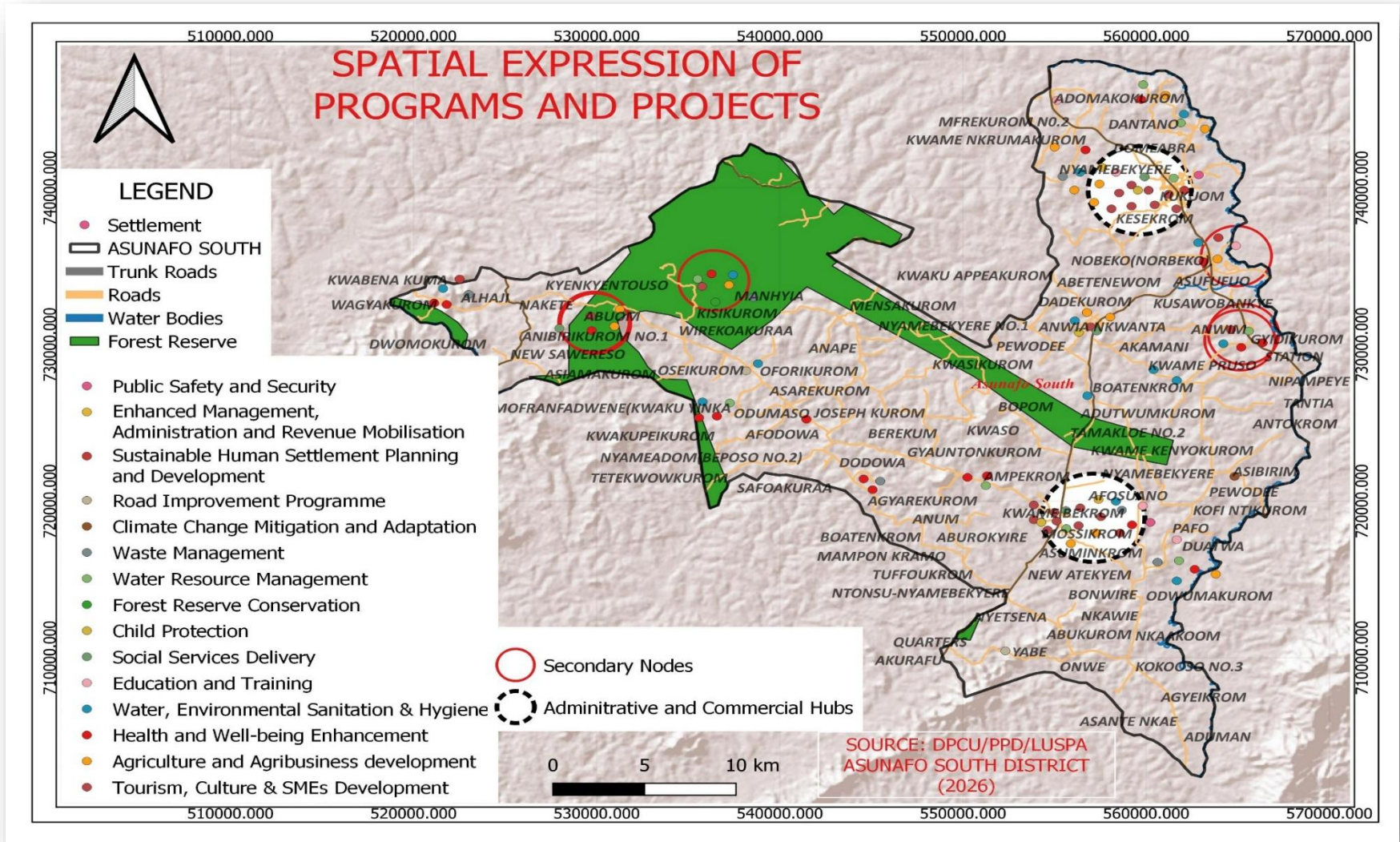


Table 4.1: Matrix on Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Development Programmes

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal nature of businesses • Limited access to credit for MSMEs • Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth • Inadequate market centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To built a vibrant local economic driven by strong SME, innovative entrepreneurship and thriving tourism industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct 1No new Modern Market and rehabilitate 2No existing market improve local businesses by 2029 • Build 2No storage facilities to reduce transaction cost and enhance the district capacity to handle more business activities by 2029 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support small and medium scale enterprises • Facilitate the registration of SMEs into formal businesses • Improve business infrastructure • Enhance access to finance • Promote value-added industries like agro-processing and eco-tourism • Create conducive environment for local entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism, culture and SME's Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructure leading to the tourist site • Inadequate commercialization of cultural heritage and Tourist Sites within the District 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Improve average visitations to 1000 per year by 2029 • To develop 3 major tourist sites by 2029. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify and expand the tourism industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve tourism infrastructure including road networks leading to tourist centres • Encourage tourism and eco-tourism development by promoting local 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low involvement of communities in tourism development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve Community partnership and to the public 		<p>heritage sites such as, the mystic tree at Sankore and the mountain ranges around Abuom</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak pest and disease monitoring and surveillance systems • Over reliance on rain-fed Agriculture • High post-harvest losses • Limited mechanization services for Agriculture • Inadequate extension services • Slash and burn farming method • Soil degradation and reduce fertility • Lack of irrigation schemes • Inadequate credit facilities to farmers • Low agriculture yields • High cost of production inputs • Limited incentives for smallholder farmers and funding to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote a modern, competitive and market oriented agriculture sector that enhances food security, job creation and improved livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2029, raise yields of major crops and livestock by 25%. • Equip 2500 farmers with agribusiness and climate Smart skills to strengthen value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an enabling agribusiness environment • Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation • Enhance sustainable and Resilient Food Production System • Promote food transformation (processing and value-addition) • Improve post-harvest management • Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the production of climate-resilient varieties of food, cash and industrial crops. • Promote policies that support recruitment of qualified extension Agent. • Promote agro processing • Promote irrigation projects to reduce dependency on rainfed agriculture • Support small holder farmers with access to credit and modern farming techniques • Facilitate the establish subsidies and financial incentives for farmers to adopt climate smart technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Agribusiness Development

<p>practice climate smart, sustainable farming practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of standardization in the sale and marketing of agricultural produce • Low application of technology and poor adoption of research findings among smallholder farmers. • Low interest in agriculture among the youth • Low-quality genetic material and low productivity of livestock and poultry, 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote livestock and poultry development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance post-harvest infrastructure and management protocols on storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and distribution of agricultural produce at all levels. • 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 • Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agriculture. • Encourage the use of technology and 	
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				<p>innovation in areas such as greenhouse farming to optimize resources and promote entrepreneurship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen research into large-scale breeding, production, and processing of livestock and poultry, and improve existing livestock breeding stations while establishing new ones. • Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases. 	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access & disparities in healthcare services • Geographical disparities in healthcare delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health and well being of all through accessible, equitable and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase PHC utilization from 80% to 90% of residents by 2029 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the district primary healthcare strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Health and Well-Being Enhancement Programme

<p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p>	<p>quality healthcare delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2029, ensure 90% of CHPS zones have minimum staff mix from the current 60% and all facilities are linked to referral system • Reduce NHIS claims rejection rate by 15% from 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen healthcare and health service delivery management system • Ensure Sustainable Funding for Health Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen CHPS & health centres in the district to be more NHIS beneficial • Lobbying for more staff to be posted to the district and strengthen health workforce development • through equitable training, distribution to various facilities Strengthen sub-district networks • Digitize referral and reporting systems 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health stigma and rising burden of NCDs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2029, ensure 70% of communities receive MH education from 45% and 50% of CHPS provide MH education from 15%. • Screen 80% of adults for hypertension and diabetes from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve mental health services at all levels • Reduce incidence of non-communicable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community counselling & anti-stigma campaigns • Integrate MH into CHPS • Strengthen MH data collection • Scale up community screening • Strengthen NCD data systems • Lifestyle and health education 	

		current 60% by 2029			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High HIV/STIs among youth; stigma 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase HIV testing among youth (15–24) from 35% to 70% by 2029 and cut new infections by 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand HTC campaigns- Condom distribution • Anti-stigma programmes 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure & poor supply chain 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To upgrade/ expand 3 facilities and reduce stock-outs by 80% by 2029 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying with key stakeholders to upgrade some health facilities • Liaise with the District Assembly to construct new CHPS compounds at Camp No. 1 and Siiso • Improve supply chain • Liaise with key stakeholders to construct portable water at Siana, Naketey, 1000 Acres • Construction of Health facilities such as CHPS and provision ancillary facilities. 	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve healthcare infrastructure and supply chain systems • Training for healthcare professionals • Promote community-based health initiatives to improve access in remote areas 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak epidemic/pandemic preparedness • Child malnutrition & weak follow-up 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish district epidemic surveillance system by 2027; ensure 100% monthly facility reporting on surveillance data by 2029 • By 2029, ensure 80% of under-five households receive community-based counselling from 60% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity for surveillance and management of epidemics and pandemics • Integrate nutrition into Universal Health Coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build district M&E system • Train disease surveillance staff • Train Staff and CBHVs • Follow-up of households 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uneven access to safe water, poor sanitation, and limited hygiene facilities, especially in rural and remote areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure universal access to safe and sustainably managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase safely managed water services to 17% by 2029 • To increase basic water access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand solar-powered water system • Mechanise boreholes into limited and small town supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District-Wide Integrated WASH Service Delivery Programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water infrastructure suffers from maintenance issues. • Unsustainable management of WASH facilities • Indiscriminate disposal of plastic waste • Inadequate hand washing facilities at schools and other public places • Low level of household water connection • Lack of handwashing facilities in public latrines • 40% open defecation • 80% shared sanitation facilities • No fecal sludge management • 161 schools lack water • 130 lack toilets • 85 lack handwashing • 18 facilities lack water • 16 lack soap at point-of-care • 63% basic service coverage 	<p>for all citizens, schools, and health institutions in the district by 2030</p>	<p>80% coverage by 2029</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce open defecation by 25% by through community-led total sanitation (CLTS) programs by 2029. • To improve hygiene practices across the district by installing 50 handwashing stations with soap in schools, health facilities, and public spaces. • By the end of 2029, ensure that 100% of public schools and health facilities in the district are equipped with clean water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities, including functional toilets, handwashing stations, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services • Promote efficient and sustainable waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen maintenance systems for boreholes • Improve water quality monitoring • Construction of new water facilities in institutions • Increase household connections • Provide handwashing facilities in public latrines • Promote the implementation of CLTS • Expand sanitation coverage by promoting household latrines construction • Rehabilitation of institutional sanitation facilities • Enforce sanitation by-laws • Expand waste management sources to all area councils • Strengthen the monitoring of handwashing 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal water shortages 		<p>access to safe water.</p>		<p>machines in schools and health facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote community sensitization programs Improve public awareness on hygiene Implement the WASH masterplan 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining net enrolment at basic level Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels, especially KG Financial constraints for re-entry of dropouts Inadequate continuous training limits teachers' effectiveness in modern, learner-centered instruction Inadequate library facilities and services in communities and in school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase equitable access to and quality of education in the district, particularly in underserved areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the year, increase the enrolment rate in basic education by 10% through targeted outreach and support for financially constrained students in rural areas. By the end of the year, improve the district's BECE pass rate by 15% through continuous teacher professional development and improved infrastructure in schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels Promote inclusive education Ensure a safe and supportive environment for the re-entry of dropouts into school Promote elearning at all levels Strengthen school management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide scholarships and subsidies to support re-entry of school dropouts and reduce financial barriers. Provide continuous professional development for teachers in modern, learner-centered instructional methods. Build additional classrooms, dormitories for SHS, and improve science and ICT laboratories in underserved areas. Strengthen school monitoring and supervision, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Access and Quality Improvement Programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining performance in BECE exams • Inadequate classroom blocks • Inadequate dormitories for SHSs • Inadequate monitoring and supervision of schools due to logistical constraints • Inadequate science and ICT laboratories • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • Lack of E-learning facilities 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote literacy and lifelong learning • Ensure safety on school premises 	<p>especially in rural areas, through the use of mobile monitoring tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and improve educational facilities focusing on rural areas • Strengthen teacher training • Enhance gender-sensitive education policies to boost enrolment and retention rates 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Gaps in coverage of vulnerable groups • Limited access to formal social security and healthcare for the elderly. • Growing concern about social isolation, mobility challenges, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote inclusive social welfare systems that protect children, safeguard vulnerable groups and enhance community well-being. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to social welfare and protection services by 40% by 2029 through community sensitization, case management and support to vulnerable households • To establish a district-level social protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce disparities in poverty within and across socioeconomic groups and geographical areas • Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen community-based social services • Expand social welfare programs like LEAP • Improve data collection systems to monitor vulnerable population • Expand social protection coverage • Promote intergenerational care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Protection and Vulnerability Reduction Programme

<p>and poverty among the elderly.</p>		<p>monitoring system to track and report on vulnerable households, ensuring timely support by 2029</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the integration of health and social service for older adults 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent gender disparities, with women underrepresented in decision-making, formal employment, and leadership roles. Cultural norms hinder women’s participation in leadership. High Unpaid Care Work (UCW) burden on women and girls Women contribute significantly to farming and trade. Inadequate formal sector employment for women High incidence of Domestic and Sexual Gender-Based Violence (DSGBV) Limited or Inadequate strategic gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote gender equality by enhancing women's participation in governance and leadership at the district level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2029, increase women’s participation in leadership roles by 20% through targeted skills training and public sensitization. By 2029, reduce the gender gap in formal sector employment by 25% through targeted programmes for women’s entrepreneurship and skills development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attain gender equality and equity in political and social development Promote economic empowerment of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote women’s economic inclusion through skills training, access to financing and entrepreneurship programmes Implement gender responsive budgeting Support programmes addressing gender-based violence and unpaid care burdens Advocate for the appointment of women into leadership positions Sensitize the public of outmoded cultural norms that work against women’s participation in leadership Build the capacity of DA staff on gender mainstreaming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women’s Empowerment and Leadership Programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> partnerships in the District Inadequate capacity to mainstream gender in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify strategic partners on gender and implement programmes within the districts eg. Care International 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low accessibility to physical infrastructure and public spaces. Inadequate rehabilitation services and programmes for PWD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote inclusive social welfare systems that protect children, safeguard vulnerable groups and enhance community well-being. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the accessibility of public spaces for PWDs by 30% by close 2029. By 2029, establish at least three community-based rehabilitation centers for PWDs to provide ongoing support services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade public infrastructure, such as schools, healthcare facilities, and transportation, to ensure accessibility for PWDs. Facilitate rehabilitation services and vocational training for PWDs. Implement policies that promote the inclusion of PWDs in all sectors, including education, and healthcare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Protection and Vulnerability Reduction Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High incidence of child labour as well as children in conflict and contact with the law. Low coverage of ISS/ISSOP programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen child protection systems and reduce the incidence of child labour and abuse in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the year 2029, reduce the incidence of child labour by 50% through improved monitoring and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote responsible Parenting Facilitate the integration of family welfare education into schools and community programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Protection and Welfare Programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning of the child protection committees • Increased incidence of single-parent households and child neglect 		<p>community-based child protection systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that 80% of identified child protection cases are addressed through local child protection committees by 2029. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen community-based programs on child protection systems • Reactivate and strengthen child protection committees at the community level to address child welfare issues. • Run community-based awareness campaigns to prevent child labour, child neglect, and abuse. • Provide targeted support programs for single-parent households, focusing on child welfare and family support. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High youthful population (15-64) • High youth unemployment and low engagement in local governance. • Migration to urban areas leads to a drain of the local workforce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase youth engagement in local governance and reduce unemployment through entrepreneurship and capacity- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase youth engagement in local governance by 30% through structured youth development programs and local economic linkages by 2029. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote youth entrepreneurship and agri-business programmes • Develop structured youth development programs that link to the local economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Empowerment and Local Development Programme

	building initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2025, reduce youth unemployment by 20% through targeted skills training and access to microfinance for youth-led businesses. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish platforms for youth participation in awareness and community development 	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroachment on forest reserves Illegal logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the protection and sustainable management of forest reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the year, reduce encroachment in forest reserves by 30% through stricter enforcement of regulations and community engagement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard forest and protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase patrols in forest reserves to prevent illegal logging and encroachment. Conduct durbars to educate local communities on the importance of forest conservation and sustainable land use practices. Partner with local authorities to strengthen forest protection and involve communities in sustainable forest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Protection and Community Engagement Programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water resources due illegal mining and other activities of man • Weak management of fresh water resources • Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality • Negative impact of climate variability and change • Inadequate protection and development of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the sustainable management and protection of water resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, reduce water pollution levels in major water bodies by 20% through stricter enforcement and improved management practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable water resources development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement water conservation programmes • Strengthen the WASH masterplan to ensure reliable and safe water access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resource Protection and Management Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations • Weak natural resource management systems • Improper management of liquid and solid waste • Indiscriminate dumping of plastic waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve environmental quality through better waste management and stronger law enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, reduce illegal waste dumping by 25% through improved waste management systems and stricter enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce Environmental Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the implementation and enforcement of the byelaw. • Sensitisation of the general public on byelaw and good environmental practices. • Provision of dustbins at vantage points. • Expand refuse collection points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Pollution Control Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation, erosion and water contamination due to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat deforestation, soil erosion, and land degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, reduce soil erosion in affected areas by 30% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of protection laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Land Management and

<p>unsustainable farming and illegal mining.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities of chainsaw operators 	<p>through sustainable land management practices.</p>	<p>through the implementation of reforestation and sustainable land management practices.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the capacity of environmental unit • Promote sustainable agriculture practices • Undertake tree planting exercise • Strengthen forest monitoring 	<p>Reforestation Programme</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability to erratic rainfall, rising temperatures, and deforestation, affecting agriculture and biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance resilience to climate change impacts, particularly on agriculture and biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, implement climate adaptation strategies in 40% of farming communities to improve resilience to climate variability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance climate change resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in development • Promote the adoption of climate-smart agriculture and renewable energy • Implement reforestation programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor transportation network, especially unengineered roads that hinder access to markets and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transportation infrastructure to enhance market access and service delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, upgrade 20% of unengineered roads to improve market access and reduce travel time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on upgrading and resurfacing the most critical unengineered roads. • Improve transport infrastructure for better connectivity between rural areas and markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Development and Road Rehabilitation Programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate spatial plans (SDFs, SPs & LPs) • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning and management • Weak enforcement of land use planning and building regulations • Incomplete street naming and property addressing system • Land ownership and disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve urban planning and development to ensure sustainable human settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, establish and implement spatial development frameworks (SDFs) for 50% of urban areas to guide urban growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure preparation and implementation of Spatial Development Frameworks, Structure Plans and Local Plans • Undertake regular monitoring and sensitisation on spatial planning and management • Intensify the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) in spatial/land use planning at all levels • Develop database for spatial planning and management • Enhance capacity for spatial planning in MMDAs • Enforce building codes and standards at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Planning and Development Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of preventive maintenance culture, • High cost of maintenance • Inadequate budgeting or financing for repairs and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a culture of preventive maintenance and ensure adequate funding for infrastructure repairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, establish a maintenance fund and reduce the average cost of infrastructure repairs by 15% through preventive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote effective maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute a robust maintenance scheme for rail, roads, ports, harbours, public office buildings and other critical infrastructure. In the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive Maintenance and Infrastructure Management Programme

		maintenance strategies.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop asset register on infrastructure conditions • Allocate funds for O&M 	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of women in District level elections • Weak and Low Internal Revenue mobilization • Non valuation of properties • Inadequate data on revenue items • Limited public participation in local governance • Inadequate service delivery by local authorities • Ineffective subdistrict structures • Weak revenue generating capacity of MMDAs • Inadequate and delay in central Government's transfers especially GOG Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance local governance and decentralization for effective service delivery and inclusive participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, increase the internal revenue mobilization by 20% through the improved rate collection system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen political and administrative decentralization • Improve decentralised planning • Strengthen fiscal decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of local government staff to improve service delivery • Invest in digital tools for data management • Institutionalize CAP by community level development committees • Ensure better community ownership of projects for sustainability and accountability • Strengthen co-ordination between department to improve efficiency in implementing development plans • Improve monitoring and evaluation system to track progress on development projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced Management, Administration and Revenue Mobilization Programme:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overreliance on District Common Fund 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in monitoring and evaluation tools to ensure timely and accurate reporting of development outcome 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation from youth and women, with engagement mainly by opinion leaders and men. • Low literacy and limited civic education hinder broader involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase youth and women’s active participation in local governance through improved civic education and leadership opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, increase the participation of women and youth in local governance by 25% through targeted civic education programs and leadership training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen transparency and public accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase citizen engagement through digital platform • Capacity building for local leaders and improved civic awareness • Organize public financial management forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency, civic engagement and civil society collaboration programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient promotion of civic education • Low engagement of traditional authorities and youth in civic activities 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote civic and civil society engagement in development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen collaboration with traditional authorities by integrating them into formal development committees 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate police personnel • Inadequate police posts • Police-citizen ratio below UN standards • Inadequate infrastructure and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance public safety and security through improved infrastructure and police personnel deployment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the fiscal year, construct 3 new police posts, provide accommodation for 50 police officers, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance public safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of police post • Provision of staff accommodation for police • Construction of police headquarters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Infrastructure and Personnel Strengthening Programme

<p>poor living and working conditions across state security services</p>		<p>improve the police-citizen ratio to meet UN standards.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the posting of police officers into the district • Provide logistics to police 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources including funding for development communication • Low public participation in information initiatives • Inadequate dissemination of government agenda for development through digital platforms by local governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public access to development information and enhance transparency through digital platforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, increase public participation in local governance by 30% through improved dissemination of government policies and budgets via digital platforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public access to development information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transparency through digitalization, open budget sessions and publication of Assembly Decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Communication and Public Engagement Programme:

Table 4.2: Goal Compatibility Matrix

GOALS	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17	G18	G19	G20	G21	TOTAL
G1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	25
G2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
G3	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	21
G4	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	22
G5	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	19
G6	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
G7	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	17
G8	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
G9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	22
G10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	12
G11	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	14
G12	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
G13	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	15
G14	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	19
G15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	23
G16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	22
G17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	22
G18	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	20
G19	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	20
G20	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	21
G21	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	22

CHAPTER FIVE COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

5.1 Introduction

This section outlines broad development programmes whose implementation will drive the achievement of the goals and objectives of the District Medium-Term Development Plan, 2026-2029. The broad development programmes have been carefully phased over the four-year period and are reflected in the Annual Plans, which specify the actions to be taken, responsible actors, timelines, and indicative costs.

The four-year Investment Programme is organized under four (4) development themes of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), 2026–2029. This chapter also discusses the assumptions and methodologies used for the costing, matrix on composite development programme for the plan period, with the indicative costs, programme status, and implementing institutions. The programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures, asset maintenance and planning, strategic environmental assessment of formulated programmes and joint programming/planning activities are further discussed.

5.2 Assumptions and Methodology for Costing of Plan

The implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the Programme of Action (POA) requires adequate budgeting; hence, every planned activity was costed. The Planning Team, with support from the Works Department and the Procurement Officer, conducted a market survey to determine the current prices of goods, construction materials, labour, and related services essential for project implementation. Based on this, a cost build-up was developed to establish standard rates for estimating the cost of various infrastructure components.

Additionally, the team reviewed the costs of similar recent projects to guide cost estimation for new initiatives in the plan. The Public Procurement Authority's (PPA) price database for common user items and the unit cost estimation tool for infrastructure was also referenced in determining the cost of selected activities.

Following this, the DPCU met to review and agree on the applicable rates and cost estimates. Copies of the approved rates were distributed to departments to guide them in costing their respective programmes and projects.

The DPCU adopted the following assumptions regarding costing:

- Prices of key building materials such as cement, iron rods, and roofing sheets will remain relatively stable, with price variations not exceeding 15% over the plan period.
- Changes in the cost of fuel and lubricants will range between 10% and 20% during the plan period.
- Any new school block (3-unit or 6-unit) constructed will include furniture, teachers' tables and chairs, a computer laboratory, a toilet facility, and a changing room.
- Each CHPS compound will be fully furnished and equipped with a mechanized borehole and related facilities.

5.3 Development Programmes of Action

To address the sustainable development priorities identified, the DPCU developed Programmes of Action (POA) for all programmes and sub-programmes, including components for monitoring, evaluation, and communication throughout the planning period. Both intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral approaches were used to ensure a coordinated, multi-sectoral implementation framework that promotes synergy and efficient resource use.

Furthermore, the broad projects and activities submitted by stakeholders were carefully reviewed by the DPCU to ensure the availability of potential funding sources, proper targeting of beneficiaries, and minimal negative environmental impact. Table 5.1 presents the matrix of the Programme of Action.

5.4 Joint Programming/Planning Activities

Joint planning is necessary because Asunafo South shares boundaries and critical resources with several neighboring districts. The Tano River, which forms part of the boundary with Bibiani Municipality, is a key asset for agriculture and must be managed collectively. Cross-district issues such as security, bushfires, illegal logging, chainsaw operations, and galamsey cannot be tackled effectively by any single district. Rising armed robbery along major highways is also disrupting trade, making joint security operations between Asunafo South, Asunafo North, Bibiani, and Sefwi Wiawso essential. Environmental pressures during the dry season further reinforce the need for coordinated programmes to protect natural resources. Overall, collaboration with adjoining districts is crucial for safeguarding shared resources, improving security, and managing the environment more effectively.

5.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Test

Development in whatever form must be sustainable. Sustainability has to do with maintaining a positive balance between social, economic and environmental goals. The DMTDP and the programmes and projects to be implemented have been subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure. Development Programmes have been assessed based on their effects on natural resources, social and cultural conditions, the economy and institutional issues. The outcome of the SEA has been attached as Annex 5.1. It's important to note that, aside from the SEA on development programmes, specific subprojects will be subjected to formal environmental screening using the approved tools from the Ministry of Local Government and the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Form EA1. The Assembly will secure the required environmental permits before starting any physical project in line with Sustainable Development Goals.

From the assessment, it was observed that all the development programmes are consistent with each other and working to achieve the broader development goal. The programmes outlined to be pursued in one way or the other will contribute to maintaining and sustaining our natural resources, social and cultural conditions, supporting the local economy and strengthening institutional issues such human rights, adherence to democratic principles and broadly improving access to information.

5.6 Asset Maintenance and Planning

Asset management in Asunafo South District continues to be a weak link in service delivery. The Assembly has a sizeable stock of public assets ranging from administrative buildings, school blocks, staff quarters, health facilities, boreholes, small water systems, culverts, feeder roads, vehicles, and heavy-duty equipment. Much of the assets are aging and suffers from irregular maintenance. Though the Assembly undertakes periodic condition assessments, but these are not comprehensive or regularly updated. The absence of a complete, functional asset register means the District often reacts to asset failures rather than preventing them. Routine maintenance is not consistently budgeted, and the Assembly tends to rely on emergency repairs financed from limited IGF or development partner projects.

Schools, CHPS compounds, and water facilities are the most affected by poor maintenance patterns. Several boreholes require frequent mechanical attention because local management committees lack technical capacity and spare parts. Feeder roads deteriorate quickly during the rainy season due to inadequate drainage and delayed reshaping. Office equipment and vehicles are also stretched, increasing downtime and operational inefficiency.

To address this and ensure that existing assets of the Assembly are maintained to improve service delivery, an asset maintenance plan has also been developed as part of the DMTDP and presented in Annex 5.2 with clear scheduled maintenance, and asset stewardship responsibilities. Also, the Assembly will roll out a fully digitised inventory and a dedicated maintenance budget line.

5.7 Programme financing Matrix and Revenue Generation Measures

The Programme Financing Matrix and Revenue Generation Measures are crucial components of any Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). They provide the roadmap for how the district or region will mobilize, allocate, and manage financial resources to implement its development projects. These elements are not only about securing funds but also about ensuring that financial resources are optimally utilized to achieve sustainable and impactful outcomes. Effective financing strategies are vital for bridging the funding gaps that often hinder development plans.

Without a clear understanding of how to finance and sustain programs, a development plan, no matter how well-designed, could face challenges in its execution. This financial framework will help Assembly identify revenue sources, ensure financial sustainability, and prioritize investments that have the highest

5.7.1 Programme Financing Matrix

The Programme Financing Matrix is a critical tool for planning and managing financial resources within a development framework. It outlines the financial requirements for each programme or project within the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), ensuring that funds are appropriately allocated to achieve specific objectives. This matrix not only identifies the total cost of each initiative but also details how these costs will be financed, whether through local revenue, government transfers, external grants. As contained in the composite programmes of Action in Table 5.1 and the programme financing matrix in Table 5.2, it would be observed that an estimated amount of GH¢ 377,317,408.00 is expected to go into the financing the programmes and projects outline in the plan as against the estimated revenue from all sources of

GH¢219,749,331.09. This leaves a backlog of GH¢ 157,568,076.94 which will need to be filled in order to achieve the desired outcomes of the plan. Strategies to close the funding gaps is discussed under the revenue generation measures below.

5.7.2. Revenue Generation Measures to Close the Financing Gap in the Development Plan

Revenue generation measures are crucial for ensuring the financial sustainability of the development plan. MMDAs often face challenges in securing adequate funding to meet all the objectives outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). In this vein, the Assembly through the DPCU has prepared a programme financing strategy over the planned period. The programme financing plan deals with the means for mobilising and utilising financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. The strategies for funds mobilisation and utilisation under various funding sources and programmes will include the following:

- Strengthening participatory revenue planning: Deepen stakeholder participation in the preparation, validation, and monitoring of the local revenue budget to ensure transparency, ownership, and realistic target setting.
- Developing and implementing an IGF strategy: Formulate a detailed IGF strategy to guide mobilization efforts, define priority revenue sources, and outline measures for efficient collection and utilization.
- Supporting realistic projections through database development: Establish and maintain an updated and reliable revenue database to ensure evidence-based projections, monitoring, and reporting. Also, regularly update the nominal roll of ratepayers to capture new developments, businesses, and property owners, ensuring no eligible payer is left out of the revenue net.
- Digitization of revenue systems: Introduce and strengthen electronic systems for IGF mobilization to enhance efficiency, accountability, and record management. This includes the reactivation of the DLrev software for effective property rate collection and data integration.
- Property valuation: Conduct valuation of properties in major towns within the District to establish a credible property rate base and improve billing accuracy.
- Market and lorry station development:
 - Complete the development of the Kukuom and Sankore markets and lorry stations to improve trading conditions and expand fee-paying opportunities.
 - Rehabilitate existing market centres and lorry parks at Kukuom and Sankore to attract more traders and increase daily revenue inflows.
 - Implement the 24-hour local economy initiative by supporting the operation of local markets beyond traditional hours to boost commercial activity, create employment, and enhance revenue generation.
- Training and capacity building: Strengthen the capacity of revenue collectors through regular training in customer service, record keeping, digital tools, and basic accounting practices.
- Public education and engagement: Conduct continuous sensitization and engagement with ratepayers to improve awareness, voluntary compliance, and trust in how public funds are used.

- Sanctions and enforcement: Institute strict enforcement measures against defaulters to promote discipline and deter revenue evasion.
- Expanding the revenue base: Identify eligible businesses, properties, and individuals not currently captured in the revenue system, and revive non-performing revenue sources to enhance overall performance.
- Improving taxpayer compliance: Strengthen audit, enforcement, and monitoring mechanisms to ensure full adherence to local tax regulations
- Prosecution of rate defaulters: Institute strict prosecution of rate defaulters to serve as deterrents to defaulting rate payers in the District.
- Constitute and Strengthen the proposal writing team to development bankable proposal to development partners , the private sector and other state agencies to funding some critical aspects of the development programmes especially under education, health and agriculture.
- Marketing of components of the district medium term development plan especially around climate change and resilience, gender, social protection, forest management, spatial planning, environment and WASH to development partners.
- Lobby Ministries and state agencies such as Getfund, Ghana National Gas Company, Ministries of Agriculture, Energy, Education, Gender and social protection, Trade and Industry and Local Government to implement some programmes and projects outlined in the plan.
- Take advantage of the sister cities’ initiative to implement aspects of the plan.

It is important to note that, statutory and other financial allocations such as the DACF, Donor funds, the Internally Generated Funds and District Development Funds (DDF) would be wholly and prudently be applied to the implementation of development proposals of the District Plan. Others Donor grants and GOG fund to the various departments in the District will also to be applied to the implementation of the policy document.

Considering the huge investment required to achieve the goals and objectives, there should be prudence in the use of scarce resources to ensure that every sector of the system gets it fair share. Though there are already measures in place to ensure fiscal prudence at the District level and the following would be strictly adhered to. These measures include:

- The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914) and Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2025 (Act 1139): It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.
- The Public Financial Management Act, 2016, Act 921, Public Financial Management Regulation, 2019, LI 2378 and Public Financial Management(Public Investment Management) Regulation, 2020, LI 2411: This Act and it regulations, regulates the financial management of the public sector within a macroeconomic and fiscal framework, defines responsibility of persons entrusted with the management and control of public funds, asset, liabilities and resources, ensure that public funds area sustainable and consistent with the level of public debt and provide for accounting and audit of public funds. It also prescribes methods for preparation, execution and delivery of publics investments.

- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658): the district has an internal audit unit and for the matter all payments would be sanctioned by the unit before they are made.
- Financial Memoranda for District Assembly, 2004: to regulate the receipt and usage of funds at the Assembly.
- Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies Accounting Manual
- Other directives or development projects guidelines on government flagship projects and programmes, would be strictly adhere to, to ensure prudent and sound financial management.

Table 5.1 Composite Programme of Action

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (DPs)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development												
Tourism, culture and SME's Development	√	√	√	√	556,000.00	26,600,931.00	332,000.00	240,000.00		√	BAC & CNC	DCD, DCE, DPCU
Agriculture and Agribusiness Development	√	√	√	√	400,000.00	3,400,000.00	80,000.00	5,560,000.00		√	DOA, YEA	MOFA, DPCU
SubTotal					956,000.00	30,000,931.00	412,000.00	5,800,000.00				
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development												
Comprehensive Health and Well-Being Enhancement Programme	√	√	√	√	2,324,000.00	39,486,888.00	88,000.00	1,294,000.00		√	DDHS, WD	DPCU, Departments of the Assembly
District-Wide Integrated WASH Service Delivery Programme	√	√	√	√	3,330,000.00	8,970,900.00	142,000.00	3,430,000.00		√	DPO	WD, DEHU, Partners
Education Access and Quality Improvement Programme	√	√	√	√	39,300,000.00	19,819,770.36	200,000.00	20,79,919.16		√	DDE	DPCU, DCE
Social Protection and Vulnerability Reduction Programme	√	√	√	√	88,000.00	112,000.00	96,000.00	88,000.00		√	SWCD	DDH, NHIS, Partners

Women's Empowerment and Leadership Programme	√	√	√	√	9,680.00	416,000.00	880,000.00		√		GDO	SWCD, NGO
Child Protection and Welfare Programme	√	√	√	√	76,000.00	108,000.00	108,000.00	86,000.00		√	SWCD	UNICEF, DPCU
Youth Empowerment and Local Development Programme	√	√	√	√	120,000.00	340,000.00	50,000.00	3,476,427.00		√		
Sub Total					45,247,680.00	69,253,558.36	1,564,000.00	8,374,427.00				
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development												
Forest Protection and Community Engagement Programme	√	√	√	√	200,000.00	320,000.00	50,000.00	1,680,000.00		√	FSD	DPCU, NADMO
Water Resource Protection and Management Programme	√	√	√	√	200,000.00	0	0	440,000.00		√	WRC	DEHU, NADMO, DPCU
Environmental Pollution Control Programme	√	√	√	√	0	1,200,000.00	400,000.00	0		√	DEHU	DPCU, Zoomlion
Sustainable Land Management and Reforestation Programme	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	126,800.00	50,000.00	1,024,000.00		√	LC	TA, FSD, NGOS. GCFRP
Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Programme	√	√	√	√	0	253,240.00	151,616.00	156,000.00		√	DOA	FSD, NADMO, NGOs

Infrastructure Development and Road Rehabilitation Programme	√	√	√	√	42,136,000.00	1,200,000.00	80,000.00	12,687,800.00		√	WD	RFRD, GHA, DRIP co-ordinator
Urban Planning and Development Programme	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	1,024,000.00	126,800.00	1,800,000.00		√	PPD	TA, SPC, TSC LUSPA, GIZ
Preventive Maintenance and Infrastructure Management Programme	√	√	√	√	38,085.00	15,890,500.00	455,000.00	8,000,900.00		√	DW	Departments of the Assembly, PO
Sun Total					42,774,085.00	20,014,540.00	1,313,416.00	25,788,700.00				
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development												
Enhanced Management, Administration and Revenue Mobilization Programme:	√	√	√	√	88,371,543.32	22,673,291.32	1,338,736.00	96,800.00		√	DCD	AM, DPCU. Depratment sof the Assembly, GPS, TA, DCE
Transparency, civic engagement and civil society collaboration programme	√	√	√	√	156,000.00	200,000.00	80,000.00	245,300.00		√	ISD	DPCU, Departments of the Assembly
Police Infrastructure and Personnel Strengthening Programme	√	√	√	√	4,432,655.00	3,000,725.00	214,000.00	4,201,020.00		√	GPS	WD, DCE, DCD. DPCU
Digital Communication and Public Engagement Programme:	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	480,000.00	196,000.00	92,000.00	√		ISD	DPO. MIS. DBA, DCE, DCD, DPCU
SubTotal					93,000,198.32	26,354,016.32	1,828,736.00	4,635,120.00				
GRAND TOTAL					181,977,963.32	145,623,045.68	5,118,152.00	44,598,247.00				377,317,408.00

Table 5.2 Programme financing Matrix and Revenue Generation Measures

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF -RFG	DPs	Others		
Economic Development									
Tourism, culture and SME's Development	27,728,931.00	352,000.00	33,200.00	20,200,232.75	-	-	-	20,585,432.75	(7,143,498.25)
Agriculture and Agribusiness Development	9,440,000.00	400,000.00	80,000.00	3,560,000.00	-	-	-	4,040,000.00	(5,400,000.00)
Subtotal	37,168,931.00	752,000.00	113,200.00	23,760,232.75	-	-	-	24,625,432.75	(12,543,498.25)
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development									
Comprehensive Health and Well-Being Enhancement Programme	43,192,888.00	1,024,000.00	58,000.00	31,486,888.00	5,242,000.00	-	-	37,810,888.00	(5,382,000.00)
District-Wide Integrated WASH Service Delivery Programme	15,872,900.00	-	102,000.00	8,970,900.00	600,000.00	285,000.00	-	9,957,900.00	(5,915,000.00)
Education Access and Quality Improvement Programme	59,319,770.36	265,000.00	92,000.00	19,819,770.36	4,418,790.00	-	-	24,595,560.36	(34,724,210.00)
Social Protection and Vulnerability Reduction Programme	384,000.00	88,000.00	96,000.00	3,402,460.90	-	88,000.00	-	3,674,460.90	3,290,460.90
Women's Empowerment and Leadership Programme	1,305,680.00	9,680.00	20,000.00	416,000.00	-	86,000.00	-	531,680.00	(774,000.00)

Child Protection and Welfare Programme	378,000.00	76,000.00	85,000.00	108,000.00	-	88,000.00	-	357,000.00	(21,000.00)
Youth Empowerment and Local Development Programme	3,986,427.00	-	108,000.00	1,108,000.00	-	-	-	1,216,000.00	(2,770,427.00)
Subtotal	124,439,665.36	1,462,680.00	561,000.00	65,312,019.26	10,260,790.00	547,000.00	-	78,143,489.26	(46,296,176.10)
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development									
Forest Protection and Community Engagement Programme	2,250,000.00	-	8,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	1,155,003.00	1,363,003.00	(886,997.00)
Water Resource Protection and Management Programme	640,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	(635,000.00)
Environmental Pollution Control Programme	1,600,000.00	-	200,000.00	2,250,000.00	-	-	545,000.00	2,995,000.00	1,395,000.00
Sustainable Land Management and Reforestation Programme	1,300,800.00	-	256,000.00	325,000.00	-	-	-	581,000.00	(719,800.00)
Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Programme	560,856.00	-	151,616.00	253,240.00	-	88,000.00	950,000.00	1,442,856.00	882,000.00
Infrastructure Development and Road Rehabilitation Programme	56,103,800.00	-	-	1,200,000.00	-	-	530,000.00	1,730,000.00	(54,373,800.00)
Urban Planning and Development Programme	3,050,800.00	100,000.00	126,800.00	1,524,000.00	-	-	-	1,750,800.00	(1,300,000.00)

Preventive Maintenance and Infrastructure Management Programme	24,384,485.00	100,000.00	308,000.00	12,848,400.00	-	-	-	13,256,400.00	(11,128,085.00)
Subtotal	89,890,741.00	200,000.00	1,055,416.00	18,600,640.00	-	88,000.00	3,180,003.00	23,124,059.00	(66,766,682.00)
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development									
Enhanced Management, Administration and Revenue Mobilization Programme:	112,480,370.64	53,502,547.37	1,259,009.08	22,673,291.32	1,100,000.00	53,050.00	52,646.52	78,640,544.29	(33,839,826.35)
Transparency, civic engagement and civil society collaboration programme	681,300.00	-	105,000.00	1,420,500.00	-	-	-	1,525,500.00	844,200.00
Police Infrastructure and Personnel Strengthening Programme	11,848,400.00	-	56,000.00	10,848,400.00	1,200,000.00	-	-	12,104,400.00	256,000.00
Digital Communication and Public Engagement Programme:	808,000.00	50,000.00	55,000.00	1480905.76	-	-	-	1,585,905.76	777,905.76
Subtotal	125,818,070.64	53,552,547.37	1,475,009.08	36,423,097.08	2,300,000.00	53,050.00	52,646.52	93,856,350.05	(31,961,720.59)
GRAND TOTAL	377,317,408.00	55,967,227.37	3,204,625.08	144,095,989.09	12,560,790.00	688,050.00	3,232,649.52	219,749,331.06	(157,568,076.94)

CHAPTER SIX: ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the specific projects and activities identified and proposed by the various Departments of the Assembly, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that, when implemented, will contribute to achieving the objectives set out in the plan. It also presents the yearly or district annual action plans for the planned period.

6.2 Annual Action Plan 2026-2029

The District Composite Programme of Action has been phased into Composite Annual Action Plans (CAAPs) for implementation by the Departments of the Assembly and the decentralized agencies of the MDAs, in collaboration with NGOs, the private sector, and local communities. These annual plans translate the broader development objectives into specific, actionable activities to ensure measurable progress toward the district's medium-term goals.

In preparing the CAAPs, the following key elements were considered:

- The Objective and programme under which each activity falls.
- The specific actions to be undertaken and their locations.
- The responsible and collaborating agencies, including development partners, and their respective roles.
- The timeline for implementation.
- The indicative budget, showing the estimated cost of each activity and its funding source.

Successful implementation of the planned activities will depend on the timely release of resources to prevent delays and maintain adherence to scheduled timelines. Tables 6.1 to 6.4 present the CAAPs for the years 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029.

Although the Annual Action Plans have been developed for the entire medium-term period, each year's plan will be reviewed and updated to reflect available funding and emerging priorities. The revised AAPs will be submitted to the General Assembly through the Development Planning Sub-Committee for consideration and approval prior to implementation.

Table 6.1: Annual Action Plan, 2026

Goal: Build a vibrant local economy driven by strong MSMEs, innovative entrepreneurship, and a thriving tourism industry													
Objective: By 2029, Increase support for entrepreneurship and MSME Development by 70%, and promote the tourism industry by 30%													
Programme: Tourism, Culture & SMEs Development													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of 24hr economy Model Market	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		4,382,232.75			√		Works	Traditional Council
Completion of market stores	Sankore	√	√	√	√		450,000.00				√	Works	
Construction and rehabilitation of Sankore Lorry Station	Sankore	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		Works	Traditional Council
Construction of 2No. toilet and urinal at market centres	Sankore, Kukuom	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		Works	Traditional Council
Construction of passengers waiting bay	Manhyia No. 4	√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√		Works	
Construction of Abattoir	Sankore	√	√	√	√		500,000.00			√		Works	DEHU
Formalization, Registration and certification of Businesses	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00					√	BAC	GEA, BRC
Organize Business Advisory and counselling sections for 100 youth	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	10,000.00				√	BAC	DA, BRC
Registration and certification of master crafts National Vocational and Training Institute (NVTI)	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong, Noberkaw, Abuom	√	√	√	√	20,000.00					√	BAC	DA, BRC
Organize education and sensitization workshop on basic bookkeeping for start-ups and new SMEs	Kukuom		√	√		30,000.00		20,000.00			√	BAC	DA, BRC
Registration of NVTI proficiency and prof. 1 exam and graduation	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	30,000.00		20,000.00			√	BAC	DA, BRC
Public awareness Campaign on Culture and Tourism	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	4,000	3,000	15,000		√		C.N.C	

Host District Food & Drink Festival Launch "Ghana Tastes"	Kukuom			√	√			8,000	35,000	√		C.N.C	Department of Agriculture
Cultural Festival, Awards Celebration and Fashion Concert	Kukuom, Sankore				√	20,000	5,000	20,000	25,000	√		C.N.C	
SUB-TOTALS						139,000.00	6,650,232.75	83,000.00	60,000.00				
Goal: Promote a modern, competitive, and market-oriented agriculture sector that enhances food security, job creation, and improved livelihoods													
Objective: By 2029, raise yields of major crops by 25% and equip 2,500 farmers with agribusiness and climate-smart skills to strengthen value chains													
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness development													
Establish 20 demonstration farms on climate smart practices to enhance production of crops	Selected Farming Communities	√	√	√	√	10,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 50 women and youth FBOs with credit for production and processing	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		150,000		30,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 100 rice farmer groups with improved rice seeds	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		300,000		100,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Train 100 FBOs on handling and quality standards of harvested produce	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	10,000	50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Conduct farm and home visits by AEAs	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	10,000	60,000	10,000	40,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Sensitize 100 farmer groups and stakeholders on the menace and control of pest and diseases of Rice	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√		30,000		40,000		√	ASDA	NGOs
Train AEA, DAOs on modern methods of extension delivery and problem-solving techniques	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√		40,000		30,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 30 vegetable farmer groups with improved seeds for production	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	40,000	100,000		200,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Organize trainings for 100 FBOs on post-harvest of management of grains and vegetables	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	10,000	50,000		40,000		√	ASDA	NGOs
Train 1000 youth on agribusiness and entrepreneurship	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		40,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs

Assist 4 rice farmer groups to purchase combine harvesters	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		300,000		200,000	√		ASDA	Financial institutions, NGOs
Conduct livestock and poultry census throughout the district	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	20,000	50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Carry out training of 20 FBOs on Biosecurity in livestock production	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong, Abuom	√	√	√	√		40,000		30,000		√	ASDA	NGOs
Organize mass vaccination exercises each on Newcastle, PPR and Rabies diseases	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		60,000		30,000		√	ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
Organize trainings for butchers on hygiene and handling of slaughtered animals (carcass) for human consumption	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
Train Community Livestock Workers to act as service agents	District wide	√	√	√	√		40,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
Sub-Total						100,000.00	1,390,000.00	20,000.00	850,000.00				
Goal: Improve the health and well-being of all through accessible, equitable, and quality healthcare delivery													
Objective: Ensure equitable, affordable, and quality Universal Health Coverage													
Programme: Health and Well-being Enhancement													
Construction of 4No. CHPS Compound and an Elevated Concrete Polytank Stand with Provision of R350 Litres Polytank and a 2Unit Nurses Quarters	Siiso, Camp No. 1, Amekukrom, Dodowa	√	√	√			5,921,977.68			√		ASDA	DHD
Renovation of CHPS compound and construction of 4 seater KVIP	Agyarekrom	√	√	√	√		137,372.70			√		ASDA	DHD
Construction of 1No. Emergency Ward	Asunafo South District Hospital	√	√	√			2,000,000.00			√		ASDA	DHD
Construction of maternity block at Tettekwo CHPS	Tettekwo	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		ASDA	DHD
Completion of Theatre Block	Sankore	√	√	√	√		500,000.00				√	ASDA	DHD

Completion of 1No. CHPS compound at wejakrom	Weijakrom	√	√	√	√		153,371.70				√	Works Dep't.	DHD
District Digital Referral System	All Facilities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30,000.00	11,000.00			√	DHD	
Optimize NHIS Claims	Asunafo South District	√	√	√		25,000.00		11,000.00			√	DHD	HIA
Strengthen Sub-District Health Systems	All facilities	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	105,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD	
Intensify community mental health Stigma Education	District wide			√	√	15,000.00	10,000.00		9,500.00		√	DHD	Traditional Authorities
Mental Health Integration into PHC	Directorate	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	25,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	Traditional Authorities
Strengthen Mental Health Data	Directorate	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	9,000.00		6,000.00		√	DHD	
Screening of Communities on NCD	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	35,000.00				√	DHD	Assembly members
Promotion of Healthy nutrition Lifestyle	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	25,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD	
Youth HIV Testing and Counselling	District wide		√	√	√	45,000.00	35,000.00		30,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission
Distribution of Condoms	District wide			√	√	30,000.00	25,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission
Targeted HIV Prevention for Key Populations	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	20,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission
Provision of Medical Supply and Equipment	All Health facilities	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	250,000.00		50,000.00		√	DHD	ASDA
Provide safe Water for Health Facilities	Siana, Naketey, 1000Acres	√	√	√	√		40,000.00		80,000.00		√	DHD	
Undertake District Epidemic Surveillance System	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	60,000.00		12,000.00		√	DHD	GHS
Disease Surveillance Staff Capacity Building	Directorate	√	√	√	√	45,000.00	35,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	GHS
Carry out Community Health Volunteer Training	Directorate	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30,000.00		35,000.00	√		DHD	
Undertake Household Nutrition Education	Directorate	√	√	√	√	16,000.00	25,000.00		11,000.00		√	DHD	GHS
Conduct District Health Monitoring and Supportive Supervision	All Health facilities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			15,000.00		√	DHD	GHS

Asunafo South Draft District Medium Term Development Plan, 2026 – 2029

		Sub-Totals				581,000.00	9,871,722.08	22,000.00	323,500.00				
Goal: Ensure universal access to safe and sustainably managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services for all citizens, schools, and health institutions in the district													
Objectives: Improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply by 100%, at least 80% good sanitation and hygiene services coverage by 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene (ASNAN Programme)													
Construction and Drilling of 10No. Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	Selected Communities across the District	√	√	√	√		500,000.00			√		DWD	TA, Assembly members
Rehabilitation and expansion of the Small Town Water System	Kwapong	√	√	√	√			500,000.00	√			DWD	TA, Assembly members
Retrofit 10No. boreholes into Limited Mechanized systems	Tettekwao, Asempanaye, Siiso, Amankwaakrom, Denyase, Kofibenkrom Others	√	√	√	√		200,000.00		1,000,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Repair and maintenance of boreholes fitted with handpumps	District wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		DA	
Sensitize 10 communities on pay-as-you-fetch water service model	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		20,000.00		60,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Carry out districtwide education campaigns on good water, sanitation and hygiene practices	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	10,000.00	100,000.00			WASH Team (DA)	Netcentric Campaigns, DP
Undertake WASH annual service monitoring	Districtwide				√			20,000.00	30,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Undertake Community Led Total Sanitation campaigns	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	Landlords/landladies
Law enforcement of environmental sanitation Bye Laws	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	
Public sensitization on open defecation and proper disposal of waste	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	
Screening of food/drink vendors	District-wide		√	√				833.00			√	DEHU	
Undertake Public sensitization on screening of food vendors	District-wide	√	√	√				834.00			√	DEHU	

Monitoring and follow-up actions on screening of food vendors	District-wide		√	√	√			833.00			√	DEHU		
Completion of 4No. toilet facilities	Noberkaw, Dantano, Sankore, Anwiam	√	√	√	√			600,000.00			√	Works	DEHU	
Fumigation and clearing of sanitary sites	Major Communities	√	√	√	√			370,000.00			√	DEHU	ZOOMLION	
Maintenance of public toilets	Major Communities	√	√	√	√			50,000.00			√	DEHU		
Daily collection and disposal of refuse (SIP)	Major Communities	√	√	√	√			382,725.00			√	DEHU	ZOOMLION	
		Sub-Totals						2,242,725.00	35,500.00	1,690,000.00				
Goal: Increase equitable access to and quality of education in the district, particularly in underserved areas														
Objectives: By 2029, enhance access and participation in education by reducing school dropout by 30% and increasing Net Enrolment Ratio by 10% across all levels														
Programme: Education and Training														
Organize in-service training for early childhood teachers in the district	Kukuom	√				30000	22000				√	GES	DA	
Sensitize parents on the importance of early childhood education	Districtwide		√	√		25000	35000				√	GES	DA	
Embark on back-to-school campaign to improve net enrolment at the basic level education in the district	All Schools				√	20000	30000				√	GES	DA	
Construction of 1No. KG Block	Sankore Beposo	√	√	√	√			783,922.31			√	GES	District Assembly	
Construction of 1No 6-unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Teachers' common room, 6-unit KVIP and a change room for girls	Kukuom Methodist Primary	√	√	√	√			1,131,490.23			√	GES	District Assembly	
Construction of 1No 3-unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Teachers' common room, 4-unit KVIP, and a change room for girls	Kwabena Kuma	√	√	√	√			701,112.81			√	GES	District Assembly	

Renovation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Kukuom Methodist Primary	√	√	√	√		149,000.00				√	Works	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, staff common room, 3-Seater KVIP and supply of Furniture at Kukuom Girls Model School	Kukuom Girls Model School	√	√	√	√				248,734.07		√	Works	DED, TA, Assembly Member
Completion of 1No. 3-unit Classroom at Kukuom RC. KG	Kukuom RC	√	√	√	√		89,000.00				√	Works	GES
Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block with 4-seater KVIP & urinal	Asempanaye	√	√	√	√		183,000.00				√	Works	GES
Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block with 4-seater KVIP & urinal	Siiso	√	√	√	√		77,524.15				√	Works	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, staff common room, 3-Seater KVIP and supply of Furniture at Kukuom SDA School	Kukuom SDA School	√	√	√	√				271,245.72		√	DWD	DED, TA, Assembly Member
Procurement of Dual and Mono Desks, and Teachers' Tables and Chairs	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√		1,752,893.09	-	-		√	DA	GES, Assembly Members
Construction of 2 storey 12-unit classroom block at Sankore college of Agriculture and Technology	Sankore	√	√	√	√	6,000,000.00							
Construction of 2 storey science and ICT laboratory at Sankore college of Agriculture and Technology	Sankore	√	√	√	√	5,500,000.00							
Construction of 2 storey dormitory block for girls at Sankore college of Agriculture and Technology	Sankore	√	√	√	√	7,000,000.00							
Construction of 2 storey dormitory block for boys at Sankore College of Agriculture and Technology	Sankore	√	√	√	√	7,000,000.00							

Construction of 6-unit classroom block with 6- seater toilet at Noberkaw DA primary school	Noberkaw	√	√	√	√	2,500,000.00							
Construction of 6-unit teachers quarters at Noberkaw DA primary school	Noberkaw	√	√	√	√	2,500,000.00							
Construction of 4No. 2-unit 2-bedroom staff bungalows at Sankore College of Agriculture and Technology	Sankore	√	√	√	√	6,000,000.00							
Construction of 6-unit teachers' quarters at Adomako primary school	Adomako	√	√	√	√	2,500,000.00							
		Sub-Total				39,075,000.00	4,954,942.59		519,979.79				
Goal: Promote inclusive social welfare systems that protect children, safeguard vulnerable groups and enhance community well-being.													
Objectives: Increase access to social welfare and protection services by 40% by 2029 through community sensitization, case management, and support to vulnerable households													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Facilitate the registration and renewal of 4,700 vulnerable groups on NHIS	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	8,000.00	4000.00	4,000		√		ASDA, Assembly members, NHIS, GES
Organise 20 outreach visits to 35 poorest communities for case management and referrals	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	√		DSW&C D	Assembly Members
Organise public education in 30 communities on the right and support for PWDs	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	√		DSW&C D	ISD, NCCE, ASDA
Organise 8 meetings with stakeholders to discuss social integrated services	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	√		DSW&C D	DOVVSU, CHRAJ, NHIA, CCPC, GHS, GES
Engage 10 NGOs and 20 ECDC managers on their roles in Social Services Delivery	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		√		NGOs, ECDCs	NGOs, ECDCs
Train 70 PWDs in productive Skills & Present start-up kits to		√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	10,000.00	√			BAC

enhance Economic Empowerment														
		Sub-Totals				22,000.00	28,000.00	24,000.00	22,000.00					
Goal: Promote gender equality by enhancing women's participation in governance and leadership at the district level														
Objectives: Increase women participation in decision making by 40% at the end of 2029														
Programme: Gender and Development														
Education and support on Menstrual Hygiene for teenage girls	Kukuom, Kwapong, Sankore, Abuom, Clusters	√	√	√	√	2,420.00	40,000.00		70,000.00		√	DGDO	SWCD, SHEP Coordinators	
Public education on WASH for community members	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00		150,000.00		√	DGDO	WASH Team, SWCD	
Organise 1No. sensitisation session for DPCU members on Gender responsive planning and implementation	Kukuom		√				12,000.00			√		DGDO	DPO, SWCD	
Organise 1No. education for members of the Spatial Planning Committee on the gender dimensions of their mandate	Kukuom	√						5,000.00		√		DGDO	DPU, SWCD	
Coordinate gender activities of departments such as Agric, Social Welfare, and BAC.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		2,000.00				√	DGDO	DPU	
		Sub-Totals				2,420.00	104,000.00	5,000.00	220,000.00					
Goal: Strengthen child protection systems and reduce the incidence of child labour and abuse in the district														
Objectives: By 2029, reduce the incidence of child labour to at least 0.5% of the total population of children														
Programme: Child Protection														
Conduct 3 training on ISSOPs for 35 stakeholders	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000		√	DSW&C D	Asunafo South District Assembly, CCPC, NCCE, GES	
Train administrators of 15 Health facilities in the District on ISSOPs to facilitate referrals	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	√		DSW&C D	GHS	

Train 25 caseworkers on child protection toolkits	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000	√	DSW&CD	Asunafo South District Assembly, CCPC, NCCE, GES
Provide social services to 200 children	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	√	DSW&CD	DOVVSU, CHRAJ, POLICE, GES, GHS
Monitor 30 Early Childhood Development centres in the District	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	4,000	√	DSW&CD	GHS,GES,NHIS,NCCE, Police
Sensitize 40 communities on Child labour/Child protection using CP toolkit	District wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	3000.00	√	DSW &CD	NCCE, GES,GHS
Sub-Totals						19,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	21,500.00			
Goal: Ensure the protection and sustainable management of forest reserves												
Objectives: Reduce Deforestation by 80% by 2029												
Programme: Forest Reserve Conservation												
Support activities of the Ghana Cocoa Forest Redd Plus programme	6-area councils	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	30,000.00	100,000.00	√	HIA Team	DA, FC
Facilitate surveillance of forest reserves	All Reserves	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√	Forestry Commission	DA
Sub-Totals							50,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00			
Goal: Ensure the sustainable management and protection of water resources												
Objectives: By the end of 2029, demarcate, protect, and rehabilitate at least 80% of identified critical surface and groundwater sources in the Asunafo South District through the establishment of buffer zones, enforcement of riparian bye-laws, and community-led conservation activities												
Programme: Water Resource Management												
Demarcate and protect buffer zones around rivers, streams, wetlands, and borehole catchment areas	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00	√	PPD	Forestry Commission, HIA Team
Rehabilitate degraded riverbanks through tree planting and grassing	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00	√	Agric. Dep't.	Forestry Commission, HIA Team

Identify and gazette critical water recharge areas for protection	District wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√	PPD	Forestry Commission, HIA Team	
Review and strengthen district bye-laws on water resource protection	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			50,000.00			DA		
		Sub-Totals						50,000.00	110,000.00				
Goal: Improve environmental quality through better waste management and stronger law enforcement													
Objectives: Increase													
Programmes: Waste Management													
Promotion of door to door refuse collection	Kukuom Sankore	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	District Assembly	Zoomlion Ghana Limited	
Increase in refuse collection sites	District-wide	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	District Assembly	Traditional Authorities/ Assembly members	
Law enforcement of environmental by laws	District-wide	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	DA		
Embark on Pay as you dump campaigns	Kukuom Sankore	√	√	√	√			25,000.00	√		DA	TA, AM	
Evacuation of refuse heaps	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√	Works	DEHU	
		Sub-Totals					300,000.00	100,000.00					
Goal: Enhance resilience to climate change impacts, particularly on agriculture and biodiversity													
Objective: By 2029, strengthen climate resilience by implementing community-based adaptation initiatives and reducing climate-related risks in all 6 Area Councils through education, tree planting, disaster preparedness, and sustainable land management													
Programme: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation													
Support and implement tree planting activities	6-area councils		√	√			6,050.00	1,210.00	-	√	FC	DEHU, NADMO	
Implementation of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)	Asibrem, Camp No. 1	√	√	√	√			5,000.00	55,000.00	√	DA	MLGRD, World Bank,	
Support the Supply of improved and early maturing tree species seedlings	6-area councils		√	√			7,260.00	484.00	50,000.00	√	FC	DDA, ASDA	

Organize radio talk shows on natural disasters and climate change	6-area councils	√	√	√	√		-	1,210.00	-	√		FC	DA, EPA, ISD, TA
		Sub-Totals				0.00	63,310.00	37,904.00	205,000.00				
Goal: Improve transportation infrastructure to enhance market access and service delivery													
Objective: By 2029, Improve feeder roads in good condition by 80%													
Programme: Road Improvement Programme													
Rehabilitation of 5.5 KM feeder road from Abongokrom – Tiabante – Owusukrom	Abongokrom, Tiabante, Owusukrom, Gyamfikrom	√	√	√	√				321,500.00		√	ASDA	GPSNP
Rehabilitation of 1.8 KM feeder road from Denyase Junction to Denyase	Kansakrom Denyase	√	√	√	√				231,900.00		√	ASDA	GPSNP
Reshaping of 30 KM feeder roads	Selected Deplorable roads	√	√	√	√		300,000.00				√	Works	DRIP Co-ord.
		Sub-Totals					300,000.00		553,400.00				
Goal: Improve urban and rural planning and development to ensure sustainable human settlements													
Objective: By the end of 2029, strengthen development control and enforcement systems to ensure that at least 70% of new physical developments comply with approved planning and building regulations													
Programme: Sustainable Human Settlement Planning and Development													
Advocate for increased budgetary allocation for spatial planning activities	Kukuom	√	√	√				500.00		√		PPD	DPO, RCC
Prepare and submit funding proposals to donor partners (e.g., GIZ, World Bank, MLGRD).	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	1,200.00		√		PPD	DPO
Organize 12no TSC meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		18,000.00	1,200.00		√		PPD	DCD
Organize 12no.SPC meeting	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		20,400.00	18,000.00		√		PPD	DCE, DCD
Organize regular training and sensitization workshops for Assembly members, Area Councils, and staff.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	15,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA, RCC,GIZ
Conduct public awareness campaigns on spatial planning roles and benefits.	Kukuom,Sankore, Kwapong, Noberkaw	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	2,000.00		√		PPD	Works department

Partner with GIZ and other donor agencies to support logistics provision	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	1,000.00		√		PPD	GIZ, RCC
Procure computers, GPS, and printers for spatial data processing.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		15,000.00	11,500.00		√		PPD	PO, DCD
Acquire and install GIS software and necessary licenses.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	10,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA,RC C,GIZ
Set up a GIS and data management centre within the Assembly.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		7,500.00	1,500.00		√		PPD	DCD, DCE
Provide training on ICT and GIS applications for planning staff.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		6,000.00	4,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA,GIZ
Prepare Structure Plans for fast-growing communities	Kukuom, Sankore, kwapong, Noberkaw	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	40,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA,Tra ditional authorities
Develop Local Plans for urban and peri-urban communities.	Kwabena Kumah, Mfrekrom, Kwahu Flowers,Sanko re	√	√	√	√		45,000.00	15,000.00		√		PPD	Traditional authorities
		Sub-Totals					256,900.00	31,700.00					
Goal: Enhance local governance and decentralization for effective service delivery and inclusive participation													
Objectives: By the end of 2029, strengthen local governance and decentralization by increasing citizen participation and improving Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) mobilisation by at least 30% through functional sub-district structures, regular town hall meetings, and enhanced transparency in local governance													
Programme: Enhanced Management, Administration and Revenue Mobilisation													
Completion of District Assembly Office Complex	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,900,000.00			√		Works	
Strengthening of sub district structures	6-area council	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	2,420.00	-	√		CA	Other Department
Organize 2No. town hall meetings	Kukuom, Sankore	√	√	√	√		40,000.00		-	√		PLG Unit	Budget Unit
Convene 3no. General Assembly meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		30,250.00	1,210.00	-	√		Central Admin	Other Depts
Convene 3no. EXECO meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	2,420.00	-	√		Central Admin	

Organize 3no. meetings of 6 sub-committees	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		8,470.00	1,210.00	-		√	Central Admin	
Organize quarterly Audit Committee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-		√	Cent Admin	Internal Audit Unit
Organize 1no. Independence Day Anniversary celebration	Kukuom	√					24,200.00	1,210.00	-		√	Educ Dept	Cent Admin
Organize 1no. Republic Day celebration	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,210.00	1,210.00	-		√	Cent Admin	
Organize quarterly Entity Tender Committee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-		√	Proc Unit	Plg Unit
Organize quarterly management and staff meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	1,210.00	-		√	Cent Admin	
Organize quarterly PRCC meeting	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-		√	Cent Admin	PM
Procure office equipment and stationaries for the Assembly	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	12,100.00	-		√	Proc Unit	PLG Unit
Support to Good Governance institutions and agencies	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		6,050.00	2,420.00	-	√		CA	Other Department
Update data on business establishment, market surveys of selected food items and others	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√		6,050.00	121.00	12,100.00	√		Statistics	BACD, DA
Departmental cultural orientation on various Customary/ Traditional Rites and courtesies.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,210.00	605.00	-	√		CNC	DA
Radio Cultural info and education on Traditional/ Cultural Values and Ethics	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		191,180.00	37,268.00	12,100.00	√		CNC	
Prepare and implement revenue Improvement Action Plan	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	550.00	-	√		Finance Dept.	CA
Prepare and submit 12No. monthly trial balances	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			15,000.00			√	Finance Dept.	
Prepare and submit 2025 Annual Financial Statements	Kukuom	√						24,000.00			√	Internal Audit	
Undertake quarterly internal Audits of the Assembly	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			3,000.00			√	Internal Audit	
Preparation of annual internal audit workplan	Kukuom			√	√			650.00			√	Internal Audit	

Preparation and submission of annual performance audits report	Kukuom				√			650.00			√	Internal Audit		
Inspection and verification of procured items into stores	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			650.00			√	Internal Audit		
Organize 1no. refresher workshop on Performance Management System for LGS staff	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	200.00		√	√	Cent Admin		
Organize 1no. training on service protocols for LGS staff	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		96,800.00	2,000.00		√	√	HRD	PLG Unit	
Staff Appraisal for 2025	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		605.00	200.00		√	√	HRD		
Salary and Payroll Management	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,781,332.00	100.00		√	√	HRD	Finance Dept. ASDA	
Prepare and submit 2025 capacity building plans	Kukuom						25,000.00	2,000.00				HRD		
Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	1,210.00	-		√	Plg Unit		
Organize quarterly Budget C'ttee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	1,210.00	-		√	Budget Unit		
Preparation of composite Annual Action Plan and budget	Kukuom		√	√	√		12,100.00	6,050.00	-		√	DPCU	DBU, DPU	
Preparation and submission of 2025 quarterly and annual Progress reports		√	√	√	√		5,500.00	500.00			√	Plg Unit		
Embark on monitoring and evaluation of projects/programmes	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		60,500.00	6,050.00	-		√	DPCU	TA, HON. Assembly members	
District Chief Executive's quarterly community engagement activities	All communities	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√	DCE	DA	
		Sub-Totals					12,476,797.00	134,684.00	24,200.00					
Goal: Enhance public safety and security through improved infrastructure and police personnel deployment														
Objectives:														
Programme: Public Safety and Security														
Hold quarterly DISEC meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00				√	Cent Admin	Security Agencies	
Procurement and maintenance of street lamps	District wide	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√	√	Works		

Clearing and development of pedestrian walkways on major roads	Urban Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	GHA	DA	
Hold road safety campaigns in institutions and public gatherings	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	NRSA	DA	
Construction of District Police Headquarters	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		750,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Kukuom	
Construction of District Police Commander's residence	Sankore	√	√	√	√		750,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Sankore	
Furnishing of District Police Commander's Bungalow	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Kukuom	
Completion of District Magistrate Court	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		350,000.00				√	Works		
Completion of District magistrate Quarters	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		400,000.00				√	Works		
Sub-Totals							2,962,100.00							
Goal: Improve public access to development information and enhance transparency through digital platforms														
Objective: To improve access to timely, accurate, and citizen-responsive information for enhanced public awareness and engagement by 2029.														
Programme:														
Sensitisation of resource persons and frontline staff of the Assembly on the RTI law	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	4000				1000	√		ISD	RTI Commission
Education of public institutions on RTI law	Kukuom Sankore Kwapong	√	√	√	√	4000				1000	√		ISD	NCCE
Compile an up-to-date information for the institution	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	1000				1000	√		1SD	RECORDS UNIT
Support public education and sensitisation activities of NCCE	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	40,000.00		10,000.00	20,000.00		√		NCCE	DA, ISD
Sub-Totals						49,000.00		10,000.00	23,000.00					
GRAND TOTAL						39,987,420.00	34,869,255.25	760,788.00	4,722,579.79					

Table 6.2: Annual Action Plan, 2027

Goal: Build a vibrant local economy driven by strong MSMEs, innovative entrepreneurship, and a thriving tourism industry													
Objective: By 2029, Increase support for entrepreneurship and MSME Development by 70%, and promote the tourism industry by 30%													
Programme: Tourism, Culture & SMEs Development													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of 24hr economy Model Market	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		4,382,232.75			√		Works	Traditional Council
Completion of market stores	Sankore	√	√	√	√		450,000.00				√	Works	
Construction and rehabilitation of Sankore Lorry Station	Sankore	√	√	√	√		600,000.00			√		Works	Traditional Council
Construction of 2No. toilet and urinal at market centres	Sankore, Kukuom	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		Works	Traditional Council
Construction of passengers waiting bay	Manhyia No. 4	√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√		Works	
Construction of Abattoir	Sankore	√	√	√	√		500,000.00			√		Works	DEHU
Formalization, Registration and certification of Businesses	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00					√	BAC	GEA, BRC
Organize Business Advisory and counselling sections for 100 youth	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	10,000.00				√	BAC	DA, BRC
Registration and certification of master crafts National Vocational and Training Institute (NVTI)	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong, Noberkaw, Abuom	√	√	√	√	20,000.00					√	BAC	DA, BRC
Organize education and sensitization workshop on basic bookkeeping for start-ups and new SMEs	Kukuom		√	√		30,000.00		20,000.00			√	BAC	DA, BRC
Registration of NVTI proficiency and prof. 1 exam and graduation	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	30,000.00		20,000.00			√	BAC	DA, BRC
Public awareness Campaign on Culture and Tourism	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	4,000	3,000	15,000		√		C.N.C	

Host District Food & Drink Festival Launch "Ghana Tastes"	Kukuom			√	√			8,000	35,000	√		C.N.C	Department of Agriculture
Cultural Festival, Awards Celebration and Fashion Concert	Kukuom, Sankore				√	20,000	5,000	20,000	25,000	√		C.N.C	
SUB-TOTALS						139,000.00	6,650,232.75	83,000.00	60,000.00				
Goal: Promote a modern, competitive, and market-oriented agriculture sector that enhances food security, job creation, and improved livelihoods													
Objective: By 2029, raise yields of major crops by 25% and equip 2,500 farmers with agribusiness and climate-smart skills to strengthen value chains													
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness development													
Establish 20 demonstration farms on climate smart practices to enhance production of crops	Selected Farming Communities	√	√	√	√	10,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 50 women and youth FBOs with credit for production and processing	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		150,000		30,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 100 rice farmer groups with improved rice seeds	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		300,000		100,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Train 100 FBOs on handling and quality standards of harvested produce	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	10,000	50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Conduct farm and home visits by AEAs	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	10,000	60,000	10,000	40,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Sensitize 100 farmer groups and stakeholders on the menace and control of pest and diseases of Rice	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√		30,000		40,000		√	ASDA	NGOs
Train AEA, DAOs on modern methods of extension delivery and problem-solving techniques	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√		40,000		30,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 30 vegetable farmer groups with improved seeds for production	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	40,000	100,000		200,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Organize trainings for 100 FBOs on post-harvest of management of grains and vegetables	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	10,000	50,000		40,000		√	ASDA	NGOs
Train 1000 youth on agribusiness and entrepreneurship	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		40,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs

Assist 4 rice farmer groups to purchase combine harvesters	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		300,000		200,000	√		ASDA	Financial institutions, NGOs
Conduct livestock and poultry census throughout the district	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	20,000	50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Carry out training of 20 FBOs on Biosecurity in livestock production	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong, Abuom	√	√	√	√		40,000		30,000		√	ASDA	NGOs
Organize mass vaccination exercises each on Newcastle, PPR and Rabies diseases	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		60,000		30,000		√	ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
Organize trainings for butchers on hygiene and handling of slaughtered animals (carcass) for human consumption	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
Train Community Livestock Workers to act as service agents	District wide	√	√	√	√		40,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
Sub-Total						100,000.00	1,390,000.00	20,000.00	850,000.00				
Goal: Improve the health and well-being of all through accessible, equitable, and quality healthcare delivery													
Objective: Ensure equitable, affordable, and quality Universal Health Coverage													
Programme: Health and Well-being Enhancement													
Construction of 4No. CHPS Compound and an Elevated Concrete Polytank Stand with Provision of R350 Litres Polytank and a 2Unit Nurses Quarters	Siiso, Camp No. 1, Amekukrom, Dodowa	√	√	√			5,921,977.68			√		ASDA	DHD
Renovation of CHPS compound and construction of 4 seater KVIP	Agyarekrom	√	√	√	√		137,372.70			√		ASDA	DHD
Construction of 1No. Emergency Ward	Asunafo South District Hospital	√	√	√			2,000,000.00			√		ASDA	DHD
Construction of maternity block at Tettekwoa CHPS	Tettekwoa	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		ASDA	DHD
Completion of Theatre Block	Sankore	√	√	√	√		500,000.00				√	ASDA	DHD

Completion of 1No. CHPS compound at wejakrom	Weijakrom	√	√	√	√		153,371.70				√	Works Dep't.	DHD
District Digital Referral System	All Facilities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30,000.00	11,000.00			√	DHD	
Optimize NHIS Claims	Asunafo South District	√	√	√		25,000.00		11,000.00			√	DHD	HIA
Strengthen Sub-District Health Systems	All facilities	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	105,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD	
Intensify community mental health Stigma Education	District wide			√	√	15,000.00	10,000.00		9,500.00		√	DHD	Traditional Authorities
Mental Health Integration into PHC	Directorate	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	25,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	Traditional Authorities
Strengthen Mental Health Data	Directorate	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	9,000.00		6,000.00		√	DHD	
Screening of Communities on NCD	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	35,000.00				√	DHD	Assembly members
Promotion of Healthy nutrition Lifestyle	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	25,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD	
Youth HIV Testing and Counselling	District wide		√	√	√	45,000.00	35,000.00		30,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission
Distribution of Condoms	District wide			√	√	30,000.00	25,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission
Targeted HIV Prevention for Key Populations	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	20,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission
Provision of Medical Supply and Equipment	All Health facilities	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	250,000.00		50,000.00		√	DHD	ASDA
Provide safe Water for Health Facilities	Siana, Naketey, 1000Acres	√	√	√	√		40,000.00		80,000.00		√	DHD	
Undertake District Epidemic Surveillance System	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	60,000.00		12,000.00		√	DHD	GHS
Disease Surveillance Staff Capacity Building	Directorate	√	√	√	√	45,000.00	35,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	GHS
Carry out Community Health Volunteer Training	Directorate	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30,000.00		35,000.00	√		DHD	
Undertake Household Nutrition Education	Directorate	√	√	√	√	16,000.00	25,000.00		11,000.00		√	DHD	GHS

Conduct District Health Monitoring and Supportive Supervision	All Health facilities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			15,000.00		√	DHD	GHS
Sub-Totals						581,000.00	9,871,722.08	22,000.00	323,500.00				
Goal: Ensure universal access to safe and sustainably managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services for all citizens, schools, and health institutions in the district													
Objectives: Improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply by 100%, at least 80% good sanitation and hygiene services coverage by 2029													
Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene (ASNAN Programme)													
Construction and Drilling of 10No. Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	Selected Communities across the District	√	√	√	√		500,000.00				√	DWD	TA, Assembly members
Rehabilitation and expansion of the Small Town Water System	Kwapong	√	√	√	√				500,000.00	√		DWD	TA, Assembly members
Retrofit 10No. boreholes into Limited Mechanized systems	Tettekwao, Asempanaye, Siiso, Amankwaakrom, Denyase, Kofibenkrom Others	√	√	√	√		200,000.00		1,000,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Repair and maintenance of boreholes fitted with handpumps	District wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		DA	
Sensitize 10 communities on pay-as-you-fetch water service model	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		20,000.00		60,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Carry out districtwide education campaigns on good water, sanitation and hygiene practices	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	10,000.00	100,000.00			WASH Team (DA)	Netcentric Campaigns, DP
Undertake WASH annual service monitoring	Districtwide				√			20,000.00	30,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Undertake Community Led Total Sanitation campaigns	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	Landlords/landladies
Law enforcement of environmental sanitation Bye Laws	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	
Public sensitization on open defecation and proper disposal of waste	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	

Screening of food/drink vendors	District-wide		√	√				833.00			√	DEHU		
Undertake Public sensitization on screening of food vendors	District-wide	√	√	√				834.00			√	DEHU		
Monitoring and follow-up actions on screening of food vendors	District-wide		√	√	√			833.00			√	DEHU		
Completion of 4No. toilet facilities	Noberkaw, Dantano, Sankore, Anwiam	√	√	√	√		600,000.00				√	Works	DEHU	
Fumigation and clearing of sanitary sites	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		370,000.00				√	DEHU	ZOOMLION	
Maintenance of public toilets	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	DEHU		
Daily collection and disposal of refuse (SIP)	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		382,725.00				√	DEHU	ZOOMLION	
		Sub-Totals						2,242,725.00	35,500.00	1,690,000.00				
Goal: Increase equitable access to and quality of education in the district, particularly in underserved areas														
Objectives: By 2029, enhance access and participation in education by reducing school dropout by 30% and increasing Net Enrolment Ratio by 10% across all levels														
Programme: Education and Training														
Organize in-service training for early childhood teachers in the district	Kukuom	√				30000	22000				√	GES	DA	
Sensitize parents on the importance of early childhood education	Districtwide		√	√		25000	35000				√	GES	DA	
Embark on back-to-school campaign to improve net enrolment at the basic level education in the district	All Schools				√	20000	30000				√	GES	DA	
Construction of 1No. KG Block	Sankore Beposo	√	√	√	√		783,922.31				√	District Assembly	GES	
Construction of 1No 6-unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Teachers' common room, 6-unit KVIP and a change room for girls	Kukuom Methodist Primary	√	√	√	√		1,131,490.23				√	District Assembly	GES	

Construction of 1No 3-unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Teachers' common room, 4-unit KVIP, and a change room for girls	Kwabena Kuma	√	√	√	√		701,112.81				√		District Assembly	GES
Renovation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Kukuom Methodist Primary	√	√	√	√		149,000.00				√		Works	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, staff common room, 3-Seater KVIP and supply of Furniture at Kukuom Girls Model School	Kukuom Girls Model School	√	√	√	√				248,734.07		√		Works	DED, TA, Assembly Member
Completion of 1No. 3-unit Classroom at Kukuom RC. KG	Kukuom RC	√	√	√	√		89,000.00				√		Works	GES
Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block with 4-seater KVIP & urinal	Asempanaye	√	√	√	√		183,000.00				√		Works	GES
Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block with 4-seater KVIP & urinal	Siiso	√	√	√	√		77,524.15				√		Works	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, staff common room, 3-Seater KVIP and supply of Furniture at Kukuom SDA School	Kukuom SDA School	√	√	√	√				271,245.72		√		DWD	DED, TA, Assembly Member
Procurement of Dual and Mono Desks, and Teachers' Tables and Chairs	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√		1,752,893.09	-	-		√		DA	GES, Assembly Members
		Sub-Total					75,000.00	4,954,942.59		519,979.79				
Goal: Promote inclusive social welfare systems that protect children, safeguard vulnerable groups and enhance community well-being.														
Objectives: Increase access to social welfare and protection services by 40% by 2029 through community sensitization, case management, and support to vulnerable households														
Programme: Social Services Delivery														
Facilitate the registration and renewal of 4,700 vulnerable groups on NHIS	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	8,000.00	4000.00	4,000		√			ASDA, Assembly members, NHIS, GES

Organise 20 outreach visits to 35 poorest communities for case management and referrals	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	√		DSW&C D	Assembly Members
Organise public education in 30 communities on the right and support for PWDs	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	√		DSW&C D	ISD, NCCE, ASDA
Organise 8 meetings with stakeholders to discuss social integrated services	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	√		DSW&C D	DOVVSU, CHRAJ, NHIA, CCPC, GHS, GES
Engage 10 NGOs and 20 ECDC managers on their roles in Social Services Delivery	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		√		NGOs, ECDCs	NGOs, ECDCs
Train 70 PWDs in productive Skills & Present start-up kits to enhance Economic Empowerment		√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	10,000.00	√			BAC
		Sub-Totals				22,000.00	28,000.00	24,000.00	22,000.00				
Goal: Promote gender equality by enhancing women's participation in governance and leadership at the district level													
Objectives: Increase women participation in decision making by 40% at the end of 2029													
Programme: Gender and Development													
Education and support on Menstrual Hygiene for teenage girls	Kukuom, Kwapong, Sankore, Abuom, Clusters	√	√	√	√	2,420.00	40,000.00		70,000.00		√	DGDO	SWCD, SHEP Coordinators
Public education on WASH for community members	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00		150,000.00		√	DGDO	WASH Team, SWCD
Organise 1No. sensitisation session for DPCU members on Gender responsive planning and implementation	Kukuom		√				12,000.00			√		DGDO	DPO, SWCD
Organise 1No. education for members of the Spatial Planning Committee on the gender dimensions of their mandate	Kukuom	√						5,000.00		√		DGDO	DPU, SWCD

Coordinate gender activities of departments such as Agric, Social Welfare, and BAC.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		2,000.00				√	DGDO	DPU
		Sub-Totals				2,420.00	104,000.00	5,000.00	220,000.00				
Goal: Strengthen child protection systems and reduce the incidence of child labour and abuse in the district													
Objectives: By 2029, reduce the incidence of child labour to at least 0.5% of the total population of children													
Programme: Child Protection													
Conduct 3 training on ISSOPs for 35 stakeholders	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000		√	DSW&CD	Asunafo South District Assembly, CCPC, NCCE, GES
Train administrators of 15 Health facilities in the District on ISSOPs to facilitate referrals	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000		√	DSW&CD	GHS
Train 25 caseworkers on child protection toolkits	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000		√	DSW&CD	Asunafo South District Assembly, CCPC, NCCE, GES
Provide social services to 200 children	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00		√	DSW&CD	DOVVSU, CHRAJ, POLICE, GES, GHS
Monitor 30 Early Childhood Development centres in the District	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	4,000		√	DSW&CD	GHS,GES,NHIS,NCCE, Police
Sensitize 40 communities on Child labour/Child protection using CP toolkit	District wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	3000.00		√	DSW &CD	NCCE, GES,GHS
		Sub-Totals				19,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	21,500.00				
Goal: Ensure the protection and sustainable management of forest reserves													
Objectives: Reduce Deforestation by 80% by 2029													
Programme: Forest Reserve Conservation													

Support activities of the Ghana Cocoa Forest Redd Plus programme	6-area councils	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	30,000.00	100,000.00		√	HIA Team	DA, FC
Facilitate surveillance of forest reserves	All Reserves	√	√	√	√			50,000.00			√	Forestry Commission	DA
		Sub-Totals					50,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00				
Goal: Ensure the sustainable management and protection of water resources													
Objectives: By the end of 2029, demarcate, protect, and rehabilitate at least 80% of identified critical surface and groundwater sources in the Asunafo South District through the establishment of buffer zones, enforcement of riparian bye-laws, and community-led conservation activities													
Programme: Water Resource Management													
Demarcate and protect buffer zones around rivers, streams, wetlands, and borehole catchment areas	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	PPD	Forestry Commission, HIA Team
Rehabilitate degraded riverbanks through tree planting and grassing	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	Agric. Dep't.	Forestry Commission, HIA Team
Identify and gazette critical water recharge areas for protection	District wide	√	√	√	√				10,000.00		√	PPD	Forestry Commission, HIA Team
Review and strengthen district bye-laws on water resource protection	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			50,000.00				DA	
		Sub-Totals						50,000.00	110,000.00				
Goal: Improve environmental quality through better waste management and stronger law enforcement													
Objectives: Increase													
Programmes: Waste Management													
Promotion of door to door refuse collection	Kukuom Sankore	√	√	√	√			25,000.00			√	DA	Zoomlion Ghana Limited
Increase in refuse collection sites	District-wide	√	√	√	√			25,000.00			√	DA	Traditional Authorities/ Assembly members

Law enforcement of environmental by laws	District-wide	√	√	√	√			25,000.00			√	DA	
Embark on Pay as you dump campaigns	Kukuom Sankore	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√		District Assembly	Traditional Authorities/ Assembly members
Evacuation of refuse heaps	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		300,000.00				√	Works	DEHU
		Sub-Totals						300,000.00	100,000.00				
Goal: Enhance resilience to climate change impacts, particularly on agriculture and biodiversity													
Objective: By 2029, strengthen climate resilience by implementing community-based adaptation initiatives and reducing climate-related risks in all 6 Area Councils through education, tree planting, disaster preparedness, and sustainable land management													
Programme: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation													
Support and implement tree planting activities	6-area councils		√	√			6,050.00	1,210.00	-		√	FC	DEHU, NADMO
Support the Supply of improved and early maturing tree species seedlings	6-area councils		√	√			7,260.00	484.00	50,000.00	√		FC	DDA, ASDA
Organize radio talk shows on natural disasters and climate change	6-area councils	√	√	√	√		-	1,210.00	-	√		FC	DA, EPA, ISD, TA
		Sub-Totals				0.00	63,310.00	37,904.00	205,000.00				
Goal: Improve transportation infrastructure to enhance market access and service delivery													
Objective: By 2029, Improve feeder roads in good condition by 80%													
Programme: Road Improvement Programme													
Rehabilitation of 5.5 KM feeder road from Abongokrom – Tiabante – Owusukrom	Abongokrom, Tiabante, Owusukrom, Gyamfikrom	√	√	√	√				321,500.00		√	ASDA	GPSNP
Rehabilitation of 1.8 KM feeder road from Denyase Junction to Denyase	Kansakrom Denyase	√	√	√	√				231,900.00		√	ASDA	GPSNP
Reshaping of 30 KM feeder roads	Selected Deplorable roads	√	√	√	√		300,000.00				√	Works	DRIP Co-ord.
		Sub-Totals					300,000.00		553,400.00				
Goal: Improve urban and rural planning and development to ensure sustainable human settlements													

Objective: By the end of 2029, strengthen development control and enforcement systems to ensure that at least 70% of new physical developments comply with approved planning and building regulations													
Programme: Sustainable Human Settlement Planning and Development													
Advocate for increased budgetary allocation for spatial planning activities	Kukuom	√	√	√				500.00		√		PPD	DPO, RCC
Prepare and submit funding proposals to donor partners (e.g., GIZ, World Bank, MLGRD).	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	1,200.00		√		PPD	DPO
Organize 12no TSC meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		18,000.00	1,200.00		√		PPD	DCD
Organize 12no.SPC meeting	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		20,400.00	18,000.00		√		PPD	DCE, DCD
Organize regular training and sensitization workshops for Assembly members, Area Councils, and staff.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	15,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA, RCC,GIZ
Conduct public awareness campaigns on spatial planning roles and benefits.	Kukuom,Sankore, Kwapong, Noberkaw	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	2,000.00		√		PPD	Works department
Partner with GIZ and other donor agencies to support logistics provision	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	1,000.00		√		PPD	GIZ, RCC
Procure computers, GPS, and printers for spatial data processing.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		15,000.00	11,500.00		√		PPD	PO, DCD
Acquire and install GIS software and necessary licenses.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	10,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA,RCC,GIZ
Set up a GIS and data management centre within the Assembly.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		7,500.00	1,500.00		√		PPD	DCD, DCE
Provide training on ICT and GIS applications for planning staff.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		6,000.00	4,000.00		√		PPD	, LUSPA,GIZ
Prepare Structure Plans for fast-growing communities	Kukuom, Sankore, kwapong, Noberkaw	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	40,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA,Tra ditional authorities

Develop Local Plans for urban and peri-urban communities.	Kwabena Kumah, Mfrekrom, Kwahu Flowers, Sankore	√	√	√	√		45,000.00	15,000.00		√		PPD	Traditional authorities
		Sub-Totals					256,900.00	31,700.00					
Goal: Enhance local governance and decentralization for effective service delivery and inclusive participation													
Objectives: By the end of 2029, strengthen local governance and decentralization by increasing citizen participation and improving Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) mobilisation by at least 30% through functional sub-district structures, regular town hall meetings, and enhanced transparency in local governance													
Programme: Enhanced Management, Administration and Revenue Mobilisation													
Completion of District Assembly Office Complex	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,900,000.00			√		Works	
Strengthening of sub district structures	6-area council	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	2,420.00	-	√		CA	Other Department
Organize 2No. town hall meetings	Kukuom, Sankore	√	√	√	√		40,000.00		-	√		PLG Unit	Budget Unit
Convene 3no. General Assembly meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		30,250.00	1,210.00	-	√		Central Admin	Other Depts
Convene 3no. EXECO meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	2,420.00	-	√		Central Admin	
Organize 3no. meetings of 6 sub-committees	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		8,470.00	1,210.00	-	√		Central Admin	
Organize quarterly Audit Committee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-	√		Cent Admin	Internal Audit Unit
Organize 1no. Independence Day Anniversary celebration	Kukuom	√					24,200.00	1,210.00	-	√		Educ Dept	Cent Admin
Organize 1no. Republic Day celebration	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,210.00	1,210.00	-	√		Cent Admin	
Organize quarterly Entity Tender Committee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-	√		Proc Unit	Plg Unit
Organize quarterly management and staff meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	1,210.00	-	√		Cent Admin	
Organize quarterly PRCC meeting	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-	√		Cent Admin	PM
Procure office equipment and stationaries for the Assembly	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	12,100.00	-	√		Proc Unit	PLG Unit
Support to Good Governance institutions and agencies	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		6,050.00	2,420.00	-	√		CA	Other Department

Update data on business establishment, market surveys of selected food items and others	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√		6,050.00	121.00	12,100.00	√		Statistics	BACD, DA
Departmental cultural orientation on various Customary/ Traditional Rites and courtesies.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,210.00	605.00	-	√		CNC	DA
Radio Cultural info and education on Traditional/ Cultural Values and Ethics	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		191,180.00	37,268.00	12,100.00	√		CNC	
Prepare and implement revenue Improvement Action Plan	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	550.00	-	√		Finance Dept.	CA
Prepare and submit 12No. monthly trial balances	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			15,000.00			√	Finance Dept.	
Prepare and submit 2025 Annual Financial Statements	Kukuom	√						24,000.00			√	Internal Audit	
Undertake quarterly internal Audits of the Assembly	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			3,000.00			√	Internal Audit	
Preparation of annual internal audit workplan	Kukuom			√	√			650.00			√	Internal Audit	
Preparation and submission of annual performance audits report	Kukuom				√			650.00			√	Internal Audit	
Inspection and verification of procured items into stores	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			650.00			√	Internal Audit	
Organize 1no. refresher workshop on Performance Management System for LGS staff	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	200.00		√	√	Cent Admin	
Organize 1no. training on service protocols for LGS staff	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		96,800.00	2,000.00		√	√	HRD	PLG Unit
Staff Appraisal for 2025	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		605.00	200.00		√	√	HRD	
Salary and Payroll Management	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		10,988,798.4	100.00		√	√	HRD	Finance Dept. ASDA
Prepare and submit 2025 capacity building plans	Kukuom						25,000.00	2,000.00				HRD	

Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	1,210.00	-		√	Plg Unit		
Organize quarterly Budget C'ttee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	1,210.00	-		√	Budget Unit		
Preparation of composite Annual Action Plan and budget	Kukuom		√	√	√		12,100.00	6,050.00	-		√	DPCU	DBU, DPU	
Preparation and submission of 2025 quarterly and annual Progress reports		√	√	√	√		5,500.00	500.00			√	Plg Unit		
Embark on monitoring and evaluation of projects/programmes	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		60,500.00	6,050.00	-		√	DPCU	TA, HON. Assembly members	
District Chief Executive's quarterly community engagement activities	All communities	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√	DCE	DA	
		Sub-Totals					13,684,263.40	134,684.00	24,200.00					
Goal: Enhance public safety and security through improved infrastructure and police personnel deployment														
Objectives:														
Programme: Public Safety and Security														
Hold quarterly DISEC meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00				√	Cent Admin	Security Agencies	
Procurement and maintenance of street lamps	District wide	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√	√	Works		
Clearing and development of pedestrian walkways on major roads	Urban Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	GHA	DA	
Hold road safety campaigns in institutions and public gatherings	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	NRSA	DA	
Construction of District Police Headquarters	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		750,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Kukuom	
Construction of District Police Commander's residence	Sankore	√	√	√	√		750,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Sankore	
Furnishing of District Police Commander's Bungalow	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Kukuom	
Completion of District Magistrate Court	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		350,000.00				√	Works		
Completion of District magistrate Quarters	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		400,000.00				√	Works		
		Sub-Totals					2,962,100.00							

Goal: Improve public access to development information and enhance transparency through digital platforms													
Objective: To improve access to timely, accurate, and citizen-responsive information for enhanced public awareness and engagement by 2029.													
Programme:													
Sensitisation of resource persons and frontline staff of the Assembly on the RTI law	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	4000			1000	√		ISD	RTI Commission
Education of public institutions on RTI law	Kukuom Sankore Kwapong	√	√	√	√	4000			1000	√		ISD	NCCE
Compile an up-to-date information for the institution	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	1000			1000	√		1SD	RECORDS UNIT
Support public education and sensitisation activities of NCCE	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	40,000.00		10,000.00	20,000.00		√	NCCE	DA, ISD
		Sub-Totals				49,000.00		10,000.00	23,000.00				
		GRAND TOTAL				987,420.00	34,869,255.25	760,788.00	4,722,579.79				

Table 6.3: Annual Action Plan, 2028

Goal: Build a vibrant local economy driven by strong MSMEs, innovative entrepreneurship, and a thriving tourism industry													
Objective: By 2029, Increase support for entrepreneurship and MSME Development by 70%, and promote the tourism industry by 30%													
Programme: Tourism, Culture & SMEs Development													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of 24hr economy Model Market	Sankore	√	√	√	√		4,382,232.75			√		Works	Traditional Council
Construction of 2No. toilet and urinal at market centres	Sankore, Kukuom	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√		Works	Traditional Council
Formalization, Registration and certification of Businesses	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00					√	BAC	GEA, BRC
Organize Business Advisory and counselling sections for 100 youth	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	10,000.00				√	BAC	DA, BRC
Registration and certification of master crafts National Vocational and Training Institute (NVTI)	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong, Noberkaw, Abuom	√	√	√	√	20,000.00					√	BAC	DA, BRC
Organize education and sensitization workshop on basic bookkeeping for start-ups and new SMEs	Kukuom		√	√		30,000.00		20,000.00			√	BAC	DA, BRC
Registration of NVTI proficiency and prof. 1 exam and graduation	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	30,000.00		20,000.00			√	BAC	DA, BRC
Public awareness Campaign on Culture and Tourism	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	4,000	3,000	15,000		√		C.N.C	
Host District Food & Drink Festival Launch "Ghana Tastes"	Kukuom			√	√			8,000	35,000	√		C.N.C	DOA
Cultural Festival, Awards Celebration and Fashion Concert	Kukuom, Sankore				√	20,000	5,000	20,000	25,000	√		C.N.C	
		SUB-TOTALS				139,000.00	6,650,232.75	83,000.00	60,000.00				
Goal: Promote a modern, competitive, and market-oriented agriculture sector that enhances food security, job creation, and improved livelihoods													
Objective: By 2029, raise yields of major crops by 25% and equip 2,500 farmers with agribusiness and climate-smart skills to strengthen value chains													

Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness development													
Establish 20 demonstration farms on climate smart practices to enhance production of crops	Selected Farming Communities	√	√	√	√	10,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 50 women and youth FBOs with credit for production and processing	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		150,000		30,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 100 rice farmer groups with improved rice seeds	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		300,000		100,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Train 100 FBOs on handling and quality standards of harvested produce	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	10,000	50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Conduct farm and home visits by AEAs	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	10,000	60,000	10,000	40,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Sensitize 100 farmer groups and stakeholders on the menace and control of pest and diseases of Rice	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√		30,000		40,000		√	ASDA	NGOs
Train AEA, DAOs on modern methods of extension delivery and problem-solving techniques	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√		40,000		30,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 30 vegetable farmer groups with improved seeds for production	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	40,000	100,000		200,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Organize trainings for 100 FBOs on post-harvest of management of grains and vegetables	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	10,000	50,000		40,000		√	ASDA	NGOs
Train 1000 youth on agribusiness and entrepreneurship	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		40,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Assist 4 rice farmer groups to purchase combine harvesters	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		300,000		200,000	√		ASDA	Financial institutions, NGOs
Conduct livestock and poultry census throughout the district	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	20,000	50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Carry out training of 20 FBOs on Biosecurity in livestock production	Kukuom, Sankore,	√	√	√	√		40,000		30,000		√	ASDA	NGOs

	Kwapong, Abuom												
Organize mass vaccination exercises each on Newcastle, PPR and Rabies diseases	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		60,000		30,000		√	ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
Organize trainings for butchers on hygiene and handling of slaughtered animals (carcass) for human consumption	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
Train Community Livestock Workers to act as service agents	District wide	√	√	√	√		40,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
	Sub-Total						100,000.00	1,390,000.00	20,000.00	850,000.00			
Goal: Improve the health and well-being of all through accessible, equitable, and quality healthcare delivery													
Objective: Ensure equitable, affordable, and quality Universal Health Coverage													
Programme: Health and Well-being Enhancement													
Construction of 4No. CHPS Compound and an Elevated Concrete Polytank Stand with Provision of R350 Litres Polytank and a 2Unit Nurses Quarters	Siiso, Camp No. 1, Amekukrom, Dodowa	√	√	√			5,921,977.68				√	ASDA	DHD
Renovation of CHPS compound and construction of 4 seater KVIP	Agyarekrom	√	√	√	√		137,372.70				√	ASDA	DHD
Construction of 1No. Emergency Ward	Asunafo South District Hospital	√	√	√			2,000,000.00				√	ASDA	DHD
Construction of maternity block at Tettekwoa CHPS	Tettekwoa	√	√	√	√		400,000.00				√	ASDA	DHD
Completion of Theatre Block	Sankore	√	√	√	√		500,000.00				√	ASDA	DHD
Completion of 1No. CHPS compound at wejakrom	Wejakrom	√	√	√	√		153,371.70				√	Works Dep't.	DHD
District Digital Referral System	All Facilities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30,000.00	11,000.00			√	DHD	
Optimize NHIS Claims	Asunafo South District	√	√	√		25,000.00		11,000.00			√	DHD	HIA
Strengthen Sub-District Health Systems	All facilities	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	105,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD	

Intensify community mental health Stigma Education	District wide			√	√	15,000.00	10,000.00		9,500.00		√	DHD	Traditional Authorities	
Mental Health Integration into PHC	Directorate	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	25,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	Traditional Authorities	
Strengthen Mental Health Data	Directorate	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	9,000.00		6,000.00		√	DHD		
Screening of Communities on NCD	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	35,000.00				√	DHD	Assembly members	
Promotion of Healthy nutrition Lifestyle	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	25,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD		
Youth HIV Testing and Counselling	District wide		√	√	√	45,000.00	35,000.00		30,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission	
Distribution of Condoms	District wide			√	√	30,000.00	25,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission	
Targeted HIV Prevention for Key Populations	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	20,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission	
Provision of Medical Supply and Equipment	All Health facilities	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	250,000.00		50,000.00		√	DHD	ASDA	
Provide safe Water for Health Facilities	Siana, Naketey, 1000Acres	√	√	√	√		40,000.00		80,000.00		√	DHD		
Undertake District Epidemic Surveillance System	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	60,000.00		12,000.00		√	DHD	GHS	
Disease Surveillance Staff Capacity Building	Directorate	√	√	√	√	45,000.00	35,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	GHS	
Carry out Community Health Volunteer Training	Directorate	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30,000.00		35,000.00	√		DHD		
Undertake Household Nutrition Education	Directorate	√	√	√	√	16,000.00	25,000.00		11,000.00		√	DHD	GHS	
Conduct District Health Monitoring and Supportive Supervision	All Health facilities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			15,000.00		√	DHD	GHS	
		Sub-Totals				581,000.00	9,871,722.08	22,000.00	323,500.00					
Goal: Ensure universal access to safe and sustainably managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services for all citizens, schools, and health institutions in the district														
Objectives: Improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply by 100%, at least 80% good sanitation and hygiene services coverage by 2029														
Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene (ASNAN Programme)														

Construction and Drilling of 10No. Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	Selected Communities across the District	√	√	√	√		500,000.00			√		DWD	TA, Assembly members
Rehabilitation and expansion of the Small Town Water System	Kwapong	√	√	√	√				500,000.00	√		DWD	TA, Assembly members
Retrofit 10No. boreholes into Limited Mechanized systems	Tettekwo, Asempanaye, Siiso, Amankwaakrom, Denyase, Kofibenkrom Others	√	√	√	√		200,000.00		1,000,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Repair and maintenance of boreholes fitted with handpumps	District wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		DA	
Sensitize 10 communities on pay-as-you-fetch water service model	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		20,000.00		60,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Carry out districtwide education campaigns on good water, sanitation and hygiene practices	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	10,000.00	100,000.00			WASH Team (DA)	Netcentric Campaigns, DP
Undertake WASH annual service monitoring	Districtwide				√			20,000.00	30,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Undertake Community Led Total Sanitation campaigns	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	Landlords/landladies
Law enforcement of environmental sanitation Bye Laws	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	
Public sensitization on open defecation and proper disposal of waste	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	
Screening of food/drink vendors	District-wide		√	√				833.00			√	DEHU	
Undertake Public sensitization on screening of food vendors	District-wide	√	√	√				834.00			√	DEHU	
Monitoring and follow-up actions on screening of food vendors	District-wide		√	√	√			833.00			√	DEHU	

Completion of 4No. toilet facilities	Noberkaw, Dantano, Sankore, Anwiam	√	√	√	√		600,000.00				√	Works	DEHU
Fumigation and clearing of sanitary sites	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		370,000.00				√	DEHU	ZOOMLION
Maintenance of public toilets	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	DEHU	
Daily collection and disposal of refuse (SIP)	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		382,725.00				√	DEHU	ZOOMLION
		Sub-Totals					2,242,725.00	35,500.00	1,690,000.00				
Goal: Increase equitable access to and quality of education in the district, particularly in underserved areas													
Objectives: By 2029, enhance access and participation in education by reducing school dropout by 30% and increasing Net Enrolment Ratio by 10% across all levels													
Programme: Education and Training													
Organize in-service training for early childhood teachers in the district	Kukuom	√				30000	22000				√	GES	DA
Sensitize parents on the importance of early childhood education	Districtwide		√	√		25000	35000				√	GES	DA
Embark on back-to-school campaign to improve net enrolment at the basic level education in the district	All Schools				√	20000	30000				√	GES	DA
Construction of 1No. KG Block	Sankore Beposo	√	√	√	√		783,922.31				√	District Assembly	GES
Construction of 1No 6-unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Teachers' common room, 6-unit KVIP and a change room for girls	Kukuom Methodist Primary	√	√	√	√		1,131,490.23				√	District Assembly	GES
Construction of 1No 3-unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Teachers' common room, 4-unit KVIP, and a change room for girls	Kwabena Kuma	√	√	√	√		701,112.81				√	District Assembly	GES

Renovation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Kukuom Methodist Primary	√	√	√	√		149,000.00				√	Works	GES	
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, staff common room, 3-Seater KVIP and supply of Furniture at Kukuom Girls Model School	Kukuom Girls Model School	√	√	√	√				248,734.07		√	Works	DED, TA, Assembly Member	
Completion of 1No. 3-unit Classroom at Kukuom RC. KG	Kukuom RC	√	√	√	√		89,000.00				√	Works	GES	
Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block with 4-seater KVIP & urinal	Asempanaye	√	√	√	√		183,000.00				√	Works	GES	
Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block with 4-seater KVIP & urinal	Siiso	√	√	√	√		77,524.15				√	Works	GES	
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, staff common room, 3-Seater KVIP and supply of Furniture at Kukuom SDA School	Kukuom SDA School	√	√	√	√				271,245.72		√	DWD	DED, TA, Assembly Member	
Procurement of Dual and Mono Desks, and Teachers' Tables and Chairs	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√		1,752,893.09	-	-		√	DA	GES, Assembly Members	
		Sub-Total					75,000.00	4,954,942.59		519,979.79				
Goal: Promote inclusive social welfare systems that protect children, safeguard vulnerable groups and enhance community well-being.														
Objectives: Increase access to social welfare and protection services by 40% by 2029 through community sensitization, case management, and support to vulnerable households														
Programme: Social Services Delivery														
Facilitate the registration and renewal of 4,700 vulnerable groups on NHIS	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	8,000.00	4000.00	4,000		√		ASDA, Assembly members, NHIS, GES	
Organise 20 outreach visits to 35 poorest communities for case management and referrals	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	√		DSW&C D	Assembly Members	
Organise public education in 30 communities on the right and support for PWDs	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	√		DSW&C D	ISD, NCCE, ASDA	

Organise 8 meetings with stakeholders to discuss social integrated services	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	√		DSW&C D	DOVVSU, CHRAJ, GES NHIA, CCPC,GHS,
Engage 10 NGOs and 20 ECDC managers on their roles in Social Services Delivery	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		√		NGOs, ECDCs	NGOs, ECDCs
Train 70 PWDs in productive Skills & Present start-up kits to enhance Economic Empowerment		√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	10,000.00	√			BAC
		Sub-Totals				22,000.00	28,000.00	24,000.00	22,000.00				
Goal: Promote gender equality by enhancing women's participation in governance and leadership at the district level													
Objectives: Increase women participation in decision making by 40% at the end of 2029													
Programme: Gender and Development													
Education and support on Menstrual Hygiene for teenage girls	Kukuom, Kwapong, Sankore, Abuom, Clusters	√	√	√	√	2,420.00	40,000.00		70,000.00	√		DGDO	SWCD, SHEP Coordinators
Public education on WASH for community members	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00		150,000.00	√		DGDO	WASH Team, SWCD
Organise 1No. sensitisation session for DPCU members on Gender responsive planning and implementation	Kukuom		√				12,000.00			√		DGDO	DPO, SWCD
Organise 1No. education for members of the Spatial Planning Committee on the gender dimensions of their mandate	Kukuom	√						5,000.00		√		DGDO	DPU, SWCD
Coordinate gender activities of departments such as Agric, Social Welfare, and BAC.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		2,000.00			√		DGDO	DPU
		Sub-Totals				2,420.00	104,000.00	5,000.00	220,000.00				
Goal: Strengthen child protection systems and reduce the incidence of child labour and abuse in the district													
Objectives: By 2029, reduce the incidence of child labour to at least 0.5% of the total population of children													
Programme: Child Protection													

Conduct 3 training on ISSOPs for 35 stakeholders	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000	√		DSW&CD	CCPC, NCCE, GES
Train administrators of 15 Health facilities in the District on ISSOPs to facilitate referrals	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	√		DSW&CD	GHS
Train 25 caseworkers on child protection toolkits	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000	√		DSW&CD	CCPC, NCCE, GES
Provide social services to 200 children	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00		√	DSW&CD	DOVVSU, CHRAJ, POLICE, GES, GHS
Monitor 30 Early Childhood Development centres in the District	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	4,000		√	DSW&CD	GHS,GES,NHIS,NCCE, Police
Sensitize 40 communities on Child labour/Child protection using CP toolkit	District wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	3000.00		√	DSW &CD	NCCE, GES,GHS
		Sub-Totals				19,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	21,500.00				
Goal: Ensure the protection and sustainable management of forest reserves													
Objectives: Reduce Deforestation by 80% by 2029													
Programme: Forest Reserve Conservation													
Support activities of the Ghana Cocoa Forest Redd Plus programme	6-area councils	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	30,000.00	100,000.00		√	HIA Team	DA, FC
Facilitate surveillance of forest reserves	All Reserves	√	√	√	√			50,000.00			√	Forestry Commission	DA
		Sub-Totals					50,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00				
Goal: Ensure the sustainable management and protection of water resources													
Objectives: By the end of 2029, demarcate, protect, and rehabilitate at least 80% of identified critical surface and groundwater sources in the Asunafo South District through the establishment of buffer zones, enforcement of riparian bye-laws, and community-led conservation activities													
Programme: Water Resource Management													
Demarcate and protect buffer zones around rivers, streams, wetlands, and borehole catchment areas	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	PPD	Forestry Commission, HIA Team

Rehabilitate degraded riverbanks through tree planting and grassing	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√	Agric. Dep't.	Forestry Commission, HIA Team
Identify and gazette critical water recharge areas for protection	District wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√	PPD	Forestry Commission, HIA Team
Review and strengthen district bye-laws on water resource protection	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			50,000.00			DA	
		Sub-Totals						50,000.00	110,000.00			
Goal: Improve environmental quality through better waste management and stronger law enforcement												
Objectives: Increase												
Programmes: Waste Management												
Promotion of door to door refuse collection	Kukuom Sankore	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	DEHO	Zoomlion Ghana Limited
Increase in refuse collection sites	District-wide	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	DEHO	TA, Assembly members
Law enforcement of environmental by laws	District-wide	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	DEHO	
Embark on Pay as you dump campaigns	Kukuom Sankore	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	DEHO	TA, Assembly members
Evacuation of refuse heaps	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√	DEHO	DEHU
		Sub-Totals					300,000.00	100,000.00				
Goal: Enhance resilience to climate change impacts, particularly on agriculture and biodiversity												
Objective: By 2029, strengthen climate resilience by implementing community-based adaptation initiatives and reducing climate-related risks in all 6 Area Councils through education, tree planting, disaster preparedness, and sustainable land management												
Programme: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation												
Support and implement tree planting activities	6-area councils		√	√			6,050.00	1,210.00	-	√	FC	DEHU, NADMO
Implementation of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)	Asibrem, Camp No. 1	√	√	√	√			5,000.00	55,000.00	√	DA	MLGRD, World Bank,

Support the Supply of improved and early maturing tree species seedlings	6-area councils		√	√			7,260.00	484.00	50,000.00	√		FC	DDA, ASDA	
Organize radio talk shows on natural disasters and climate change	6-area councils	√	√	√	√		-	1,210.00	-	√		FC	DA, EPA, ISD, TA	
		Sub-Totals					0.00	63,310.00	37,904.00	205,000.00				
Goal: Improve transportation infrastructure to enhance market access and service delivery														
Objective: By 2029, Improve feeder roads in good condition by 80%														
Programme: Road Improvement Programme														
Rehabilitation of 5.5 KM feeder road from Abongokrom – Tiabante – Owusukrom	Abongokrom, Tiabante, Owusukrom, Gyamfikrom	√	√	√	√				321,500.00		√	ASDA	GPSNP	
Rehabilitation of 1.8 KM feeder road from Denyase Junction to Denyase	Kansakrom Denyase	√	√	√	√				231,900.00		√	ASDA	GPSNP	
Reshaping of 30 KM feeder roads	Selected Deplorable roads	√	√	√	√		300,000.00				√	Works	DRIP Co-ord.	
		Sub-Totals					300,000.00		553,400.00					
Goal: Improve urban and rural planning and development to ensure sustainable human settlements														
Objective: By the end of 2029, strengthen development control and enforcement systems to ensure that at least 70% of new physical developments comply with approved planning and building regulations														
Programme: Sustainable Human Settlement Planning and Development														
Advocate for increased budgetary allocation for spatial planning activities	Kukuom	√	√	√				500.00		√		PPD	DPO, RCC	
Prepare and submit funding proposals to donor partners (e.g., GIZ, World Bank, MLGRD).	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	1,200.00		√		PPD	DPO	
Organize 12no TSC meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		18,000.00	1,200.00		√		PPD	DCD	
Organize 12no.SPC meeting	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		20,400.00	18,000.00		√		PPD	DCE, DCD	
Organize regular training and sensitization workshops for	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	15,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA, RCC,GIZ	

Assembly members, Area Councils, and staff.													
Conduct public awareness campaigns on spatial planning roles and benefits.	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong, Noberkaw	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	2,000.00		√		PPD	Works department
Partner with GIZ and other donor agencies to support logistics provision	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	1,000.00		√		PPD	GIZ, RCC
Procure computers, GPS, and printers for spatial data processing.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		15,000.00	11,500.00		√		PPD	PO, DCD
Acquire and install GIS software and necessary licenses.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	10,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA, RCC, GIZ
Set up a GIS and data management centre within the Assembly.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		7,500.00	1,500.00		√		PPD	DCD, DCE
Provide training on ICT and GIS applications for planning staff.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		6,000.00	4,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA, GIZ
Prepare Structure Plans for fast-growing communities	Kukuom, Sankore, kwapong, Noberkaw	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	40,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA, Traditional authorities
Develop Local Plans for urban and peri-urban communities.	Kwabena Kumah, Mferekrom, Kwahu Flowers, Sankore	√	√	√	√		45,000.00	15,000.00		√		PPD	Traditional authorities
		Sub-Totals					256,900.00	31,700.00					
Goal: Enhance local governance and decentralization for effective service delivery and inclusive participation													
Objectives: By the end of 2029, strengthen local governance and decentralization by increasing citizen participation and improving Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) mobilisation by at least 30% through functional sub-district structures, regular town hall meetings, and enhanced transparency in local governance													
Programme: Enhanced Management, Administration and Revenue Mobilisation													
Completion of District Assembly Office Complex	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,900,000.00				√	Works	
Strengthening of sub district structures	6-area council	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	2,420.00	-		√	CA	Other Department

Organize 2No. town hall meetings	Kukuom, Sankore	√	√	√	√		40,000.00		-		√	PLG Unit	Budget Unit
Convene 3no. General Assembly meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		30,250.00	1,210.00	-		√	Central Admin	Other Depts
Convene 3no. EXECO meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	2,420.00	-		√	Central Admin	
Organize 3no. meetings of 6 sub-committees	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		8,470.00	1,210.00	-		√	Central Admin	
Organize quarterly Audit Committee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-		√	Cent Admin	Internal Audit Unit
Organize 1no. Independence Day Anniversary celebration	Kukuom	√					24,200.00	1,210.00	-		√	Educ Dept	Cent Admin
Organize 1no. Republic Day celebration	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,210.00	1,210.00	-		√	Cent Admin	
Organize quarterly Entity Tender Committee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-		√	Proc Unit	Plg Unit
Organize quarterly management and staff meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	1,210.00	-		√	Cent Admin	
Organize quarterly PRCC meeting	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-		√	Cent Admin	PM
Procure office equipment and stationaries for the Assembly	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	12,100.00	-		√	Proc Unit	PLG Unit
Support to Good Governance institutions and agencies	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		6,050.00	2,420.00	-	√		CA	Other Department
Update data on business establishment, market surveys of selected food items and others	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√		6,050.00	121.00	12,100.00	√		Statistics	BACD, DA
Departmental cultural orientation on various Customary/ Traditional Rites and courtesies.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,210.00	605.00	-	√		CNC	DA
Radio Cultural info and education on Traditional/ Cultural Values and Ethics	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		191,180.00	37,268.00	12,100.00	√		CNC	
Prepare and implement revenue Improvement Action Plan	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	550.00	-	√		Finance Dept.	CA
Prepare and submit 12No. monthly trial balances	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			15,000.00			√	Finance Dept.	

Prepare and submit 2025 Annual Financial Statements	Kukuom	√						24,000.00			√	Internal Audit		
Undertake quarterly internal Audits of the Assembly	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			3,000.00			√	Internal Audit		
Preparation of annual internal audit workplan	Kukuom			√	√			650.00			√	Internal Audit		
Preparation and submission of annual performance audits report	Kukuom				√			650.00			√	Internal Audit		
Inspection and verification of procured items into stores	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			650.00			√	Internal Audit		
Organize 1no. refresher workshop on Performance Management System for LGS staff	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	200.00		√	√	Cent Admin		
Organize 1no. training on service protocols for LGS staff	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		96,800.00	2,000.00		√	√	HRD	PLG Unit	
Staff Appraisal for 2025	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		605.00	200.00		√	√	HRD		
Salary and Payroll Management	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		13,186,558.0	100.00		√	√	HRD	Finance Dept. ASDA	
Prepare and submit 2025 capacity building plans	Kukuom						25,000.00	2,000.00				HRD		
Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	1,210.00	-		√	Plg Unit		
Organize quarterly Budget C'ttee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	1,210.00	-		√	Budget Unit		
Preparation of composite Annual Action Plan and budget	Kukuom		√	√	√		12,100.00	6,050.00	-		√	DPCU	DBU, DPU	
Preparation and submission of 2025 quarterly and annual Progress reports		√	√	√	√		5,500.00	500.00			√	Plg Unit		
Embark on monitoring and evaluation of projects/programmes	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		60,500.00	6,050.00	-		√	DPCU	TA, HON. Assembly members	
District Chief Executive's quarterly community engagement activities	All communities	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√	DCE	DA	
		Sub-Totals						15,882,023.00	134,684.00	24,200.00				
Goal: Enhance public safety and security through improved infrastructure and police personnel deployment														

Objectives:														
Programme: Public Safety and Security														
Hold quarterly DISEC meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00				√	Cent Admin	Security Agencies	
Procurement and maintenance of street lamps	District wide	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√	√	Works		
Clearing and development of pedestrian walkways on major roads	Urban Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	GHA	DA	
Hold road safety campaigns in institutions and public gatherings	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	NRSA	DA	
Construction of District Police Headquarters	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		750,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Kukuom	
Construction of District Police Commander's residence	Sankore	√	√	√	√		750,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Sankore	
Furnishing of District Police Commander's Bungalow	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Kukuom	
Completion of District Magistrate Court	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		350,000.00				√	Works		
Completion of District magistrate Quarters	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		400,000.00				√	Works		
		Sub-Totals					2,962,100.00							
Goal: Improve public access to development information and enhance transparency through digital platforms														
Objective: To improve access to timely, accurate, and citizen-responsive information for enhanced public awareness and engagement by 2029.														
Programme:														
Sensitisation of resource persons and frontline staff of the Assembly on the RTI law	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	4000			1000	√		ISD	RTI Commission	
Education of public institutions on RTI law	Kukuom Sankore Kwapong	√	√	√	√	4000			1000	√		ISD	NCCE	
Compile an up-to-date information for the institution	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	1000			1000	√		ISD	RECORDS UNIT	
Support public education and sensitisation activities of NCCE	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	40,000.00		10,000.00	20,000.00		√	NCCE	DA, ISD	
		Sub-Totals				49,000.00		10,000.00	23,000.00					
		GRAND TOTAL				987,420.00	34,869,255.25	760,788.00	4,722,579.79					

Table 6.4 Annual Action Plan, 2029

Goal: Build a vibrant local economy driven by strong MSMEs, innovative entrepreneurship, and a thriving tourism industry													
Objective: By 2029, Increase support for entrepreneurship and MSME Development by 70%, and promote the tourism industry by 30%													
Programme: Tourism, Culture & SMEs Development													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementation Institution/ Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of 24hr economy Model Market	Sankore	√	√	√	√		4,382,232.75			√		Works	Traditional Council
Construction of Abattoir	Sankore	√	√	√	√		500,000.00			√		Works	DEHU
Formalization, Registration and certification of Businesses	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	5,000.00					√	BAC	GEA, BRC
Organize Business Advisory and counselling sections for 100 youth	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	10,000.00				√	BAC	DA, BRC
Registration and certification of master crafts National Vocational and Training Institute (NVTI)	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong, Noberkaw, Abuom	√	√	√	√	20,000.00					√	BAC	DA, BRC
Organize education and sensitization workshop on basic bookkeeping for start-ups and new SMEs	Kukuom		√	√		30,000.00		20,000.00			√	BAC	DA, BRC
Registration of NVTI proficiency and prof. 1 exam and graduation	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	30,000.00		20,000.00			√	BAC	DA, BRC
Public awareness Campaign on Culture and Tourism	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	4,000	3,000	15,000		√		C.N.C	
Host District Food & Drink Festival Launch "Ghana Tastes"	Kukuom			√	√			8,000	35,000	√		C.N.C	Department of Agriculture
Cultural Festival, Awards Celebration and Fashion Concert	Kukuom, Sankore				√	20,000	5,000	20,000	25,000	√		C.N.C	
		SUB-TOTALS				139,000.00	6,650,232.75	83,000.00	60,000.00				

Goal: Promote a modern, competitive, and market-oriented agriculture sector that enhances food security, job creation, and improved livelihoods

Objective: By 2029, raise yields of major crops by 25% and equip 2,500 farmers with agribusiness and climate-smart skills to strengthen value chains

Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness development													
Establish 20 demonstration farms on climate smart practices to enhance production of crops	Selected Farming Communities	√	√	√	√	10,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 50 women and youth FBOs with credit for production and processing	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		150,000		30,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 100 rice farmer groups with improved rice seeds	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		300,000		100,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Train 100 FBOs on handling and quality standards of harvested produce	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	10,000	50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Conduct farm and home visits by AEAs	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	10,000	60,000	10,000	40,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Sensitize 100 farmer groups and stakeholders on the menace and control of pest and diseases of Rice	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√		30,000		40,000		√	ASDA	NGOs
Train AEA, DAOs on modern methods of extension delivery and problem-solving techniques	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√		40,000		30,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Support 30 vegetable farmer groups with improved seeds for production	Asunafo South District	√	√	√	√	40,000	100,000		200,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Organize trainings for 100 FBOs on post-harvest of management of grains and vegetables	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	10,000	50,000		40,000		√	ASDA	NGOs
Train 1000 youth on agribusiness and entrepreneurship	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		40,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Assist 4 rice farmer groups to purchase combine harvesters	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		300,000		200,000	√		ASDA	Financial institutions, NGOs
Conduct livestock and poultry census throughout the district	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	20,000	50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs
Carry out training of 20 FBOs on Biosecurity in livestock production	Kukuom, Sankore,	√	√	√	√		40,000		30,000		√	ASDA	NGOs

	Kwapong, Abuom												
Organize mass vaccination exercises each on Newcastle, PPR and Rabies diseases	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		60,000		30,000		√	ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
Organize trainings for butchers on hygiene and handling of slaughtered animals (carcass) for human consumption	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		50,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
Train Community Livestock Workers to act as service agents	District wide	√	√	√	√		40,000		20,000	√		ASDA	NGOs, Veterinary service Directorate
	Sub-Total						100,000.00	1,390,000.00	20,000.00	850,000.00			
Goal: Improve the health and well-being of all through accessible, equitable, and quality healthcare delivery													
Objective: Ensure equitable, affordable, and quality Universal Health Coverage													
Programme: Health and Well-being Enhancement													
Construction of 4No. CHPS Compound and an Elevated Concrete Polytank Stand with Provision of R350 Litres Polytank and a 2Unit Nurses Quarters	Siiso, Camp No. 1, Amekukrom, Dodowa	√	√	√			5,921,977.68				√	ASDA	DHD
Renovation of CHPS compound and construction of 4 seater KVIP	Agyarekrom	√	√	√	√		137,372.70				√	ASDA	DHD
Construction of 1No. Emergency Ward	Asunafo South District Hospital	√	√	√			2,000,000.00				√	ASDA	DHD
Construction of maternity block at Tettekwoa CHPS	Tettekwoa	√	√	√	√		400,000.00				√	ASDA	DHD
Completion of Theatre Block	Sankore	√	√	√	√		500,000.00				√	ASDA	DHD
Completion of 1No. CHPS compound at wejakrom	Wejakrom	√	√	√	√		153,371.70				√	Works Dep't.	DHD
District Digital Referral System	All Facilities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30,000.00	11,000.00			√	DHD	
Optimize NHIS Claims	Asunafo South District	√	√	√		25,000.00		11,000.00			√	DHD	HIA
Strengthen Sub-District Health Systems	All facilities	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	105,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD	

Intensify community mental health Stigma Education	District wide			√	√	15,000.00	10,000.00		9,500.00		√	DHD	Traditional Authorities	
Mental Health Integration into PHC	Directorate	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	25,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	Traditional Authorities	
Strengthen Mental Health Data	Directorate	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	9,000.00		6,000.00		√	DHD		
Screening of Communities on NCD	District wide	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	35,000.00				√	DHD	Assembly members	
Promotion of Healthy nutrition Lifestyle	District wide	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	25,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD		
Youth HIV Testing and Counselling	District wide		√	√	√	45,000.00	35,000.00		30,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission	
Distribution of Condoms	District wide			√	√	30,000.00	25,000.00		15,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission	
Targeted HIV Prevention for Key Populations	District wide	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	20,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	National AIDS Commission	
Provision of Medical Supply and Equipment	All Health facilities	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	250,000.00		50,000.00		√	DHD	ASDA	
Provide safe Water for Health Facilities	Siana, Naketey, 1000Acres	√	√	√	√		40,000.00		80,000.00		√	DHD		
Undertake District Epidemic Surveillance System	District wide	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	60,000.00		12,000.00		√	DHD	GHS	
Disease Surveillance Staff Capacity Building	Directorate	√	√	√	√	45,000.00	35,000.00		10,000.00		√	DHD	GHS	
Carry out Community Health Volunteer Training	Directorate	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30,000.00		35,000.00	√		DHD		
Undertake Household Nutrition Education	Directorate	√	√	√	√	16,000.00	25,000.00		11,000.00		√	DHD	GHS	
Conduct District Health Monitoring and Supportive Supervision	All Health facilities	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			15,000.00		√	DHD	GHS	
		Sub-Totals				581,000.00	9,871,722.08	22,000.00	323,500.00					
Goal: Ensure universal access to safe and sustainably managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services for all citizens, schools, and health institutions in the district														
Objectives: Improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply by 100%, at least 80% good sanitation and hygiene services coverage by 2029														
Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene (ASNAN Programme)														

Construction and Drilling of 10No. Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	Selected Communities across the District	√	√	√	√		500,000.00			√		DWD	TA, Assembly members
Rehabilitation and expansion of the Small Town Water System	Kwapong	√	√	√	√				500,000.00	√		DWD	TA, Assembly members
Retrofit 10No. boreholes into Limited Mechanized systems	Tettekwa, Asempanaye, Siiso, Amankwaakrom, Denyase, Kofibenkrom Others	√	√	√	√		200,000.00		1,000,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Repair and maintenance of boreholes fitted with handpumps	District wide	√	√	√	√		100,000.00			√		DA	
Sensitize 10 communities on pay-as-you-fetch water service model	Selected communities	√	√	√	√		20,000.00		60,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Carry out districtwide education campaigns on good water, sanitation and hygiene practices	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		20,000.00	10,000.00	100,000.00			WASH Team (DA)	Netcentric Campaigns, DP
Undertake WASH annual service monitoring	Districtwide				√			20,000.00	30,000.00	√		DA	Development Partners
Undertake Community Led Total Sanitation campaigns	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	Landlords/landladies
Law enforcement of environmental sanitation Bye Laws	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	
Public sensitization on open defecation and proper disposal of waste	District-wide	√	√	√	√			1,000.00			√	DEHU	
Screening of food/drink vendors	District-wide		√	√				833.00			√	DEHU	
Undertake Public sensitization on screening of food vendors	District-wide	√	√	√				834.00			√	DEHU	
Monitoring and follow-up actions on screening of food vendors	District-wide		√	√	√			833.00			√	DEHU	

Completion of 4No. toilet facilities	Noberkaw, Dantano, Sankore, Anwiam	√	√	√	√		600,000.00				√	Works	DEHU	
Fumigation and clearing of sanitary sites	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		370,000.00				√	DEHU	ZOOMLION	
Maintenance of public toilets	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	DEHU		
Daily collection and disposal of refuse (SIP)	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		382,725.00				√	DEHU	ZOOMLION	
		Sub-Totals					2,242,725.00	35,500.00	1,690,000.00					
Goal: Increase equitable access to and quality of education in the district, particularly in underserved areas														
Objectives: By 2029, enhance access and participation in education by reducing school dropout by 30% and increasing Net Enrolment Ratio by 10% across all levels														
Programme: Education and Training														
Organize in-service training for early childhood teachers in the district	Kukuom	√				30000	22000				√	GES	DA	
Sensitize parents on the importance of early childhood education	Districtwide		√	√		25000	35000				√	GES	DA	
Embark on back-to-school campaign to improve net enrolment at the basic level education in the district	All Schools				√	20000	30000				√	GES	DA	
Construction of 1No. KG Block	Sankore Beposo	√	√	√	√		783,922.31				√	District Assembly	GES	
Construction of 1No 6-unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Teachers' common room, 6-unit KVIP and a change room for girls	Kukuom Methodist Primary	√	√	√	√		1,131,490.23				√	District Assembly	GES	
Construction of 1No 3-unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Teachers' common room, 4-unit KVIP, and a change room for girls	Kwabena Kuma	√	√	√	√		701,112.81				√	District Assembly	GES	

Renovation of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Kukuom Methodist Primary	√	√	√	√		149,000.00				√	Works	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, staff common room, 3-Seater KVIP and supply of Furniture at Kukuom Girls Model School	Kukuom Girls Model School	√	√	√	√				248,734.07		√	Works	DED, TA, Assembly Member
Completion of 1No. 3-unit Classroom at Kukuom RC. KG	Kukuom RC	√	√	√	√		89,000.00				√	Works	GES
Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block with 4-seater KVIP & urinal	Asempanaye	√	√	√	√		183,000.00				√	Works	GES
Construction of 1No 3-unit classroom block with 4-seater KVIP & urinal	Siiso	√	√	√	√		77,524.15				√	Works	GES
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, staff common room, 3-Seater KVIP and supply of Furniture at Kukuom SDA School	Kukuom SDA School	√	√	√	√				271,245.72		√	DWD	DED, TA, Assembly Member
Procurement of Dual and Mono Desks, and Teachers' Tables and Chairs	Selected Schools	√	√	√	√		1,752,893.09	-	-		√	DA	GES, Assembly Members
		Sub-Total				75,000.00	4,954,942.59		519,979.79				
Goal: Promote inclusive social welfare systems that protect children, safeguard vulnerable groups and enhance community well-being.													
Objectives: Increase access to social welfare and protection services by 40% by 2029 through community sensitization, case management, and support to vulnerable households													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
Facilitate the registration and renewal of 4,700 vulnerable groups on NHIS	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	8,000.00	4000.00	4,000		√		ASDA, Assembly members, NHIS, GES
Organise 20 outreach visits to 35 poorest communities for case management and referrals	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	√		DSW&C D	Assembly Members
Organise public education in 30 communities on the right and support for PWDs	Selected communities	√	√	√	√	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	√		DSW&C D	ISD, NCCE, ASDA

Organise 8 meetings with stakeholders to discuss social integrated services	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	√		DSW&C D	DOVVSU, CHRAJ, NHIA, CCPC, GHS, GES
Engage 10 NGOs and 20 ECDC managers on their roles in Social Services Delivery	District wide	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		√		NGOs, ECDCs	NGOs, ECDCs
Train 70 PWDs in productive Skills & Present start-up kits to enhance Economic Empowerment		√	√	√	√	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	10,000.00	√			BAC
		Sub-Totals				22,000.00	28,000.00	24,000.00	22,000.00				
Goal: Promote gender equality by enhancing women's participation in governance and leadership at the district level													
Objectives: Increase women participation in decision making by 40% at the end of 2029													
Programme: Gender and Development													
Education and support on Menstrual Hygiene for teenage girls	Kukuom, Kwapong, Sankore, Abuom, Clusters	√	√	√	√	2,420.00	40,000.00		70,000.00	√		DGDO	SWCD, SHEP Coordinators
Public education on WASH for community members	Selected Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00		150,000.00	√		DGDO	WASH Team, SWCD
Organise 1No. sensitisation session for DPCU members on Gender responsive planning and implementation	Kukuom		√				12,000.00			√		DGDO	DPO, SWCD
Organise 1No. education for members of the Spatial Planning Committee on the gender dimensions of their mandate	Kukuom	√						5,000.00		√		DGDO	DPU, SWCD
Coordinate gender activities of departments such as Agric, Social Welfare, and BAC.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		2,000.00			√		DGDO	DPU
		Sub-Totals				2,420.00	104,000.00	5,000.00	220,000.00				
Goal: Strengthen child protection systems and reduce the incidence of child labour and abuse in the district													

Objectives: By 2029, reduce the incidence of child labour to at least 0.5% of the total population of children													
Programme: Child Protection													
Conduct 3 training on ISSOPs for 35 stakeholders	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000	√		DSW&CD	CCPC, NCCE, GES
Train administrators of 15 Health facilities in the District on ISSOPs to facilitate referrals	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	√		DSW&CD	GHS
Train 25 caseworkers on child protection toolkits	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000	√		DSW&CD	CCPC, NCCE, GES
Provide social services to 200 children	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00		√	DSW&CD	DOVVSU, CHRAJ,GPS GES, GHS
Monitor 30 Early Childhood Development centres in the District	Districtwide	√	√	√	√	3000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	4,000		√	DSW&CD	GHS,GES,NHIS,NCCE, Police
Sensitize 40 communities on Child labour/Child protection using CP toolkit	District wide	√	√	√	√	4000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	3000.00		√	DSW &CD	NCCE, GES,GHS
		Sub-Totals				19,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	21,500.00				
Goal: Ensure the protection and sustainable management of forest reserves													
Objectives: Reduce Deforestation by 80% by 2029													
Programme: Forest Reserve Conservation													
Support activities of the Ghana Cocoa Forest Redd Plus programme	6-area councils	√	√	√	√		50,000.00	30,000.00	100,000.00		√	HIA Team	DA, FC
Facilitate surveillance of forest reserves	All Reserves	√	√	√	√			50,000.00			√	Forestry Commission	DA
		Sub-Totals					50,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00				
Goal: Ensure the sustainable management and protection of water resources													
Objectives: By the end of 2029, demarcate, protect, and rehabilitate at least 80% of identified critical surface and groundwater sources in the Asunafo South District through the establishment of buffer zones, enforcement of riparian bye-laws, and community-led conservation activities													
Programme: Water Resource Management													
Demarcate and protect buffer zones around rivers, streams,	District wide	√	√	√	√				50,000.00		√	PPD	Forestry Commission , HIA Team

wetlands, and borehole catchment areas													
Rehabilitate degraded riverbanks through tree planting and grassing	District wide	√	√	√	√			50,000.00		√	Agric. Dep't.	Forestry Commission , HIA Team	
Identify and gazette critical water recharge areas for protection	District wide	√	√	√	√			10,000.00		√	PPD	Forestry Commission , HIA Team	
Review and strengthen district bye-laws on water resource protection	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			50,000.00			DA		
		Sub-Totals						50,000.00	110,000.00				
Goal: Improve environmental quality through better waste management and stronger law enforcement													
Objectives: Increase													
Programmes: Waste Management													
Promotion of door to door refuse collection	Kukuom Sankore	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	DEHO	Zoomlion Ghana Limited	
Increase in refuse collection sites	District-wide	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	DEHO	TA Assembly members	
Law enforcement of environmental by laws	District-wide	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	DEHO		
Embark on Pay as you dump campaigns	Kukuom Sankore	√	√	√	√			25,000.00		√	DEHO	TA, Assembly members	
Evacuation of refuse heaps	Major Communities	√	√	√	√		300,000.00			√	Works	DEHU	
		Sub-Totals					300,000.00	100,000.00					
Goal: Enhance resilience to climate change impacts, particularly on agriculture and biodiversity													
Objective: By 2029, strengthen climate resilience by implementing community-based adaptation initiatives and reducing climate-related risks in all 6 Area Councils through education, tree planting, disaster preparedness, and sustainable land management													
Programme: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation													
Support and implement tree planting activities	6-area councils		√	√			6,050.00	1,210.00	-	√	FC	DEHU , NADMO	

Implementation of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)	Asibrem, Camp No. 1	√	√	√	√			5,000.00	55,000.00		√	DA	MLGRD, World Bank,
Support the Supply of improved and early maturing tree species seedlings	6-area councils		√	√			7,260.00	484.00	50,000.00	√		FC	DDA, ASDA
Organize radio talk shows on natural disasters and climate change	6-area councils	√	√	√	√		-	1,210.00	-	√		FC	DA, EPA, ISD, TA
		Sub-Totals				0.00	63,310.00	37,904.00	205,000.00				
Goal: Improve transportation infrastructure to enhance market access and service delivery													
Objective: By 2029, Improve feeder roads in good condition by 80%													
Programme: Road Improvement Programme													
Rehabilitation of 5.5 KM feeder road from Abongokrom – Tiabante – Owusukrom	Abongokrom, Tiabante, Owusukrom, Gyamfikrom	√	√	√	√				321,500.00		√	ASDA	GPSNP
Rehabilitation of 1.8 KM feeder road from Denyase Junction to Denyase	Kansakrom Denyase	√	√	√	√				231,900.00		√	ASDA	GPSNP
Reshaping of 30 KM feeder roads	Selected Deplorable roads	√	√	√	√		300,000.00				√	Works	DRIP Co-ord.
		Sub-Totals					300,000.00		553,400.00				
Goal: Improve urban and rural planning and development to ensure sustainable human settlements													
Objective: By the end of 2029, strengthen development control and enforcement systems to ensure that at least 70% of new physical developments comply with approved planning and building regulations													
Programme: Sustainable Human Settlement Planning and Development													
Advocate for increased budgetary allocation for spatial planning activities	Kukuom	√	√	√				500.00		√		PPD	DPO, RCC
Prepare and submit funding proposals to donor partners (e.g., GIZ, World Bank, MLGRD).	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	1,200.00		√		PPD	DPO
Organize 12no TSC meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		18,000.00	1,200.00		√		PPD	DCD
Organize 12no.SPC meeting	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		20,400.00	18,000.00		√		PPD	DCE, DCD

Organize regular training and sensitization workshops for Assembly members, Area Councils, and staff.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		10,000.00	15,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA, RCC,GIZ
Conduct public awareness campaigns on spatial planning roles and benefits.	Kukuom,Sankore, Kwapong, Noberkaw	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	2,000.00		√		PPD	Works department
Partner with GIZ and other donor agencies to support logistics provision	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		5,000.00	1,000.00		√		PPD	GIZ, RCC
Procure computers, GPS, and printers for spatial data processing.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		15,000.00	11,500.00		√		PPD	PO, DCD
Acquire and install GIS software and necessary licenses.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		30,000.00	10,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA,RCC,GIZ
Set up a GIS and data management centre within the Assembly.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		7,500.00	1,500.00		√		PPD	DCD, DCE
Provide training on ICT and GIS applications for planning staff.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		6,000.00	4,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA,GIZ
Prepare Structure Plans for fast-growing communities	Kukuom, Sankore, kwapong, Noberkaw	√	√	√	√		100,000.00	40,000.00		√		PPD	LUSPA,Traditional authorities
Develop Local Plans for urban and peri-urban communities.	Kwabena Kumah, Mferekrom, Kwahu Flowers,Sankore	√	√	√	√		45,000.00	15,000.00		√		PPD	Traditional authorities
		Sub-Totals					256,900.00	31,700.00					
Goal: Enhance local governance and decentralization for effective service delivery and inclusive participation													
Objectives: By the end of 2029, strengthen local governance and decentralization by increasing citizen participation and improving Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) mobilisation by at least 30% through functional sub-district structures, regular town hall meetings, and enhanced transparency in local governance													
Programme: Enhanced Management, Administration and Revenue Mobilisation													
Completion of District Assembly Office Complex	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,900,000.00				√	Works	
Strengthening of sub district structures	6-area council	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	2,420.00	-		√	CA	Other Department

Organize 2No. town hall meetings	Kukuom, Sankore	√	√	√	√		40,000.00		-		√	PLG Unit	Budget Unit
Convene 3no. General Assembly meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		30,250.00	1,210.00	-		√	Central Admin	Other Depts
Convene 3no. EXECO meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	2,420.00	-		√	Central Admin	
Organize 3no. meetings of 6 sub-committees	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		8,470.00	1,210.00	-		√	Central Admin	
Organize quarterly Audit Committee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-		√	Cent Admin	Internal Audit Unit
Organize 1no. Independence Day Anniversary celebration	Kukuom	√					24,200.00	1,210.00	-		√	Educ Dept	Cent Admin
Organize 1no. Republic Day celebration	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,210.00	1,210.00	-		√	Cent Admin	
Organize quarterly Entity Tender Committee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-		√	Proc Unit	Plg Unit
Organize quarterly management and staff meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	1,210.00	-		√	Cent Admin	
Organize quarterly PRCC meeting	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		9,680.00	2,420.00	-		√	Cent Admin	PM
Procure office equipment and stationaries for the Assembly	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	12,100.00	-		√	Proc Unit	PLG Unit
Support to Good Governance institutions and agencies	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		6,050.00	2,420.00	-	√		CA	Other Department
Update data on business establishment, market surveys of selected food items and others	Kukuom, Sankore, Kwapong	√	√	√	√		6,050.00	121.00	12,100.00	√		Statistics	BACD, DA
Departmental cultural orientation on various Customary/ Traditional Rites and courtesies.	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		1,210.00	605.00	-	√		CNC	DA
Radio Cultural info and education on Traditional/ Cultural Values and Ethics	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		191,180.00	37,268.00	12,100.00	√		CNC	
Prepare and implement revenue Improvement Action Plan	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	550.00	-	√		Finance Dept.	CA
Prepare and submit 12No. monthly trial balances	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			15,000.00			√	Finance Dept.	

Prepare and submit 2028 Annual Financial Statements	Kukuom	√						24,000.00			√	Internal Audit		
Undertake quarterly internal Audits of the Assembly	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			3,000.00			√	Internal Audit		
Preparation of annual internal audit workplan	Kukuom			√	√			650.00			√	Internal Audit		
Preparation and submission of annual performance audits report	Kukuom				√			650.00			√	Internal Audit		
Inspection and verification of procured items into stores	Kukuom	√	√	√	√			650.00			√	Internal Audit		
Organize 1no. refresher workshop on Performance Management System for LGS staff	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	200.00		√	√	Cent Admin		
Organize 1no. training on service protocols for LGS staff	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		96,800.00	2,000.00		√	√	HRD	PLG Unit	
Staff Appraisal for 2028	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		605.00	200.00		√	√	HRD		
Salary and Payroll Management	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		15,823,869.7	100.00		√	√	HRD	Finance Dept. ASDA	
Prepare and submit 2029 capacity building plans	Kukuom						25,000.00	2,000.00				HRD		
Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		24,200.00	1,210.00	-		√	Plg Unit		
Organize quarterly Budget C'ttee meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00	1,210.00	-		√	Budget Unit		
Preparation of composite Annual Action Plan and budget	Kukuom		√	√	√		12,100.00	6,050.00	-		√	DPCU	DBU, DPU	
Preparation and submission of 2025 quarterly and annual Progress reports		√	√	√	√		5,500.00	500.00			√	Plg Unit		
Embark on monitoring and evaluation of projects/programmes	Districtwide	√	√	√	√		60,500.00	6,050.00	-		√	DPCU	TA, HON. Assembly members	
District Chief Executive's quarterly community engagement activities	All communities	√	√	√	√		100,000.00				√	DCE	DA	
		Sub-Totals						18,519,334.70	134,684.00	24,200.00				
Goal: Enhance public safety and security through improved infrastructure and police personnel deployment														

Objectives:														
Programme: Public Safety and Security														
Hold quarterly DISEC meetings	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		12,100.00				√	Cent Admin	Security Agencies	
Procurement and maintenance of street lamps	District wide	√	√	√	√		400,000.00			√	√	Works		
Clearing and development of pedestrian walkways on major roads	Urban Communities	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	GHA	DA	
Hold road safety campaigns in institutions and public gatherings	District wide	√	√	√	√		50,000.00				√	NRSA	DA	
Construction of District Police Headquarters	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		750,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Kukuom	
Construction of District Police Commander's residence	Sankore	√	√	√	√		750,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Sankore	
Furnishing of District Police Commander's Bungalow	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		200,000.00			√		Works	GPS - Kukuom	
Completion of District Magistrate Court	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		350,000.00				√	Works		
Completion of District magistrate Quarters	Kukuom	√	√	√	√		400,000.00				√	Works		
		Sub-Totals					2,962,100.00							
Goal: Improve public access to development information and enhance transparency through digital platforms														
Objective: To improve access to timely, accurate, and citizen-responsive information for enhanced public awareness and engagement by 2029.														
Programme:														
Sensitisation of resource persons and frontline staff of the Assembly on the RTI law	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	4000			1000	√		ISD	RTI Commission	
Education of public institutions on RTI law	Kukuom Sankore Kwapong	√	√	√	√	4000			1000	√		ISD	NCCE	
Compile an up-to-date information for the institution	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	1000			1000	√		ISD	RECORDS UNIT	
Support public education and sensitisation activities of NCCE	Kukuom	√	√	√	√	40,000.00		10,000.00	20,000.00		√	NCCE	DA, ISD	
		Sub-Totals				49,000.00		10,000.00	23,000.00					
		GRAND TOTAL				987,420.00	34,869,255.25	760,788.00	4,722,579.79					

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

As the District embarks on implementing yet another Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029), it's important to institute a strong monitoring and evaluation system or arrangements. This will enable the Assembly to track progress, identify areas for improvement, and ensure that development initiatives are having the desired impact on the lives of the beneficiaries.

Monitoring and evaluation are two complementary processes that are essential to the success of the implementation of any development plan or project. Monitoring involves systematically tracking the implementation of plans, identifying any deviations from the set targets, and taking corrective action to get back on track. Whilst evaluation, on the other hand, provides a comprehensive assessment of projects' relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and impact, helping project managers to learn from experiences and make informed decisions.

In this chapter, the Assembly has outlined how the District Medium Term Development Plan, 2026-2029, will be implemented, monitored, and evaluated. The chapter also presents a detailed stakeholder analysis, monitoring indicators and matrix, planned evaluations, participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E), and the District's approach to knowledge management and learning. By integrating these elements, the Assembly will be able to ensure that the District's Medium-Term Development Plan, 2026-2029, is implemented effectively, efficiently, and sustainably, ultimately achieving the desired benefits for the communities.

7.2 Stakeholders Analysis

Effective development planning requires a deep understanding of the individuals and organizations that have a stake in the District's success. To ensure that the Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) is inclusive, responsive, and sustainable, a comprehensive stakeholder analysis has been conducted by the DPCU to identify their interest, roles and responsibilities and its implication in the conduct of monitoring and evaluation.

The stakeholder analysis involved identifying and classifying all organizations and groups with an assigned interest in development and poverty reduction in the District. The Assembly has carefully defined their roles, responsibilities, and aspirations to adopt a collaborative environment that promotes participation, capacity building, and demand for monitoring and evaluation results.

This stakeholder analysis is presented in Table 7.1, which provides an overview of the key stakeholders, their interests, and expectations. Through the engagement with these stakeholders the Assembly is in a better position to understanding their needs, the can design and implement development initiatives that are responsive to their concerns and priorities.

Table 7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Interest	Roles	Responsibilities	Implications for M&E
District Assembly (District Planning Coordinating Unit - DPCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability for development outcomes. • Efficient use of resources • Fulfilling statutory obligations 	Lead and coordinate the district M&E processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and operationalize the district M&E framework • Prepare reports and facilitate reviews • Integrate M&E results into planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their leadership determines the overall effectiveness and responsiveness of the M&E system. • Weak coordination results in fragmented reporting and poor learning.
Decentralized Departments (e.g., Health, Education, Agriculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track sector-specific results and improve service delivery 	Monitor sector projects and submit reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track and report performance • Use findings to inform service delivery improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their timely and accurate data is critical to monitoring outcomes and providing evidence for performance evaluations.
Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure alignment with regional and national priorities 	Supervise and provide technical support to MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the district reports • Offer feedback and technical support 	Their oversight enhances quality control and ensures consistency with higher-level development goals.
National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate national-level data • Guide policy with evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set M&E guidelines; validate district submissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue M&E indicators and formats • Compile national development performance reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides strategic direction and ensures national comparability and accountability in M&E.

Development Partners / NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability for funding and programme results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Support implementation and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in joint monitoring Provide technical resources for M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality and scope of M&E through funding and innovation but may lead to parallel systems if not well integrated.
Traditional Authorities & Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence on local relevance and community ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize community support and provide feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in PM&E Report community concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their involvement enhances local relevance and increases trust and ownership of M&E results.
Beneficiaries / Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to quality services; voice in development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide feedback and validate interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in community scorecards, forums Share views on service quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their feedback increases demand-driven accountability and ensures services reflect real needs.
Media & Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency and public interest advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate findings and promote dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report findings to the public Act as watchdogs for accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage transparency and independent validation of M&E results but may challenge credibility if findings are not objective.
Assembly Members & Sub-District Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure local voices are reflected in planning and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent community concerns; monitor local projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Track implementation of local projects - Facilitate local reporting and feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link community-level monitoring with district systems, helping flag early implementation challenges.

7.3 Monitoring Matrix

Effective monitoring of programs and projects relies heavily on the use of clearly defined indicators and targets to track progress and measure success. Indicators are essential tools for measuring progress, while targets represent the specific milestones that will confirm whether the goals and objectives have been achieved. To ensure that the indicators are relevant and realistic, they were developed through a collaborative process involving key stakeholders especially the Departments of the Assembly, making sure that they align with the district's development priorities as outlined in the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

In addition to the district-specific indicators, we also adopted the core indicators defined by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for tracking national progress. These core indicators were selected in consultation with relevant stakeholders to ensure that the monitoring framework aligns with both national and district-level priorities. The final set of indicators combines these national benchmarks with district-specific indicators, which are directly linked to the goals and objectives outlined in the DMTDP.

The Monitoring Matrix provides a comprehensive overview of the input, output, outcome, and impact indicators associated with each of the adopted policy objectives. This matrix helps to track the implementation process by summarizing key aspects, such as:

- **Baseline Data:** This serves as the reference point for measuring change and assessing progress.
- **Targets for the Plan Period:** These are the specific milestones to be achieved during the plan's duration, serving as clear goals for the district's development initiatives.
- **Monitoring Frequency:** This defines how often progress will be measured to ensure that adjustments can be made as needed.
- **Responsibility:** The matrix outlines which parties or entities are responsible for data collection, analysis, and reporting.

Moreover, the matrix clearly indicates how each indicator links to the broad goals, objectives and programmes in the DMTDP. This ensures that every aspect of the district's development efforts is systematically tracked and that progress can be easily aligned with the overall strategic vision. The Monitoring Matrix for the DMTDP is detailed in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix

Goal: Build a vibrant local economy driven by strong MSMEs, innovative entrepreneurship, and a thriving tourism industry										
Objective: By 2029, Increase support for entrepreneurship and MSME Development by 70%, and promote the tourism industry by 30%										
Programme: Tourism, Culture & SMEs Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship, and entrepreneurial training	The rate at which the youth benefiting from skills/ apprenticeship, and entrepreneurial training has increased or decreased	Outcome	150	250	300	500	500	Age group	Quarterly	BAC
Proportion of registered enterprises/ SMEs assisted by the BAC	The percentage of formalised MSMEs supported either by capacity building or logistics.	Outcome	65	70	75	80	90	Business Category	Annually	BAC
Number of tourism potential harnessed	The percentage of potential tourist sites developed in the District	Output	0	1	2	2	1	Sector	Annually	CNC, TA, DPCU
Goal: Promote a modern, competitive, and market-oriented agriculture sector that enhances food security, job creation, and improved livelihoods										
Objective: By 2029, raise yields of major crops by 25% and equip 2,500 farmers with agribusiness and climate-smart skills to strengthen value chains										
Programme: Agriculture and Agribusiness development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Total output in Agricultural production	Total production recorded at the end of the year	Output						Crop/Livestock type	Annually	Dept. of Agric.
i. Maize			911MT	1000	1100	1200	1300			
ii. Rice (milled)			1160MT	1200	1500	1700	2000			
iii. Cassava			214,876MT	22000 0	22500 0	23000 0	24000 0			
iv. Yam			369.5MT	370	390	450	500			
v. Cocoyam			34,995.24MT	35000	35500	36000	36500			

vi. Plantain			246,105.60 MT	25000 0	27000 0	29000 0	30000 0			
vii. Cocoa			7204MT	7300	7350	7400	7450			
viii. Oil palm			4328MT	4330	4400	4500	4550			
ix. Cattle			5345	5400	5600	5800	6000			
x. Sheep			26210	26400	27000	27200	27500			
xi. Goat			3317	3500	3750	4000	4250			
xii. Pig			2897	3000	3200	3500	3700			
xiii. Poultry			6500	1500 0	2000 0	2500 0	3000 0			
Percentage change in agricultural production (Crop)	The rate at which total crop production has increased or decreased	Outcome						Crop Type	Annually	Department of Agric.
i. Maize			2.63	5	10	10	15			
ii. Rice			2.75	5	10	10	10			
iii. Cassava			4.01	5	10	15	20			
iv. Cocoyam			3.44	5	5	10	10			
v. Plantain			5.98	10	15	20	30			
Percentage change in agricultural production (Livestock/ Poultry)	The rate at which total livestock production has increased or decreased	Outcome						Livestock type	Annually	Department of Agric.
i. Cattle			15.3	20	20	20	20			
ii. Sheep			8	10	15	20	20			
iii. Goat			2.3	5	5	5	5			
iv. Pig			7.5	10	15	15	20			
v. Poultry			17.2	30	50	50	100			
Coverage of “Feed Ghana” flagship agriculture								Beneficiaries/ Jobs	Annually	Department of Agric.

Programme:										
No. of beneficiary farmers			0	1500	2500	3200	3600			
No. of jobs created			0	500	1000	1500	2000			
Extension officer – farmer ratio	Agric. Extension officers as a proportion of total farmers in the district	Outcome	1: 3888	1: 2000	1: 1500	1: 1000	1: 500	Not Applicable	Quarterly	Department of Agric.
Percentage post-harvest losses	The proportion of agricultural produce that is lost after harvesting and before reaching the final consumer within a specified period	Outcome						Crop type	Annually	Department of Agric
i. Maize			17.8	15	10	5	0			
ii. Rice			14.5	10	5	2	0			
iii. Plantain			-	10	5	2	0			
Percentage of arable land (Ha) under cultivation.	The proportion of arable land under cultivation over the total arable land available	Outcome	65	70	75	75	75	Not Applicable	Annually	Department of Agric.
Average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	Total number of district food markets (daily to weekly) all year round, divided by total number of agricultural districts	Output	3	3	3	3	3	By Distribution outlet	Once	Department of Agric.
Share of Agriculture budget in Assembly expenditure (%)	Amount of budgetary resources released for implementation of activities in the agriculture sector, expressed as percentage of total Asunafo South District Assembly expenditure for a financial year	Input	1.8	10	10	10	10	By Fund Sources	Once	Department of Agric.
No. of AEAs with access to motorbikes	Count of AEA with motorbikes for the year	Input	5	6	6	6	6	Not Applicable	Annual	Department of Agric.
Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery	Total Number of FBOs trained to render extension services	Output	21	30	35	40	40	Not Applicable	Annual	Department of Agric.
Level of participation in Research Extension farmer	Total number of farmers who have benefited from the RELCs programme per annum	Output	145	200	200	250	500	Not Applicable	Annual	Department of Agric.

Linkages Committees (RELCs)										
Percentage change in output/yield per farmer	The ratio of total outputs/yields harvesting to the area of total farmer population expressed as a percentage	Outcome	7	10	15	20	20	Output/yield	Annual	DOA
Goal: Improve the health and well-being of all through accessible, equitable, and quality healthcare delivery										
Objective: Ensure equitable, affordable, and quality Universal Health Coverage										
Programme: Health and Well-being Enhancement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of functional Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) Zones	The percentage of CHPS zones in a district or region that are fully operational and providing the full range of basic health services	Outcome	6.3	40	60	80	100	Not Applicable	Quarterly/ Annually	GHS/ DHD
Family Planning Acceptor Rate	The proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in a given population who are currently using or have accepted a modern family planning method within a specific period	Outcome	71.9	75	80	85	90	Not Applicable	Annually	GHS/ DHD
Per capita Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendance	The average number of outpatient visits per person per year in the district	Outcome	1.5	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	Not Applicable	Annually	GHS/ DHD
Maternal mortality ratio (institutional)	The number of maternal deaths that occur in health facilities per 100,000 live births within a year	Outcome	0/100,000	0/100,000	0/100,000	0/100,000	0/100,000	Institutional	Annually	GHS/ DHD
Malaria fatality (Institutional)	The number of deaths due to malaria occurring in health facilities or institutions,	Outcome	0.015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Institutional	Annually	GHS/ DHD

	expressed as a rate or proportion									
Percentage of residents utilizing PHC services	Proportion of residents accessing PHC services annually	Outcome	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Not Applicable	Semi-Annually	GHS/ DHD
Percentage of facilities linked to referral system	Facilities with functional referral system	Output		15	20	20	15	Not Applicable	Annually	GHS/ DHD
Doctor-to- population ratio	Number of doctors divided by the total population	Output	1:32000	1:24000	1:19200	1:16000	1:12000	Not Applicable	Annually	DHD/GHS
Nurse-to-population ratio	Number of nurses divided by the total population	Output	1:345	1:300	1:250	1:200	1:150	Not Applicable	Annually	DHD/GHS
Under-five (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in children under-5 years per 1,000 live births	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age group	Annually	DHD/GHS
Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring in the first year of life per 1,000 live births	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age group	Annually	DHD/GHS
Midwife to Women in Fertility Age (WIFA) population ratio	Number of WIFA served by a midwife	Output	1: 345	1:200	1:200	1:150	1:100	Gender	Annually	GHS/DHD
Penta 3 coverage	Percentage of children 0-11 months who received Penta 3 vaccine per estimated children 0-11 months	Output	107.6	100	100	100	100	Age group	Annually	GHS/DHD
Measles-Rubella 2 coverage	Percentage of children 0-11 months who received Measles Rubella 2 vaccine per estimated children 0-11 months	Output	98.4	100	100	100	100	Age group	Annually	GHS/DHD
TB case notification rate	Number of new and relapse TB cases notified in a given period per 100,000 population	Output	91.9	100	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Annually	GHS/DHD
PMTCT testing coverage	Percentage of pregnant women attending ANC and/or who had a facility-based delivery who were tested for HIV during pregnancy or already knew they were HIV-	Output	91.9	100	100	100	100	Pregnant Women	Annually	GHS/DHD

	positive. relative to the Number of pregnant women who attended ANC or had a facility- based delivery									
Percentage Supervised delivery	Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled attendant	Output	36.8	60	70	80	90	Not Applicable	Annually	GHS
HIV Prevalence rate (Institutional)	Proportion of people in the population who tested positive to HIV.	Output	1.5	1.2	1	1	0.5	Not Applicable	Annually	DHD/GHS
ART Coverage	Proportion of PLHIV who receive ART combination therapy per year	Output	-	80	85	90	99	Not Applicable	Annually	DHD/GHS
Ante-natal Coverage	Proportion of pregnant women receiving ante-natal care during pregnancy	Output	75	90	95	99	100	Female	Annually	GHS
Post-natal coverage	Proportion of women who delivered and attended post-partum clinic twice within the first 3-days	Output	75	90	95	99	100	Female	Annually	GHS
Proportion of the population with valid NHIA card i. Total ii. Indigents iii. Informal iv. Aged v. Under 18years vi. Pregnant Women	The percentage of the total population in the District that is registered under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) and holds a valid National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) card within a specified reporting period	Outcome						Socio-economic status	Annually	NHIA
			48.5	55	65	70	80			
			6.46	10	12	15	20			
			9.94	15	17	20	25			
			1.05	3	3	4	4			
			8.10	15	15	17	20			
AIDS related mortality rate		Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Annually	GHS
Number of births registered i. Number of Male births registered ii. Number of female births registered	Number of newly born babies registered within a specified period, disaggregated by sex	Outcome						Sex	Quarterly/ Annually	BDR, GHS
			1189	1500	2000	2200	2500			
			1048	1400	1850	2000	2400			
Number of deaths registered		Output						Age-group	Annually	BDR, TA

0-9 years	Proportion of deaths registered within a specified period, disaggregated by age group		0	10	10	10	10			
10-19 years			2	10	10	10	10			
20-39 years			7	10	10	10	10			
40-59 years			17	20	20	20	20			
60+ years			33	40	40	40	40			

Goal: Ensure universal access to safe and sustainably managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services for all citizens, schools, and health institutions in the district

Objective: Improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply by 100%, at least 80% good sanitation and hygiene services coverage by 2029

Programme: Water, Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene (ASNAN Programme)

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of the population with improved access to sanitation delivery	The percentage of people who have access to improved sanitation facilities	Outcome	46.3	50	55	60	70	Not Applicable	Quarterly/ Annually	DEHU
Proportion of the population served with potable water	The percentage of people who have access to improved drinking water sources	Outcome	63	70	75	85	100	Not Applicable	Annually	Works, Planning
Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	The percentage of the population that uses drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination, within a specified period	Outcome	10	12	15	17	20	Not Applicable	Annually	DPU
Proportion of schools with adequate water and handwashing facilities	The percentage of schools that have reliable access to an improved water source and functional handwashing facilities with water and soap	Outcome	30	50	70	90	100	Institutional	Annually	DPU

	within the school premises during the reporting period									
Proportion of schools with toilet facilities	The percentage of schools that have functional and usable toilet facilities within the school compound during the reporting period	Outcome	8.7	20	50	90	100	Institutional	Annually	DPU
Proportion of health facilities with adequate water and handwashing facilities	The percentage of HCFs that have reliable access to an improved water source and functional handwashing facilities with water and soap within the school premises during the reporting period	Outcome	36	50	80	100	100	Institutional	Annually	DPU
Proportion of health facilities with toilet facilities for both patients and staff	The percentage of HCFs that have functional and usable toilet facilities within the facility compound during the reporting period	Outcome	4.5	20	50	80	100	Institutional	Annually	DPU

Goal: Increase equitable access to and quality of education in the district, particularly in underserved areas

Objective: By 2029, enhance access and participation in education by reducing school dropout by 30% and increasing Net Enrolment Ratio by 10% across all levels

Programme: Education and Training

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
BECE Pass Rate	The proportion of candidates who passed the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) out of the total number of candidates who sat for the examination	Outcome	85	90	95	98	99	School level	Annually	GES/ DED
Net Enrolment ratio	The proportion of children of official school-going age expressed as a percentage of the total population of children	Outcome						School level	Annually	GES/ DED
i. KG			59	95	100	100	100			
ii. Primary			49	95	100	100	100			

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iii. JHS	in the corresponding age group		44	80	85	90	100			
Completion Rate	The proportion of pupils or students who complete the final grade of a given education level within the official age group, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age group	Outcome						School level	Annually	GES/ DED
i. Primary			91.08	100	100	100	100			
ii. JHS			80.9	100	100	100	100			
iii. SHS			47	90	100	100	100			
Gender Parity Ratio	The level of equality in access to education between males and females	Outcome						School level, Sex	Annually	GES/ DED
i. KG			0.95	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02			
ii. Primary			0.92	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
iii. JHS			0.87	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
iv. SHS			0.63	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97			
Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio	Ratio of the number of pupils to the number of trained teachers (minimum qualification of post SHS Teacher's Diploma)	Output						School level	Annually	GES/ DED
i. Kindergarten			33	44	46	47	48			
ii. Primary			32	46	45	48	49			
iii. JHS			15	27	29	32	36			
iv. SHS			25	27	29	34	38			
Pupils-to-teacher ratio in basic schools	Ratio of the number of pupils to the number of teachers	Output						School level	Annually	GES/ DED
i. Kindergarten			39	37	38	39	40			
ii. Primary			17	31	30	30	30			
iii. JHS			15	20	22	24	26			
Teacher attendance rate at the basic level	The total number of days' teachers were present in the classroom expressed as a proportion of the number of	Output	65%	80%	90%	95%	99%	School level	Annually	GES

	days' teachers are expected be present in the school (i.e. 70 days per teacher for one term).									
Primary Proficiency Rate	Proportion of pupils displaying proficiency in English and Mathematics (literacy and numeracy rate) in standardized tests at the primary 3 and primary 6	Outcome						Subject type	Annually	GES
i. English P3			33	60	65	70	80			
ii. Maths P3			43	60	65	70	80			
iii. English P6			48	90	90	95	100			
iv. Mathematics P6			50	90	90	95	100			
Core textbook to pupil ratio	The total number of students with the full compliments of (English, math and science) core textbooks available at their disposal/ the number of students	Output						Subject type	Annually	GES
i. Mathematics			0.3	1	1	1	1			
ii. English			0.2	1	1	1	1			
iii. Science			0.2	1	1	1	1			
Basic schools needing major repairs (%)	Number of basic schools that require major repairs expressed as a percentage of the total number of basic schools	Output	60	40	30	20	10	School level	Annually	GES

Goal: Promote inclusive social welfare systems that protect children, safeguard vulnerable groups and enhance community well-being

Objectives: Increase access to social welfare and protection services by 40% by 2029 through community sensitization, case management, and support to vulnerable households

Programme: Social Services Delivery

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of identified vulnerable populations with active NHIS coverage	Assesses increased financial protection and access to healthcare services among vulnerable groups	Outcome	30	60	70	80	90	Population group	Quarterly/ Annually	SWCD
Percentage of monitored Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres meeting minimum care and safety standards	Measures improvements in quality, compliance, and service delivery among ECD centres after monitoring	Outcome	100	100	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Quarterly/ Annually	SWCD

Proportion of vulnerable children accessing appropriate social protection and welfare services	Tracks improved access to social services for children identified as vulnerable in the district	Outcome	40	70	80	90	100	Age group	Quarterly/ Annually	SWCD
Percentage of trained caseworkers demonstrating improved competency in child protection case management	Assesses improvements in knowledge, skills, and use of child protection toolkits following training	Outcome	100	100	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Quarterly/ Annually	SWCD
Proportion of social service stakeholders applying ISSOPs in case management	Measures the extent to which trained stakeholders effectively use Inter-Sectoral Standard Operating Procedures (ISSOPs) in handling child protection and social welfare cases	Outcome	90	100	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Quarterly/ Annually	SWCD
Number of beneficiaries on LEAP i. Male ii. Female	Total number of beneficiaries on the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	Output						Sex	Annually	SWCD
			100	200	250	400	500			
			232	300	350	500	600			
Total population covered by LEAP beneficiary households	The aggregate number of individuals living in households that are enrolled in the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	Output	832	1200	1400	1600	2000	Vulnerable group	Annually	SWCD
Recorded cases of child abuse i. Child Labour ii. Sexual abuse iii. Emotional abuse iv. Neglect	The number of reported and officially documented incidents of physical, sexual, emotional/psychological abuse, neglect, or exploitation involving persons under 18 years, captured by authorized	Output						Type of abuse	Annually	SWCD
			105	20	10	0	0			
			0	0	0	0	0			
			2	0	0	0	0			
			3	0	0	0	0			

v. Early marriage	institutions (such as the Department of Social Welfare, Ghana Police Service, Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit - DOVVSU, health facilities, or courts)		1	0	0	0	0			
vi. Family-child separation			1	0	0	0	0			
Number of trainings conducted on ISSOPs	Count of trainings carried out on ISSOPs	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD
Proportion of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	Percentage of case workers trained in child protection and family welfare	Output	4	100	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD
Number of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	Count of child violence cases benefitting from social welfare/social services	Output	8	15	20	20	20	Children	Annually	SWCD
Number of children reached by social work/social services	Count of children reached by social work/social services	Output	2641	3000	3200	3500	4000	Children	Annually	SWCD
Number of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	Count of people reached with child protection and SGBV information	Output	1,283	2000	2500	3000	3500	Children	Annually	SWCD
Number of LEAP household members on NHIS	Count of LEAP household members on NHIS	Output	736	736	1000	1000	1000	Vulnerable group	Annually	SWCD
Number of households with adolescent girls benefitting from LEAP	Count of households with adolescent girls benefitting from LEAP	Output	649	700	750	800	800	Vulnerable group	Annually	SWCD
Number of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	Count of outreach visits to communities with LEAP households	Output	6	10	20	25	32	Vulnerable group	Annually	SWCD
Number of referrals received from GHS	Count of referrals received from GHS	Output	2	-	-	-	-	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD
Proportion of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	Percentage of referrals receiving adequate follow-up	Output	100%	100	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD
Number of DSWCD's that have shared their MMDA's	Count of DSWCD's that have shared their MMDA's LEAP	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD

LEAP Household data with both NHIS and GHS	Household data with both NHIS and GHS									
Number of regional intersectoral monitoring visits conducted	Count of regional intersectoral monitoring visits conducted	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD
Number of meetings organised to discuss integrated services	Count of meetings organised to discuss integrated services	Output	2	4	4	4	4	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD
Number of girls reached by prevention and care services	Count of girls reached by prevention and care services	Output	504	600	625	650	675	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD
Number of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	Count of CP/SGBV cases referred to other services and followed up	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD
Number of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	Count of NGOs, including RHCs, trained	Output	0	3	3	3	3	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD
Number of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	Count of children in RHCs profiled and reunified	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age group	Annually	SWCD
Proportion of sub-standard RHCs closed	Percentage of sub-standard RHCs closed	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Annually	SWCD
Number of children placed in foster care	Count of children placed in foster care	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Age group	Annually	SWCD

Goal: Promote gender equality by enhancing women's participation in governance and leadership at the district level

Objectives: Increase women empowerment participation in decision making by 40% at the end of 2029

Programme: Gender and Development

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of women involved in decision making at the local level	Percentage of women at the General Assembly and other committees including management of the Assembly involved in decision making	Outcome	12	15	20	20	25	Gender	Annually	GDO, DPU
Proportion of registered MSMEs owned by women	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) owned	Outcome	44	50	60	60	60	Gender	Annually	GDO, DPU

	by women as a percentage of the total MSMEs within a specified period.									
Goal: Ensure the protection and sustainable management of forest reserves										
Objectives: Reduce Deforestation by 80% by 2029										
Programme: Forest Reserve Conservation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Share of communities surrounding forest reserves benefiting from forest conservation education or support interventions	The percentage of communities located around or adjacent to forest reserves that have received forest conservation education, sensitization, or direct support interventions within a specified reporting period	Outcome	80	100	100	100	100	Settlements	Quarterly/ Annually	HIA Team, DPCU
Coverage of forest reserve conserved	The proportion of forest reserve maintained or uninvasioned	Outcome	70	100	100	100	100	Vegetation	Quarterly/ Annually	HIA Team, DPCU
Goal: Improve transportation infrastructure to enhance market access and service delivery										
Objectives: By 2029, improve feeder roads in good condition by 80%										
Programme: Road Improvement Programme										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of classified feeder road network in good condition	The proportion of the total classified road network within the District that is assessed to be in good motorable condition based on established road condition assessment standards	Outcome	43	50	65	70	80	Road condition	Annually	Works

Proportion of untarred roads reshaped	The percentage of the total length of untarred (earth or gravel) feeder roads within a defined area that has been reshaped or regraded to restore proper road profile, drainage, and motorability	Outcome	30	60	80	90	95	Road condition	Annually	Works
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Goal: To promote orderly, sustainable, and resilient Spatial Development across the District

Objectives: ¹Strengthen the capacity of all officers of the department in spatial data management, development control, and enforcement, and provide essential logistics to improve planning efficiency by 60%, by the end of 2029.

²By 2029, implement and enforce a minimum of 80% of approved local plans and street-naming/addressing schemes in all Area Councils, and ensure the regular monitoring of physical development through quarterly field inspections and compliance reporting.

Programme: Spatial Planning and Human Settlement Management

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of spatial planning activities budget financed through IGF and donor support	Proportion of total annual budget financed from IGF and donor sources	Outcome	26	30	45	50	60	Not Applicable	Annually	PPD, Finance dept.
Percentage increase in public awareness on planning regulations	Share of stakeholders demonstrating improved understanding of planning laws	Outcome	10	30	45	60	75	Not Applicable	Annually	ISD, Physical Planning Dept. LUSPA
Percentage increase in field monitoring coverage	Change in the proportion of communities monitored quarterly	Outcome	10	15	35	50	70	Not Applicable	Quarterly	PPD, Works Dep't.
Percentage of planned settlements	Share of district communities covered by approved local plans	Outcome	20	50	60	80	90	Planned/ Unplanned settlements	Annual	Physical Planning Dept., LUSPA

Level of stakeholder cooperation in enforcement of development permit regulations	Percentage of compliance cases resolved without conflict or legal action	Outcome	30	50	60	70	80	Not Applicable	Annual	PPD, Works dept.
Goal: Enhance local governance and decentralization for effective service delivery and inclusive participation										
Objective: By the end of 2029, strengthen local governance and decentralization by increasing citizen participation and improving Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) mobilisation by at least 30% through functional sub-district structures, regular town hall meetings, and enhanced transparency in local governance										
Programme: Enhanced Management, Administration and Revenue Mobilisation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage change in IGF	The percentage increase or decrease in the revenue generated by the Assembly	Outcome	(38.15)	30	40	50	70	Funding type	Annually	Finance Dep't., Budget
IGF as a percentage of total revenue	The proportion of Internally Generated Funds over the total revenue of the Assembly	Outcome	2.97	5	7	8	10	Funding type	Annually	Finance Dep't., Budget
Proportion of District Assembly departments and units operating from functional office facilities	The percentage of departments and units of the District Assembly that are housed in and operating from office facilities that are functional, adequate, and fit for purpose	Outcome	70	80	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Annually	DPCU
Percentage of sub-district structures functioning effectively	The proportion of sub-district structures (such as Area Councils and Unit Committees) that are operational and performing their statutory functions effectively	Outcome	80	100	100	100	100	Sub-structures	Annually	DPCU
Percentage of Assembly decisions effectively implemented	The proportion of resolutions, directives, and decisions taken by the District Assembly (including those from the General Assembly, Executive	Outcome	70	100	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Annually	DPCU

	Committee, and relevant sub-committees) that are fully implemented									
Percentage of audit recommendations implemented	The proportion of recommendations arising from internal and external audit reports (including Internal Audit, Auditor-General, and Audit Committee reviews) that are fully implemented by the District Assembly	Outcome	80	100	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Quarterly/ Annually	DPCU
Percentage of staff demonstrating improved performance and adherence to service protocols	The proportion of District Assembly staff who show measurable improvement in job performance and comply with approved service delivery protocols	Outcome	80	100	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Annually	HR
Proportion of projects and programmes monitored and evaluated as planned	The percentage of all projects and programmes of the District Assembly that have undergone monitoring and evaluation (M&E) according to the approved schedule and plan	Outcome	70	100	100	100	100	Not Applicable	Annually	DPCU
Proportion of the MTDP implemented	The percentage of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) that have undergone implementation	Outcome	70	25	50	75	100	Not Applicable	Annually	DPCU
Proportion of the AAP implemented	The percentage of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) that have undergone implementation	Outcome	90	99	99	99	99	Not Applicable	Annually	DPCU

7.4 Narrative on intended Evaluation to be conducted

Evaluation plays a pivotal role in the success of development planning. It provides insights into the performance of programmes, projects, and policies by tracking their progress, identifying successes, and pinpointing areas for improvement. Evaluation to a large extent will enable the Asunafo South District Assembly to measure how effectively its development goals are being met, understand the reasons behind successes or failures, and adjust interventions as needed.

As part of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2022-2025, the Assembly is committed to conducting regular evaluations to ensure that its development initiatives are on track and achieving their intended results. These evaluations will be carried out at various stages of the plan's implementation, including ex-ante, mid-term, and terminal evaluations, providing a comprehensive view of the effectiveness of the plan.

7.4.1 Ex-Ante Evaluation

Though the Assembly has developed the DMTDP to address general development issues across the District, before the Assembly kick starts the implementation of any initiative or subprojects outlined the plan, an ex-ante evaluation will be carried out. This is aimed at assessing the feasibility and potential effects of the proposed interventions and activities, ensuring that they are realistic, achievable, and well-aligned with the district's needs.

Key features of the ex-ante evaluation to be conducted include:

- Baseline data collection to establish a reference point against which the outcomes of the development intervention will be measured.
- Risk assessment to identify potential challenges or bottlenecks that could affect the successful implementation of the intervention.
- Expected outcomes to evaluate the anticipated outcomes and assessing whether they are aligned with the district's long-term development goals.
- Stakeholder consultation to engage local stakeholders to assess the viability of proposed activities and ensure that community needs are being addressed.

7.4.2 Mid-Term Evaluation

A mid-term evaluation will be conducted halfway through the implementation of the DMTDP. This will enable the district to assess the progress made towards achieving the stated goals and objectives, identify any issues or challenges that need attention, and make necessary adjustments to improve outcomes.

Key aspects of the mid-term evaluation will include:

- Progress tracking: Measuring the extent to which planned activities have been completed and whether they are producing the expected results.
- Identifying barriers: Spotting any obstacles that have prevented progress, whether they are related to funding, resources, or external factors.
- Re-alignment of targets: Based on progress and challenges identified, revising targets or activities to ensure the plan remains achievable.

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- Stakeholder feedback: Gathering input from key stakeholders, including community members, local authorities, and development partners, to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and ensure their needs are being met.

7.4.3 Terminal Evaluation

At the end of the implementation of the DMTDP 2026 - 2029, a terminal evaluation will be undertaken to assess the level of achievements of the goals and objectives. The evaluation will provide a comprehensive review of the plan's outcomes, including its impact on the district's development, and identify lessons that can inform valuable insights for future planning and policymaking.

Key components of the terminal evaluation will include:

- Impact assessment to measure the medium-term effects of the interventions on the district, such as improvements in economic conditions, health outcomes, education, water and sanitation, and overall community well-being.
- Sustainability analysis to evaluate the sustainability of the results achieved and whether the district is equipped to maintain these gains after the plan's completion.
- Lessons learned to identify successes that can be replicated and challenges that need to be addressed in future plans. This may include reviewing the efficiency of implementation processes and the effectiveness of monitoring systems.
- Recommendations for future plans based on the evaluation findings, providing actionable recommendations that will guide the district in its future development efforts.

7.5 Narrative on Intended Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

PM&E as defined by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), is a process that enables primary stakeholders, such as local communities, beneficiaries, and partners, to participate in evaluating the progress of development initiatives. This approach is important because it ensures that the voices of the poor, marginalized, and vulnerable are heard, and their perspectives are integrated into the planning, monitoring, and evaluation process.

In this regard, the Asunafo South District Assembly, intends to use PM&E approach to enhance transparency, accountability, and community ownership of the district's development processes. This will ensure that citizens, NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders play an integral role in tracking the performance and impact of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) and other Action Plans.

To implement this valuable approach, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) will employ several PM&E tools to foster active participation from citizens and stakeholders in tracking progress, assessing outcomes, and providing feedback on programmes and projects. PM&E will be used include the following tools.

7.5.1 Citizen Participation

Citizen participation is one of the core aspects of PM&E, where local people directly contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of projects. For this tool, the district will focus on building the *Asunafo South Draft District Medium Term Development Plan, 2026 – 2029*

capacity of citizens to track progress and assess the performance of programmes and projects. Citizens will be asked to evaluate various aspects of ongoing projects, including:

- Timeframes: Are projects being completed on schedule?
- Quality: Are the outputs meeting the expected standards?
- Expenditure: Is the budget being used effectively and efficiently?
- Impact: What are the observable changes or benefits in the community?

This process will involve community workshops, trainings, and participatory data collection where citizens will have the opportunity to score and provide feedback on different aspects of project implementation. The data collected will be compiled into reports, which will be shared with the Assembly and other relevant stakeholders for further discussion and decision-making. This feedback loop ensures that local perceptions are considered in adjusting the strategies and interventions.

7.5.2 Participation in Project Implementation

This tool focuses on training key stakeholders such as community members, NGOs, CSOs, and CBOs on how to actively participate in the implementation and monitoring of projects.

Training will be provided on:

- Tracking implementation: Understanding how to follow the progress of projects and assess whether they are meeting the agreed-upon targets.
- Monitoring timeframes and schedules: Ensuring that projects stay on track and meet their deadlines.
- Documenting records and procurement: Keeping accurate records of materials, budgets, and resources used throughout the project cycle.
- Site visits and observations: Engaging in field visits to observe project progress and gather direct feedback from beneficiaries.
- Data gathering: Collecting qualitative and quantitative data on project implementation through surveys, focus groups, and interviews.

The goal in this direction will be to foster a strong partnership between the Assembly, local communities, and external partners (NGOs, CBOs, and CSOs) to improve effectiveness, transparency and build a strong sense of ownership and responsibility towards the success of the projects implementation.

7.5.3 Citizen Report Cards

These are feedback forms where citizens assess public services and express their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the performance of service providers. In the district's case, community members will rate various public services related to health, education, water, and sanitation. The report cards will help identify areas for improvement and ensure that services are responsive to the needs of the people.

7.5.4 Community Scorecards

This tool allows citizens to assess service delivery and performance against a set of pre-defined criteria. The scorecards will focus on the quality, timeliness, and efficiency of services provided by the Assembly and its partners. The results will be discussed with stakeholders during community forums to address any identified issues.

7.5.5 Opinion Surveys:

Regular surveys will be conducted to gauge the public perception of ongoing projects, their effectiveness, and their social impacts. These surveys will provide real-time feedback that can inform ongoing project adjustments and future planning.

7.5.6 Focus Group Discussions:

Focus groups made up of local community members will be organized to discuss specific projects, issues, or needs. These discussions will provide qualitative insights into the challenges or successes of specific interventions, allowing for deeper engagement and understanding of local priorities.

7.5.7 Interviews

One-on-one interviews with key stakeholders, such as project beneficiaries, community leaders, and service providers, will be conducted to gain detailed perspectives on the impact of projects and the effectiveness of services.

7.6 Knowledge Management Framework

Effective implementation of the 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) hinges on the Assembly’s ability to systematically manage information, apply evidence, and continuously learn from what is working and what is not. Given the decentralization framework, where service delivery and planning responsibilities are devolved to Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs), the role of knowledge management and learning becomes even more critical.

Over the years, local governments have faced persistent challenges in maintaining consistent data flows, capturing institutional memory, and using lessons learned from implementation to shape future plans and decisions. These challenges often lead to duplication of efforts, poor coordination, weak accountability, and limited responsiveness to emerging issues and citizen feedback.

To address these gaps, the 2026–2029 DMTDP will adopt an integrated Knowledge Management and Learning (KM&L) framework tailored to the operational realities of the District Assembly system. This framework will support improved planning, decision-making, implementation, and reporting by ensuring that knowledge; whether from M&E systems, departmental reports, community inputs, or partner engagements is deliberately collected, analyzed, documented, and used. A knowledge Mapping and matrix and competency has therefore been developed.

7.6.1 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

The Knowledge Mapping Matrix is a valuable tool for understanding where knowledge resides, the sources of that knowledge, and identifying areas where gaps need to be addressed. In the context of the Asunafo South District Assembly, it will allow the Assembly to pinpoint key knowledge holders within the District such as agricultural officers, project managers, and community leaders along with the resources they rely on and highlight areas where further knowledge development is needed. Table 7.3 shows the knowledge mapping Matrix for the Asunafo South District Assembly.

Table 7.3 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Project Management	District Planning Unit (DPU), Project Managers, Community Development Officers	Project Manuals, Training Materials, Local Experience, Consultant Reports	Advanced Project Management Tools, Risk Management Practices
Data Management and Analysis	Data Entry Clerks, DPCU, MIS Unit	Data Reports, Community Surveys, Statistical Software	Advanced Data Analysis Techniques, Real-time Data Monitoring
Financial Management	Finance Officers, Budgeting Unit	Financial Reports, Budget Documents	Budgeting for Long-term Sustainability, Financial Reporting Software
Agricultural Development	Agricultural Extension Officers, Farmers, NGOs	Agricultural Policies, Extension Guidelines, Local Farmers	Modern Farming Techniques, Climate-Resilient Agriculture Practices
Infrastructure Development	Engineers, Contractors, Local Government Officials	Infrastructure Blueprints, Construction Guidelines, Community Input	Integration of Climate Change Adaptation in Infrastructure, Monitoring Infrastructure Quality

Community Engagement	Local Leaders, CBOs, Youth Groups Planning Unit	Feedback from Community Forums, Surveys, Public Hearings	Engaging Marginalized Groups, Ensuring Effective Feedback Mechanisms
Health and Sanitation	Health Officers, Sanitation Units	Health Policies, Sanitation Reports, Community Health Assessments	Ensuring Sanitation in Remote Areas, Promoting Health Education at Grassroots
Procurement and contract management	Procurement Unit	Procurement manual, Acts of parliaments	Web based procurement planning, GHANAPS
Spatial Planning Issues	Physical Planning Department		Advanced software for spatial planning, GIS

It could be observed from Table 7.3 above that, the knowledge areas highlighted (e.g. project management, data management, financial management, agricultural development, and health and sanitation) are critical for the successful delivery of the District’s development plan. By identifying where knowledge gaps exist (e.g., in climate-resilient agriculture or financial reporting software), the District can design targeted strategies to address these gaps, whether through additional training, hiring experts, peer learning or introducing new tools.

7.6.2 Competency Matrix for Learning

The Competency Matrix as you may be aware links key competencies to specific training programs and clearly defines how success will be measured, ensuring that the development of skills is directly tied to the District’s priorities. Through this matrix, the Asunafo South District Assembly will to identify specific learning needs within its staff and partners and ensure that the training programs are relevant, effective, and lead to improved job performance. Table 7.4 presents the competency Matrix for Learning for the District.

From Table 7.4, it can notice that each competency is aligned with training programs designed to improve key areas such as project management, financial planning, data analysis, and agricultural development. The learning objectives are clearly tied to real-world outcomes, such as better project execution or improved financial planning. By assessing evaluation criteria such as peer feedback or community satisfaction, the Assembly ensures that training programs lead to tangible improvements in the District’s ability to deliver services.

Table 7.4: Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Project Management	Project Management Training Workshops	Peer and Supervisor Feedback, Project Success Rates	Improve Planning, Execution, and Monitoring of Projects
Data Management and Analysis	Data Analysis Training (Advanced Excel, SPSS, GIS)	Performance Assessment, Accuracy of Data Reports	Enhance Data Interpretation, Improve Reporting and Decision-Making
Financial Management	Public Financial Management Training	Compliance with Budgeting Guidelines, Financial Audits	Improve Financial Planning, Resource Allocation
Agricultural Development	Climate-Smart Agriculture Workshops	Feedback from Farmers, Yield Improvement	Enhance Knowledge of Sustainable Farming, Climate-Resilient Practices
Infrastructure Development	Engineering and Infrastructure Management Courses	Quality of Completed Infrastructure Projects, Feedback from Community	Develop Skills in Sustainable Infrastructure Development
Community Engagement	Community Mobilization and Engagement Training	Community Satisfaction, Stakeholder Feedback	Increase Participation, Strengthen Communication Channels with the Community
Health and Sanitation	Health Education and Sanitation Training	Improved Hygiene Indicators, Community Health Reports	Improve Community Health Awareness, Reduce Sanitation-related Diseases

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

Effective Development communication is central to the successful implementation of District Medium Term Development policies, plans, and projects. This development strategy focuses on how the Assembly intends to disseminate or communicate the content of the DMTDP, 2026- 2029 to the public and key stakeholders. This is to ensure that stakeholders are well-informed, and able to contribute meaningfully to development processes of the District. This chapter therefore provides a structured approach to formulating and executing a communication strategy that supports transparency, accountability, inclusion, and shared responsibility across all levels of government.

8.2 District Development Communication Strategy

The District's development communication strategy lays out a practical, people-centered approach to informing, engaging, and empowering stakeholders throughout the planning and implementation of development programmes. By defining clear goals, identifying the right audience, crafting tailored messages, using appropriate channels, and establishing robust feedback loops, the Assembly will be better positioned to build public trust, promote inclusivity, and drive effective development outcomes.

The core aim of this development communication strategy is to ensure all stakeholders understand the content, purpose, and intended outcomes of District Medium -Term development plans and their specific roles in implementation. Effective communication enhances transparency, builds public trust, and encourages active citizen ownership. To this end the District's development communication strategy focuses on:

- Defined communicational channels designed to target different stakeholders expectations across the District.
- Communication message for the implementation and dissemination of the plan

8.2.1 Defined Communication Channels

The communication channels will employ a mix of communication channels suited to different audience needs in the District. The dissemination and communication techniques envisaged would include;

- Mass media: Local Radio stations, TV, and newspapers remain effective, especially in rural areas with limited internet access.
- Community-based platforms: Town hall meetings, durbars, churches/mosques, and information vans.
- Digital media: Social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, TikTok), websites, blogs, and email.
- Direct outreach: SMS broadcasts, flyers, posters, public noticeboards
- Public fora/Hearing at Community, Area Council Levels and Assembly Levels.
- Stakeholder performance review workshops.
- Posting of DMTDP and M&E reports on Assembly's website

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- Setting up of a District Development communication committee include the Presiding member and the Information Service Officer with the responsibility of informing and laying bare to the public the outcome of development interventions outlined in the plan.

Each channel will be used strategically, not generically. For example, WhatsApp groups may be ideal for Assembly members, while TikTok or radio dramas may work better for engaging youth.

The detailed dissemination and communication channels for sharing the content of the DMTDP and M&E reports and soliciting feedback are presented in Table 8.1.

8.2.3 Communication Messages for DMTDP Dissemination

Each audience segment requires specific messages that speak to their interests and roles. Therefore, key messages will be concise, actionable, and relevant. They will emphasize transparency, ownership, and the shared responsibility of all actors. Some of the messages will include but not limited to the following:

- "This is your plan play your part in shaping its success."
- "Know your Assembly's priority projects and your role in delivering them."
- "Transparency and accountability start with being informed."
- "The Medium-Term Development plan aims to improve infrastructure, healthcare, and education."
- "Your participation is crucial in making our development plan a success."
- "We are committed to transparency and accountability in plan implementation."

All messages should be culturally appropriate and translated into local languages where necessary to reach non-literate populations. The existing WASH messaging platform currently been used to disseminate critical WASH information to WASH network members across the District under the Ahafo WASH programme supported by Netcentric Campaigns with funding from Hilton Foundation will be leveraged to also disseminate information and gather the needed support for the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2026-2029.

Table 8.1: Dissemination and Communication Channel Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool Channel	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play, Presentations, Town Hall meetings.	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Development Sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	15 th to 30 th January	DPCU
	To update them on the status of implementation		Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	October to December	
Bi-annual stakeholders' workshop	To solicit Comments, Contributions, Memos and feedback as inputs for review	Key stakeholders, Area Councils, MDA's, TA's, NGO's/CBO's, PS, Communities	Workshops held for key stakeholders, Newspaper, Radio	3 rd week after 2 nd and 4 th quarter of the year	DPCU
Public Fora/ hearing	To disseminate of M&E reports and performance of AAP	Communities/ identifiable groups, P.S.	Holding or community meetings or public gathering. Direct outreach: SMS broadcasts, flyers, posters, public noticeboards	Annually	DPCU, Area Councils
Assembly Meetings	To get inform Assembly members to be able to brief community members.	MP's, Assembly/ Sub-committee members.	Meeting with Visuals. Direct outreach: SMS broadcasts, flyers, posters, public noticeboards	Quarterly	PM/ DPCU/ Chairmen, Sub-committees, Assembly Members

Reports	Comments	RPCU, NDPC, HOD's, Development Partners, CSO's	Timely issue of APR and Quarterly reports.	Quarterly	DPCU
Media Discussions	Comments, Contributions through phone-ins and panel discussions Members Information to the public on development projects and programmes	General Public	Regular discussion on status of implementation of DMTDP using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Radio stations, • Television Stations Publications in newspapers	Quarterly	DCE / DPCU, Chairman Public Relations and Complaint Unit
Internet	Comments, Contributions Memos	RPCU Web users Donors NDPC	Posting of M&E flyers and feedback on Digital media: Social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, TikTok), websites, blogs, and email.	Quarterly	DPCU/DPO

8.3 Conclusion and Request for Support

The Asunafo South District Assembly has, in accordance with the law, prepared and adopted this Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) as a strategic guide to accelerate the district's development efforts. This plan has been carefully crafted with the guidance of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and in alignment with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029). The programmes and projects outlined within this document reflect the collective dreams, aspirations, and priorities of the district's leadership, including the Traditional Authorities, and the communities they represent.

In moving forward, the Assembly recognizes that collaborative partnerships are essential for the successful implementation of this plan. The Assembly will engage with Traditional Authorities, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and all other relevant stakeholders to ensure that the projects and programmes are executed effectively and sustainably. The chiefs and people of Asunafo South have pledged their unwavering support to the realization of this vision, and their active participation will be central to the plan's success.

The Assembly also seeks the full and active participation of all stakeholders, including the district departments, agencies, NGOs, CBOs, private sector actors, and other institutions engaged in development within the district. It is only through their combined efforts and collaborative engagement that the district can truly achieve the objectives set out in this development plan.

While the Assembly is committed to mobilizing local resources for development, it acknowledges that its current financial capacity alone may not be sufficient to fully implement all the programmes and sub-projects outlined in the plan. To this end, as part of its resource mobilization strategy, the Assembly will actively seek support from development partners both domestic and international who are willing to contribute to the district's development agenda. The Assembly is confident that with the support of our partners, we can bring about meaningful and sustainable changes for the people of Asunafo South.

ANNEXES

Annex 2.1: Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Development Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Economic Development				
Informal nature of businesses Limited access to credit for MSMEs Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth Inadequate market centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of skilled labour • Availability of fertile land • Strategic geographical location of the District • District's attractiveness to investors • Availability of financial institutions • Department of Agric. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy • Inadequate human resource base • Unwillingness of the youth to engage in agriculture • Inadequate collateral to access loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural electrification program • MoFA • Yeredua Programme • Okokokitikiti programme • Feed Ghana programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number of job opportunities • High interest rate • Complex land tenure system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of financial institutions • Large crop of people in need of financial assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of well organised credit unions • Unwillingness of banks to lend money • High interest rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of banks eg ADB, GN • Existence of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness to pay loans • Inadequate funds • Bureaucracies in loan acquisition
Poor marketing systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of PPMED to disseminate information on market prices and locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities of middle men/market queens • Inadequate storage facilities • Low quality of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NGOs • High potential demand • Availability of media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prices of local agric produce • High prices of farm inputs • Poor road condition
High cost of production inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBO's • Availability of DADU • Availability of raw materials • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities for inputs from government • High Poverty levels among farmers. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government subsidies on agric. implements • Planting for food and Jobs programme. • Financial organizations (Banks and credit unions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the supply of agriculture inputs • Short-term credit and loans/small amounts • Untimely grant of loan/credit. • Bureaucracy

Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate land for industrial establishment. • Availability of raw materials. • Availability of cheap labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low savings. • Inadequate skill labour. • Low entrepreneurial skills. • High cost of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of large market due to closeness to the Regional capital. • Favourable Government policies on industrialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under developed capital market. • Cumbersome registration procedures
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively low yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of farmers to use technological applications • Availability of technology transfer units such as schools • Existence of extension officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of ICT industry • Unwillingness to adopt new methods • Poor nature of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of skills and investors • Availability of telecom companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds
Poor farm level practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Agricultural Department • Farmer Based Organisations • Agricultural Extension Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agricultural extension officers • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA • DCAT • Planting for food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds • Ban on recruitment of extension officers
Limited application of science and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs in agriculture • Presence of Newmont • Availability of Department of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity to access of research funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farm research institutes • CSRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbersome nature of access for research funds
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of financial institutions (ADB, Rural Banks, Ahafo Community Bank, GCB Bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collateral • Weak trader association • Lack of information on sources credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support Eg. MASLOC, planting for food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracies in loan acquisition • Delays in the release of funds
Low level of Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Department of Agriculture • Availability of cheap labour • Availability of Agricultural extension officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage facilities • High illiteracy rate • High cost of agricultural inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies of farm inputs • Favourable climatic conditions • Increasing support for the livestock/poultry sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistant farm pest • Fluctuation in price of Agricultural output • Low access to market information

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance on low yielding animal varieties 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in reaching some farmers
Social Development				
Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of educational infrastructure • Presence of qualified teaching and non-teaching GES staffs • School management and supervising machinery of GES in place • Existence of SMCs and PTAs • Willingness of Assembly to provide more school infrastructure • Availability of department of education • SDCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental irresponsibility • Inadequate and dilapidated educational facilities • High school dropout rate • Low enrolment in some communities • Congestions in some schools • Poor supervision • Inadequate TLMs • Child labour • Poor maintenance culture • Unwillingness for some teaches to accept posting to rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government policies such as capitation grant, FCUBE, school feeding program • Private participation in educational delivery • Participation of religious bodies in education delivery • Additional resource from NGOs, Donor, Central government, MoE, GETFUND 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer group influence • Pressure to engage in money making ventures • Inadequate funding • Untimely release of funds • Weak implementation of national policies such as fCUBE
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTA/ SMC • Motivation of teachers (BTA/STME) • District Education Service Directorate • Availability of Logistic • Qualified Teaching and non-teaching staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Inadequate teaching staff • Inadequate school management skills • Low commitment of teachers • Inadequate staff motivation • Weak monitoring /supervision • Inadequate education infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO's/ Donor support • Gov't education policies • Professional training courses • Distance Learning programmes • In-service training courses for teaching and non-teaching staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate central gov't budgetary allocation • Exit of teachers into other professions • Unsatisfactory education society delivery
Negative perception of TVET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of TVET institutions • Availability of quality teaching personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignorance on the part of parents and peer influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support for TVET 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure for TVET

Low participation in non-formal education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Non-Formal education department • Qualified personnel for Non-Formal education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sensitization of Non-Formal education • Inadequate teaching and learning materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ministry of Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for Non-Formal education
Poor linkage between management process and schools' operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of PTA, School Management Committee, circuit supervisors • Availability of teachers and structures • Availability of teaching and non-teaching staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Poor road network • Poor parental consent • Teachers absenteeism • Unwilling of teachers to accept postings to the rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ministry of Education, GES • Donors/ NGOs • Religious bodies in education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds/ allowances • Weak implementation • Non-payment of salaries of teachers • Continuous change in education
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of private health • The presence of District Works Department(DWD) • Community commitment • NGGL, NADeF • Good leadership support from the health directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds • Competing demands for resources from other departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NGOs and development partners • Availability of DACE,DDF, royalties • Commitment from MoH and GHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of statutory funds • Rising cost of building materials
Poor quality of healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of qualified health personnel • Willingness of DA to provide more health institutions and logistics • The existence of the NHIS • Availability of community structures for health delivery services • Availability of ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor health seeking behaviours • Proliferation of quack traditional and authodox practitioners • Inadequate health infrastructure • Inadequate professional health personnel • Poor nature of roads • Activities of illegal mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of referral heath service/facilities • Support from Donor organisations • Support from faith based organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National budgetary constraints • Unwillingness of health professionals to accept postings to rural areas

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Increased cost of health care delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of NHIS • Introduction of CHPS compounds • Medical outreach program • Strong community involvement/ participation in health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in payment of NHIS • Delay in seeking health care/ treatment • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from government • Exemption policy/ social protection measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of alternative medicine / healing centres
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of private practitioners • Availability of college of nursing train personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack/ inadequate lay health professionals • Inadequate facilities to attract professional staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to engage professional • Training of institution availability • Inadequate unemployed health professional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health staff at the national level • Ban of recruitment of health professionals
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health facilities (Clinic and CHPS Compounds) • Medical staff • Community Health volunteers • Environmental health Unit • Community spraying exercises (Zoom-Lion Ghana Ltd./Assembly • NHIS • Sanitation Byelaws • ANC/PNC Services • Distribution of mosquito nets to mothers/pregnant women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage system • Poor personal hygiene and environmental sanitation practices • Low patronage/use of mosquito nets. • Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-laws/practices • Inadequate environmental health staff • Haphazard/uncontrolled physical development. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long Lasting Insecticides Treated Bed net (Malaria Care and District Assembly) • Indoor Residual Spraying of Mosquitoes (Aga MAL) • Donor/NGO support.(Global Fund) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow adoption of good environmental sanitation practices

<p>High HIV and AIDs, stigmatization and discrimination</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons, Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of qualified trained Personnel to counsel HIV/AIDS victims • Availability of HIV/AIDS work place policy • DAs commitment to HIV and AIDS prevention and control • Availability of qualified health personnel to handle HIV and AIDS issues • HIV/ AIDS outreach programmes by NGOs , CBOs FBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization program for people living with HIV/AIDS • Lack of personal discipline • Proliferation of sex workers • Promiscuity • The problem of disclosure • Poor statistics on HIV and AIDS • Poor health seeking behaviours of the people • Inability of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to effectively conduct & co-ordinate HIV/AIDS programmes, • General public misperception of HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support from NGOs • The existence of Ghana AIDS Commission • Support from Ghana AIDS Commission • Availability of the NACP Fund • Presence of CSOs to partner the DA in HIV and AIDS prevention and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear to go for HIV/AIDS testing • Low patronage of both male and female condoms • High level of Poverty • High cost of managing HIV and AIDS • Delay in release of funds from Development partners and GHAIIDSC
<p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile lands for farm produce • farmers interested in vegetable cultivation • Availability of fresh farm produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to add value to farm produce • -Low access to market due to poor road surfacing. • Poverty • High cost of food stuff • Inadequate knowledge on balance diet • Low standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of storage facilities for farm produce • ready market for farm produce in towns and villages • Affordable locally produced cereals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of farm implement • Government tax on food stuff
<p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities • Availability of qualified health personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Ignorance • Illiteracy • Poor sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of media houses • Proximity to the Regional capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low standard of living

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of nutritious food stuff • Availability of ISD 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional hospital 	
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of ambulance for referral • Availability of adolescent health corners • Adequate family planning commodities • Adequate staff for family planning • Machinery for health education and promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate midwives • Poor road network • Unavailable of a hospital • Unskilled allowance • Poor health accessibility • Stigmatization towards service • Inadequate financial support for adolescent reproductive service • Lack of awareness of family planning and adolescent productive services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of private hospitals/ clinics • Presence of health training institutions • Courses for health personnel to build capacity • Availability of personnel to provide long term family planning methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resources • Competing demands for few known family planning methods • Religious bodies against family planning
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of social welfare • Free S.H.S • School feeding program • Responsible parents • Availability of good educational facilities • Availability of qualified teachers • DOVVSU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor parental control • Poor school supervision • Inadequate educational infrastructure • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of GES • Scholarship for students • NADeF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundance of water resources • Willingness of beneficiaries to provide communal labor • Availability of underground water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of rivers • Inability to provide matching fund • Lack of maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The on-going CWSA activities • Support from DDF DACF and World Vision • Availability of Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds • Inadequate funding from central bank • Delay in the releases of the DACF affecting

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing small town water schemes. • Trained and skilled WATSAN personnel • Preparedness of communities to pay capital cost and user fee for safe water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of water supply which is often beyond the finances of the DA • Difficulty for some communities to pay counterpart funding • High level of water pollution • Cultivation around river catchment areas • Inaccessibility to some communities without potable water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparedness of private sector to participate in the provision of safe water • CSOs involvement in water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA's ability to pay its counterpart funds for water supply • Expensive water supply systems • Drying up of some streams in the dry season • Widespread occurrence of bushfire
Inadequate maintenance of facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local building materials and artisans. • Existence of allocation for community initiated projects. • Presence of PTAs and SMCs. • Presence of MPs common fund. • Existence of ISD and local FM stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor communal spirit. • Low incomes of artisans. • High cost of building materials. • Lack of proper routine maintenance plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of mechanics and service providers • Existence of DACF, DDF and other funds. • Existence of FOAT assessment criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and untimely release of funds
Poor quality of drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundance of water resources • Willingness of beneficiaries to provide communal labor • The presence of WMST • Availability of a WASH Master plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of rivers through mining activities • Inability to provide matching fund • Lack of maintenance culture • Activities of illegal mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of CWSA activities • Government commitment to support WASH • Availability of WASH partners in the District (IRC Ghana, Project maji, Easywater for everyone, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds • Dwindling Development Partner support to NGOs

			Netcentric Campaigns, Aguaya Institute)	
Prevalence of open defecation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of toilet facilities • Availability of waste management agency • DA willing to address sanitation issues • Community members willing to use toilet facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sensitization programs on open defecation • Unwillingness of some community members to pay for toilet services • Poor attitudinal change • High poverty levels in the Districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policies on environmental sanitation initiatives • Availability of law enforcement agency • Interest from Development Partners on ODF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for infrastructure provision.
Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Zoonlion • Willingness of people to pay user fees • MWSTs and WATSANS • Ownership of cesspit emptier • Availability of solid waste recycling plant in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non conformity to building regulations • Poor attitude to hygiene and sanitation issues • Bad maintenance culture • High waste generation culture • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Water and Sanitation Agency Donors Funded projects • Availability of new technologies • Availability of private sector eg Zoomlion Ghana Limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • High cost of sanitary equipment • Lack of final waste disposal site
Low level of investment in sanitation sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness to provide communal labour • Beneficiaries are ready to contribute financially • Assistance from District Assembly • Availability of local construction materials • The presence of District Environmental health Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels of households • Lack of maintenance culture • Weak Enforcement of by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NGOs and Donors • Availability of Zoomlion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds

Poor hygiene practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Zoomlion Ghana Limited to help convey skip containers • Presence of environmental health department to enforce by-laws • Waste Management Dept. of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in emptying skip containers • Inadequate skip containers and refuse disposal trucks • Indiscriminate disposal of waste • Limited number of toilet facilities in houses and in communities • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of DACF to procure skip containers and trucks • Existence of development partners as sources of funding in maintaining a sanitary environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds (DACF)
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of law enforcing agencies • High child population • Availability of the social welfare department • Availability of information service department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant number of illiteracy rate among parents • Inadequate sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing of child protection laws and polices • Availability of media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate government campaigns
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of law enforcing agencies • Availability of Gender desk • Responsible parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate data on incidence of child abuse • Inadequate logistics • Child labour • Poverty • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government laws and policies on child protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low coverage of social protection initiatives • Inadequate funds
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of institutions responsible for enforcing laws such as the police service and DOVVSU • Existence of social Welfare Dept. to cater for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel and logistical limitations of the institutions • Reluctance of citizens to report cases and abuses involving the vulnerable • Poor records kept for participation of children in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Disability Act which prevents discrimination against people with disability • The children's act which protects the rights and privileges of children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of considerations for the vulnerable especially in private industries and companies

	<p>vulnerable and excluded in the District.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of CBO's and NGO's who could contribute in the development of the vulnerable and excluded in the District. 	<p>school and those who are subjected to labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Gender, Child and social protection to champion the cause of women and children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited and untimely release of funds
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of CBO's and NGO's who could contribute in the development of the vulnerable and excluded in the District. • Existence of social Welfare Dept. to cater for the vulnerable and excluded in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad cultural practices which discriminate against women (eg. Land ownership) • Gender disparity in school enrolment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Disability Act which prevents discrimination against people with disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rates • Inadequate collateral especially by women to access loans
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Social Welfare personnel • Availability of associations of PWDs. • Willingness of the vulnerable to learn employable skills. • Existence of religious bodies, NGOs sympathetic to the plight of the vulnerable • Presence of Vulnerable especially Women • Availability of Information Desk • Presence of NCCE • Presence of Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding and logistics • Poor staffing at depts. of Social Welfare and Community Dev. • Lack of reliable data on the V&E in the District. • Cumbersome procedures to access legal service • Absence of skill development institutions for the Physically Challenged • Inadequate patronage of products from physically challenged persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government support • DACF allocation for development of the vulnerable • Donor organizations • NGOs • Availability of Juvenile Courts • Passing of the Disability Bill into Law • Presence of charitable organizations and philanthropic individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late release of funds. • Reluctance of some physically challenged persons to look beyond their disabilities. • Enforcement of legislation on quota system to employ the Physically Challenged • High cost of equipment used by the physically challenged persons such as wheel chairs,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Presence of District Electoral Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attitude towards accepting physically challenged persons for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of social protection programmes eg LEAP, NHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clutches and artificial limbs
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presence of Department of Community Development (DCD) and Social Welfare (SW) • presence of district works department (DWD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Bye-Law to protect the vulnerable • Absence of training institutions for persons with disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospective NGOs • The existence of disability Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disability share of the DACF is not enough to make all public places accessible
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of arable land • Presence of apprenticeship Training centres • NADeF • Good marketing centres • Location of the District • Presence of GRATIS/Rural • Technology Facility (RTF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture unattractive to the youth • Lack of start-up capital • Low levels of investments • Inadequate job opportunities • Low level of relevant skills among the unemployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Youth Employment Program • External market • Youth in agric programme • Skills development programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Rain fed agriculture • Low support to private sector investments • Difficulties in registering businesses
Limited community level sports and recreational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land. • Presence of T&CP department and Works department. • High community interest • Availability of Schools • Presence of Football Clubs • Presence of Youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of lands demarcated for public use. • Low communal spirit • Lack of Funds • High Maintenance Cost • High Cost of Construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds from DACF and other sources • Presence of DA and Sub-Structures • Existence of Physical Planning • Presence of Chiefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate release of funds • Unreliable of External Funding
Environment and Human Settlement				

Illegal farming and harvesting of timber plantation,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forestry Commission • Availability of law enforcing agencies • Availability of area plans and land use plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of community vigilantism to report illegal chain saw operators • Inadequate logistics • Inadequate spatial plans • High cost of land • Illegal sale of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forest Reserves • Presence of the District Assembly • Availability of lands commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in Enforcing the Laws • Poor supervision, monitoring and evaluation
Insufficient logistics to maintain boundaries of protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of law enforcement institutions. • Existence of task force • Existence of DA bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-gazetting of byelaws. • Political and chieftaincy interference. • Non-existence of higher bye courts • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Assembly press • Existence of Attorney Generals Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference. • Delays in court proceedings
Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of security services and Assembly task force. • Existing ISD and NCCE to embark on sensitization. • Presence of traditional authorities and other exiting social groups. • Existence of environmental and Agriculture sub-committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled sand winning illegal mining activities. • Fire outbreaks in the dry seasons. • Bad farming practices. • Uncontrolled cutting down of timber species. • High rate of erosion. • Poor enforcement of laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favorable government policies against illegal chainsaw and 'galamsey' operations. • Availability of EPA and Forestry Service Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity of the district to the Regional capital with its associated needs for raw materials • Poor enforcement.
Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as "galamsey"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Military base in the District • Existence of Anti Mining task force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in Addressing Impact of Mining Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of EPA • National Anti-galamsey Management Operation • Central Government commitment to the fight against galamse • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak of Enforcement of Laws • Political interference in the fight against galamsey

Destruction of forests and farmlands,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forestry Commission • Existence of Agric. Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of afforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forest Reserves • Presence of the District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in Enforcing the Laws
Pollution of water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of WSMT. • High water tables in the district. • Existence of large water bodies. • Existence of trained mechanics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water bodies by the use of weedicides. • Poor afforestation. • Inadequate funds. • Cutting down of trees • Farming closer to water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable government policies. • Existence of GWC and CWSA. • Willingness of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds from central government and CWSA.
Widespread pollution of surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Team • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Plan • Availability of high water table 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of communities to pay for matching funds • Unwillingness on the part of some people to pay facility user fees • Persistent illegal mining • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Community and Water Agency(CWSA) • Existence of potential Donor Support • Availability of Drilling Firms • Availability of Water Technologists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in release of fund
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Sanitation facilities • Environmental sanitation legislations/regulations/byelaws • Environmental Health and Waste Management Unit • Human resources • Final/disposal site (FDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate safe exercise disposal facilities • Low public (CSO) participation in Environmental Sanitation Management • Low-enforcement of sanitation byelaws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor/NGO support • Available technical options for development of toilet facilities, waste collection, storage transport treatment and disposal systems management • PPP • EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risks of food and water pollution • contamination/diseases

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited solid waste temporal collections • Absence of waste treatment and disposal systems • Absence of waste selection recycling systems • Poor sanitation habit/practices • Undeveloped (FDS) • Inadequate Human Resource • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited private sector participation 	
Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DEHO. • Existence of final disposal sites. • Availability of land. • Presence of zoomlion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics and skip containers. • Inadequate refuse dumps. • Encroachment on sanitary sites. • High cost of sanitary equipment. • Poor attitude towards sanitation. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy on PPP. • Existence of private companies in waste management and sanitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding from central government and other donor agencies. • High cost of sanitary equipment.
Air and noise pollution especially in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of law enforcement institutions. • Existence of task force. • Availability Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-gazetting of byelaws. • Political and chieftaincy interference. • High population • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Assembly press • Existence of Attorney Generals Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference. • Delays in court proceedings.
Inappropriate farming practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of few extension officers. • Willingness of the DA to assist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate accommodation for personnel. • Inadequate logistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MOFA. • Existence of Agric Training Institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government embargo on new recruitment.

Indiscriminate use of weedicides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readiness of farmers to access agriculture extension services. • Availability of manure for compost 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of donor partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate donor support. • Untimely release of funds to support extension services
Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forestry Commission • Existence of Agric. Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Limited number of qualified staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Forest Reserves • Presence of the District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in Enforcing the Laws
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained staff in climatic change issues. • Presence of MOFA, community information services. • Presence of reserved forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad farming practices. • Uncontrolled logging. • Rampant bush burning. Burning of refuse, tires etc. • Uncontrolled sand winning. • Bush burning and fire outbreaks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy on afforestation. • Existence of Metrological services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for sand and timber products from other surrounding districts. • Inadequate enforcement of laws by EPA and Forestry Commission
Vulnerability and variability to climate change Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained staff in climatic change issues. • Presence of MOFA, ISD, community information services. • Presence of reserved forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad farming practices. • Uncontrolled logging. • Rampant bush burning. Burning of refuse, tyres etc. • Uncontrolled sand winning. • Bush burning and fire outbreaks. • Inadequate early warning systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy on afforestation. • Existence of Metrological services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for sand and timber products from other surrounding districts. • Inadequate enforcement of laws by EPA and Forestry Commission
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of construction materials • Availability of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of road construction • Inadequate maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Highways Authority and Feeder Roads Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for road construction

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of local contractors • Availability of Royalties, IGF, DACF etc. • Availability of the Assembly Grader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy trucks reducing duration of road • Absence of feeder roads department • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of donor funding • Availability of central government funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of appropriate technology • Torrential downpours and runoffs
Poor quality of ICT services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of the People to Use the ICT • Availability of Land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of ICT Industry • Poor Nature of Roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Telecom Companies • Availability of Skills and Investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of Production • Lack of Funds
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Teak Plantations • Self-Help Initiative from the Communities • Availability of Labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of Extension • Unqualified Electrical Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of VRA • Presence of DA and Sub-Structures • Presence of Private Companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-Dependence of Hydro Electric Power
Poor management practices on construction sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of safety equipment at construction site • Availability of first aid • Availability of Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy • Inadequate safety mechanisms at construction site • Poor supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of PPE's • Commitment from Contractors • Tender documents to bind contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor management at construction sites. • Non Adherence to Safety and Site instruction
Poor drainage system Silt and choking of drains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGF • Skilled artisans and construction materials available • The District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low IGF • Poor incomes • High illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, DDF, , Development Partners • Availability of quarry and sand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular flow of DACF • Dwindling partner funding • Low interest in investment in infrastructure • High cost of building materials

Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of the unit committees and committees in the management of infrastructure at the local level. • The existence of decentralized departments in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPCU will and ability to draw operation and maintenance plan and implement it. • The Assembly's ability to provide fund for regular maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners initiative and training on Operations & Maintenance, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in implementation of O&M training for the primary stakeholders
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Chiefs • Availability of Technical Staff • Availability of building code • Availability of Town and Country Planning Department, survey • Availability of settlement plans • Existence of bye laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute Control over Land by Chiefs • Inadequate building inspectors • Inadequate Planning Officers • Ignorance of building Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Building Regulations • Land Administration Project (LAP) • Availability of training institution (Cartography) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Enforcement of Building Regulations • Delay in the processing of land documents • Lack of political will to prevent unauthorized buildings • Non-Compliance with building regulations
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of Town and Country Planning Department(T&CPD) • Availability of equipment • Support from community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity of technical staffs at the Physical Planning • Noncompliance to land use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of national policies on land use planning • Support from NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of DACF, DDF
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Technical Staff • Availability of building code • Availability of Town and Country Planning Department, survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate building inspectors • Ignorance of building Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Administration Project (LAP) • Availability of training institution (Cartography) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in releasing funds from government

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of settlement plans • Existence of bye laws 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the processing of land documents • Lack of political will to prevent unauthorized buildings
High rate of rural-urban migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Land for Farming • Availability of LEAP Programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of the Youth to Enter into Farming • Difficulty in Land Acquisition • Lack of Credit Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable Government Policies • Existence of Business Advisory Centre • Existence of Youth in Agriculture programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of Farming Inputs • Over Reliance on Natural Rains
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Environmental Officers • Availability of Land • Presence of WATSAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Attention to Environmental Situation • Lack of Maintenance Culture • High Waste Generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of DA Sub-Structures • Availability of CWSA,DACF,DDF,IGF • Favourable Public Private Initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely Release of Funds
Rapid urbanization, resulting in urban sprawl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Land for Farming • Availability of LEAP Programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of the Youth to Enter into Farming • Difficulty in Land Acquisition • Lack of Credit Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favorable Government Policies • Existence of Business Advisory Centre • Existence of Youth in Agriculture programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Cost of Farming Inputs • Over Reliance on Natural Rains
Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of banking and financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of borrowing • Low levels of entrepreneurial skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened macroeconomic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prime and interest rates

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of public advisory institutions • Public-private partnerships • Availability of arable land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to business start-up capitals • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUSAC Funds and other investment funds • Tax holidays for new investors 	
Governance and Institutional Development				
Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the Sub-structures • Ceded revenues to lower level structures • Enthusiastic local population • Availability of traditional structures and organized groups • Presence DPCU • Availability of Area Councils • Availability of Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure • Lack of office accommodation and logistics • Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance • Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures • Inadequate DA commitment to the development of the sub-structures • Weak Linkage between DA and Area Councils • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government support to capacity building • Government commitment to deepen decentralization • Existence of Local Government Act. • Existence of other Stakeholders • Existence of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of motivation for sub-structure staff • Untimely Release of Funds to support the Sub-Structures
Poor service delivery at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of DPCU – standing M&E team, Hon. Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited logistics • Means of transport • Ineffective communication • Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs, CSOs, traditional authority and development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners not submitting their development plans to the Assembly • Difficulty of the District to coordinate NGOs and CSOs’ activities

Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of staff training courses/workshops • Willingness of staffs to attend workshops • Satisfactory number of staffs available • Availability of skilled and qualified personnel • Availability of office accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number workshops • Poor motivation of staff • Inadequate accommodation for staffs • Inadequate office accommodation • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of seminars and training institutions • Government support for in-service training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of DPCU • Committed Staff • Full complement of Departments. • Availability of qualified staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Planning Officers • Lack of commitment from DA. • Inadequate logistical support to the planning issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Planning laws, Legislative Instruments and guidelines. • Availability of training institution. • Availability of NDPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of political commitment to implementation of development plans. • Delay in the release of guidelines
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DPCU • Available Information • Existence of MTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of consultations • Lack of Accurate Database • Non-Adherence to the MTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Decentralized Departments • Available Resources from the Area Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited Funding
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of ISD and NCCE. • Establishment of business concerns in the district. • Availability of logistics for revenue mobilization. • Existence of local FM stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-gazetting of DA by laws. • Inadequate database. • Unwillingness of the citizens to pay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of private revenue collection Agencies. • Government policies on street naming and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference on law enforcement. • Long processes involved in gazetting of by laws.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid urbanization in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate revenue collection staff. • Low income levels of the citizens. • Undeveloped nature of the market centres. • Inadequate sensitization on pay-your-levy • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property addressing system. • Willingness of Development partners to assist in data collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat from HIV and AIDS. • Unstable power supply
Inadequate of and delays in central government transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue collectors • Revenue generating avenues eg the markets, lorry parks, properties, lands etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Apathy • Tax evasion • Low enforcement of tax laws • Low commitment of revenue collectors • Inadequate data for revenue enhancement • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs in the District • Private sector participation • Cooperation from Traditional rulers & opinion leaders • Media houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor customer relation • Unauthorized subletting of stores • Revenue leakage
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general assembly meeting • Town Hall meetings • The existence of Unit Committee Members, • The presence of sub-committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funds to implement action plans of sub-structures • Non operationalization of sub structure concept • Over politicization of local development issues • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national elections • The district assembly elections • The support of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct appointment of District Chief Executives(DCE) by the president
Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA sub-structures • Availability of committed community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial implementation of the Decentralization process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of media • Presence of Chiefs and other Opinion leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of education

Weak coordination of the development planning system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Physical Planning • Existence of Chiefs • Availability of EPA • Existence of DPCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute Control over Land by Chiefs • Weak participate of CSOs in public dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Building Regulations • NDPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Enforcement of Building Regulations
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Itinerary for Monitoring • Presence of Monitoring Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Logistics such as Vehicles and Stationery • Untimely Payment of Monitoring Allowances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Assembly Members and other Stakeholders like Education and Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic Release of External Funding
Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of traditional authorities, area • Councils and Unit committees • Existence of religious organizations • Existence of youthful population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative attitude towards self-help. • Weak enforcement of rules and regulations. • Inadequate logistics for communal work. • Chieftaincy disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of local Traditional Councils. • Favorable government polices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative impact of economic situation.
High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of ISD and NCCE. • Existence of local FM station. • Availability of internal audit • Availability of accounts department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-gazetting of DA bye laws. • Inadequate database. • Inadequate sensitization • Poor community participation in decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of external audits • Available media house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference on law enforcement. • Long processes involved in gazetting of by laws.

Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general assembly meeting • Town Hall meetings • The existence of Unit Committee Members, • The presence of sub-committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funds to implement action plans of sub-structures • Non operationalization of sub structure concept • Over politicization of local development issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national elections • The district assembly elections • The support of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct appointment of District Chief Executives(DCE) by the president
Insufficient funding of development communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly members • Involvement of civil society and private sector in the development process of the District • Quarterly and mid-year District development review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate involvement of his civil society/private sector in the development process of the District • Low capacity of Assembly members to interact with the electorate • Inadequate quarterly Municipal. dev't review • Absence of communication strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local FM Stations • The media • Public participate in Assembly meeting • Public Hearings • Press conferences • Meet the Press Series. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue mobilization
Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educated traditional authorities • Availability of religious bodies • Availability of human rights activists • Availability of Information Service Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The will of traditional authorities to follow customs and traditions • Inadequate sensitization • High illiteracy rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of media houses • Government campaigns • NGOs • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate political interventions • Inadequate information on norms and tradition
Inadequate cultural infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Presence of T&CP department and Works department. • High community interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of lands demarcated for public use. • Low communal spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds from DACF and other sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds.

Annex 5.1: Strategy Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Promote Tourism, culture and SME's Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 (4) 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 (4) 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	0 1 2 3 (4) 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 (4) 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 (4) 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 (4) 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 (4) 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 (4) 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 (4) 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5

groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		0 1 2 3 (4) 5

Description of Activity: Promote Tourism, culture and SME's Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.		
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.		
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.		
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.		
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.		
Health and Well-being:		
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	5	Ensuring the development of start-up businesses and SMEs will provide economic cover for women

Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	5	Promoting the development of start-up businesses and SMEs will help mitigate unemployment situation
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Local participation is key for the development of the local economy
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	The development of start-up businesses and SMEs will enhance the economic capabilities to afford their needs
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	The development of start-up businesses and SMEs will enhance the economic capabilities to afford their needs
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	The development of start-up businesses and SMEs will enhance the economic capabilities to afford their transportation needs
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	The development of start-up businesses and SMEs will enhance the economic capabilities to afford their sanitation costs
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	This will help ensure poverty reduction at all levels
Vulnerability and Risk:		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The development of start-up businesses and SMEs will enhance the economic capabilities of citizens
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	This will help start-up businesses and SMEs to be able to purchase local raw materials
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	5	Supporting start-up businesses and SMEs will ensure local economic development
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

Description of Activity: Promote Agriculture and Agribusiness Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	■ 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		■ 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Promote Agriculture and Agribusiness Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	Supporting MSMEs will help local people to harness the existing raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	0	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	0	
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	3	Supporting MSMEs will empower women engage in economic activities
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	5	Supporting MSMEs will help expand local businesses and create employment opportunities
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Supporting MSMEs will enhance the development of the local economy
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	Supporting MSMEs will enhance the purchasing power of citizen to afford other needs
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	Supporting MSMEs will enhance the purchasing power of citizen to afford other needs
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	Supporting MSMEs will enhance the purchasing power of citizen to afford other needs
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	Supporting MSMEs will enhance the purchasing power of citizen to afford other needs
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and	4	Supporting MSMEs will ensure evenly distribution of national resources

should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	0	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Supporting MSMEs will help ensure strong and resilient local economy
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Supporting MSMEs will enhance the patronage of local raw materials
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	5	Supporting MSMEs will help ensure strong and resilient local economy
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	0	
Access to information	0	
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: Youth Empowerment and Local Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labor.	Description of investment strategy	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Human Rights		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Access to information		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5

Description of Activity: Youth Empowerment and Local Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Some youth many be engaged in farming or agriculture
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	Some youth many be engaged in farming or agriculture
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	Produce from agricultural production from the youth can ne exported and harnessing the raw materials for development
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	0	
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	0	
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	3	Women in agriculture will get major boost
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	5	Enhancing production for export will help expand the agricultural sector and absorb more people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	Enhancing production for export will require accessibility to aid farming on large scale to meet demand
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	0	

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	0	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Enhancing production for export will help instigate economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	Enhancing production for export will also ensure availability of raw materials for local industries
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	5	Enhancing production for export will enhance the development of the local economy
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	0	
Access to information	0	
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: District-Wide Integrated WASH Service Delivery Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: District-Wide Integrated WASH Service Delivery Programme

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Enhanced agricultural activities will distort the ecosystem
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	Enhanced agricultural activities will encourage land degradation
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	5	Technology will help in adding value to the agricultural products
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	2	Excessive agricultural activities will distort the natural vegetation
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	2	Technology addition will appear new to farmers and cause uncertainties
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The introduction of technology will help enhance help delivery
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Women in trade and in agriculture will be economically better off
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	5	DCACT will help promote job creation in the district
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Participation by citizens is key to ensure sustainability
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	The introduction of DCACT will help facilitate access to land
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	4	The use of technology will to provide potable water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	4	Good transport system will promote commerce
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	Technology aids the proper management of waste
Equity:	0	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	0	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	DCACT will ensure positive economic growth in the District
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	Raw materials from agriculture will feed the local industries

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	5	DCACT will ensure the development of the local economy
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	0	
Access to information	5	The introduction of technology will enhance the communication and information systems
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: Forest Protection and Community Engagement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
Human Rights		<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5
Access to information		<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 5

Description of Activity: Forest Protection and Community Engagement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided,	0	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize.	0	
Pollution:	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	The activity will support is much sustainable raw materials in a given locality is taken into consideration
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	5	The Activity support will give advantage to communities to identify their very own needs
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Needs-based technical assistance and extension support will help provide sustainable measures to curtail socio-cultural hurdles
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Needs-based technical assistance and extension support will make it possible to identify issues that are specific to women
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	Implementing the specific needs of the people will encourage the creation of new opportunities
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	5	Needs-based technical assistance and extension support should be participatory to ensure sustainability
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	With the Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach, the preferences of the people will be much considerate
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	3	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	5	The Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach will ensure equity in the distribution of developmental projects
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	5	With the Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach, people with special needs will be catered for
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach will encourage economic and reduce wastage of scarce resources
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach will encourage the use of local materials
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach will inspire local economic development
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	5	The Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach will enhance democracy in services provision
Human Rights	5	Human rights will be uphold using the Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach
Access to information	0	

<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	5	The Needs-based technical assistance and extension support approach is the best procedure to ensure sustainability
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Description of Activity: Women in Agricultural Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Women in Agricultural Development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	5	The implementation of the yield improvement programme will promote the production raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Implementation of the yield improvement programme will enhance farm production

Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	0	
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	The implementation of the yield improvement programme will provide income generation sources for seed merchants
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	0	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	The implementation of the yield improvement programme will provide safety net against poor yields
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Implementation of the yield improvement programme will enhance agricultural productivity and improve farmers income
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The implementation of the yield improvement programme will enhance the production of agricultural raw materials
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The raw material gotten as a result of the implementation of the yield improvement programme will feed the local industries
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	0	
Access to information	0	
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity : Promote Educational Access and Quality Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Promote Educational Access and Quality Improvement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	3	Expanding education will ensure high enrollment
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	It will aid teaching and learning
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	0	

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	
Equity:	0	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	5	Improving educational infrastructure to include disability friendly facilities will enhance teaching and learning
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	0	
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	0	
Local Investment of Capital:	0	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	4	It ensure right to education
Access to information	0	
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: Comprehensive Health and Well-Being Enhancement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5 55
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		<input type="radio"/> 0 1 2 3 4 5

<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		0 1 2 3 4 5
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Description of Activity: Comprehensive Health and Well-Being Enhancement Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	3	Provision of health infrastructure will enhance healthy living
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Availability of CHPS compound will ensure the provision of the health needs of the people
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	0	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	It will ensure equal access to health
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	0	
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	0	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	4	Providing health infrastructure to the will enhance their health needs
Access to information	0	
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: Women's Empowerment and Leadership Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Women's Empowerment and Leadership Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	3	Expanding and equipping health facilities will ensure a healthy population
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Expanding and equipping health facilities will help in proving the health needs of the people
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Access to good health care facility will enhance women's health needs
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	0	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	0	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	In times of disease out, availability of a good health facility is essential
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	A healthy population will contribute to the economic growth of district
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	0	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	4	It will ensure the right to health care
Access to information	0	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: Water Resource Protection and Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Water Resource Protection and Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	4	The programme will support wildlife
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	It will contribute significantly to the protection of rivers and water bodies
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	4	It will contribute significantly to the protection of rivers and water bodies
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	5	It will contribute significantly to the protection of rivers and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme will ensure healthy social co-existence
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	A healthy labor force can be enhanced through Intensifying implementation of malaria control programme
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	0	

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme can well be accomplished through good sanitation practices
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	0	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme will help to avoid outbreak of malaria
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	A healthy population will ensure economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	0	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	0	
Access to information	0	
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: Environmental Pollution Control Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5

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

development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Environmental Pollution Control Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	This will help ensure a healthy society
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels will enhance the overall health needs of the populace
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	0	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	This will help ensure equal access to health services
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	4	Health surveillance will help early detection and containment of any epidemics
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	This will help ensure a healthy society and a healthy labor force
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	0	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	0	
Access to information	0	
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: District-Wide Integrated WASH Service Delivery Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance:</i> PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: District-Wide Integrated WASH Service Delivery Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	Rivers and other water bodies can be harnessed to provide potable water
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Mechanized borehole and small town water systems will aid adequate supply of water
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The provision of mechanized borehole and small town water systems will help to ensure the well-being of citizens
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	0	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	5	Mechanized borehole and small-town water systems will ensure access to water
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The drilling and construction of mechanized borehole and small-town water systems will ensure the equal distribution of water services
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	0	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Provision of mechanized borehole and small town water systems will help instigate economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	0	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	0	
Access to information	0	
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: Sustainable Land Management and Reforestation Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Human Rights		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5
Access to information		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5

Description of Activity: Sustainable Land Management and Reforestation Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	This will help to avoid the pollution of water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	This will ensure behavioral change towards sanitation
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	This will help ensure clean and healthy neighborhoods
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	0	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	5	This will help ensure clean and healthy neighborhoods
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	0	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	5	Good sanitation practices will help to avoid disease outbreaks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	0	
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	0	

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	0	
Access to information	5	This strategy will help inform people about good sanitation practices and its benefits
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: Child Protection and Welfare Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Child Protection and Welfare Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Increasing awareness on child protection will ensure cohesion in the various communities
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Increasing awareness on child protection will ensure good upbringing of children
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	0	
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.		
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	0	
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	5	Increasing awareness on child protection will protect vulnerable children
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	0	
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	0	
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	0	
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	
Human Rights	5	This will help to protect the rights of children
Access to information	0	
<i>Regulation/Compliance</i> : PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	

Description of Activity: Social Protection and Vulnerability Reduction Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Social Protection and Vulnerability Reduction Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.		
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.		
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.		
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.		
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	Implementing existing social protection intervention programmes and expanding their coverage will enhance local cohesion
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	This will help ensure the well-being of citizens

Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	Implementing existing social protection intervention programmes and expanding their coverage will enhance empower women in society
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.		
Participation:		
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.		
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.		
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.		
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.		
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	5	Implementing existing social protection intervention programmes and expanding their coverage will ensure distribution of national resources
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	This will help ensure economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.		
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		
Human Rights	4	This will help ensure the protection of vulnerable groups
Access to information	0	
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	0	
Description of Activity: Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural characte	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young peopl	Number of people to be employed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged	Level of participation proposed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		1 2 3 4 5
Description of Activity: Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.		
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.		
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.		
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.		
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	5	This will help mitigate social vices and encourage local cohesion
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	Developing and implement apprenticeship and employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates will ensure higher standard of living among citizens
Gender: The Activity should empower women.		
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	5	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates will create employment opportunities
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be		

encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).		
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.		
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.		
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.		
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.		
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	It will the youth to contribute positively to economic development
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.		
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		
Human Rights		
Access to information		
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

Description of Activity: Infrastructure Development and Road Rehabilitation Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Alalready degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	■ 1 2 3 4 5

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	■ 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		■ 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		■ 1 2 3 4 5

Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>■</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	■	1	2	3	4	5		
■	1	2	3							
4	5									
Description of Activity: Infrastructure Development and Road Rehabilitation Programme										
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS								
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES										
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.										
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.										
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.										
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.										
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.										
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.										
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS										
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	5	Developing recreational centers in communities will help ensure local cohesion								
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	This will improve on the social life of citizens								
Gender: The Activity should empower women.										
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.										
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged										
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.										
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.										
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.										
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.										
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably.										
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.										
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY										
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.										
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries										

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		
Human Rights	4	This will ensure rights to recreational activities
Access to information		
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.		

ANNEX 5.2: ASSET MAINTENANCE PLAN, 2026 -2029

Asset Maintenance Plan, 2026

Type of Infrastructure /Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start Date -End Date)	Estimated Cost	Location	Responsibility
Office Accommodation (District Administration Block) and car maintenance	General	Jan.-Dec. 2026	500,000.00	Kukuom	Works Department, Central Admin
Health Centers, Community -Based Health and Planning Services (CHPS) and Hospitals	Painting, Masonry, Plumbing, Joinery, repair /replacement of leaked roofing sheets and Glazing Works	Jan-Dec	200,000.00	District Wide	Works Department
School Buildings	Painting, Masonry, Joinery, repair /replacement of leaked roofing sheets and Glazing Works	Jan-Dec	200,000.00	District Wide	Works Department
Public Latrines	Painting, Masonry Joinery Works, Replacement of leaked roofing sheets and dislodging	Jan-Dec.	80,000.00	District Wide	Works Department Environmental Unit
Market	Repair/replacement of defective Bulbs and fittings	Jan.-Dec.	150,000.00	Kukuom, Sankore, and Kwapong	Works Department /NEDCO
Street Lights	Repair/removal /replacement of malfunctioning bulbs & Fittings	Jan.-Dec.	100,000.00	District -Wide	Works Department NEDCO
Staff Residential Buildings	General	Jan - Dec	300,000.00	Kukuom	Works Department
Feeder Roads	Reshaping /Spot Improvement and Provision of Conc. Pipe Culverts	Jan - Dec	657,000.00	District Wide	Works Department
Drains	Desilting of drains	Jan - Dec	50,000.00	Kukuom	Works Department
Boreholes	Replacement /Repair of Hand pumps & accessories	Jan-Dec.	150,000.00	District - Wide	Works Department Environmental Health Unit
			2,387,000.00		

Asset Maintenance Plan 2027

Type of Infrastructure/Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start Date -End Date)	Estimated Cost	Location	Responsibility
Office Accommodation (NCCE & CHRAJ Office)	General	Jan.-Dec.	205,000.00	Kukuom	Works Department
Assembly Official car maintenance	General	Jan.-Dec.	50,000.00	Kukuom	Central Admin
Community -Based Health and Planning Services (CHPS)	Painting, Masonry, Plumbing, Joinery, repair /replacement of leaked roofing sheets and Glazing Works	Jan-Dec	220,000.00	District Wide	Works Department
School buildings	Painting, Masonry, Plumbing, Joinery, repair /replacement of leaked roofing sheets and Glazing Works	Jan-Dec	220,000.00	District wide	Works Department
Public toilets	Painting, Masonry Joinery Works, Replacement of leaked roofing sheets	Jan-Dec.	88,000.00	District wide	Works Department Environmental Unit
Market	Repair/replacement of defective Bulbs and fittings	Jan.-Dec.	55,000.00	Kukuom, Sankore, and Kwpong	Works Department /NEDCO
Street Lights	Repair/removal /replacement of malfunctioning bulbs & Fittings	Jan.-Dec.	110,000.00	District -Wide	Works Department NEDCO
Staff Residential Buildings	General	Jan.-Dec.	220,000.00	Kukuom	Works Department
Feeder Roads(60km)	Reshaping /Spot Improvement and Provision of Conc. Pipe Culverts	Jan.-Dec.	1,277,239.26	District Wide	Works Department
Boreholes	Replacement /Repair of Hand pumps & accessories	Jan-Dec.	55,000.00	District - Wide	Works Department Environmental Health Unit
			2,500,239.26		

Asset Maintenance Plan 2028

Type of Infrastructure/Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance (Start Date -End Date)	Estimated Cost	Location	Responsibility
Hospital, Health care buildings	Painting, Masonry, Plumbing, Joinery, repair /replacement of leaked roofing sheets and Glazing Works	Jan-Dec	230,000.00	District wide	Works Department/ Environmental Unit
Assembly Official car maintenance	General	Jan.-Dec.	50,000.00	Kukuom	Central Admin
District Department of Agric Official car maintenance	General	Jan.-Dec.	5,000.00	Kukuom	DAD
School buildings	Painting, Masonry, Plumbing, Joinery, repair /replacement of leaked roofing sheets and Glazing Works	Jan-Dec	230,000.00	District wide	Works Department/ Environmental Unit
Public Toilets	Painting, Masonry Joinery Works, Replacement of leaked roofing sheets	Jan-Dec.	92,000.00	District wide,	Works Department/ Environmental Unit
Market	Repair/replacement of defective Bulbs and fittings	Jan.-Dec.	57,500.00	Sankore, Kwapong and Kukuom	Works Department /NEDCO
Street Lights	Repair/removal /replacement of malfunctioning bulbs & Fittings	Jan.-Dec.	115,000.00	District -Wide	Works Department/ NEDCO
Staff Residential Buildings	General	Jan.-Dec.	230,000.00	Kukuom	Works Department/ Environmental Unit
Feeder Roads	Reshaping /Spot Improvement and Provision of Conc. Pipe Culverts	Jan.-Dec.	1,335,295.59	District Wide	Works Department
Drains	Desilting of drains	Jan.-Dec.	50,000.00	District Wide	Works Department
Boreholes	Replacement /Repair of Hand pumps & accessories	Jan-Dec.	57,500.00	District - Wide	Works Department/ Environmental Health Unit
			2,452,295.59		

Asset Maintenance Plan 2029

Type of Infrastructure/Assets	Type of Maintenance	Schedule of Maintenance start Date -End Date)	Estimated Cost	Location	Responsibility
Hospital, Health care buildings	Painting, Masonry, Plumbing, Joinery, repair /replacement of leaked roofing sheets and Glazing Works	Jan-Dec	230,000.00	District wide	Works Department/ Environmental Unit
Assembly Official car maintenance	General	Jan.-Dec.	50,000.00	Kukuom	Central Admin
District Department of Agric Official car maintenance	General	Jan.-Dec.	205,000.00	Kukuom	DAD
School buildings	Painting, Masonry, Plumbing, Joinery, repair /replacement of leaked roofing sheets and Glazing Works	Jan-Dec	230,000.00	District wide	Works Department/ Environmental Unit
Public Toilets	Painting, Masonry Joinery Works, Replacement of leaked roofing sheets	Jan-Dec.	92,000.00	District wide,	Works Department/ Environmental Unit
Market	Repair/replacement of defective Bulbs and fittings	Jan.-Dec.	57,500.00	Kukuom, Sankore and Kwapong	Works Department/ NEDCO
Street Lights	Repair/removal /replacement of malfunctioning bulbs & Fittings	Jan.-Dec.	50,000.00	District -Wide	Works Department/ NEDCO
Staff Residential Buildings	General	Jan.-Dec.	330,000.00	Kukuom	Works Department/ Environmental Unit
Drains	Desilting of drains	Jan.-Dec.	50,000.00	District Wide	Works Department
Boreholes	Replacement /Repair of Hand pumps & accessories	Jan-Dec.	57,500.00	District - Wide	Works Department/ Environmental Health Unit
			1,342,000.00		

Annex 5.3: First Public Hearing to Validate Community Needs

ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING TO VALIDATE COMMUNITY NEEDS

NO	ISSUE	INFORMATION						
1.	Name of MMDA	Asunafo South District Assembly						
2.	Region	Ahafo						
3.	Date	26 ^h – 29 th August, 2025						
4.	Venue	Sankore, (Durbar Grounds) Kokooso (Pentecost church), Asarekrom (Pentecost Church), Abuom (Chief Palace) Kukuom (Presbyterian Church forecourt) Kwapong (Old methodist Church)						
5.	Medium of Invitation	1. Invitation Letters to Area Councilors and to major identifiable groups in the subdistricts structure 2. Announcements at Community information centres across the various subdistrict structures.						
6.	Names of Special/Interest Groups and Individuals Invited	1. Assembly Members 2. Unit Committee Members 3. Town/Area Council Members 4. Heads of Decentralized Departments and Agencies 5. Market Women 6. Community members 7. NGO's and CSO in the Subdistrict structures 8. Chiefs and Elders 9. Opinion Leaders						
7.	Total Number of Participants	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Males</td> <td>1,253 (57%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>945 (43%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>2,198</td> </tr> </table>	Males	1,253 (57%)	Females	945 (43%)	Total	2,198
Males	1,253 (57%)							
Females	945 (43%)							
Total	2,198							
8.	Language(s) Used at Hearing	1. Twi 2. English Language						
9.	Major Issues at Public Hearing	The major/key development issues that were discussed at the validation meeting by development dimension included Economic Development 1. Inadequate credit facilities to expand business 2. Undeveloped markets centres 3. High post-harvest losses 4. Lack irrigation schemes for dry season farming 5. High cost of agricultural inputs 6. High incident of pest and diseases						

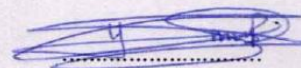
		<p>Social Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate classroom blocks 2. Inadequate science and ICT laboratories 3. Inadequate health care facilities 4. High rate of teenage pregnancy 5. Inadequate hand washing facilities at schools and other public places 6. Frequent breakdown of hand pumps 7. Intermittent water supply in towns 8. Low coverage of social protection 9. Inadequate recreational and sports infrastructure 10. High youth unemployment 11. Weak involvement of youth in development process 12. Inadequate support for inclusive special education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels <p>Environment and Human Settlement Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities of chain saw operators 2. High incidence of bush fire during the dry season 3. Widespread pollution of surface water 4. Fast depletion of forest cover 5. Indiscriminate sand winning activities 6. Improper management of afforestation programmes 7. Poor roads condition and network 8. Lack of street lights in almost all the principal streets 9. Unreliable electricity power supply 10. Not all communities are connected to the national grid 11. Network challenges across some communities <p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low participation of women in District level elections 2. High politicization of local level elections 3. Inadequate police posts 4. Lack of well documented of the history and heritage of the District 5. Inadequate support for Traditional leaders
10.	Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaint	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of credit facilities to business operators. 2. Inadequate inputs for the farmers 3. Inadequate agriculture extension agents for farmer 4. Ceding of revenue to the Substructures. 5. Irrigation facilities for dry season farming 6. Frequent breakdown of boreholes. 7. Water quality issues 8. Electricity and network (telecommunication) coverage
11.	Proposals for the resolution of the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular meetings with the business community and financial institutions in the District.

	controversies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Provision of adequate health and educational infrastructure 3. Provision of telecommunication coverage. 4. Improving the road network 5. The need for community members to pay rates 6. Assembly may not be able to provide all these facilities due to inadequate funding and as such the need to prioritize the issues and interventions.
12.	Unresolved questions or queries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assembly granting or helping only party faithful's to the detriment of the general public to access loans or credit facilities and other benefits. 2. Community roads in the respective zones
13.	At What level are these unresolved issues going to be addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the District level through the General Assembly and 2. District Chief Executive.
14.	Brief Comment on the General Level of Participation	General participation was very good since all members expressed their views, which were answered to the best of our abilities.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING (VALIDATION) REPORT

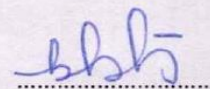
District Chief Executive:

Hon. Benjamin Yinkah.



District Coordinating Director:

Mr. Adams James Kwame

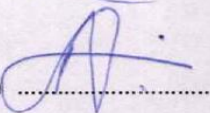


Presiding Member:

Hon. Sulemana Baba Amadu



Chairman, Development Planning Subcommittee: Hon, Aziz Y. Abdallah



District Planning Officer:

Ata-Era A. James



DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER
ASUNAFO SOUTH DIST. ASSEMBLY
P. O. BOX 2, KUKUOM B/A

Annex 5.4: Final Public Hearing on the DMTDP 2026 -2029

ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
EVIDENCE OF FINAL PUBLIC HEARING
DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2026 - 2029

NAME OF DISTRICT : ASUNAFO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
REGION : AHAFO
VENUE : DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL-KUKUOM
DATE : FRIDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 2025

A. MEDIUM OF INVITATION

- ✓ Issuing of letters of invitation
- ✓ Radio announcement

B. NAMES OF SPECIAL/ INTEREST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUAL INVITED

- ✓ Representatives of Political parties
- ✓ Youth groups
- ✓ Representatives of religious groups
- ✓ Market Women and traders
- ✓ Farmers
- ✓ Artisans
- ✓ Civic Union
- ✓ NGOs Representatives
- ✓ Transport Union
- ✓ Private sector Operators

C. IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATION AT HEARING

- ✓ Chiefs, Assembly members,
- ✓ Area Council and Unit Committee Chairmen
- ✓ Heads of Departments

D. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSON'S AT HEARING

- ✓ 297

E. GENDER RATIO/ PERCENTAGE

- ✓ 39% Females
- ✓ 61% Males

F. LANGUAGES USED AT HEARING

- ✓ Twi
- ✓ English

G. MAJOR ISSUES AT THE HEARING (IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)

- ✓ Poor town and feeder Road network especially Kukuom, Kwapong, Sankore and other towns in the District
- ✓ Inadequate employment opportunities for the youth
- ✓ Inadequate School and Health Infrastructure

- ✓ *Inadequate agriculture inputs (fertilizer, chemicals for spraying of)*
- ✓ *Lack of access to capital especially for farmers and artisans*
- ✓ *Water quality issues especially in the communities*
- ✓ *Sanitation issues*
- ✓ *Lack of irrigation facilities for dry farmer*
- ✓ *Provision and extension of electricity to new settlement areas/ streetlights*
- ✓ *Irregular collection of refuse leading to piled up refuse heaps*
- ✓ *Non adherences to development schemes*
- ✓ *Over politicisation of development issues*

H. MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS

- ✓ *Inadequate agriculture inputs (fertilizer, chemicals for spraying and credit facilities)*
- ✓ *Development of cracks in building due to the vibration from mining companies*
- ✓ *Employment opportunities for the youth across the District*
- ✓ *Poor town Road network especially Kukuom, Sankaore, Kwapong and other towns*
- ✓ *Inadequate water in Kukuom and Sankore due to poor operation and management*

I. PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTION OF THE ABOVE CONTROVERSIES AND COMPLAINTS

- ✓ *Construction of social and economy infrastructure for improved service delivery in education, health and water and sanitation.*
- ✓ *Lobby and Facilitate the Construction of Town roads and feeder Roads Ghana Highways Authority.*
- ✓ *Negotiate and facilitate the employment and recruitment of youth under the modules of the Youth Employment Agency and other Government sponsored opportunities.*
- ✓ *Team up with Ahafo and District WASH partners to retrofit existing hand pump boreholes into Solar powered Limited Mechanized systems system to serve communities and professional the management of water systems across the district.*
- ✓ *Expansion of the water system at Sankore, Kwapong and Kukuom*
- ✓ *Ensure that farmers get the right inputs especially fertilizer and other chemicals for their farmers at the right time and affordable.*

J. UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS AND QUERIES

- ✓ *Boundry disputes at Fawoman (Asunafo South District and Sefwi Wiaso Municipal Assembly) and Siana (Asunafo South District and Atwima Mponua District).*

K. AT WHAT LEVEL ARE THESE UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS GOING TO BE RESOLVED AND WHY:

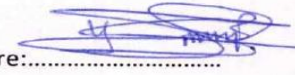
- ✓ *Central Government Level because Assembly's efforts have not yielded the desired results.*

L. A BRIEF COMMENT ON GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

- ✓ The program was well attended, with active and fruitful participation from all involved

ACCENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT.

Name: YINKAH BENJAMIN
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Signature: 


Name: MERCY MAAWO PWAURA
DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR

Signature: 
DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
ASUNAFU SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
KUKUOM AHAFO REGION

Name: SULEMANA BABA AMADU
PRESIDING MEMBER

Signature: 

Name: AZIZ YENNUBE ABDALLAH
CHAIRMAN, DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE

Signature: 

Name: Ala-Eva A. James
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER

signature: 
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER
ASUNAFU SOUTH DIST. ASSEMBLY
P. O. BOX 2, KUKUOM B/A