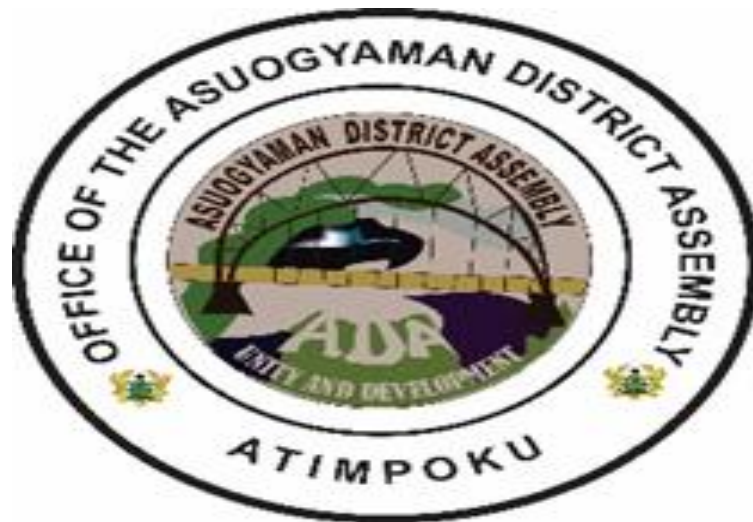


ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2026-2029)

THEME:

**RESETTING GHANA: CREATING JOBS, ENSURING
ACCOUNTABILITY, AND PROMOTING SHARED
PROSPERITY.**

AUGUST, 2025

Foreword

FOREWARD

Section 12 (3) (a) of the Local Government Act of 2016 (Act 936) makes the District Assembly “responsible for the overall development of the district”. The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) – 2026-2029 constitutes one of the key steps towards the fulfilment of this onerous mandate of the Assembly. The preparation of the plan was not only deemed as a legal mandate, but also as a social responsibility towards the citizens by whose mandate we serve. It is considering the above that through my leadership, resources were released to ensure the participation of all our stakeholders in preparing the plan. I am therefore gratified that this plan represents the needs and aspirations of citizens collated through a broad consultative process for implementation.

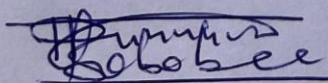
The plan is also unique because it hinges on the President’s economic and social visions thereby making adequate provision for the implementation of flagship programmes such as 24Hour Economy, Feed Ghana, National apprenticeship and innovation policies, youth employment through the Youth employment Agency (YEA) as well as Local Economic Development. Citizens and development partners can therefore have the full assurance that the President, His Excellency, John Dramani Mahama and the NDC Government is interested and committed to the implementation of this plan, as a blueprint of the development of the District.

It must be emphasized however that, despite all the efforts and resources invested in its preparation, the usefulness of the plan can only be realized when it is implemented successfully. While the Assembly and Government is determined to mobilize resources and provide the needed leadership, it will require the full support and cooperation of all our citizens and stakeholders to successfully implement the plan.

I therefore call on the chiefs and people, as well as friends and well-wishers of Asuogyaman, Development Partners, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, Religious Bodies and Government Departments and Agencies, to contribute their quota towards the successful implementation of the Plan.

Long live Asuogyaman.

Long live Ghana.



HON. GODWIN BOBOBEE
HON. DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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Abbreviations

| | |
|-------|--|
| AC | -Area Council |
| ADA | -Asuogyaman District Assembly |
| AIDS | -Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| AGCT | -Akwamu Gorge Conservation Trust |
| APR | -Annual Progress Report |
| BAC | -Business Advisory Centre |
| BECE | -Basic Education Certificate Examination |
| CBO | -Community Based Organization |
| CHRAJ | -Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice |
| CSOs | -Civil Society Organizations |
| DAC | -District AIDS Committee |
| DACF | -District Assembly Common Fund |
| DAs | -District Assembly |
| DBO | -District Budget Officer |
| DCD | -District Coordinating Director |
| DCE | -District Chief Executive |
| DPAT | -District Performance Assessment Tool |
| DMTDP | -District Medium – Term Development Plan |
| DPCU | -District planning coordinating Unit |
| DP | -Development Partners |
| DPO | -District Planning Officer |
| EIA | -Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EPA | -Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPI | -Expanded Programme on Immunization |

| | |
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| FBO | -Farmer-Based Organizations |
| IPEP | -Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme |
| GHS | -Ghana Health Service |
| GNFS | -Ghana National Fire Service |
| GSFP | -Ghana School Feeding Programme |
| HIV | -Human Immune –Deficiency Virus |
| HRD | -Human Resource Development |
| ICT | -Information and Communication Technology |
| ILGS | -Institute of Local Government Studies |
| IGF | -Internally Generated Funds |
| LEAP | -Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty |
| LED | -Local Economic Development |
| LPG | -Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| MASLOC | -Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre |
| M&E | -Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDAs | -Ministries, Department and Agencies |
| SDGs | -Sustainable Development Goals |
| MMDA | -Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies |
| MTEF | -Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NADMO | -National Disaster Management Organization |
| NMTDPF | -National Medium Term Development Policy Framework |
| NBSSI | -National Board for Small Scale Industries |
| NCCE | -National Commission on Civic Education |
| NDPC | -National Development Planning Commission |

| | |
|----------|---|
| NGO | -Non-Governmental Organization |
| NYA | -National Youth Authority |
| OVC | -Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| PoA | -Programme of Action |
| PLHIV | -Persons Living with HIV |
| SWOT | -Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats |
| PHC | -Population and Housing Census |
| PM&E | -Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PPP | -Public Private Partnership |
| PWD | -Persons Living with Disability |
| RCCs | -Regional Coordinating Council |
| DACF-RFG | -District Assembly Common Fund-Responsive Factor Grant |
| RPCUs | -Regional Planning Coordinating Units |
| RTI | -Right to Information |
| SEA | -Strategic Environment Assessment |
| SMART | -Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound |
| SME | - Small and Medium scale Enterprise |
| STD | -Sexually Transmitted Diseases |
| STI | -Sexually Transmitted Infection |
| STMIE | -Science Technology Mathematics and Education Clinic |
| TBA | -Traditional Birth Attendants |
| WATSANC | -Water and Sanitation Committee |
| VRA | -Volta River Authority |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Governance processes and structures are generally put in place to promote development in its holistic sense, viz, the socio-economic wellbeing of the people. Section 12 (3) (a) and (b) of the local governance Act 936 states that a District Assembly shall “(a) be responsible for the overall development of the district; (b) formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district.” The District Assembly recognizes that one main tool it can use to achieve its vision, and mission is the Preparation of the District’s Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP)

The Asuogyaman District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2026 – 2029) is prepared to contribute at the local/District level in assisting the Government of Ghana implement its Long-Term National Development Policy Framework (LTNDPF) which is expected to span from 2018 to 2057. The LTNDPF is expected to be implemented through a series of ten 4-Year Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs), the third of which has necessitated the preparation of this plan.

The District MTDP, therefore aims at translating the policy goals, objectives and strategies of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) covering the period 2026 to 2029 under the LTNDP, 2018-2057, into programmes and actions to be implemented at the local level. The DMTDP under the MTNDPF is driven by the LTNDP which has a vision of a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063.

The plan was prepared through an integrative approach which combined the relevant aspects of the study area, quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques. Even though all Heads of Departments who are members of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) led the preparation stage, however, to facilitate the process, a fifteen (15) member technical team was constituted by the DPCU to lead the process. The team interacted with various stakeholders in the district to gather the data needed for the plan preparation. Some key stakeholders engaged were; traditional leaders, community leaders, CBOs, NGO, CSOs, Assembly members, Unit committee members and other opinion leaders. Non-decentralised departments and agencies in the district were also engaged extensively.

Under each planning dispensation, national guidelines have been issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to ensure that each MMDA is inspired by and conforms to National Development Agenda within the context of their potential development needs.

This Medium-Term Plan is anchored on a national focus that seeks to consolidate development and create jobs through private sector led industrialization. The District Medium Term Plan (2026-2029) will enhance the provision of conventional services such as quality education and health care delivery, water and sanitation and extension services for the people of the Asuogyaman District; while laying the foundation and providing the enabling environment for the implementation of government led industrialization and job creation policies such as the 24Hrs Economy, Feed Ghana initiative and tourism development.

The preparation of the DMTDP involved various processes characterized by the wide consultation of different stakeholders. Sensitization meetings to inform the citizens about the impending exercise and its rationality were carried out.

Data on various sectors of the district's economy such as education, health, water and sanitation, etc. was collected and community needs and aspirations assessed through the administration of questionnaires in the communities. The data was collated and validated by the departments and agencies, as well as at Area Council level consultations (public hearings) where the collated needs of communities were harmonized and prioritized. These were interspersed with meetings of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit and Heads of various Agencies and Institutions. The prioritized issues cut across various sectors of the economy namely, agriculture, health, education, water and sanitation, local economic development, environment and human settlement development. Again, development projections were conducted to provide the scientific bases on which services will be delivered.

Eight thematic goals along with district specific objectives were proposed based on the various sub sectors for the medium term. However, the specific objectives have been aligned with proposed national objectives. To ensure the achievement of these objectives, development strategies and programmes are proposed upon which implementable interventions or activities were developed by key stakeholders to guide the successful execution of the plan. Despite the financing gaps that were identified, adequate measures and proposals have been agreed on to fill the revenue gap. Such measures included the boosting of internal revenue mobilization and encouraging private sector partnership.

The plan concluded with communication strategy and outlines procedures for awareness creation on expected roles of stakeholders; promotion of dialogue and feedback on performance, promotion of access and management of public expectations for services and how the DMTDP and Annual Progress Reports will be disseminated. It also provided insights into the knowledge and learning frameworks that will build the capacity of staff and position them well to provide efficient and effective services.

The draft plan was then placed before members of the General Assembly in accordance with section 5 of the National Development Planning Systems Regulation 2016 (LI.2232) for final adoption.

Chapter One: General Introduction

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the background of Asuogyaman District Assembly and its organizational structure. It highlights the vision, mission, functions and core values that guide the operations of the Assembly. Here, the location of the district in national and regional context is depicted on a spatial map and gives a brief overview of how the plan is structured for easy reference. The plan is prepared by the Asuogyaman District Assembly to facilitate the socio-economic development of the Asuogyaman District and Constituency. The District Assembly is one of the 33 Assemblies in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It is a legal public and local governance entity created to administer the Asuogyaman District.

1.1 Vision Statement

A decentralized, development oriented and client focused District Assembly.

1.2 Mission Statement

The Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people of Asuogyaman by providing and maintaining basic services and other social amenities within the framework of environmental sustainability and democratic decentralization.

1.3 Functions

Amongst others, the Asuogyaman District Assembly performs the following functions:

1. To exercise political and administrative authority in the district.
2. To provide guidance, give directions to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
3. To exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
4. To formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district.
5. To promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
6. To initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district.

7. To be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
8. To, in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
9. To take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to (a) execute approved development plans for the district
10. To guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans.
11. To co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize 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 organizations in the district.

1.4 Core Values

The core values include Participation, Professionalism, Efficient and Effective use of resources, Client Focus, Accountability and Transparency.

Figure 1.1: Locational Map of the District in National and District Context

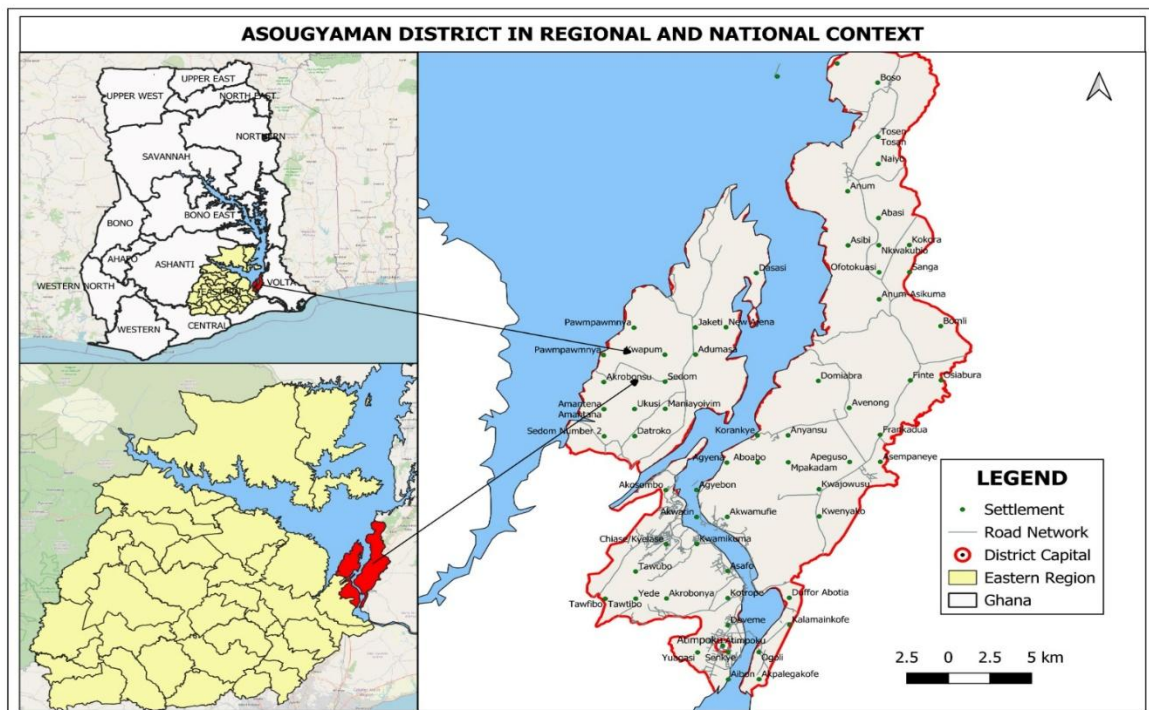
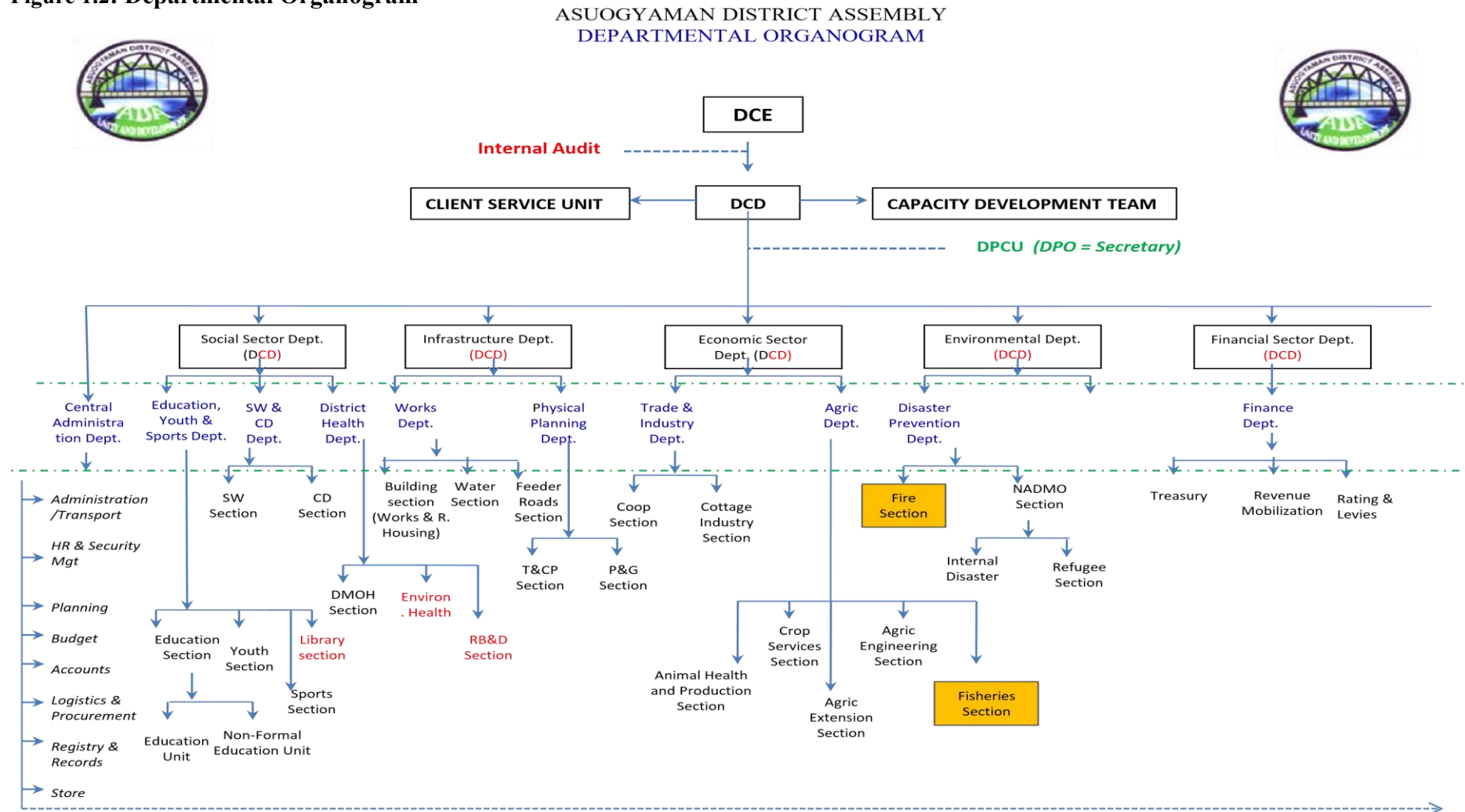


Figure 1.2: Departmental Organogram



The DMTDP has eight (8) main chapters. The focus of chapter one is to provide background of the Assembly and its functions.

Chapter two (2) analysis of performance review of the implementation of the previous DMTDP and an update of the District Profile or Current Situation of the District. DMTDP (2022-2025) was reviewed to ascertain its level of implementation. The district situational profile, demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics was updated. The key development issues from the district profile and the performance review were also matched against the community needs and aspirations to determine the extent to which they are related and to identify their impact and sustainability.

Chapter Three (3) looks at the key development priorities of the district which emerged from the performance review, district profile and community needs assessment. These prioritized issues selected under key sectors were linked to the thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Policy Framework. These development issues were prioritized through the SWOT and impact analysis and further subjected to the strategic Environmental Assessment to determine their potential impact on key environmental indicators and the district.

In Chapter Four (4) development goals as well as objectives and strategies deemed appropriate to address the identified challenges of the district were adopted from the national policy framework. This was preceded by the development projections where needs of the people for the future in various sectors are forecasted.

Chapter five (5) constitutes the Composite Programmes of Action for 2026-2029. These are programmes and projects formulated to address the various development gaps for the 4-year planning period. They come with outcome and impact indicators, indicative budget, sources of funding, and lead and collaborating implementers. An indicative financial plan is prepared to map out strategies to mobilize revenue and address possible shortfalls in projected revenue inflows. The Plan is estimated to cost an amount of GHC47,801,084.20. The project revenue for the Assembly over the four-year period is also estimated at GHC41,891,912.64. This leaves a revenue gap of GHC5,909,171.56. A few strategies, as spelt out in the Indicative Financial Plan, are expected to be rolled out to address the financial gap in the implementation of the Plan.

In Chapter Six (6) Annual Action Plans are teased out of the Composite Programmes of Action to indicate the specific set of projects and activities earmarked for implementation in each of the four years. They also indicate the locations of each activity. The Annual Action Plans are to form the basis for the preparation of the annual Programme Based Budget. How implementation of the plan would be monitored and evaluated and feedback disseminated is detailed out in a section on M&E arrangements and a dissemination and communication strategy.

Chapter Seven (7) discusses the implementation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements to ensure the smooth and successful implementation of the Plan. It outlines the monitoring indicators, baselines and targets, strategies for data collection and management, report preparation and dissemination, and arrangements for evaluation as well as participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter Eight (8) captures the communication strategy to be implemented by the Assembly as reporting/dissemination of the right information on the status of implementation of the formulated development programmes, projects and activities to stakeholders at the local, regional and national levels at the right time. It also plays a crucial role in the successful execution of the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

It is the belief of Asuogyaman District Assembly that the policies and programmes emanating from this 2026–2029 Medium Term Development Plan will lay the foundation to move towards becoming an economically viable district where its people are empowered to lead the growth process and contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

Chapter Two: Situational Analysis

2.0 Introduction

This chapter seeks to assess the performance of the 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan under the dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All 2022-2025). It also highlights the existing situation of the district.

2.1 Review of Implementation of DMTDP (2022-2025)

The Medium-Term Development Plan for 2022-2025 was prepared based on the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All 2022-2025).

Implementing the current plan came with its attendant challenges and successes. The performance review of the termination plan is meant to ascertain the progress with its implementation with the view to incorporating lessons learnt into the preparation and implementation of the new plan. The review highlights the outcome performance of indicators in the plan and the key issues that underpinned the overall achievement in terms of implementation.

Table 2.1. Performance on development outcomes for DMTDP (2022-2025)

| Development Dimension | Indicator | Baseline 2021 | 2022-2025 DMTDP Target | Cumulative Achievement | | Remarks |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | | | | Year | Data | |
| Economic Development | Average Productivity of selected crops (mt/ha) | | | 2024 | | |
| | i. Maize | 2.5 | - | | 2.9 | |
| | ii. Cassava | 16.9 | - | | 35.0 | |
| | iii. Yam | 18.8 | - | | 19.9 | |
| | iv. Plantain | - | - | | 8.5 | |
| | % of arable land under cultivation | 1,867 | | 2024 | 1,865 | |
| | Number of New jobs created: | | 750 | 2024 | | |
| | Agriculture | - | | | 161 | |
| | Industry | - | | | 55 | |
| | Service | 2 | | | 860 | |
| | % change in IGF Growth: | -27.4 | 42% | 2024 | 0.1583 33 | |

| Development Dimension | Indicator | Baseline 2021 | 2022-2025 Medium term Target | Cumulative Achievement | | Remarks |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--|
| | | | | Year | Data | |
| Social Development | Net enrolment rate (%): | | | | | |
| | Kindergarten | 69.4% | 85 | 2024 | 37.9 | |
| | Primary | 75.4% | 85 | | 31.2 | |
| | JHS | 36.8% | 55 | | 30.6 | |
| | SHS | 62.2% | 28 | | 63.1 | |
| | GPI: | | | 2024 | | There is still gender disparity in favour of males as they transition to higher levels. Confirming a higher dropout level among females. |
| | Kindergarten | 1.0 | 1.12 | | 1.14 | |
| | Primary | 1.0 | 1.12 | | 0.97 | |
| | JHS | 1.0 | 1.16 | | 0.96 | |
| | SHS | 1.0 | 1.2 | | 0.96 | |
| | Completion Rate: | | | 2024 | | |
| | Kindergarten | 90.1% | 98% | | | |
| | Primary | 90.5% | 88% | | 107.05 | |
| | JHS | 76.9% | 80% | | 101.32 | |
| SHS | 143.1% | 91% | | 153.75 | | |
| BECE Pass Rate (%) | 62.0% | 85% | 2024 | 58.1 | | |
| GER: | | | 2024 | | | |
| Kindergarten | 115% | 120% | | 108.9 | | |
| Primary | 90.5% | 98% | | 161.1 | | |
| JHS | 73% | 85% | | 108.8 | | |
| SHS | 150% | 132% | | 161.1 | | |
| % of pop. with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources: | | | | | | |
| District | 80% | 90 | 2024 | 90 | | |
| Urban | 93% | 49 | | 49 | | |
| Rural | 72% | 46 | | 46 | | |
| % of population with access to improved sanitation services: | | 70% | 2024 | | | |
| District | 80% | | | | | |
| Urban | 74% | | | | | |
| Rural | 44 | | | | | |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio | 0 | 0 | 2024 | 0.7 | | |
| Under-five mortality rate | 3% | | 2024 | | | |
| HIV/AIDS prevalence rate | | | 2024 | | | |

| Development Dimension | Indicator | Baseline 2021 | 2022-2025 Medium term Target | Cumulative Achievement | | Remarks |
|---|--|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------|----------------------|
| | | | | Year | Data | |
| Social Development | Proportion of population with valid NHIS card: | | | 2024 | | Target not achieved. |
| | Total | | 70% | | 56% | |
| | Indigent | | | | 2.9 | |
| | Informal | | | | 41.2 | |
| | Aged | | | | 4.4 | |
| | Under 18years | | | | 40.8 | |
| | Pregnant women | | | | 1.5 | |
| | SNNIT contributors | | | | 7.6 | |
| | SNNIT Pensioners | | | | 1.6 | |
| | Proportion of health facilities that are functional: | | | | | |
| CHP Compound | 100 | 100 | | 100 | | |
| Clinic | 100 | 100 | 2024 | 100 | | |
| Hospital | 100 | 100 | | 100 | | |
| Prevalence of Malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Wasting | | | | 0 | | |
| underweight | | | | 0.07 | | |
| Stunting (0-59) | | | | | | |
| Overweight | | | | | | |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | % Road network in good condition: | | | 2024 | | |
| | Total | 31% | 70% | | 65% | |
| | Urban | - | 35% | | - | |
| | Feeder | 31% | 35% | | 40% | |
| | % of c'ties covered by electricity: | 90% | 78% | 2024 | 91 | |
| | District | 62% | | | 40 | |
| Rural | 97% | | | 51 | | |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Proportion of Settlements covered under street naming | | | | 2024 | | |
| Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Percentage of annual action plan implemented | 90% | 1 | 2024 | 91% | |
| | Police citizen ratio | 1: 804 | 53% | 2024 | - | |

2.1.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The overall cost of implementing Asuogyaman District Assembly's 2022-2025 MTDP was projected at GH 47,801,084.20 as shown in Table 2.2 below

The Government of Ghana was anticipated to provide 27% of the money, with the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) accounting for 36%, the IGF 12%, Development Partners 2%, and the District Development Fund (now DACF Responsive Factor Grant) accounting for 23%.

Table 2.2 Financial performance (2022 – 2024)

| SOURCES OF FUNDS | TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PLAN (A) | TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED (B) | VARIENCE (C) = (A-B) |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| GOG | 37,248,182.06 | 14,058,102.14 | 23,529,337.9 |
| IGF | 10,229,178.28 | 2,708,939.50 | 7,520,238.78 |
| DACF | - | 7,172,369.48 | -7,172,369.48 |
| DACF-RFG | - | 1,768,000.65 | -1,768,000.65 |
| DPs | 323,723.32 | 199,128.07 | 124,595.25 |
| OTHERS | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 47,801,084.20 | 25,906,539.84 | 21,894,544.36 |

The Assembly could only account for 54.2% of total received at the end of 2024. GoG scored 61.7%, IGF had scored 26.5%.

2.1.2 Key challenges encountered during the implementation stage

- Inadequate or lack of logistics such as stationery, fuel, vehicles, motorbikes, office equipment
- Inadequate, irregular and late release of funds
- Inadequate staff or high staff attrition rate
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Inadequate office space or lack of congenial office accommodation
- Lack of teacher accommodation and poor classroom facilities in underserved areas.
- Low cooperation from communities
- Chieftaincy, land and boundary disputes

2.1.3 Lessons learnt which have implications for the DMTDP (2022-2025).

The following lessons have been accumulated through monitoring and review activities. They are very important to make the plan effective and avoid old mistakes. They are: Increase community participation in implementation as was demonstrated by projects such as Pencil of Promise projects. Engage and encourage local businesses to build their capacity and accelerate their growth to increase the Assembly's revenue base. Gender mainstreaming is key to bridging the gap between men and women and ensuring sustainability.

Investing into the capacity of the staff of the district is key to ensuring quality service delivery and effective and efficient output/outcomes. Supervision and monitoring are the sure way to check quality and ensure accountability in project implementation. It's therefore prudent to increase the budget for M&E.

The Assembly attracts more funding by generating more revenue internally. This is demonstrated by the formula for computing each district's share of the DACF as well as assessment indicators for the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) based on which DACF-RFG funds are released.

2.2 Community Profile

2.2.1 Physical and Natural Environment

Location and Size

The Asuogyaman District is located approximately between latitudes 6° 34' N and 6° 10' N and longitudes 0° 1' W and 0°14'E. It is about 120m above Mean Sea Level (MSL). It covers a total estimated surface area of 1,507 sq. km, constituting 5.7 percent of the total area of the Eastern Region. The district shares boundaries with Kwahu Afram Plains North to the north, Upper Manya District to the west, Lower Manya Krobo Municipality to the south and South Dayi, Ho West and North Tongue Districts to the east.

Relief

The topography of the district is generally undulating. It is mountainous and interspersed with low lying plains to the west and the east. The mountainous terrain is rugged and characterized by the configuration of several summits and steep slopes of hard sandstone and quartzite ridges, many rock out-crops and scarps. The Volta River cuts through such ridges to create a gorge

ideal for the construction of the Volta Dam at Akosombo. On average, the highest of the peaks in the district range between 700-800m above sea level.

Climate and Vegetation

The Asuogyaman District lies within the Dry Equatorial Climate Zone, which experiences a substantial amount of precipitation. This is characterized by a double maxima rainy season, which reaches its peak period in May-July, and the minor season occurs in the period of September-November. Annual rainfall usually starts in April with the peak month in June and ends in November. The dry season sets in November-December and ends in March. The annual rainfall is between 67mm and 1130mm; temperatures are warm throughout the year with a maximum monthly mean of 37.2°C and a minimum of 21.0°C. Relative humidity is generally high, ranging from the highest of 98% in June to 31% in January.

The major trees in the area are Silk Cotton Tree, Neem, Mango and other species introduced by the forestry department like Cassia, Siania, Azadiracta indica, Sapathodea, Canpanulata, Leucaena, Rain tree, Tractonia Grandis, etc. which are predominant in the protected areas of the Volta gorge.

Geology and Soil

The main rock types of the area are quartzite acidic gneiss and schist. These are coarse-grained muscovite and biotite schist and gneiss containing numerous quartz veins. Soils in the area fall within the Savannah Grecol and Viosols. Upland along the hill slopes, the soil consists mainly of forest lissosol and laterites. In the low-lying areas along the Volta Lake, the soil type falls within the Savannah Greisol and Aluviosols. These are hydro morphine soils confined to the large depression and valley bottoms of the Volta River plains. The soil is greyish, dark red in colour. It is mainly impervious and moderately supplied with nutrients. Because of its structure, the soil is liable to temporary flooding in times of high-water levels. Its nutrients status is moderate but to ensure sustained yield of crops requires the use of fertilizer.

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General

Asuogyaman has a rich variety of plants and animal life. The Volta is the main water body in the district, flows in a defined channel between Atimpoku and Gyakiti before expanding into a very large lake. The lake is heavily braided at Atimpoku creating ninety-nine (99) islands good for development into floating chalets and restaurants. The lake provides the needed freshness and nourishing for adjoining flora and fauna. There are four forest reserves in the district: these

include Sapawusu, Aboben Hill, Sapawusu Extension and the Volta River Forest reserves and the Akwamu Hill Community Forest.

The Community Forest is home to the endemic plant *Talbotiella gentii* which is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, as well as the enigmatic White-necked Picathartes which is globally threatened and listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. These forests and most of the farming enclaves host several animal species such as snakes, lizards, *Varanus douarrha*, antelopes, hedgehops, squirrels and ground squirrels. The area is also abundant in varied types of butterflies.

Water security

The Volta Lake braids the Asuogyaman District dividing the district into two halves. This provides a great opportunity for the district to be secured in terms of provision of water for domestic, agricultural and industrial usage. Pipe-borne water from either the VRA or the Ghana Water Company serve only the Akosombo, Atimpoku, Boso and Anum Area Councils. However, it is only Akosombo and to some extent Atimpoku Area Councils that have an appreciable level of regularity of supply. A good number of communities and suburbs of Akosombo and Atimpoku do not have pipe-borne water. Anum and Boso are served by the Ghana Water Company with a treatment plant at Dodi Asantekrom but frequent faults on the treatment system ensures that communities must almost always get alternative sources of water.

Apegusu/Frankadua and Gyakiti Area Councils have had limited access to pipe-born water for a long time. They are served mainly by boreholes and hand-dug wells while a good number of their populations resort to the Volta River for their water need. There is the need for a good infrastructure to be laid for the utilization of the water resources of the district for economic growth.

2.2.2 Demographic Characteristics

Analysing specific traits of the population is vital to gaining a broad idea and understand how their geography, economy or culture is affected by factors such as age, gender and many more. With the decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, demographic data facilitates development planning, programme and policy implementation. The population size and growth, composition and age-sex structure, migration, fertility, and mortality of the Asuogyaman District are discussed in this chapter. The population figures are projected from the 2021 National Population and Housing Census using a growth rate of 2.0.

Population Distribution

The 2025 population is a projection of the 2021 Population and Housing Census by the Ghana Statistical Service suggesting a characteristically more females (51%) than males (49%). The total population of the district is estimated at 106,029, representing 3.5% share of the total population of the Eastern region. The district is sparsely populated with a density of 128 per square kilometer portraying a low population density reflecting a thin market of all kinds and the unit cost of delivering most social services and many types of infrastructure is high.

The district is predominantly rural with more than two-third (73.5%) of the population living in rural Communities. Table 1.1 indicates population distribution by sex.

Table 2.3: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

| Age distribution | Total Pop | Male | Female |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Total pop | 106,029 | | |
| 0 years to 14 years | 34742 | 17,515 | 17,227 |
| 0-4 | 10597 | 5,343 | 5,254 |
| 5-9 | 11814 | 5,957 | 5,858 |
| 10-14 | 12331 | 6,215 | 6,115 |
| 15 years to 64 years | 65000 | 32,769 | 32,231 |
| 15-19 | 14475 | 7,296 | 7,179 |
| 20-24 | 8559 | 4,316 | 4,243 |
| 25-29 | 7390 | 3,726 | 3,664 |
| 30-34 | 7039 | 3,548 | 3,490 |
| 35-39 | 6827 | 3,442 | 3,385 |
| 40-44 | 5384 | 2,715 | 2,670 |
| 45-49 | 4780 | 2,382 | 2,370 |
| 50-54 | 4202 | 2,119 | 2,084 |
| 55-59 | 3414 | 1,721 | 1,693 |
| 60-64 | 2920 | 1,473 | 1,447 |
| 65 years and older | 6287 | 3,169 | 3,118 |

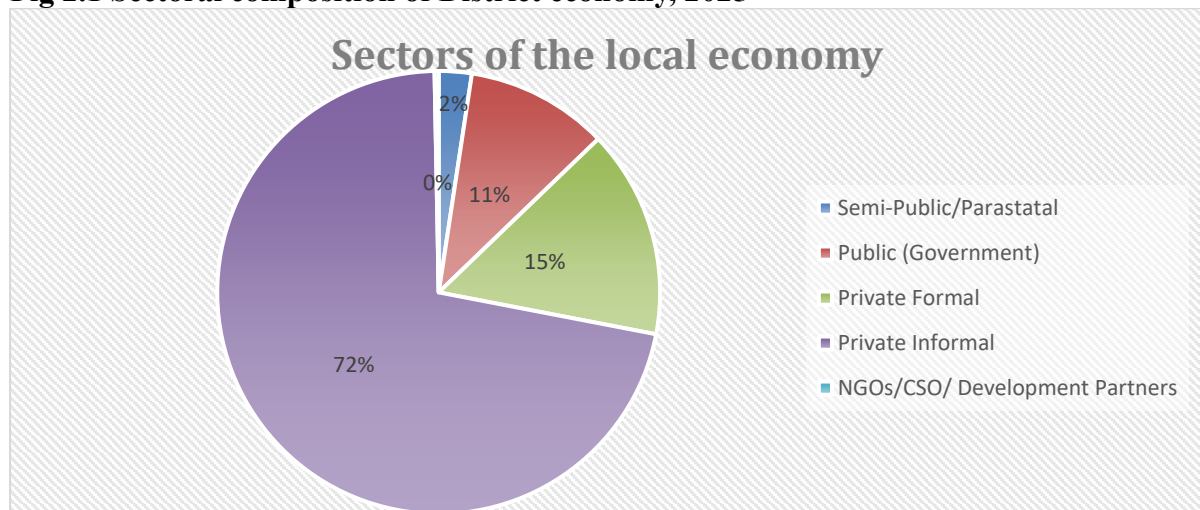
Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

2.2.3 Economy of the District

There are two main sectors of the local economy; formal and informal that are responsible for generating economic activities on which alternative livelihoods depend. The formal sector is largely central government led activities whilst the informal are mostly private even though

some considerable number of private sector activities have been formalized. Figure 2.1 portrays the dominance of the informal sector employing close to two-third (71.6%) of the working population of the district despite ample evidence of vulnerabilities of the sector. The vulnerability ranges from inaccessibility to favorable working capital to sustaining and expanding businesses.

Fig 2.1 Sectoral composition of District economy, 2025



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

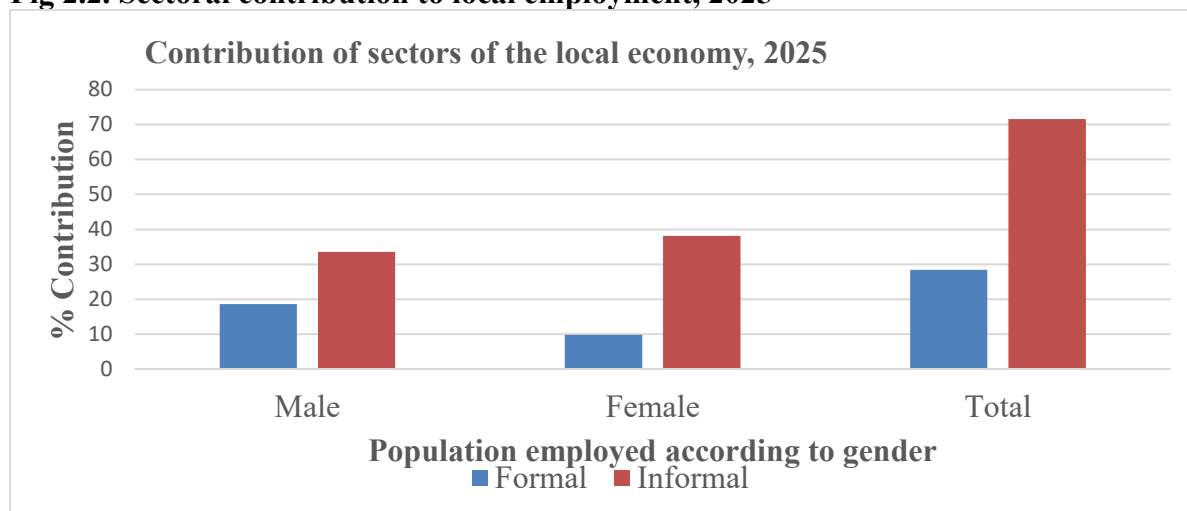
The most affected are women who dominate the sector constituting more than half (53%).

Informal Sector

As indicated earlier, the informal sector is a vital part of the local economy, engaging a significant portion of the workforce in various sectors (71.6%). It's characterized by a wide range of activities, including micro and small-scale enterprises, agriculture, and various service-based businesses. Despite its importance, the sector faces challenges in terms of integration with the formal economy and issues related to worker rights and conditions such as underemployment, low wages and lack of social security benefits. Other challenges like difficulty in accessing credit and other financial services, and the lack of regulations and legal protection leading to unfavorable working conditions.

As indicated in figure 2.2, women constitute majority of the workforce in this sector constituting more than half (53%) of the workforce as compared to their men counterparts. The overwhelming challenges bedeviling the sector further re-emphasized the unfavorable socio-economic conditions women go through in society.

Fig 2.2. Sectoral contribution to local employment, 2025



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Conditions in the informal sector could be enhanced through;

1. Developing financial and credit schemes: Training and education programmes for vocational skills development, insurance schemes to promote social protection.
2. Raise awareness and promotional activities to modify attitudes and poor judgements against the sector.
3. Build the capacity of the informal sector entrepreneurs in terms of training them to be equipped with basic financial and accounting skills for records keeping.
4. The sensitization of Assembly authorities and to build-on local institutional support to progressively extend social protection.

2.2.4 Major Economic Activities

The economy of the district includes a diversity of livelihoods that are not limited only to the agricultural sector and production of primary goods. Largely, the economy is classified into two main sectors which includes the agricultural/farm sector producing primary goods; and the non-agriculture/non-farm sector, which includes all other economic activities that generate income for households. Thus, non-farm sector activities are highly heterogeneous, including manufacturing and services (utilities, construction, commerce, tourism, transport, financial, personal and government services).

According to the 2021 population and housing census, the local economy employs about 86% of the economically active population (15-60years). The services subsector engages the larger

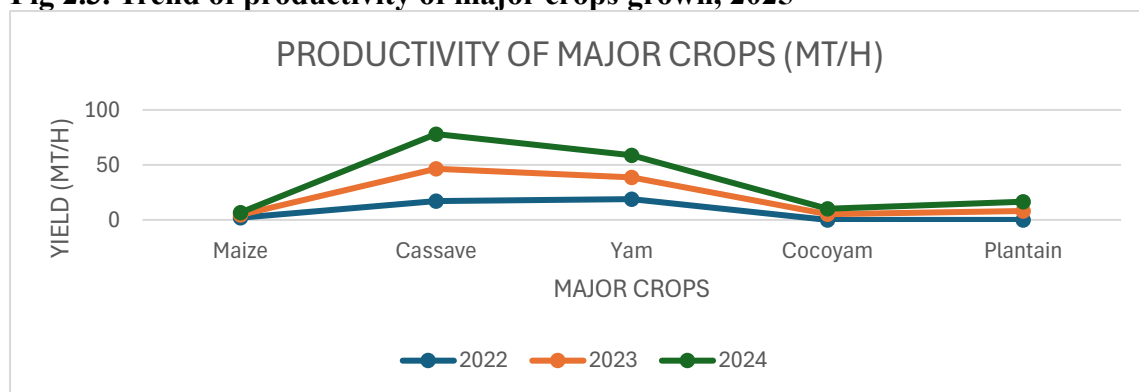
proportion of the employed population (60.5%), followed by the agriculture sector (30%) and manufacturing (9.5%). Almost 14% of the active population are unemployed, and they include first time job seekers and residents who worked previously and are seeking employment.

2.2.5 Agriculture and Food Security

Agriculture is the second major economic activity in the district employing about 30% of the population. Out of a total land area of 1507sq km, the total cultivable land area is 633sq km. The main crops produced are cereals (maize), Roots and tubers (yam, cassava, cocoyam), Fruits (plantain, banana, Pumpkin, squash mango), Vegetables (pepper, tomato, okra) and tree crops (Mango, oil palm, cocoa, citrus). The major types of livestock reared are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry. A significant number of residents are also engaged in fishing and fish farming due to the presence of the Volta Lake. Most of the fish farmers produce Tilapia making the district the leading producer (12,000 metric tons per annum) of Tilapia in the country. Table 2.4 below indicates the crops grown and their respective areas under cultivation.

Average productivity in the agri-food sector has recorded an improvement in yields for the medium-term (2022-2024). The five major crops namely Maize, Cassava, yam, cocoyam and plantain reported a strong growth averaging 2.2mt/h, 26mt/h, 19.56mt/h, 3.36mt/h and 5.54mt/h respectively. As figure 2.5 Shows, the average yields of maize, cassava and yam increased from 2.20, 17.0 and 18.90 tons/ha in 2022 to 2.12,31.6 and 19.90 in 2024 respectively. Cassava and yam over-performed national average of 23 and 18.6 tons per hectare respectively. Despite the impressive outlook over the period, potential abounds in increasing productivity in the crop sector and engaging unemployed youth through diversification of the sector from over reliance on rain fed to irrigation farming.

Fig 2.3. Trend of productivity of major crops grown, 2025



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025.

Banana and vegetable production are among other ten crops including citrus, cocoa, mango, oil palm, pumpkin, tomato, okra, pepper and squash that are also cultivated at a significant level.

Table 2.4: Production and productivity levels (2022 – 2024)

| Crops | Productivity (Mt/Ha) | | | Area of production (Ha) | | | Production (Mt) | | |
|----------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Maize | 2.10 | 2.50 | 2.12 | 13000 | 13,800 | 12,500 | 27,300.00 | 34,5000 | 26,500 |
| Cassava | 17.00 | 29.49 | 31.6 | 14500 | 7,010 | 7,010 | 269,551.06 | 206,724.9 | 223,412 |
| Yam | 18.90 | 19.90 | 19.90 | 1382 | 2,018 | 1,500 | 28,601.34 | 40,158.2 | 29,850 |
| Cocoyam | - | 5.10 | 5.0 | - | 36 | 36 | - | 183.6 | 180 |
| Plantain | - | 8.12 | 8.5 | - | 926 | 950 | - | 7,519.12 | 8,075 |

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2025

Fish farming/Fishing

Fish farming in the district is done on a commercial and small scale. In 2024 annual fish production for capturing fishes is 4,719.7mt for both K and R-selected fisheries. (K-Fish – Larger fishes & R – small fishes).

Aquaculture production data recorded was collected and estimated from Twenty (20) fish farms. The estimated annual production for the year 2024 is 15,073.8 mt. Out of the reported aquaculture production for the year under review, 14741.734 mt (97.8%) is estimated from 4 large scale farms, 179.278 mt (1.2%) is estimated from 5 medium scale farms and 147.79 mt (1.0%) is estimated from 14 small scale farms.

The contribution of catfish to production is very insignificant. The District Fisheries Office recorded an estimated number of 101,349,785 fish seed from eleven (11) seed producers (commercial fish farms and hatcheries). The fish seed refers to recorded fry and fingerlings produced. Currently, species of fish culture are o. niloticus and claias (catfish).

Fishing in the Volta Lake also constitutes an important segment of the agriculture sector. It is done in some communities along the 141km shoreline including parts of the Kpong headwaters. These communities include Dzidzokope, Atimpoku, Abume, Akosombo, Surveyline, Adomi, Dodi Asantekrom, Asikuma, Mpakadan and Senchi Ferry and old Akrade. Below are the species of fish caught and their corresponding local names.

Table 2.5: Fishes Caught and Their Local Names

| Species | Local Name |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Tilapia | Akpa |
| Chrysichthyes | Blolo |
| Bagrus | Yalefo |
| Synodontis | Tsetse |
| Hydrocynus | Ankow |
| Sierrathirssa | “One mouth thousand” |
| Distichodus | Agbasra |
| Nile Perch | Akwabi |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Animal rearing

Major livestock reared in the district include poultry, pigs, sheep and goats and cattle. While poultry, pigs and cattle are reared on a commercial basis, sheep and goats farming in the district is mostly on subsistence levels.

Agro-processing

Maize, cassava and oil palm are the main crops in the district processed into corn flour or corn dough, cassava dough or gari and palm oil respectively. Few major poultry farmers in the district also process poultry feed for their birds. Women at Atimpoku and its environs also engaged in processing of maize into “Abolo”. Furthermore, the women along the lake are also into processing of fresh fish to smoked, dried, fried and salted fishes.

Land Tenure System

The land tenure system in most parts of the district is by family/clan or individual ownership. A family/clan land is held in trust for and on behalf of the family/clan by the family/clan head. Such land passes from one generation to another. Members of the family/clan have title to portions of the land for agricultural production (and for building) as of right. Individuals or groups of individuals of the family/clan may not, however, dispose of such portions of the land without the consent and concurrence of the family head and other members of the family/clan.

Family/clan lands may be rented, leased or sold to strangers for agricultural purposes by negotiations with the family/clan head and other members of the family/clan. Individuals may own land through inheritance, as gift or by outright purchases from an individual or family/clan. Individual land may be rented, leased or sold to strangers for agricultural or other

purposes through negotiations with the individual owners.

Agricultural Inputs and Implements

Farm implements mostly used are cutlasses, hoes and axes. The use of tractors is on the increase in areas like Nkwakubew, Asikuma, Frankadua, South Senchi and Old Akrade. Tractor services are offered mostly from neighbouring districts, since the district has very few tractors.

Farm Input Marketing

Farm input marketing is carried out by retailers who are located at Atimpoku, Akosombo, Sapor and Yeniam. The range of inputs sold includes seeds, machetes, hoes, field boots, agro-chemicals, plastic bags and veterinary drugs.

Industrial Crop Production

The district has a lot of potential for the cultivation of sunflowers. Sunflowers would thrive very well in Nkwakubew, Apeguso and Gyakiti areas. Tobacco used to be a very important cash crop in the district. Currently, production of tobacco is limited to Nkwakubew, Mpakadan and their environs.

Inter-/Intra-Trade

Agricultural products, either in raw form or semi-processed, are the most traded either by traders within the district or between them and traders outside of the district. General goods and household items are mostly kept in lockable stores either within the markets or within the communities. Products are normally carried to local markets by women using vehicles and head-portage. The mode of sales is generally by price bargaining. The products are sold not by weight but by size, quality and appearance. Grains are generally sold using unit measures such as 'olonka', margarine tins, and bowls. The tubers are sold by size and variety. Market women / men go round to purchase commodities on wholesale basis. The mode of sales also is by price bargaining. This situation brings to the fore the need for standardization of prices of products.

A limited amount of pre-financing of production exists. By this arrangement, the intermediaries advance some amount of money to the farmers during production of the crops. The recipients of such advances are bound to sell the produce to the intermediaries after harvesting.

Major Marketing Centres

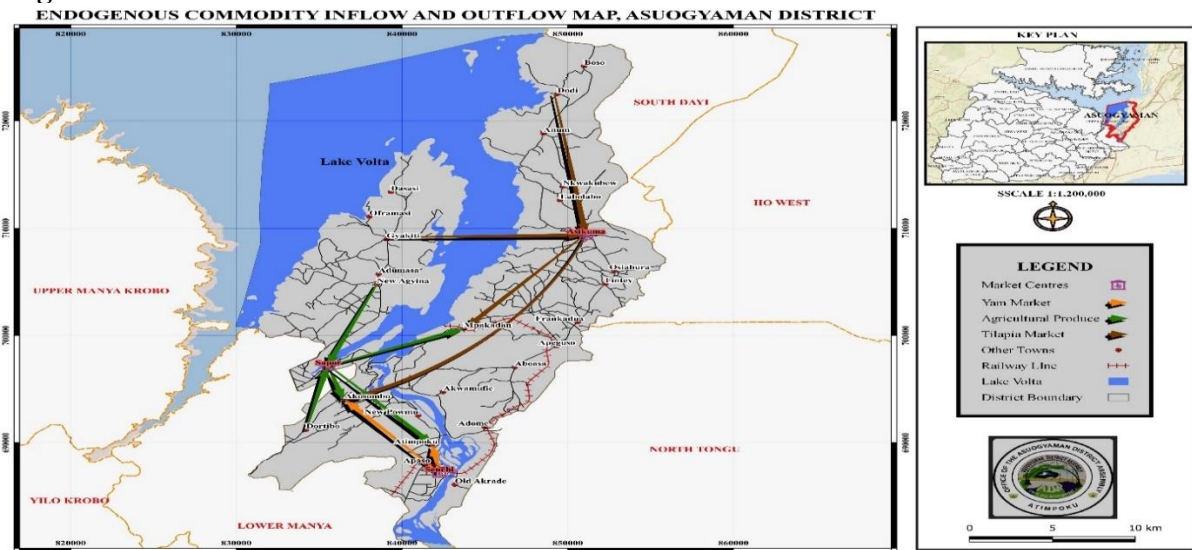
The main marketing centres are Akosombo, Marine, Atimpoku, Frankadua, Sapor and Labolabo. These towns have weekly market days except Akosombo and Atimpoku which have

two market days a week (Mondays and Thursdays). Below are the main marketing centres, scheduled days and the main commodities they deal with.

Commodity Prices

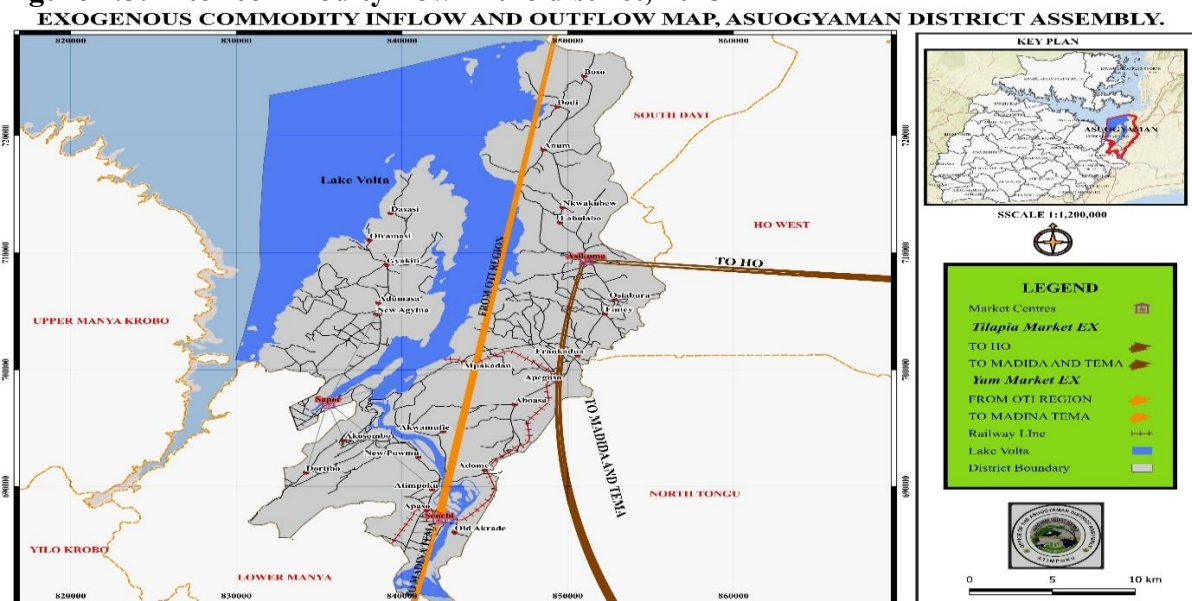
Food commodity prices in the district are generally available in the markets and prices for the commodities naturally increase towards the end of year. Generally, commodity prices are low during the bumper period and expensive during the lean season (April-June).

Figure 2.4: Intra flow of commodities in the district



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Figure 2.5: Inter commodity flow in the district, 2025



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Irrigation Opportunities

The presence of volta lakes and other water bodies including ground water offers a huge prospect in irrigation farming which has the potential of jobs creation and ensure food security. Surprisingly, this has not been harnessed either by government or private investors due to the overreliance on rain fed farming. Gyakiti, Survey Line, and Konkordeka are areas that are suitable for irrigation in drip and sprinkler systems. Areas around Frankadua, Anyansu and Abomayaw have substantial ground water for irrigation.

The lack of irrigation stifles resilience to agriculture in the district which possesses substantial irrigation potential. Consequently, farmers bear the brunt of shifting weather patterns and extreme events as the farming system is predominantly rain-fed.

Delivering public infrastructure and complementary public goods to boost smallholder farmers' productivity and resilience will constitute the Assembly's response to farmers' vulnerability to climate change.

Services to Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is headed by the District Director, who is assisted by District Agricultural Officers (DAOs). Services to farmers in terms of technological development are rendered by Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs), who work in operational areas.

Implementation challenges encountered/Key issues (Problems) (2022 – 2025)

1. Lack of funds to implement planned activities
2. Inadequate agricultural extension officers
3. Low adoption of agricultural technologies
4. High cost of agricultural inputs
5. Poor land tenure system
6. Poor road networks
7. Inadequate storage facilities
8. Poor produce prices
10. Illegal fishing using dynamite and bamboo and other fishing gears.

11. Conflict over water use space involving fishermen

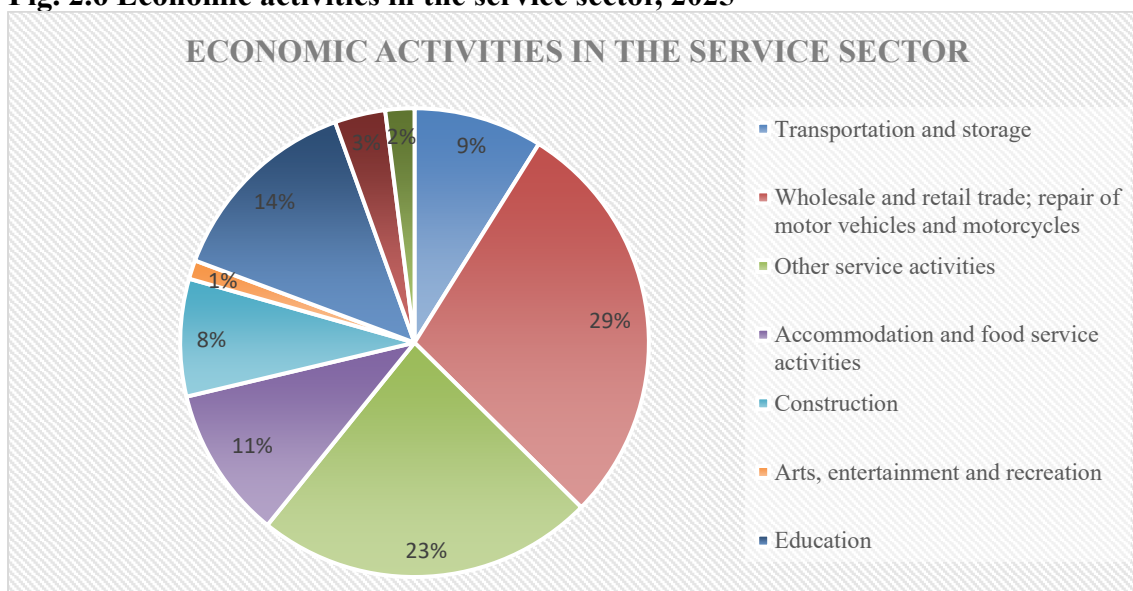
12. Lack of certified catfish brood stock for breeding is threatening purity of the natural genome because some farmers are using hybrids such as *hetero-clarias* in cages on parts of the Volta River system.

2.2.6 Services

The service sector in the local economy covers a range of tertiary economic activities subdivided into transport, storage and communications, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, finance, insurance, real estate and business services. It constitutes 60% of the population employed, making it the largest sub sector.

Wholesale and retail trade constitute dominant economic activity, contributing to about 29 percent of the labour force in the sector. The educational sub sector is the second largest in terms of employment (about 14 percent). The tourism and hospitality subsector has shown significant prospects in propelling growth and development; however, the potential has been minimally tapped due to the lack of harnessing capacities. Figure 2.6 indicates the composition of the services sector and its contribution to local economic growth.

Fig. 2.6 Economic activities in the service sector, 2025



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

2.2.6.1 Mining

Limestone deposits are found in commercial quantities at Adjena near Akosombo. The Summabe Quarry which covers an area of about 581.66 hectares is estimated to contain a total

of 4 million tons of limestone. Other places known to house limestones are Gyakiti, Mpakadan, Aboabo, Sedorm, Popotia, Konkodeka and Apegusu.

2.2.6.2 Commerce

Trading activities occur in various parts of the district. Items traded are mainly agricultural products and general household items. Apart from the internal trading, Asuogyaman also trades with several other adjoining districts in the Eastern Region and with other regions, mainly the Volta and Greater Accra. Notable market centres in the district are the Sapor, Akosombo, Senchi, and Labolabo Markets. Atimpoku is a major commercial center due to its central location where communities in parts of Volta and eastern converge. The predominant “Abollo and One Mouth Thousand” is a common commodity being trade coupled with other small to medium size commercial entities.

2.2.6.3 Agro Processing

Maize and cassava are the main agricultural produce which are processed. This is done on small scale by women on either individual or group basis. There is oil palm processing at Aboasa, and cassava processing at Sapor, Frankadua, Fintey, South Senchi, Surveyline and Adjena.

2.2.6.4 Energy

Majority of the communities in the district are connected to the national electricity grid. The other sources of energy are fuel wood and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The presence of hydroelectricity is an opportunity to boost the industrial sector.

Despite the existence of Volta River Authority in the district, few rural communities are yet to be connected to the national grid. About 90% of the communities in the district are connected to electricity. The Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) supplies electric power to a greater part of the district while the VRA serves Akosombo and adjoining settlements such as Combine, Pupuni, Osukwao, Abume, Adjena and Gyakiti. The table below shows communities that are yet to be connected to the national grid.

Most communities, including those on islands depend on alternative sources such as solar, torchlights and generators to access electricity. The Assembly may consider minigrid system as an alternative source of power to national grid.

2.2.6.5 Transportation Network

The district has both road and railway networks. The ongoing railway construction span from Tema through to Mpakadan. Currently, road transport is the only reliable mode of transport in the district. There is the need to speed up work on the road to reduce the cost of transportation and its implication on the cost of doing business. The feeder road network is maintained by the District Assembly with a periodic reshaping programme. The total length of the feeder road network is approximately 168 kilometers.

There is the need to improve the road network in the district, especially the feeder road system that leads to most of the farming communities. This will facilitate the transportation of farm produce to reduce the incidence of post-harvest losses and boost the local economy.

2.2.6.6 Manufacturing Industries

The Akosombo Textile Limited and the Volta River Authority which produces electricity for the nation come up for mention. There is also a toilet roll manufacturing factory at Afabeng near Atimpoku. There are however a few small-scale industries which are involved in wood and metal fabrication, quarrying, construction and automobile repair.

2.2.6.7 Banking

The district is serviced by two Commercial Banks namely, GCB Bank Limited and the Fidelity Bank, which are both based in Akosombo. There are also two Rural Banks, namely Anum Rural Bank which is headquartered at Anum with a branch in Akosombo and Asuogyaman Rural Bank. The Hydro Credit Union and 3As Financial Services are two well-established Micro-Finance companies also based in Akosombo. A good number of inhabitants from the district also do business with the Agricultural Development Bank at Juapong due to its proximity to the district.

2.2.7 Local Economic Development

The local economy is characterized by the significant weight of largely subsistence-driven agriculture, even though there were attempts in terms of policy to gradually diversify into non-agricultural activities which have significant potential to reduce poverty, increase coping mechanisms in face of crop failure or price volatility, and improve food and livelihood security of households.

A robust and sustainable local economic development programme that would impact profoundly on youth employment and local household incomes could be pivoted in agrobusiness, fish farming, tourism as well as Small and Medium Enterprises or the informal small-scale businesses.

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and rural income generation in the district currently engaging nearly 65% of the total working population. There are three (3) prominent types of farming activities in the district. These are livestock farming, food cropping and cash cropping. The district has an advantage in both crops and livestock with the availability of large tracks of arable land for production. While several food crops including maize, cassava plantain, yam, pepper etc. are known to do well, the district could enjoy consumer preference in vegetable production because of the availability of relatively clean water from Volta Lake.

Irregular rainfall, difficulties in accessing capital, high cost of inputs and low prices of products have over the years been the bane of the local farmer. The need for considerable investment in mechanized agriculture will make it more attractive to the youth, reduce youth unemployment and provide a sustainable raw material source for local industries. There is also the need for the Assembly to facilitate the acquisition of litigation-free lands as well as to improve extension services in the District.

The district in its quest to achieving LED has several needs: technical, business, educational, managerial, health, infrastructural and financial. Technically, the district has need of a better understanding of the concept and stakeholders of LED. In business, there is a need for education on how to develop business plans and proposals to win contracts for the district.

2.2.8 Tourism

Tourism has yet to take its rightful place in the economy of Asuogyaman. The district is home to landmark national asserts such as the Akosombo Hydro-Electric Dam and the Adomi Bridge. The Volta Lake has provided a conducive atmosphere leading to the springing up of several hotels and resorts attracting a considerable number of both local and foreign tourists to the district.

But there is potentially more tourism in Asuogyaman than the aforementioned. Several undeveloped and unpublicized attractions include the Dodi Island and several other Islands, the Gyakiti Beach, the history and culture of the people, the Akwamu Forest Reserve, monuments and art and craft.

The extensive river front with sand at Gyakiti is good for the development of lakeshore (beach). In its undeveloped state, people still find it attractive enough as a huge number of revelers converge there for picnics on occasions. Private investors can take advantage of it and build chalets, hotels, lawns, and sandy shore restaurants for relaxation.

A proposed Art and Craft village at the foot of the Adomi Bridge and a tourism reception centre will surely help provide jobs and rake in a lot of revenue for the District Assembly.

2.2.8.1 Akosombo Dam/Volta Lake

The Akosombo Dam has since long maintained a tradition of being a leading tourist destination in Ghana. The Volta River Project began its history in 1965 with the discovery of bauxite deposits in the Kwahu Plateau, which encouraged the construction of a dam to harness the water of the Volta River for generating electricity for the smelting of Aluminum. The Akosombo Dam and the associated hydroelectric system consist of a rock-fill dam and spill way and a powerhouse. Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah, then the President of Ghana commissioned the first phase of construction, on January 22, 1966.

The dam is 132m high from its foundation and 660m long. It has created a reservoir of water, of about 780-kilometre square surface area with a total storage capacity of 148m. Hydroelectric power from this dam is essential to Ghana's development, producing energy for domestic consumers as well as for export. The construction of the Akosombo dam resulted in the formation of the Volta Lake. It stretches practically along the entire length of Ghana. From Daboya in the north, this majestic lake covers 8500 square kilometres to Akosombo in the south where the Akosombo Hydroelectric Dam nestled in the beautiful natural valley, harnesses its power.

The Volta Lake is the largest man-made lake in the world in terms of surface area. It is 400km long from Akosombo to Yapei, with a capacity of 148 ml of water. It is reputed to have some 114 species of fish in its waters with an estimated fish stock of 35,000 – 40,000 per year.

Tourist patronage of the dam/lake is highest in the months of July and August. This patronage averages about 50,000 per annum with the year 2005 for instance recording 60 319 visitors. The Ghana Tourist Board has twice awarded the Dam as the Best Tourist Attraction in the Eastern Region for the years 1997 and 1999.

2.2.8.2 Adomi Bridge

The Adomi Bridge which spans over the Volta River at Atimpoku is the only Suspension Bridge in Ghana and reputed to be among the few to be found all over the world. This important tourist attraction, which is a masterpiece of civil and architectural work, was built in 1956 and has a total length of 805 feet. It provides the vital road transportation piece over the Volta River thus linking by road the central and northern parts of the Volta Region with the other parts of the country especially the Eastern, Gt. Accra, Ashanti, Central and Western regions. A view from the bridge exposes one to the natural beauty of the hillside of the Togo-Akwapim mountain ranges and the many-dotted islands found in the river Volta.

2.2.8.3 Akwamu Gorge Conservation Trust

The Akwamu Hills Community Forest is an ungazetted forest located between Adomi and Akwamufie on the eastern side of the Volta Lake in the Asuogyaman District of the Eastern Region. The hill on which the forest is located rises to a maximum height of about 400 metres above sea level and forms the southern limit of the Akwapim-Togo Range at the interface with the Akwamu Plateau within the Akosombo Gorge of the Volta River. The hill provides a rare panoramic view of the lower regions of the Volta Lake system. The community forest is owned jointly by several Divisional Chiefs of the Akwamu Traditional Area and the Paramountcy. The Community Forest has a mosaic of Dry Semi-deciduous and Southern Marginal Forest types. Characteristic species of these forest types include *Teclea verdoorniana*, *Drypetes pavyfolia*, *Diospyros abyssinica*, *Dialium guineense*, *Triplochiton scleroxylon*, *Sterculia tragacantha*, *Celtis zenkeri*, *Cola millenii*, and *Pterygota macrocarpa*, *Lecaniodiscus cupanioides*, *Hymenostagia afzelii*. *Antiaris toxicaria* and *Ceiba pentandra* are common emergent trees forming a discontinuous upper canopy.

The Community Forest is home to the endemic plant *Talbotiella gentii* which is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, as well as the enigmatic *White-necked Picathartes* which is globally threatened and listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.

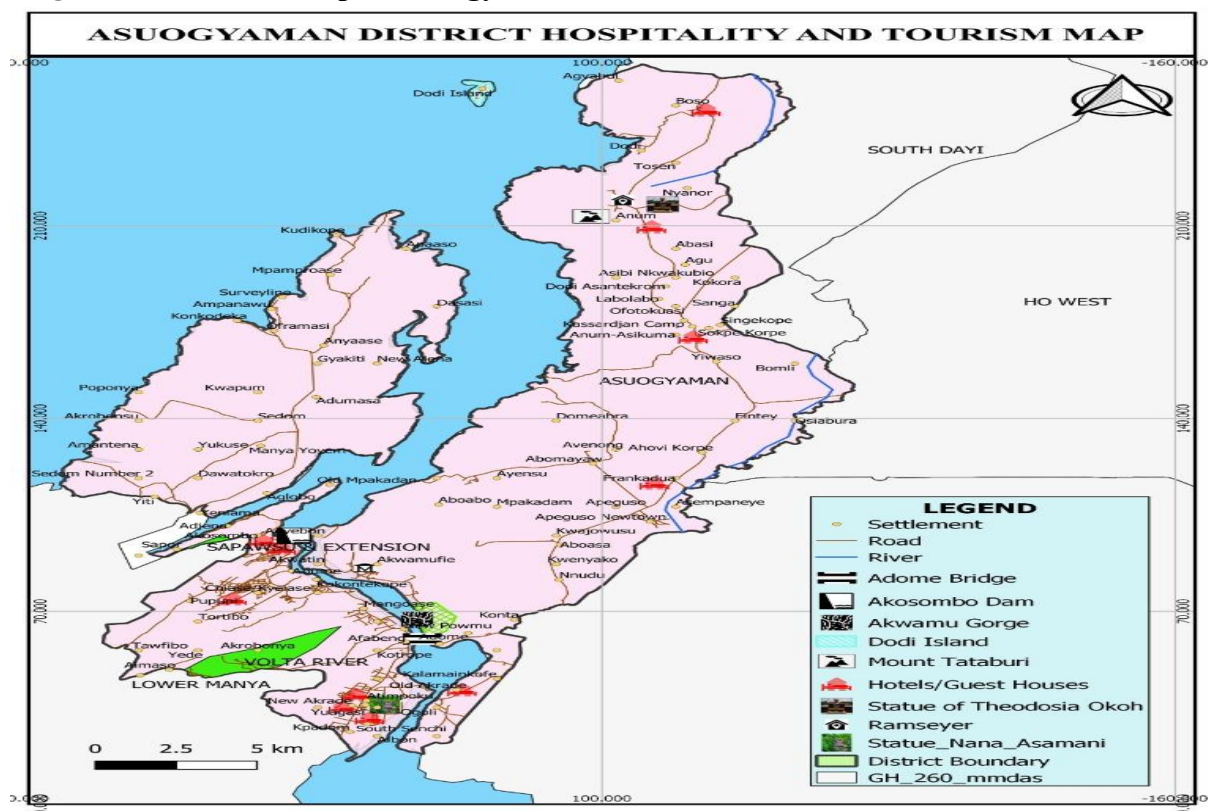
The Akwamu Gorge Conservation Trust (AGCT) is collaborating with the Royal Senchi Hotel and the Akwamu Traditional Council, for the conservation of the ecological integrity and aesthetic beauty of the Akwamu Hills Community Forest by developing it into a first-class ecotourism destination and hopes to achieve a long-term conservation of the Community Forest.

2.2.8.4 Other attractions and potentials

The District also boasts of important traditional fetish and religious shrines. Prominent among them are the Mami Water Shrine at Adomi and the complex Mahu Temple of the Mozama Disco Christo church (MDCC) at Senchi. The Gyakiti-Kudikope side of the Volta Lake also offers unique location for Lake Shore (beach) resort for river sports, chalets and fishing. This location gives a very good view of the Volta Lake and its sandy shoreline. Outstanding attractions such as the Sajuna Beach Resort are springing up providing a unique form of attraction.

There are over 30 modern hotels and resorts to serve travellers and tourist. Some of these facilities are The Royal Senchi Hotel, Afrikiko Waterfront Resort, Aylos Bay Resort, Continental Hotel, Sajuna Beach Park, Volta Hotel, Volta Safari River Side, Adi Lake Resort, Lake Side Motel, Sound Rest Motels, Zito Guest House, Hi-Heaven Hotel etc. Even though the tourism sector employs a good number of people, its potential is yet to be fully exploited. The need for a vigorous marketing of the district and measures by the Assembly to rake in the revenue needed cannot be overemphasized.

Figure 2.7: Tourism Map of Asuogyaman, 2025



Source; District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

2.3 Social Services

2.3.1 Education

Education in the district is critical in the development of children and communities. Apart from developing important intellectual and social skills, education also breaks down socioeconomic barriers and creates opportunities for children to develop their full potentials. Every child in the district has the right to be educated. It is therefore the primary responsibility of parents and Government to ensure that every child has access to good quality education regardless of their economic circumstances. Improvement in enrolment levels at the basic School levels is identified to be the most effective way of ensuring that the high rate of illiteracy among the population is eliminated.

Educational Infrastructure

The number of schools have increased marginally to a recorded total of (303) schools by levels comprising (192) public and (111) private schools both at the basic and second cycle levels. Out of the total number of public Schools, 33 percent are pre-Schools, whilst Primary Schools constitute almost 38percent. Junior High Schools are made up of 29 percent whilst Senior High Schools and Technical and Vocational institutions constitute 3percent. These facilities accommodate about 13,932 students in public Schools and 6,787 students in private Schools.

The number of classrooms for public KG (129) in sixty-three (63) schools are adequate to accommodate the 3,801 enrolment levels recorded for the 2024/2025 academic year. However, about 18 percent of the KG blocks operate in temporal structures while 19 percent of the permanent structures are in deplorable state and therefore need renovation or rehabilitation.

Technically, the sixty-four (64) public primary schools require 384 classrooms for the minimum threshold of school enrolment (15,360) for a single stream. However, the district currently has more classrooms (411) than required for existing enrolment (11, 454) for 2024/2025 academic year. Only few (3) schools operate in temporal structures whilst 20% of permanent blocks are in deplorable state. Priority should therefore be given to providing eighteen new classroom blocks and renovation works on deplorable schools.

There exist fifty-six Junior High Schools with 254 classrooms. The number classrooms exceed the required 168 for a single stream which is expected to accommodate about 5,880 students. Ideally, the current state of infrastructural availability coupled with enrolment level of 5,734

do not require the establishment of new JHS schools. But almost 13% of the schools operate in temporal structures and about 31 percent of permanent structures are in deplorable states.

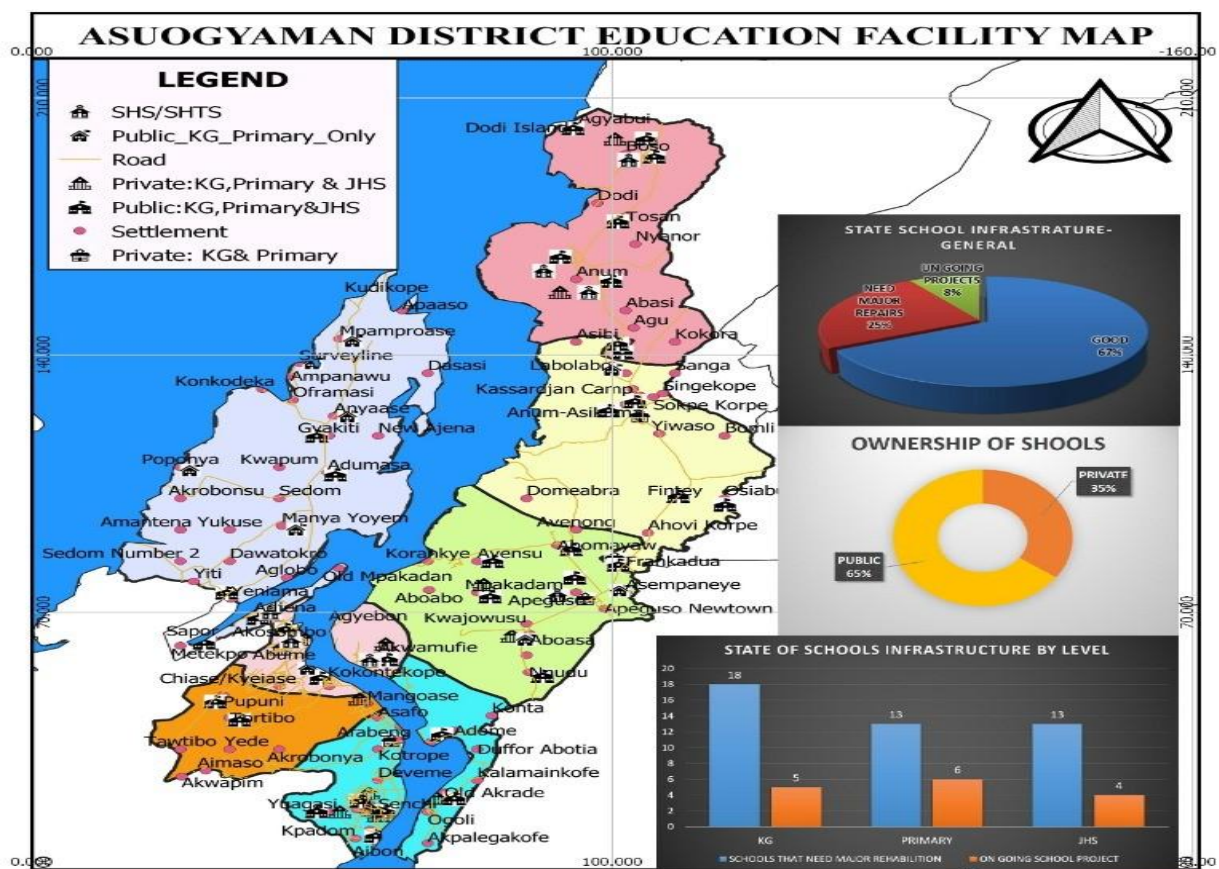
Regrettably, majority of school structures lack basic facilities such as staff common rooms, workshops, ICT centres, teachers’ accommodation, libraries and wash facilities. Table 2.6 shows a summary of both public and private schools in the district

Table 2.6: Summary of school blocks in Asuogyaman district, 2025

| LEVEL OF SCHOOL | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | |
|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | public | private | public | private | public | private |
| KINDERGARTEN | 64 | 35 | 64 | 38 | 64 | 38 |
| PRIMARY | 67 | 32 | 67 | 38 | 70 | 38 |
| JUNIOR HIGH | 50 | 32 | 53 | 32 | 56 | 32 |
| SENIOR HIGH | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| TVET | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Source: District Education Directorate, 2025

Fig 2.8: locational map for educational infrastructure, 2025

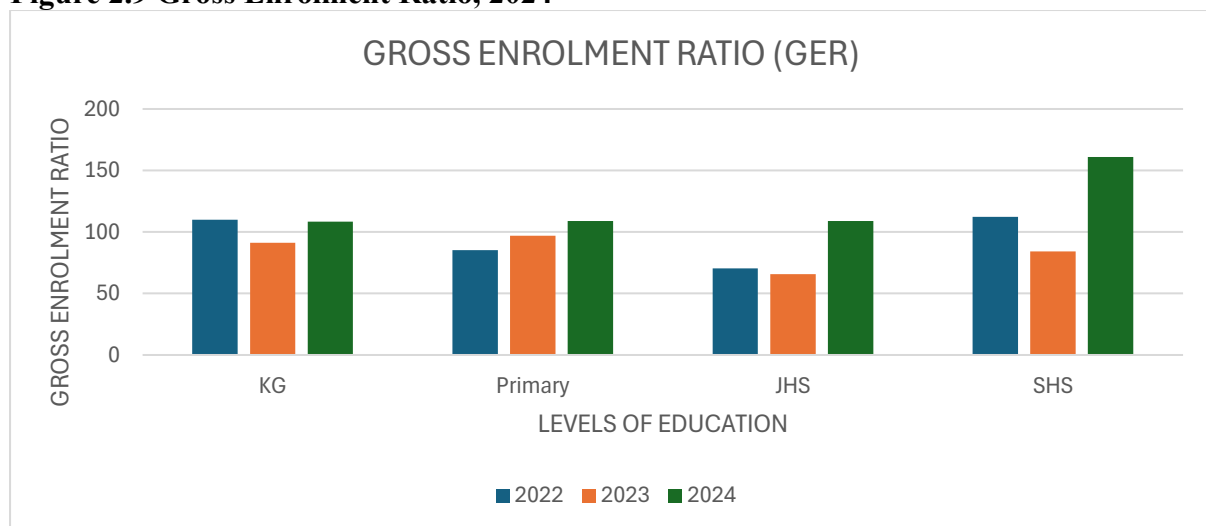


Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Enrolment Levels

The district assesses its enrolment levels using the gross enrolment ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) to ascertain the potency of the educational system to accommodate children of school going age in the district. There have been significant improvements in the GER across the levels of education indicating the district’s ability to accommodate all its school-age population. There have been significant improvements in the GER across the levels of education indicating the district’s ability to accommodate all its school-age population. From figure 2.9 KG recorded a higher GER of more than 100% for the year 2022 and 2024. Despite a drop in 2023, the rate was still higher than 90%. There was a sustained improvements of the ratio at the primary school levels as indicated in the chart, signalling that the aggregate number of places for pupils is approaching the number required for universal access of the official age group.

Figure 2.9 Gross Enrolment Ratio, 2024



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Gender Parity Index

Apart from the primary level, data available suggests girls are more disadvantaged than boys in learning opportunities at the KG (0.93) and JHS (0.99) levels, depicting school dropouts among girls as they climb the educational ladder. Working towards gender parity is a key part of achieving gender equality and one of the twin strategies, alongside gender mainstreaming and help increase the status and capabilities of women in the district.

In the medium-term, interventions must focus on a multi-faceted approaches including ensuring equal access, challenging stereotypes, and promoting gender responsive education system. Also, provide girls with the skills, knowledge, and confidence they need to succeed in education and beyond. This may involve mentorship programs, leadership training, and access to quality education resources. Engage families and communities in the effort to promote gender equality in education, as they play a crucial role in shaping children's attitudes and beliefs about gender roles.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The pupil-teacher ratio is an important indicator of educational resources, representing the average number of students per a teacher at various levels of education. It is used to ascertain the quality of education in the district. Both the pupil-teacher and pupil-trained teacher ratios in the district are low portraying a smaller class size at all levels of education in the district. Table 2.7 shows the data of both PTR and PTTR for the year 2025.

Table 2.7: Analysis of pupils per teacher across all levels, 2025

| Indicator | Ratio |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Pupil-Teacher Ratio | |
| Kindergarten | 1:27 |
| Primary | 1:19 |
| Junior High | 1:14 |
| Senior High | 1:23 |
| Pupil-Trained Teacher Ratio | |
| Kindergarten | 1:32 |
| Primary | 1:25 |
| Junior High | 1:14 |
| Senior High | 1:23 |

Source: District Education, Directorate, 2025

The number is made up of about 28percent female whilst 72percent represent male teachers. More than two-third (85.6%) are trained teachers. Also, 70percent of teachers in pre-School are trained. The average pupil-teacher ratio for pre-Schools and at the basic levels, Senior High levels and the Vocational levels, have a lower pupil-teacher ratio as compared to the national standards.

The development of a child can be guaranteed only when the service delivery at the pre-School level meets quality standards. This is considered as the foundation to ensure child development. However, the pupil-teacher ratio at the pre-School level means that there exists shortage of teachers to enhance teaching and learning.

Completion Rate

Completion rate refers to the percentage of students who successfully complete a particular level of education within a given period, relative to the total number of students who were expected to complete that level. Averagely, the district recorded a completion rate of 83.4%, 63.4% and 108.7% for primary, JHS and SHS respectively from the year 2022 to 2024. However, there has been a zigzag trend on the rate in between the years with a very sharp decline for 2022 and 2023 years.

The completion rate in 2021 was 90.5% but saw a decline to 79.40% in 2022 and 79.17% in 2023. The decline indicates low or delayed entry into primary education, high drop-out, high repetition, late completion, or a combination of these factors. However, in 2024, the rate skyrocketed to 107.05% which was above the national average for primary school completion rate of 92%. This indicates that all children and adolescents have completed primary education by the time they were 3 to 5 years older than the official age of entry into primary 6.

For the JHS level, like the primary level, completion rates declined from 76.97% to 66.28% in 2022 and almost remained the same in 2023 (66.27%), but sky-rocketed in 2024 at a rate of 78%, the district did impressively well. It could be attributed to public sensitisation and deliberate educational interventions introduced in 2024.

The SHS level data presents the most unusual pattern. The district recorded a very high completion rate of 143.1% in 2021, which declined to 90.13% in 2022 and increased again to 92.51% in 2023, and 153.75% in 2024. These figures suggest gross completion rates that may include learners outside the official age group. This could be attributed to policy-driven expansions such as the national Free SHS policy, improvements in data systems, or community-based educational support initiatives. Nationally, SHS completion rates range from about 36% to 64%, depending on the source and year. The district's 2024 figure of 153.75% is well above national benchmarks, signaling impressive gains in secondary school completion though further verification of data quality and calculation methods would be beneficial.

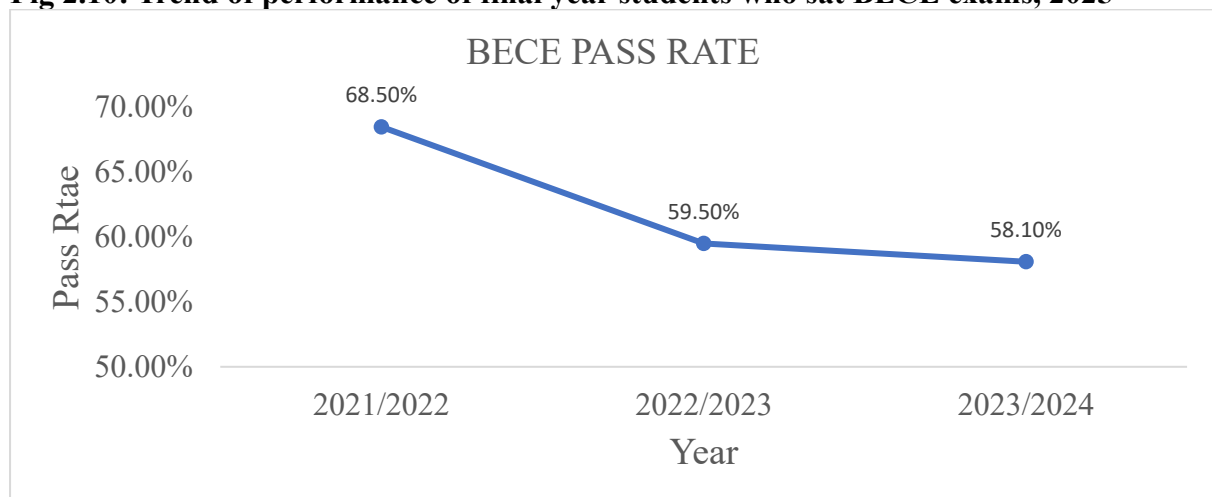
In conclusion, the district’s data reflects exceptional performance in school completion rates in 2024 when compared to national averages. The strong recovery at the Primary and JHS levels, along with a dramatic rise at the SHS level even when considering that these figures exceed 100% due to the use of gross completion rates points to successful educational interventions and improved access to schooling.

Maintaining these gains will require continuous efforts in quality education delivery, precise monitoring, and targeted support to ensure equitable outcomes for all learners.

School Performance

School performance at the basic level is measured using the pass rate of JHS students who undertook Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE). Over the past three academic years, the district has recorded downward trend of pass rates averaging 62%. This is considered a worrying trend since significant number of students Averaging 38% who sat for BECE exams may not be able to progress to the next level. The figure below shows a declining trend of BECE performance for the past three academic years beginning 2021/2022. This has become a vital aspect of concern in the district’s education system, because it is one of the major measures used in assessing the quality of teaching and learning in schools.

Fig 2.10: Trend of performance of final year students who sat BECE exams, 2025



Source: District Education Directorate, 2025

The importance of academic performance cannot be overstated, as it forms the foundation upon which education is assessed. Given the significant amount of time dedicated to basic education, it is essential to achieve the desired academic outcomes for which all these years are spent in school. These academic outcomes serve as a yardstick to measure success.

Key Implementation Issues/Problems Identified

1. Increased enrolment in some schools resulting in large class sizes
2. Inadequate furniture in schools across the district.
3. Lack of Teaching/Learning resources especially for the K.G
4. Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers in rural Communities.
5. Late release of capitation Grant to schools
6. Poor office accommodation and furniture for staffs at the District Office
7. Lack of Internet facility to support Research
8. Lack of teachers in deprived communities
9. Not enough inspection of schools in the District.
10. Weak Oversight and Mentorship. This has affected quality of education delivery in the District.

2.3.2 Health Services

The Health System of the district is based on a 3-tier Primary Health Care namely: the district, sub-district and Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) at community levels. To facilitate smooth and efficient delivery of services, the district is clustered in six sub-districts where logistics and personnels are deployed.

Health Infrastructure

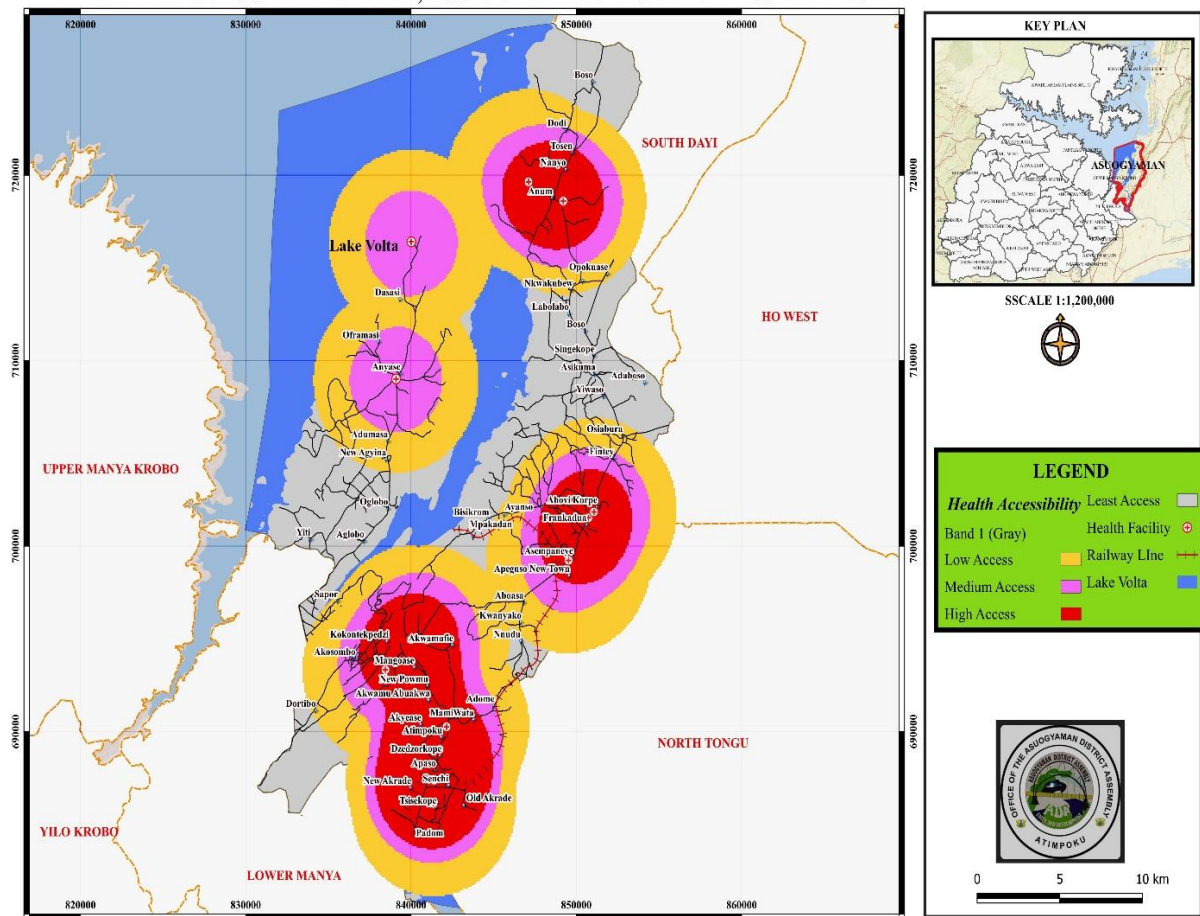
The availability of infrastructure for health service delivery ranges from hospital, Health centre and Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds. There exist 55 health facilities which provide services to the over hundred thousand population across six sub-districts. These facilities are owned by both government and private sector.

Table 2.8: Health infrastructure in the district, 2025

| TYPE OF FACILITY | NUMBER | OWNERSHIP |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Hospital | 1 | VRA |
| Public Health Centres | 10 | Ghana Health Service |
| Mission Health Centre | 1 | Salvation Army |
| Private Clinics and Health Centres | 6 | Private |
| Private Laboratory | 1 | AIDMEB Diagnostics |
| Private Herbal Clinic | 1 | Akwamuman Herbal Clinic |
| Outreach Centres | 196 | Ghana Health Service |
| CHPS | 36 functional | Ghana Health Service |

Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

Fig. 2.11: Accessibility to health facilities, 2025
HEALTH ACCESSIBILITY MAP, ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Per the Planning standards of Ghana, the availability of these facilities appears to be adequate for the current estimated population. However, some of the facilities lacks the required basic services such as treated water and electricity supply, ambulance, beds, at least 5 staff quarters, consulting rooms, dispensary, dressing room, injection room, store and recovery rooms with attached kitchen and toilets; sanitary facilities, large space for family planning programme etc., needed for their establishment. More significantly, a good number of the facilities are operated in rented or temporal structures whilst some have no structures at all which threatens their sustainability. The absence of these basic facilities affects the effective delivery of primary health care services at the lower levels, hence putting pressure on the only hospital in the district to shift focus from its core services.

Staff Strength

The health sector has human resource strength of two hundred and eighty-two (282) mechanised and thirty-two (32) casual staffs comprising of staff working at the offices of the District Directorate of Health Services, the health centers, CHPS centers and those on secondment to VRA hospital.

The national standard for doctor-patient ratio is 1: 13,000 patients. However, the District ratio is 1:40,387. This means that a doctor in the district is expected to take care of 40, 387 patients. The situation puts serious burden on the doctors since they are under pressure to work at least two times more than their recommended task. Also, the District has a nurse-patient ratio of 1:1, 515 which is higher than the national standard of 1:900.

To meet the national standard of providing effective and quality service to the people, the district will need an additional six (6) doctors and fifty-five (55) nurses to meet current demands. The district needs about nine (9) Doctors and one hundred and thirty-five (135) nurses to be able to offer quality and effective services to the people, however, the current numbers indicate.

Incidence of Diseases

From the year 2022 to 2024, Outpatient services witnessed a fluctuating trend averaging a total of about 152,000 attendances across health facilities. Apart from the year 2023 which recorded an increase in OPD services, there was a decline to 2022 figure in the year 2024. About 33.7 percent of the patients who access OPD services were however not insured which could be attributable largely to the unwillingness of most patients to utilise the services of the

National Health Insurance Scheme, due to the misconception of the ineffectiveness of the NHIS card. The table 2.9 indicates the trend of OPD attendance cases for the past medium term.

Table 2.9: Trend of OPD Attendance, Admissions (2022-2024)

| Indicators | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total OPD Attendance | 144210 | 168164 | 144210 |
| Total Admissions | 2936 | 4123 | 3731 |
| Total OPD Insured | 114,653 | 117,548 | 110,058 |
| Total OPD non-insured | 51,477 | 50,616 | 48,521 |
| OPD Per Capita | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.53 |

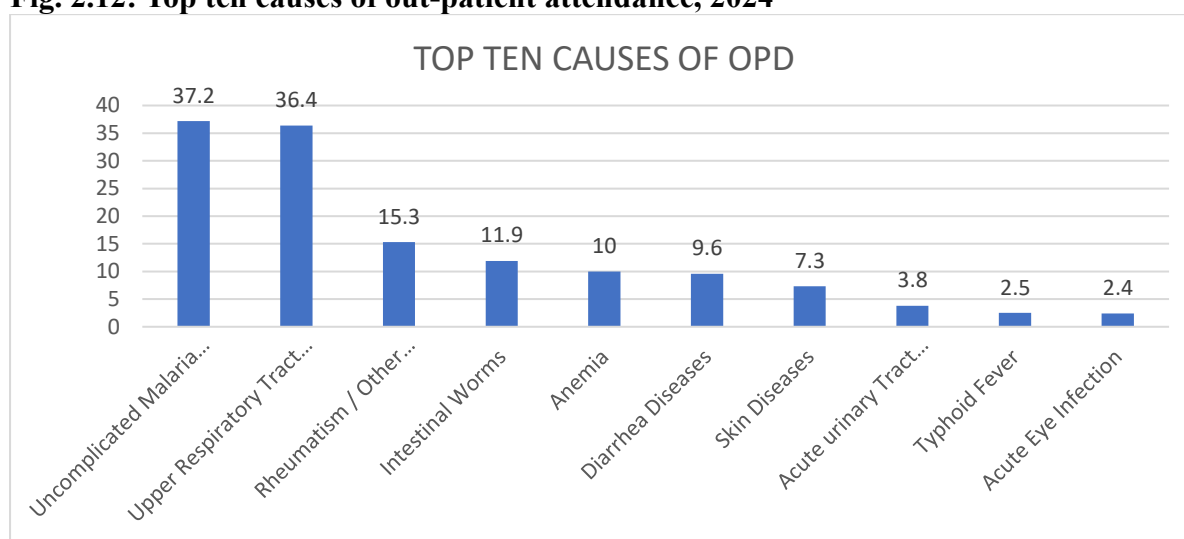
Source: Department of Health, ADA, 2025

The most common disease that threatens the lives of residence is Malaria. The disease continues to emerge as highest among the top ten OPD attendance cases in the District.

Statistics indicate that malaria accounts for almost 37 percent followed by upper respiratory Tract Infections which recorded about 36 percent of OPD services. Apart from malaria, all the other nine cases have also experience reductions in attendance for the year 2016. Unfortunately, the reduction in the attendance cases does not have any connection with improved health status. However, the lack of essential drugs for the health facilities discouraged most patients from seeking services at the facilities.

The top ten diseases reported at the health facilities of the district are Malaria, Diarrhoea, upper respiratory tract infection, Pregnancy related complications, Anaemia, Skin diseases, ulcer, intestinal worms, acute eye infections and rheumatism and other joint pains.

Fig. 2.12: Top ten causes of out-patient attendance, 2024



Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

Reproductive Health Care

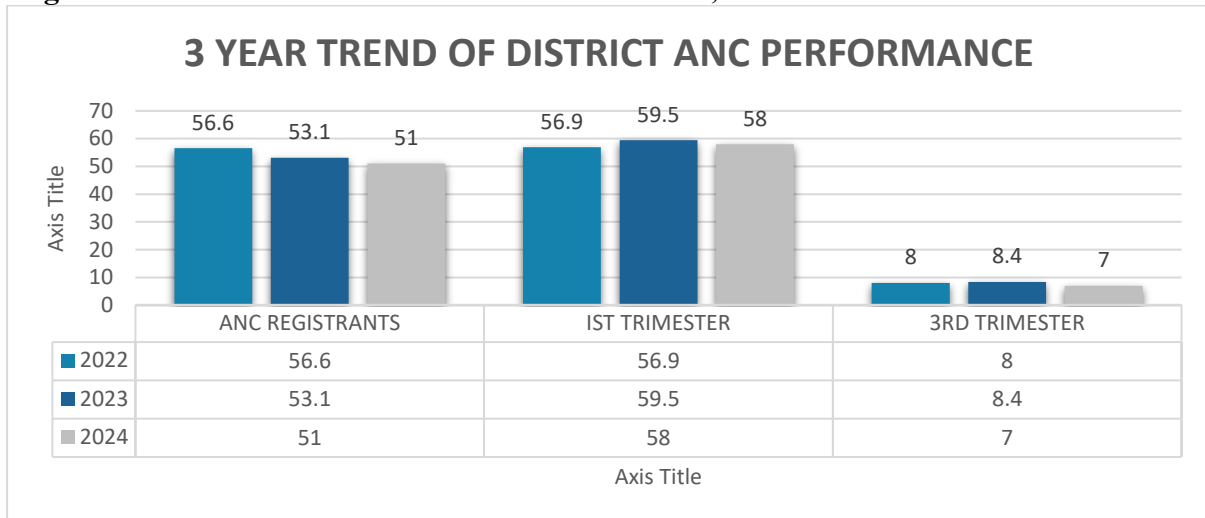
Reproductive health care involves the provision of a basic package of cost-effective services covering health promotion, prevention and cure. Services include safe motherhood, adolescent reproductive health, and the prevention and management of unsafe abortion, reproductive tract infections, sexual health, STD/HIV, infertility, cancers of the reproductive tract and gender-based violence.

Safe Motherhood

Maintaining the health of the woman/and her new-born throughout the process of pre-conception, pregnancy, childbirth and the post-delivery period constituted the key concern of the Assembly and its major stakeholders such as the Ghana Health service. Therefore, resources to achieve the target. However, it was observed that ANC services reduced from 2022.

Figure 2.13 provides details of ANC registrants for the periods 2022 -2024.

Fig 2.13: Trend of ANC Performance in the district, 2024



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Over the last three years, Antenatal Care (ANC) registrants have decreased steadily from 56.6% in 2022 to 53.1% in 2023 and 51% in 2024. The decrease is because most pregnant women preferred attending ANC services at the government hospitals than private (Quasi). This makes most women travelling from the district to Agormenya specifically for ANC services, causing the low coverage.

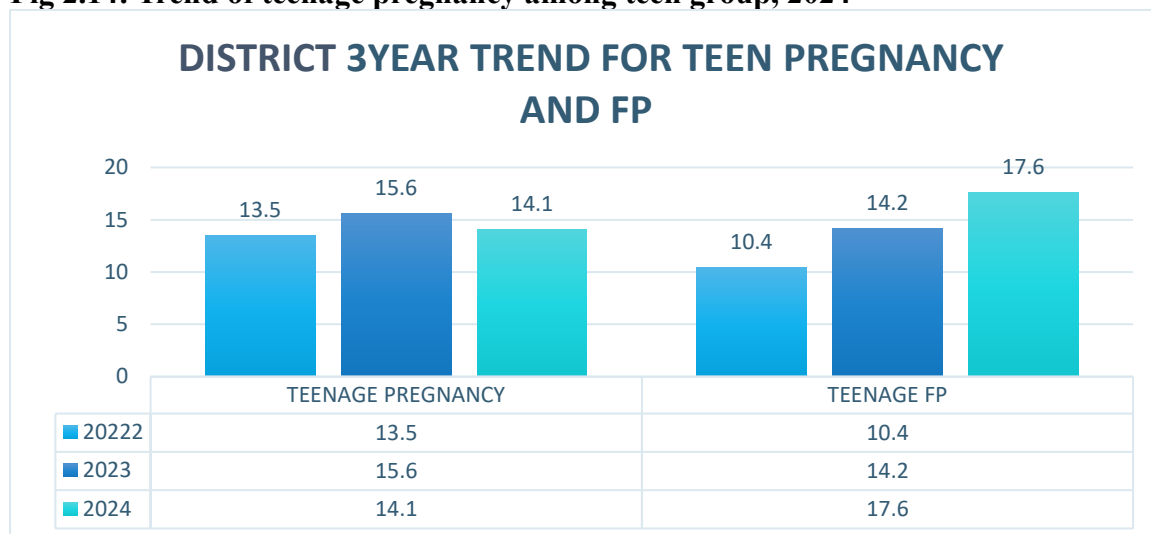
There was a decrease in ANC 4th visit from 76.7 in 2022, 69.7% in 2023 and 67% in 2024. Making 8th visit has also decrease from 41.1% to 35% in 2024. There was a decline in 3rd trimester registration from 8.4% in 2023 and 7% in 2024. This could be attributed to intensifying of home visit by the CHNs in knowing your pregnant women.

There must be strengthened education on the importance of ANC and know your pregnant woman activities. More importantly, every facility rendering ANC services must start the Pregnancy School Initiative.

Adolescent Reproductive Health

Teenage pregnancy and births result in health consequences; children are more likely to be born pre-term, have lower birth weight, and higher neonatal mortality, while mothers experience greater rates of post-partum depression and are less likely to initiate breastfeeding. From the display in the graph below, it is evident that teenage family planning witnessed a surge. Teenage pregnancy decreased significantly. This can be attributed to the impact of improved adolescent health education, as well as regular routine home visits.

Fig 2.14: Trend of teenage pregnancy among teen group, 2024

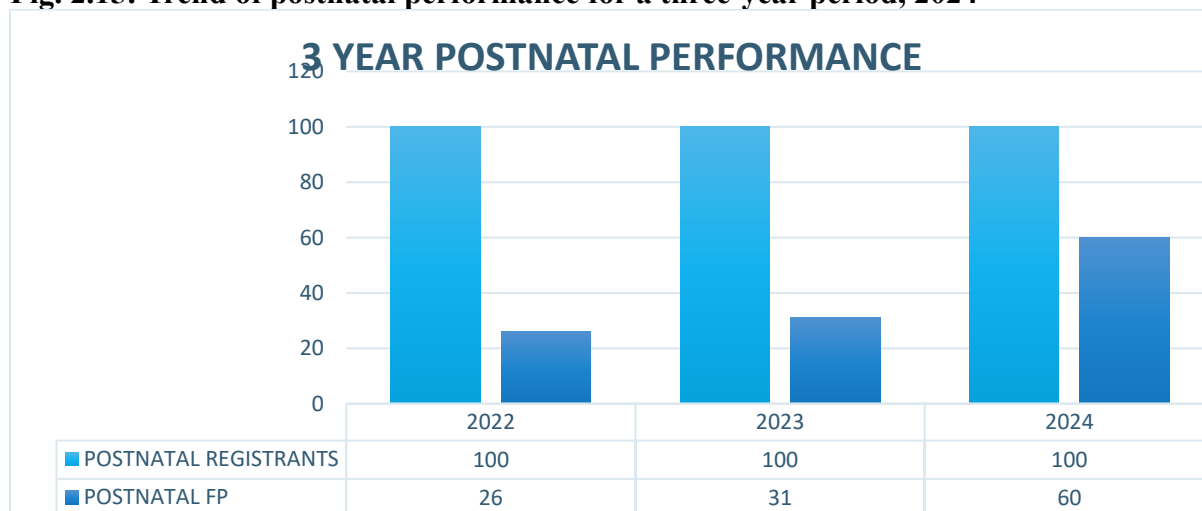


Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

Post Natal Care

Improving access to high quality antenatal and post-natal care services has been shown to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality and improve newborn outcomes.

Fig. 2.15: Trend of postnatal performance for a three-year period, 2024



Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

Postnatal registrants have maintained 100% record and there is a very significant increase in post-partum family planning acceptors from 31% to 60%. This could be attributed to mothers educated on LAM (Lactational Amenorrhea method) and accepting modern contraception.

Family Planning

Family planning is defined as “the ability of individuals and couples to anticipate and attain their desired number of children and the spacing and timing of their births. On family planning, there was rise in the number of new acceptors.

There should be strengthened education on family planning methods at CWC, ANC and PNC to ensure women in their reproductive age are rightly informed.

Nutrition

The Nutrition Unit seeks to improve the nutrition and health of all persons, especially vulnerable groups, by Providing high-quality nutrition services and optimal nutrition promotion through well-informed, highly skilled and motivated staff. The structure of the Nutrition Department is strategically positioned to address all nutrition-related public health issues, focusing on both macro and nutrients malnutrition in the general population and rehabilitating severely malnourished children and moderate or severe malnutrition in People within the District.

2.3.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

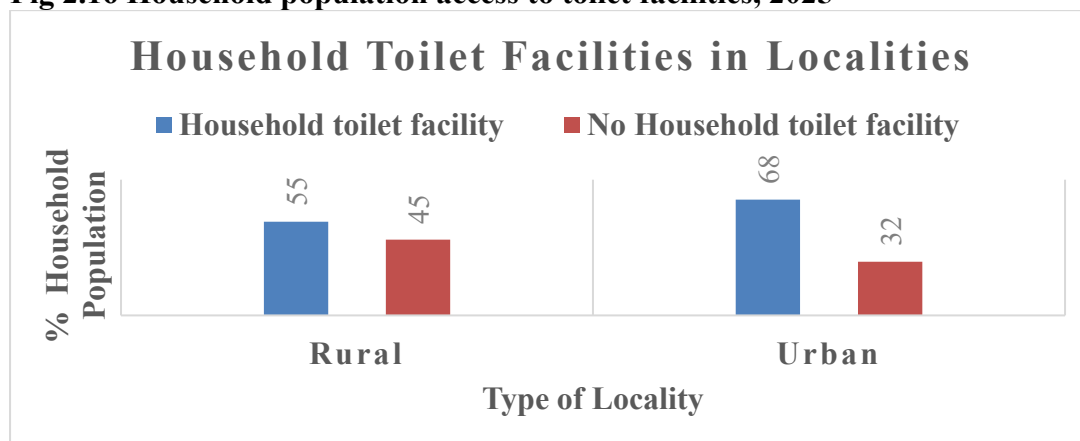
Access to functional water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems is a necessity for safe health and a fundamental determinant of human well-being.

Currently, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census as released by the Ghana Statistical Service, 91.6% households have access to improved water supply services. However, there is a disparity between urban and rural communities. About 98.8% of the urban households have access to improved water supply services while 88.9% of the rural households have access to improved water supply services. It is significant to note that majority of the household population (96.1%) with access to improved water source are within 30 minutes round trip travels for basic services. Despite the progress made to ensure that children and families in every part of the district have access to safe drinking water, about 8% of the district households continue to rely on unsafe sources. These sources such as river/stream, unprotected well, unprotected spring, tanker supplies, dugouts etc put the population at risk of drinking water contaminated with faecal matter. Despite the apparently high access to safe water in urban areas, sachet water dominates (51.5%), with pipe-borne water accounting for only 33.6%. The vision is to have every household in urban and 95% of rural households have access to improved water network and using safely managed water services by 2029.

Sanitation And Waste Management

Sanitation management faces significant challenges despite efforts made for improvements. While the Assembly has increased its focus on sanitation in localities, access to improved sanitation facilities remains low, with a substantial portion of the population still practicing open defecation. This situation is compounded by a lack of capacity for effective operation and maintenance of existing facilities. The district currently has close to half of its household population (41.2%) without household toilet facilities, who practiced open defecation (38%) and 62 percent use public toilets. Unsurprisingly, majority of households (79%) without toilet facilities are from the rural areas of the district. The data portrays a serious lack of adequate toilet facilities especially among low-income households, leading to poor sanitation, health and environmental degradation. Figure 2.16 indicates access to household toilet facilities in both urban and rural areas.

Fig 2.16 Household population access to toilet facilities, 2025

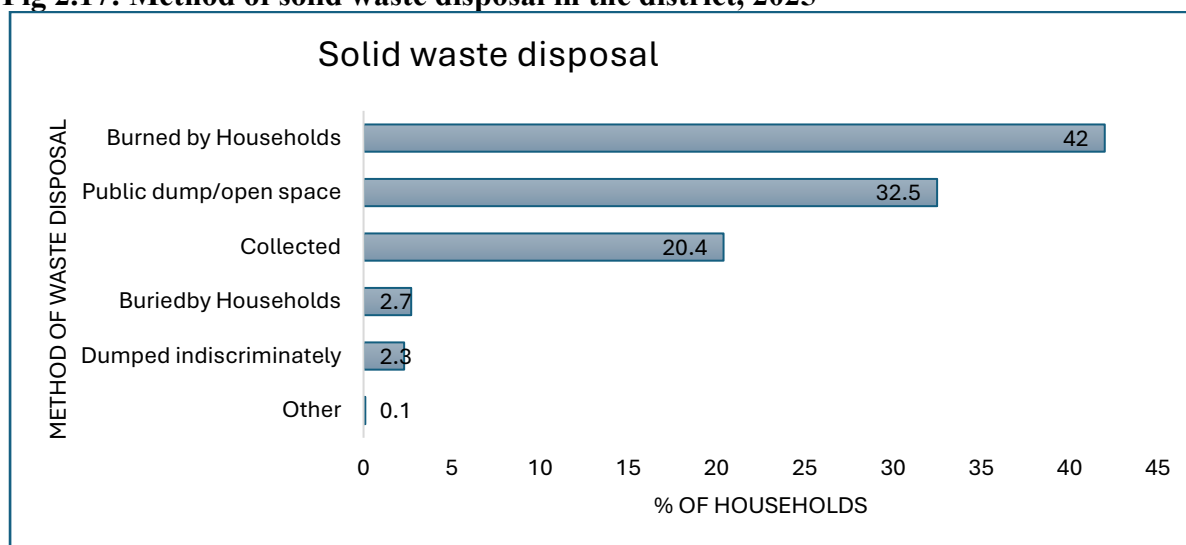


Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Close to half (45%) of the rural household population access toilet facilities outside their households using other means such as public toilet or practicing open defecation which poses health risks. Also, one of every three urban households either uses the public toilet or practice open defecation.

Poor sanitation and waste management have contributed to pollution and unsightly conditions hinder economic development and cause public health problems. Most households still have their solid waste uncollected and are stored through burning, buried in the ground and indiscriminate dumping. This method is due to the lack of waste bins/containers and designated dumping sites in most communities. Less than one-third of households collect their waste for disposal as shown in figure 2.17.

Fig 2.17: Method of solid waste disposal in the district, 2025



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Table 2.10: Methods of waste storage in Asuogyaman, 2025

| Solid Waste Storage | Total | Urban | Rural |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Standard Waste Receptacles/bins | 12.4 | 64.2 | 35.8 |
| Improvised Waste Receptacles (Container/basket) | 50.7 | 22.6 | 77.4 |
| Disposable Waste Receptacles (Sack/polythene/other) | 17.2 | 30.4 | 69.6 |
| None (No receptacle) | 19.7 | 12.8 | 87.2 |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Solid waste collection and transportation are almost exclusively delivered through a formalized private sector provider known as the Zoomlion Company limited which is engaged in secondary collection. The engagement is related to large-scaled waste evacuation services for waste deposited in communal skip containers or in public areas, including street cleaning activities. Most of these activities are covered under the national Sanitation Improvement Package (SIP). The SIP is a service agreement for the provision and management of skips and waste management equipment for the Assembly. It is contracted and negotiated at the national level, with the MLGRD.

Over the years, there has not been much focus on wastewater management and the environmental impact of unclean wastewater. In most cases, unclean wastewater is discharged directly into nature and therefore ends up in rivers and the volta lake where it can affect the drinking water, since some households depend on them for their supply. Domestic wastewater is mostly discharged directly into drainage systems that are emptied into rivers and streams.

2.3.4 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements and its Implications

Settlements in the Asuogyaman district are mostly peri-urban and rural in nature. Akosombo is properly planned and built with almost all the essential facilities, but it has very little commercial activity. It enjoys some monopoly in terms of the existence of commercial banks, security installations, traffic light, a hospital and a good drainage system. Only Akosombo fall in the 4th order of settlements in a scalogram ranking, while all the other communities fall in the 5th order.

Essential services and facilities are spread quite uniformly amongst the 20 largest communities in terms of population. Each of those settlements has access to very basic services such as health care, water and sanitation, education and electricity. There are, however, differences in terms of the quality, frequency and affordability of provision of such services. Many of these facilities therefore need upgrading and expansion to adequately meet the needs of inhabitants.

There is only one settlement (Akosombo) with a population of over 10,000. The first 20 settlements have projected populations ranging between 1000 and 13,000. Akosombo, which has the largest population, is almost twice the population size of Atimpoku, the district capital. Akosombo is a working community with most of the working class working for the VRA, which is into the generation and distribution of power for the country. There are others who are engaged in small-scale economic activities.

Comparatively other settlements such as Atimpoku, Senchi-ferry, Akrade are purely fishing communities, with settlements like Boso, Anum, Labolabo, Frankadua and others basically farming settlements which are into the cultivation of foodstuffs and other cash crops.

The case of the rural communities, some of which are hamlets, is very different. Most of them lack most, and in some cases all the basic facilities such as toilets, boreholes, schools, electricity and clinics. The sparse distribution of settlements in the district is a major constraint to economic growth and social development as these smaller settlements lack the threshold population required for the effective and efficient provision of services and facilities.

Akosombo, according to the district's functional matrix is ranked first (Highest) by it possesses majority of the facilities and serving majority of communities in the district. For instance, the only hospital (high order facility) in the district is in Akosombo which serves all the communities within the district and even nearby communities outside the district. It is followed by Anum and Atimpoku.

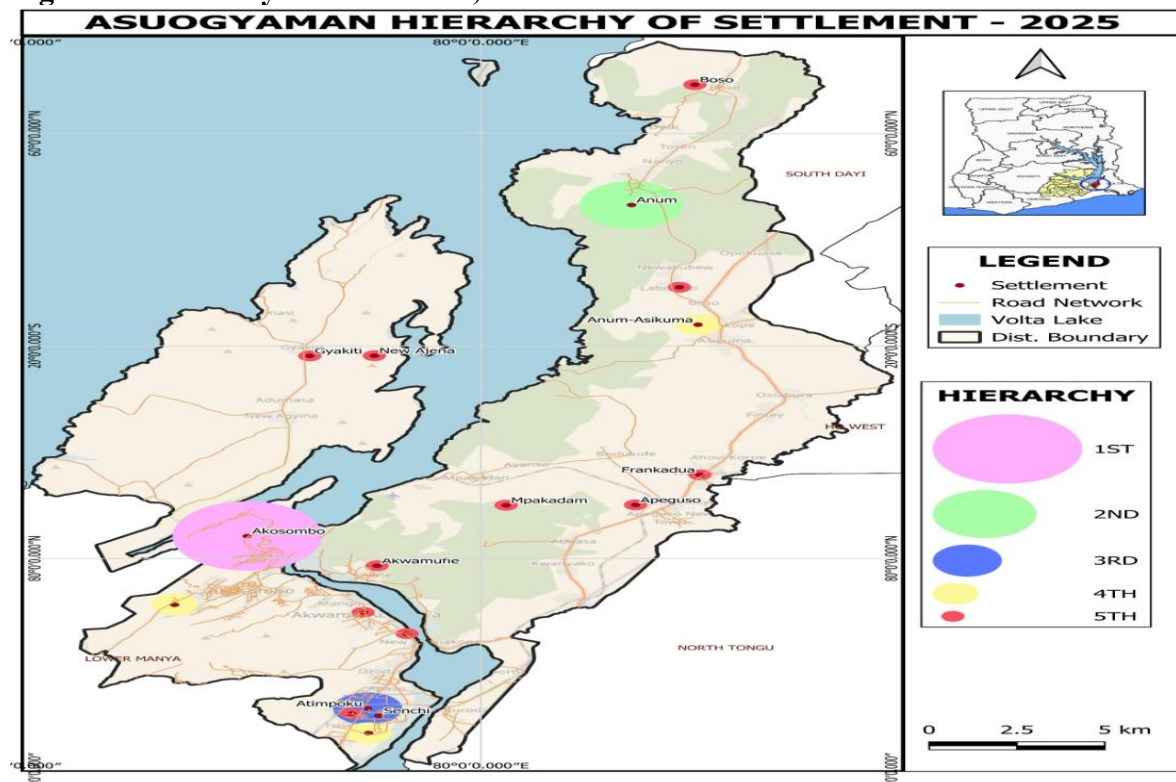
Hierarchy and Distribution of Settlements

To understand the existing hierarchy of settlement, the scalogram technique was employed. The settlements were ranked based on the population, and the number of services they offer. See appendix III for the scalogram.

In delineating the settlements into the various hierarchies, the following criteria were used.

1st Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices above 80% of the total centrality of 4462.

Fig 2.18: Hierarchy of settlements, 2025



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

2.3.5 Governance Structure

Asuogyaman District was created under Local Government Instrument LI 1431 of 1988 because of Ghana Government re-demarcation exercise carried out to operationalize decentralization programme in the country from the defunct Kaoga District, which had Somanya as the capital. The Asuogyaman District has been divided into six Area Councils in line with the provisions of the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936 amended Act 940. They are Anum, Boso, Frankadua/Apeguso, Atimpoku, Gyakiti and Akosombo. The district is made up of one constituency with 37 electoral areas with their corresponding unit committees.

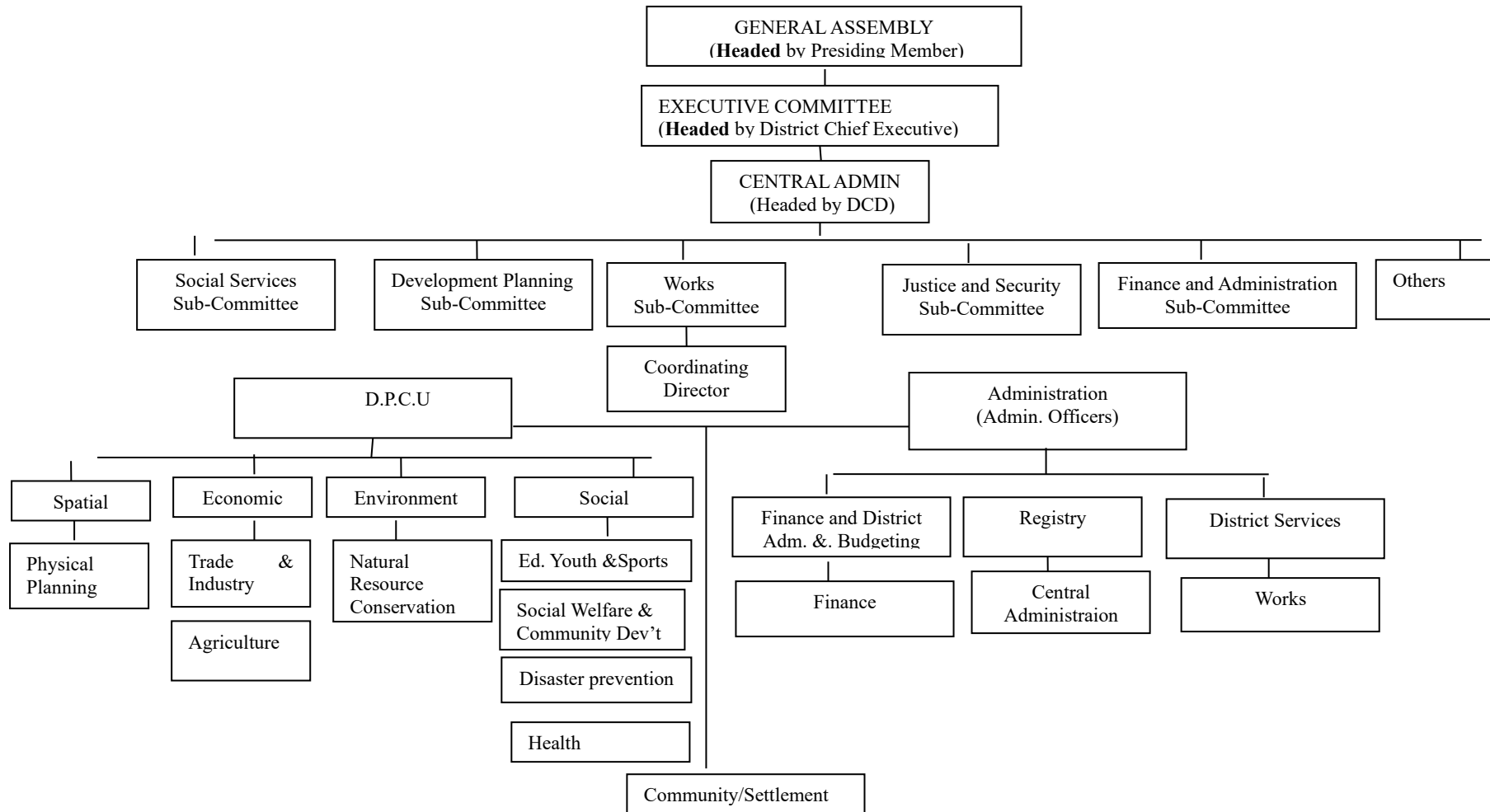
Structure and Organization

The Assembly is the highest political, administrative, planning, and rating authority in the district which performs the deliberative, Legislative and Executive functions.

The administrative structure of the Assembly has the Hon. District Chief Executive as the political and administrative head responsible for the day to day running of the office while the District Coordinating Director coordinates the activities of the various departments established by LI 1961 and other statutory directives; namely the Central Administration, Education, Youth and sports, Social Development, works, Physical planning, Finance, Agric, Health, Human Resource, Statistics, and other departments.

As the highest Political and Administrative body in the district, the General Assembly is made up of fifty-five (55) members consisting of Thirty-seven (37) elected members, sixteen (16) government appointees, the District Chief Executive and one Member of Parliament who does not have voting rights. The General Assembly has both deliberative and Executive functions. It is headed by the Presiding Member who is elected by at least Two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly from among themselves. The Assembly works through its Executive Committee with Ten (10) members including the District Chief Executive as its chairman and District Coordinating Director as Secretary. Heads of Departments assist the Executive Committee in the implementation of its programmes but do not have voting rights during meetings.

Figure 2.19: Organizational Structure of the District, 2025



The District Chief Executive exercises both political and administrative authority but the District Co-ordinating Director is the administrative head who co-ordinates the activities of all the departments through the Heads of Departments. Out of the 11 departments created under L1 1961, the district has offices for 10 departments. These 11 departments report to the District Chief Executive through the District Co-ordinating Director.

They include the Central Administration Department, Finance Department, Education, Youth and Sports Department, District Health Department, Agriculture Department, Physical Planning Department, Social Welfare and Community Development Department, Works Department, Trade and Industry Department, Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry and Game and Wildlife Department, and Disaster Prevention Department.

Most of the departments have smaller units and sections under them with appointed or figure heads. The heads of department and some key units make up the management which is chaired by the District Chief Executive with District Co-ordinating Director being the secretary.

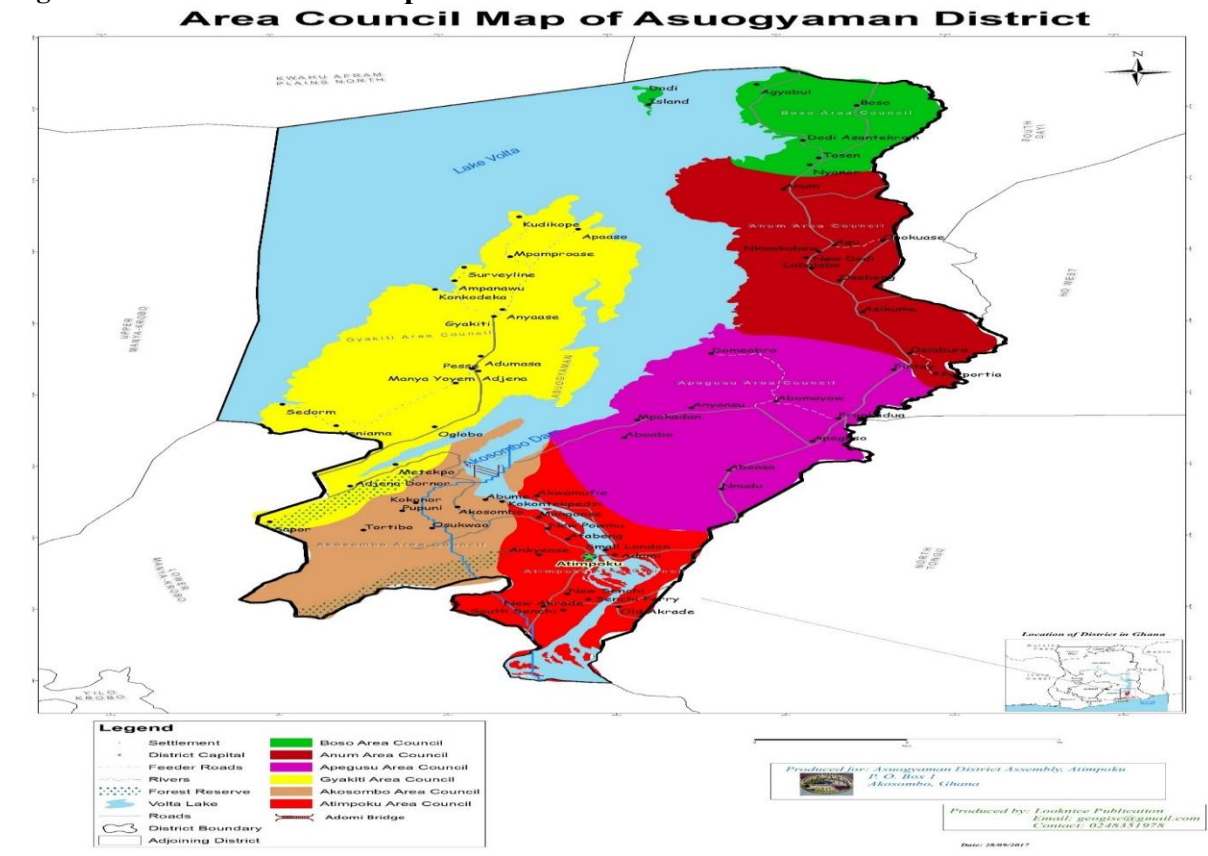
The Assembly has nine (9) sub-vented agencies including the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), The National Service Secretariat (NSS), the Electoral Commission (EC), the Non-Formal Education Division (NFED), the National Youth Authority (NYA), the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the Labour Commission and the Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC). There are also seven (7) services who report to the District Chief Executive as well as to their regional superiors. They are the Ghana Police Service, the Ghana Education Service, the Ghana Health Service, Judicial Service, Ghana Statistical Service, Information Services and the Immigration Service. The Ghana Health and Education Services are however slated to become departments of the Assembly in due course.

The day-to-day administration of the district and operationalizing the decisions taken by the General Assembly is conducted by the Central Administration headed by the District Co-ordinating Director. This consists of units such as the Budget Unit, Development Planning Unit, Human Resource Unit, Stores, Logistics and Procurement Unit and Registry and Records Units. The Central Administration works with an established District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) consisting of the District Coordinating Director as its chairperson, Heads of Departments and some units as well as representatives of some organizations and groups. The District Planning Officer is the secretary to the DPCU. Refer to 1.3.1 for the full membership of the DPCU.

Sub District Structures

The Asuogyaman District has been divided into six Area Councils in line with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 467(1993). They are Anum, Boso, Frankadua/Apeguso, Atimpoku, Gyakiti and Akosombo. All unit committee and elected Assembly members within an area are members of the Area Council. The executives, that is, the chairperson, secretary and organizer, are elected amongst the members.

Figure 2.20: Area Council Map



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Chieftaincy Institutions

The chieftaincy institutions in the Asuogyaman District of Ghana play a significant role in local governance, cultural preservation, and conflict resolution. Like in many parts of Ghana, traditional governance systems predate colonial rule. Chiefs serve as custodians of the land, culture, and traditions, and they often work alongside local government structures. The district has three paramountcy serving as the highest rankings in terms of governance in the institution. These are Akwamu, Anum and Boso paramountcy. They administer through divisional chiefs

who are responsible for divisions and towns within their traditional areas. Sub-chiefs and elders also help in administration at the community levels. The institution plays significant roles to compliment central government to ensure peace and order. The roles span from advisory, conflict mediation and resolution, community mobilization and cultural integration.

Key Stakeholders of the District

In the discharge of the duties of the Assembly, the following are some of the key stakeholders of the Assembly partners within its Programme implementation; the Traditional Authorities, the Religious Associations, NGO's, CSO's, CBO's, VRA, GPRTU, Security Agencies, Utility Companies, Provide Organizations, Citizens, etc.

Areas of Engagement with Stakeholders

The Local Government Act (2016), (Act 936) enjoins the Assembly to engage its stakeholder in specific activities of the Assembly. Preparation of the district plans and budgets are the two most important activities where stakeholders are engaged to come out with Medium Term Development plans, Annual Action plans and the Composite Budget. The Assembly also embarks on consultation among rate payers to come out with fees to be charged on all ratable items. Stakeholders are also involved in procurement, issues on health, education, sanitation, security, chieftaincy, and construction of projects, water, electricity, and disaster.

Communication Strategies

The Assembly employs a wide range of Communication Strategies in dealing with its stakeholders and citizens. The Assembly uses a particular Communication Strategy to achieve the best results with serious consideration of the target group or the audience. Some of the channels include mass media platforms, noticeboards, public hearings, public meetings and events, Community information centres etc.

2.3.6 Security

The security situation in the district is generally peaceful except for some chieftaincy disputes within the three traditional areas namely, Akwamu, Boso and Anum. The district is also faced with boundary disputes between North Tongu district Assembly over Adome/Abotia area and Lower Manya Municipal Assembly over South Senchi/Old Akrade area. The District Security Council is positioned to maintain peace and order in the district.

The Akosombo District Police Command supervises the entire security setup of the Asuogyaman District. There are six (6) established Police Stations in the towns within the

district namely, Adomi-Senchi, Akosombo, Frankadua, Anum and Boso. Two additional police stations which are yet to be commissioned have been built at Asikuma and Adjena respectively. The current personnel strength of 141 policemen in the district puts the police-citizens ratio at 1:752, an indication of a serious manpower gap in the district. There are also inadequate residential facilities and logistics for use by personnel.

The district has not experienced much of the menace of Fulani Herdsmen even though there are some Fulani Herdsmen with their cattle in some parts of the district namely, Adjena, Gyakiti, Asikuma and Frankadua. The few cases reported were professionally handled and dealt with by the Police. The Fulani Herdsmen menace however remains a potential threat to the district's security if not nipped in the bud.

The District is also confronted with the challenges of illicit Drug Trafficking to with "Indian Hemp" as it shares borders with the Volta Region and the Volta Lake. The District is being used as a transit point to transport Narcotic Drugs to Accra, Kumasi and Nigeria. Some traffickers have been arrested at locations around the Senchi Ferry Site, Marine Port and Akosombo.

The need for a more security conscious society, a stronger collaboration between the police and citizens and the enhancement of community policing should therefore occupy the attention of all the development stakeholders in the District.

Key Issues Affecting Governance

These governance challenges not only delay development initiatives but also weaken public trust and participation in local government activities. Addressing these issues is crucial to improving administrative efficiency, promoting transparency and accountability, and enhancing the overall development of the Asuogyaman District.

1. Inadequate Financial Resources

The Assembly heavily depends on the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), which is often delayed or insufficient. Low levels of internally generated funds (IGF) limit the Assembly's ability to fund development projects and maintain services.

2. Political Interference

Political influence sometimes affects decision-making, project allocation, and employment at the Assembly level. This undermines professionalism and neutral governance, creating divisions among Assembly Members and the public.

3. Land and Chieftaincy Disputes

Persistent land ownership conflicts and chieftaincy disputes disrupt peace and development planning. Disputes also affect land acquisition for public projects like schools, health centers, and markets.

4. Weak Citizen Participation

Public engagement in governance activities such as budget hearings, town hall meetings, and development planning is often low. Many citizens feel disconnected from the Assembly's decision-making processes, reducing transparency and accountability.

5. Inadequate Capacity and Staffing

Some departments of the Assembly face shortages of skilled staff (e.g., engineers, planners, social welfare officers). Training and logistics for staff are often insufficient, affecting service delivery and project supervision.

6. Poor Infrastructure and Logistics

The Assembly itself struggles with poor office space, inadequate transport facilities, and outdated equipment. This affects administrative efficiency and fieldwork activities like monitoring and data collection.

7. Environmental and Sanitation Challenges

Waste management remains a serious problem, with illegal dumping sites and poor sanitation infrastructure in many communities. This affects health outcomes and strains Assembly resources.

8. Limited Inter-Agency Coordination

Coordination between the Assembly and decentralized departments or external agencies (e.g., NGOs, traditional councils) is often weak. This leads to duplication of efforts and inefficient use of resources.

2.3.7 Cross Cutting Issues

Youth Development

Young people constitute a significant proportion of Ghana's population. The development and empowerment of the youth is imperative for the attainment of national development goals.

According to the 2021 population census report, the youth of Asuogyaman constitute about 20 percent of the total population which is a significant number that cannot be overlooked.

In Asuogyaman District, youth involvement in small-scale enterprises (SSEs) is a vital contributor to local livelihoods, especially in areas like Atimpoku, Akosombo, and surrounding communities. With limited formal job opportunities, many young people turn to small businesses in sectors such as petty trading, agriculture, fish farming, tourism-related services, crafts, and food processing. Additionally, over the years, the National Youth Authority provided skills training in the following: mushroom farming, fish farming, cassava farming, snail rearing, soap, detergent just to mention a few, these training have produced a lot of good and efficient youth for entrepreneurship. Despite their enthusiasm and creativity, these enterprises often face systemic barriers that constrain growth and sustainability.

Some of the challenges confronting the youth development activities are inadequate funds, lack of transport to the communities, lack of startup kits for beneficiaries of entrepreneurial training, limited access to capital and credit, low access to modern tools and technology, skills gaps and informality, lack of mentorship and business development services.

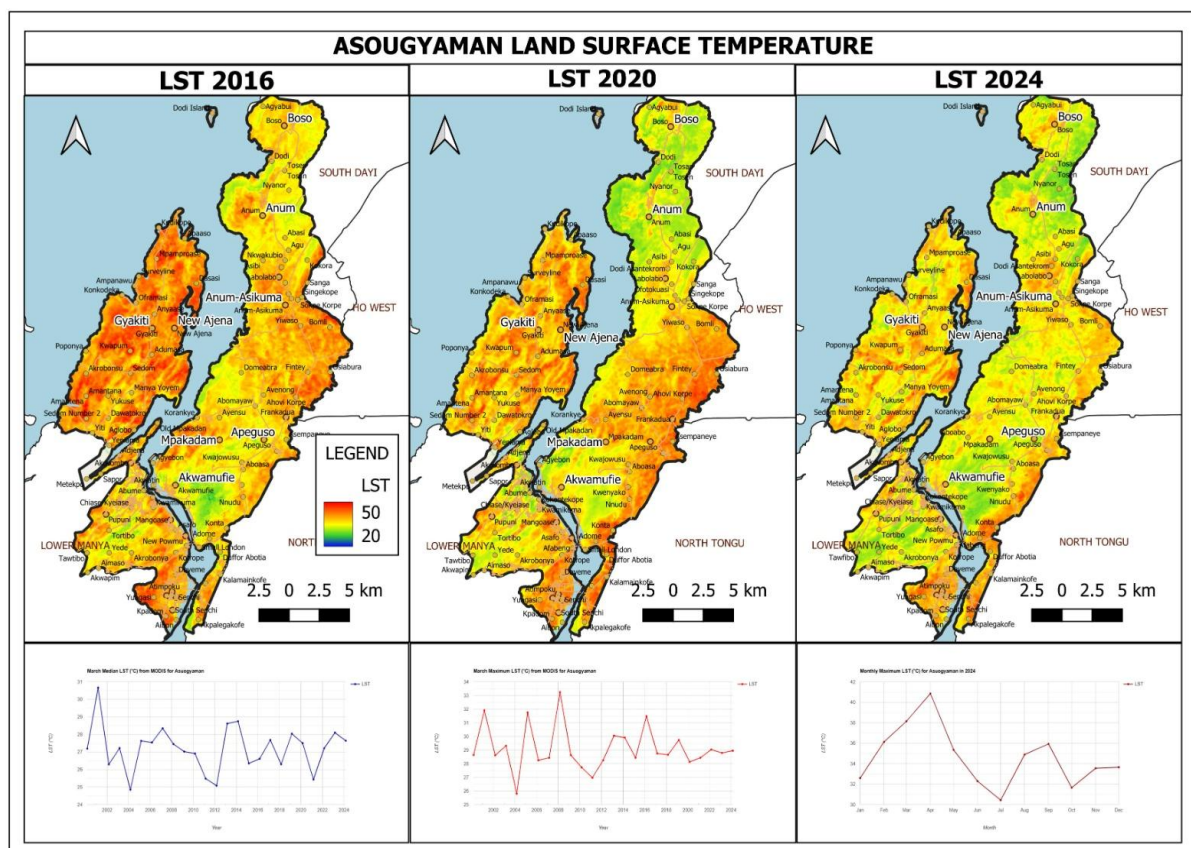
Climate Change and Vulnerabilities

Climate change poses significant global challenges, especially in the West African sub-region, with high temperature and precipitation patterns variability, threatening socio-economic stability and ecosystem health.

Land Surface temperature

Spatial trends in figure 2.21 reveal that in 2016, large areas in the west, south, and parts of central Asuogyaman were red/orange implying high heat zones. Vegetated/forested areas near Volta Lake show cooler temperatures (green/yellow). Heat is intense around Gyakiti, New Ajena, and Mpakadan. The year 2020, experienced a noticeable slight cooling in some areas (more yellow and green in central zones), whilst western settlements and south of the district remain warm and hotspots still visible around Gyakiti, Mpakadan, and Apeguso. Again, in 2024, more cooling trends than 2016 (more yellow and green) across central/north zones, with heat pockets remaining in west (near Gyakiti/New Ajena) and south (around Atimpoku, Senchi) and the northern parts near Boso and Anum remain relatively cooler compared to west.

Figure 2.21: Trend of Land Surface Temperature for the district (2016-2024)



Source: District Planning and Coordinating Unit, 2025

Monthly median LST shows fluctuations, with some months spiking close to the maximum (~45–50°C). Coolest months dip closer to ~25°C as indicated in bottom-left graph (2016 data). Similar seasonal peaks and troughs, but slightly lower peak LST values than 2016.

More stability in mid-year months as indicated in bottom-middle graph (2020 data). The year 2024 still shows seasonal variation, but overall trend appears slightly cooler than 2016 and peaks reach mid-40°C, not high 40s like in 2016 as indicated in bottom-right graph.

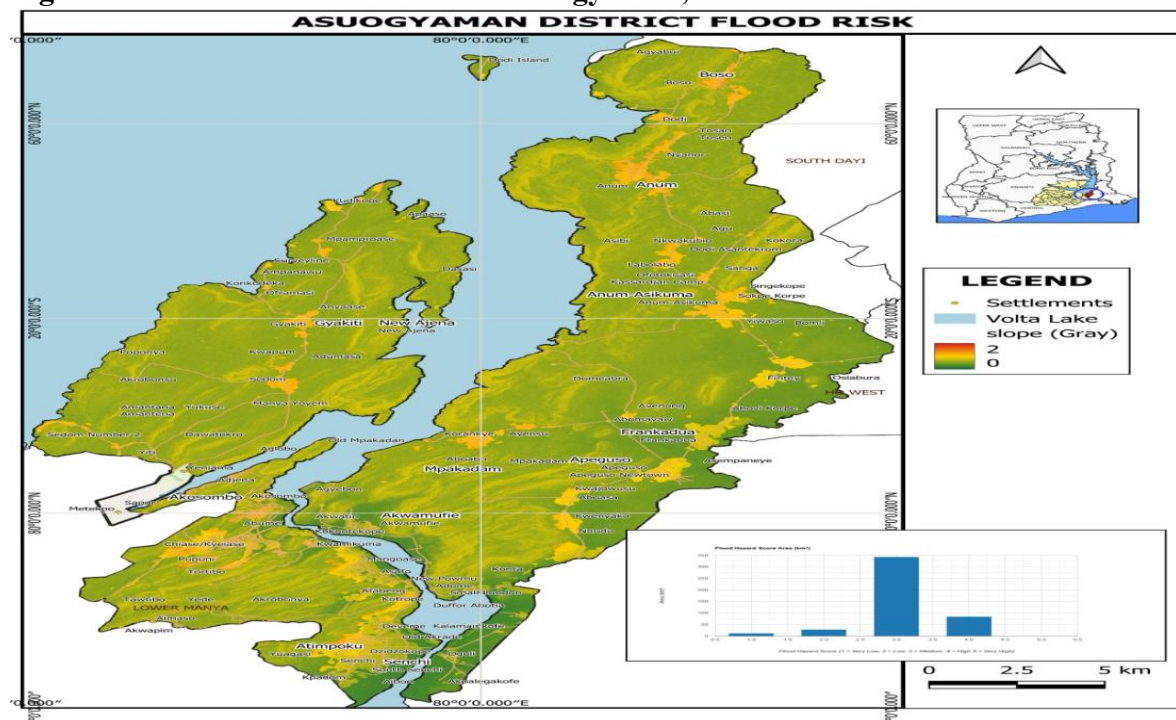
The slight cooling from 2016 to 2024 may be linked to increase in vegetation cover in certain zones, seasonal variations or wetter years and changes in land use. Again, Persistent hotspots in western and southern areas could be urban settlements with less vegetation, agricultural areas with exposed soil and deforested land that retains more heat.

Flood Risk Assessment

Flooding is a natural process that can happen at any time in a wide variety of locations. Flooding from water bodies is probably best known but prolonged, intense and localized

rainfall can also cause sewer flooding, overland flow and groundwater flooding. Flooding has significant impacts on human activities, it can threaten people’s lives, their property and the environment. Assets at risk include housing, transport and public service infrastructure, and commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises. The health, social, economic and environmental impacts of flooding are significant and have a wide community impact.

Fig 2.22: Flood Risk Assessment for Asuogyaman, 2025



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

As indicated in figure 2.22, the most common hazard score is around 2–2.5, meaning a large portion of the district falls in moderate flood risk areas. Flat areas (green) in the district are **concentrated along the Volta Lake** and rivers, indicating potentially **high flood risk zones**. Hilly or sloped areas (yellow orange) are found inland and are less flooded. High-risk flood zones are mostly low slope (green) areas near Volta Lake. The central and southern parts of the district have more settlements in high-risk zones. lakeside and riverside towns have the highest flood risk, while inland settlements are generally safer. Mitigation planning should therefore focus on lakeside settlements.

The approximate flood hazard ranking overlay for the settlements in Asuogyaman District are indicated in table 2.12.

Table 2.12: flood hazard ranking, 2024

| RANKING | RISK COMMUNITIES |
|---|---|
| High Hazard (Red – score ~2.5) | Akosombo, Atimpoku, Senchi, Frankadua |
| Moderate Hazard (Yellow – score ~2.0–2.4) | Akwamufie, New Ajena, Gyakiti, Anum, Boso |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Tree Cover Loss

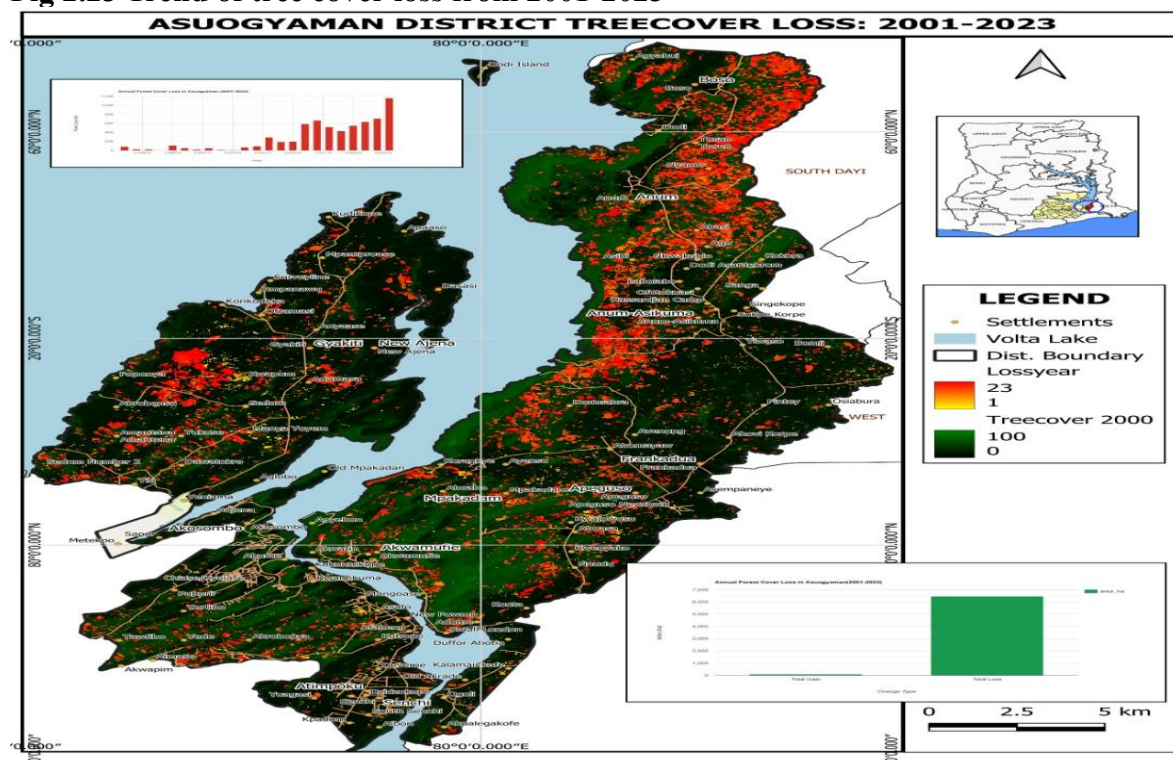
From figure 2.20, it is observed that the highest concentration of forest cover loss is witnessed in the eastern (around Anum, Anum-Asikuma, Frankadua), western (northwest of Gyakiti and New Ajena) and northern and central (near Boso, Apeguso, and Anum) parts of the district. However, the lower concentration of loss is witnessed around the southern tip (Atimpoku, Senchi), though still visible. Many loss areas are clustered near settlements, likely due to agricultural expansion, logging, and urban development.

The annual forest cover loss between 2001-12 was slow but steady, which increased sharply from 2013 onwards. The peak loss years appear to be 2020-2023, with 2023 being the highest (Top-left graph). Total loss far exceeds any gain in forest cover. Gains are minimal, suggesting reforestation efforts have been very limited (Bottom-right graph). This implies that deforestation has accelerated sharply in the last decade with hotspots of recent loss concentrated in the eastern and central part of the district. Also, forest gains are negligible compared to the scale of loss. This environmental change could worsen flood risk and climate vulnerability for nearby communities.

This has significant environmental implications such as;

1. Rising deforestation trends threaten biodiversity, water resources, and soil stability.
2. Losses near the Volta Lake could increase erosion and sedimentation, impacting water quality.
3. Deforestation may also intensify flood risks

Fig 2.23 Trend of tree cover loss from 2001-2023



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Multi-dimensional Poverty

The measure of poverty in the district reflects various areas in which the population may be deprived of their needs. It considers four dimensions; living conditions, health, education and employment. According to the 2021 population and housing census, a total of 20,916 (21.8%) of total households are multidimensionally poor. Among the poor, the degree of poverty is 43.1%. The dominant forms of deprivations are employment (14.7%), health insurance coverage (8.6%) and school lag (5.2%). These three dimensions contribute 66.2% to the incidence of poverty in the district.

Multidimensional poverty is higher among female headed households (26.6%) as compared to males (18.8%). The contribution of deprivation in employment to multidimensional poverty is higher among households headed by both females (41.3%) and males (27.7%). The table below indicates the contribution of indicator to multidimensional poverty by sex of head of households in the district.

Table 2.12: Contribution of indicators to multidimensional poverty by sex of head of household (%)

| Indicator | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Electricity | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Housing | 5.7 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| Assets | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| Overcrowding | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Cooking fuel | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Drinking water | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Toilet | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.6 |
| School attendance | 4.6 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| School attainment | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| School lag | 12.6 | 11.4 | 12.0 |
| Mortality | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Health insurance | 22.9 | 16.8 | 20.0 |
| Employment | 27.7 | 41.3 | 34.2 |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

GENDER ANALYSIS

Good local governance must address gender equality and social inclusion. The goal of gender equality is central to the mission and mandate of the Assembly to promote sustainable and inclusive development for all. There can be no sustainable development without considering the specific needs and issues of women, men, girls and boys.

There are more females (51%) than males in the district, according to 2021 population projections by the Ghana Statistical Service. However, Women and men experience life differently, have different needs and priorities, and are affected differently by policies and development interventions of the Assembly.

For instance, women, who constitute more than 50% of society remain the majority living in poverty, especially among female headed households. They are also victims of all types of violence, generally have lower literacy rates than men, and have experienced the least improvement in their quality of life. However, in some areas, male marginalization, especially amongst young people, is also a significant gender inequality issue. Differences in economic activity rates between women and men exist in favour of men. Women constitute 54.4% of the unemployed population in the district. This does not take into consideration the significant contribution that women are making through reproductive and domestic, unpaid work.

Efforts to increase women's economic activity rates must, therefore, consider gender gaps in time use and seek more balance in hours spent on reproductive and domestic labour by men and women.

The following are the specific gender-based issues confronting the district;

1. More men than women in skilled agriculture despite the dominance of women in most agricultural activities due to the unequal access to extension training.
2. Women are not equally represented in positions of power, and few influence decisions concerning key issues. Traditional gender biased attitudes regarding the role and capabilities of women continue to influence both men and women, often resulting in gender-blind policies, programs and projects and limiting the effectiveness of this intervention.
3. low life expectancy among men than women due to factors such as drug abuse, alcoholism related deaths, tobacco-related illness and deaths, occupational hazards and accidents, etc.
4. The lack of a written and citable political commitment to gender equality (e.g. District Plan of Action) makes it difficult to hold governance structures accountable for low female participation.
5. A lack of media representation of women's voices, views, demands and leadership, means that other women lack a model with which they can identify and find legitimacy for their own views.
6. The unequal division of family responsibilities, including household management and childcare, places women at a disadvantage in terms of time needed to be active in decision making. Similarly, limited social services inhibit women's access to "disposable time".

To ensure gender balance and offer equitable opportunities to all, the following possible interventions and entry points are proposed.

1. Extension services will need to target women directly by providing more extension training exclusively for women. Trainings should focus on ways to improve women's productivity by considering the existing resources available to women, and by reflecting women's methods and specific areas of work.
2. Targeted public health messages and campaigns. Where disease is preventable, public health messages should be appropriately targeted at both women and men, keeping in mind that they

might trust different media authorities, receive their information from different media outlets and personal sources.

3. Development and promotion of a culture of non-acceptance of violence. Provision of adequate protection for women at risk, and enforcement of laws to protect women against violence.

4. Promote awareness-raising of the importance and effectiveness of gender mainstreaming in the media and through education at all levels

5. Identify and promote adoption of specific consultation methods to find out views, concerns and needs of women and men, about the services they are responsible for in order to improve participation.

6. Strengthen leadership development and performance management to promote gender mainstreaming.

7. Introduce training programmes for staff of the Assembly, including in non-decentralised departments, to promote collection and use of gender equality indicators, gender impact assessments, evaluation of policies and action, based on good practice.

2.3.8 Summary of Development Issues

Table 2.12: key development issues identified, 2025

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS | ISSUES |
|---|---|
| Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low IGF mobilisation 2. Inadequate office logistics/equipments 4. High incidence of Land, chieftaincy and boundary disputes 5. Low citizenry involvement in the decentralization process 6. Low enforcement of byelaws 7. Non-functional Sub-district structures, 8. Limited Inter-Agency Coordination |
| Implementation, Coordination, M&E | Inadequate logistics for project and programme monitoring |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unauthorized and haphazard developments in most settlements 2. Poor waste management 3. Limited access to potable water and sanitary facilities 4. Poor roads networks and drainage system |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS | ISSUES |
|--|---|
| Economic Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low investment in agricultural infrastructure (e.g storage facilities, road networks, markets etc) 2. Inadequate agricultural extension officers 3. Low adoption of agricultural technologies 4. High production cost of agricultural and fishing activities 5. Poor land tenure system 6. Illegal fishing activities 7. Conflict over water use space involving fishermen 9. Inadequate support for SMEs/MSIs (Funding, technology, startups etc.) 10. Low investment in the tourism sector |
| Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Severe Windstorms and Rainstorms 2. Limited Preparedness and Response Resources 3. Widespread Bushfires 4. Frequent Flooding 5. Recurring Disease Outbreaks 6. Increasing drowning incidents on the volta lake 7. Inadequate Public Awareness and Engagement |
| Social Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor access to quality education at all levels 2. Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers in rural Communities. 3. Inadequate ICT facilities in basic schools 4. Lack of teachers in deprived communities 5. Inadequate funding for social protection activities 6. limited capacity of the youth in LED (e.g Capital, skills etc) |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

2.4 Community Needs Assessment

Community needs assessment was conducted in all communities using a cross section of stakeholders such as local chiefs, Youth groups, CBOs, Women groups etc. This was to ensure a broader engagement with stakeholders to avoid the risk of identifying only the best-known or most acute issues. Survey and public forum approaches were blended to conduct the assessment where a questionnaire was administered at a public forum in each community.

Community leadership mobilizes various community groups (Men, Women, Youths, Persons with Disability) on an agreed date. This was done using Unit Committee members and assembly members for each electoral area to lead the process of identifying developmental needs or issues of communities. This is done to ensure that the needs of everyone is taken into

consideration. These groups identify their issues based on need, in their safe spaces, where each group agrees through consensus on their most important needs. In most cases, certain tools are used in deploying needs/issues identification. Focused group discussions (group interviews), community asset mapping or scorecards were mainly used in doing this.

At the harmonization stage, the different groups come together to do this. The facilitators collate all needs identified from the various groups, identify those that appear across all the groups and prioritize them by voting. The need for the highest number of votes becomes the first prioritized issue of the community. Below is a summary of community needs and aspirations.

Table 2.13: Community needs and aspirations, 2025

| SECTORS | Development Issues | ASPIRATIONS |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Water and Sanitation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of basic water facilities (e.g boreholes, pipe borne) 2. Broken down of water facilities 3. lack of toilet facilities 4. indiscriminate disposal of refuse 5. Absence of communal refuse containers 6. Absence of communal dumping sites | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of boreholes and pipe borne water 2. Repair of nonfunctional water facilities 3. Provision of toilet facilities 4. Provision of communal refuse containers 5. Provision of household refuse containers 5. Provision of communal refuse dumping sites |
| Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate computers to facilitate ICT training 2. Inadequate accommodation for teachers. 3. Inadequate classrooms leading to overcrowding and long-distance travel 4. Dilapidated school blocks 5. Inadequate furniture across all levels 6. Poor sanitary conditions in schools | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of modern computer labs to promote ICT learning at basic level 2. Provision Teachers' quarters 3. Provide classrooms for schools 4. Renovate dilapidated school blocks 5. Provision of adequate school furniture for students and teachers 6. Provide WASH facilities in schools |
| Health | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate health personnels at facilities 2. Inadequate health facilities in communities 3. Dilapidated health facilities 3. Lack of official accommodation for health personnels 4. Inadequate medical equipment at health facilities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide health facilities closer to the people 2. Ensure adequate health personnel at all facilities 3. Provide adequate accommodation for health personnels 4. Equip health facilities with basic working tools and equipment 5. Renovation of dilapidated health facilities |
| Energy | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irregular supply of electricity 2. High cost of electricity | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. extend electricity to unserved areas 2. Subsidize the cost of electricity |

| SECTORS | Development Issues | ASPIRATIONS |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| AGRIC | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty in accessing farm inputs 2. Inadequate farm equipment like tractors and other implements | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subsidize the cost of farm inputs 2. Provide adequate farm input 3. Make farm equipment such as tractors easily accessible |
| Trade, commerce and private sector | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of market infrastructure 2. Inadequate incentives for local businesses | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of markets 2. Easy access to financial support for business development |
| Road network | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road networks linking communities and production centres | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of motorable road networks. |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Table 2.14: Harmonized Development Issues

| SECTORS | Development Issues |
|----------------------|--|
| Water and Sanitation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited supply of portable water 2. Inadequate maintenance of facilities 3. Poor sanitation and waste management |
| Education | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate educational infrastructure at all levels 2. Poor sanitary conditions in schools 3. Poor school performance at basic levels 4. Inadequate teachers in rural areas |
| HEALTH | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate health personnels at facilities 2. Inadequate health infrastructure (e.g. CHPS, Nurses accommodation,) 3. Inadequate medical equipment at health facilities |
| AGRIC | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High production cost of agricultural and fishing activities 2. Low investment in agricultural infrastructure 2. Inadequate Agric Extension Officers 3. Low adoption of agricultural technologies 4. over reliance on rain fed agriculture 5. Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain |
| Energy | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irregular supply of electricity |
| Road network | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road networks linking communities and production centres |
| Social Protection | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions |
| LED | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of market infrastructure 2. Inadequate incentives for local businesses 3. Inadequate support for SMEs/MSIs (Funding, technology, startups etc.) 4. Low investment in the tourism sector 5. Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth. |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

SWOT ANALYSIS

| Development issues | Strength | Opportunities | Weakness | Threats |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| 1. Inadequate support for SMEs/MSIs (Funding, technology, startups) | - Presence of financial institutions - Co-operative groups | - Donor support - Government special interventions | - lack of collateral - small nature of businesses - Poor book-keeping | - Unwillingness of financial institutions to provide funds - Delay in release of funds |
| Conclusion: The inability of MSMEs to access capital from financial institutions can be addressed if the available potentials and opportunities are harnessed effectively. Careful adoption of appropriate strategies and innovations would address the challenges and constraints identified. | | | | |
| 2. Informal nature of businesses | - Co-operative groups - Inventory of informal businesses exist - | - Existence of Registrar general - | - Low market base - Low capital base for expansion - Lack of formal institutions for business registration | - Longer travelling hours for business registration. - Misconception about business registration |
| Conclusion: The formalisation of MSMEs will be very difficult to achieve in the short-term since there exist limited opportunities and potentials | | | | |
| 3. Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth. | - skilled trainers - Presence of NYA and BRC - Existence of youth groups | - Support from NGOs, CBOs - Youth empowerment programmes. - | - Inadequate logistics - Inadequate modules in entrepreneurial training - Inadequate data of businesses | - Untimely release of funds from government and donors. - unwillingness to commit available resources into skills development |
| Conclusion: the issue can be effectively addressed with the available potentials and opportunities. A strict blend of strategies would address the constraints and opportunities | | | | |
| 4. Low investment in the tourism sector | - Undeveloped tourist sites - Capacity for PPP | - Support from GTA - Black star initiative - Community acceptance | - Inaccessibility to tourist sites - High cost involved in developing the sites | - - |
| Conclusion: With the support from the Municipal Assembly and favourable government policies among others, public-private partnership and collaboration can be enhanced | | | | |

| Development issues | Strength | Opportunities | Weakness | Threats |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| 5. Low investment in agricultural infrastructure (e.g. storage facilities, road networks, markets etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of vast and fertile land - Growing number of youth in the District -Drip | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feed Ghana initiative. - Poultry production initiative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor land tenure system - Unwillingness of youth to engage in agriculture - Inadequate farm implements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Huge cost involved in mechanisation - Delay in implementation of Government programmes. |
| Conclusion: The implementation of governments special programmes in the sector coupled with deliberate strategies of the district Assembly can overcome the constraints and challenges to addressing the issue. | | | | |
| 6. over reliance on rain fed agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of vast and fertile land -Volta lake for irrigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feed Ghana initiative. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor land tenure system - Unwillingness of youth to engage in agriculture - Inadequate farm implements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in implementation of Government programmes. - |
| Conclusion: The potentials can be converted into irrigation facilities taking advantage of the huge opportunities that exist for the District | | | | |
| 7. Inadequate Agric Extension Officers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - large number of Women engaged in farming - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from CIDA and DANIDA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate AEAs - Inadequate logistics - Hard to reach farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in release of funds by Donors |
| Conclusion: AEAs can be made accessible to farmers if appropriate strategies are adopted. Continuous engagement with farmers will address the constraints identified. Also, donors will have to be engaged to ensure timely release of funds | | | | |
| 8. Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of farmer groups - Technical support from Business Advisory Centre. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government flagship projects - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of access to farm inputs -Lack of access to funds to start businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delay in the release of funds from donors |
| Conclusion: The Assembly should create a synergy between the department of Agriculture and the Business Advisory Centre to increase agri-businesses | | | | |

| Development issues | Strength | Opportunities | Weakness | Threats |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Poor road networks linking communities and production centers | - Availability of equipments such as grader, tipper truck etc - | - Existence of District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) | -Frequent breakdown of grader - inadequate funds | - Delay in release of funds from Government |
| Conclusion: The Assembly should prioritise road networks in rural areas under the DRIP program to make Communities accessible | | | | |
| 5. Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain | - Availability of farmer groups - Technical support from Business Advisory Centre. | - Government flagship projects (Feed Ghana) - | - Lack of access to farm inputs -Lack of access to funds to start businesses | -Delay in the release of funds from donors |
| Conclusion: The Assembly should create a synergy between the department of Agriculture and the Business Advisory Centre to increase agri-businesses | | | | |
| Poor sanitation and waste management | - Environmental Health Unit - | - | Lack of maintenance culture | Delay in the release of logistics |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

2.6 Development Projections

The development projections are based on assumptions that seek to forecast the future state of the District in terms of population, production, environmental conditions and social needs as they fall under the following development dimensions:

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

The issues identified are used as basis and taking into consideration not only demographic projections, district, regional and national targets but also service standards.

2.6.1 Population Projections

The projections were made using the Exponential Method since it has been preferred in view of the length of the period of the projection (2021-2025) and the nature of the variables that constitute the population dynamics, i.e. the Birth Rate, the Death Rate and the Rate of Migration. The District growth rate of 2.0% remained the same during the plan preparation. This means that from an estimated population of 98,046 in 2010, the District is projected to have a population of approximately 124,727 and 132,370 by 2022 and 2025 respectively. As shown in Figure 3.1.

The assumptions made about the projections are:

- The ratio of the District's population will grow at a constant rate throughout the planned period.
- The district's growth rate (of 2.0%) will remain almost the same or will not change much up to the year 2025.
- Migration rate in the District will remain unchanged during the plan period.
- The age-cohorts of the District will not change much during the period

Table 2.17: Population projections by age and sex for five-year period, 2025-2029

| | Total pop | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2025 | | 2026 | | 2027 | | 2028 | | 2029 | |
| | | | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Total pop | 106,029 | 107,072 | 108,239 | 109,410 | 110,584 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 14 yr | 34742 | 35084 | 35719 | 36105 | 36493 | 17,515 | 17,227 | 17,687 | 17,397 | 18,007 | 17,711 | 18,202 | 17,903 | 18,398 | 18,095 |
| 0-4 | 10597 | 10702 | 10895 | 11013 | 11132 | 5,343 | 5,254 | 5,396 | 5,306 | 5,493 | 5,402 | 5,553 | 5,460 | 5,613 | 5,519 |
| 5-9 | 11814 | 11930 | 12146 | 12278 | 12409 | 5,957 | 5,858 | 8,863 | 5,915 | 6,124 | 6,022 | 6,190 | 6,087 | 6,257 | 6,146 |
| 10-14 | 12331 | 12452 | 12677 | 12814 | 12952 | 6,215 | 6,115 | 6,276 | 6,176 | 6,390 | 6,288 | 6,459 | 6,356 | 6,528 | 6,423 |
| 15 to 64 | 65000 | 65639 | 66026 | 66740 | 67456 | 32,769 | 32,231 | 33,092 | 32,548 | 33,287 | 32,739 | 33,646 | 33,094 | 34,008 | 33,449 |
| 15-19 | 14475 | 14618 | 14704 | 14863 | 15022 | 7,296 | 7,179 | 7,367 | 7,251 | 7,411 | 7,284 | 7,491 | 7,371 | 7,571 | 7,451 |
| 20-24 | 8559 | 8644 | 8694 | 8788 | 8883 | 4,316 | 4,243 | 4,358 | 4,285 | 4,384 | 4,310 | 4,432 | 4,357 | 4,479 | 4,404 |
| 25-29 | 7390 | 7462 | 7506 | 7587 | 7669 | 3,726 | 3,664 | 3,763 | 3,700 | 3,784 | 3,865 | 3,826 | 3,762 | 3,867 | 3,802 |
| 30-34 | 7039 | 7108 | 7150 | 7227 | 7305 | 3,548 | 3,490 | 3,583 | 3,524 | 3,605 | 3,545 | 3,644 | 3,584 | 3,683 | 3,622 |
| 35-39 | 6827 | 6894 | 6935 | 7010 | 7085 | 3,442 | 3,385 | 3,476 | 3,418 | 3,496 | 3,439 | 3,534 | 3,475 | 3,572 | 3,513 |
| 40-44 | 5384 | 5437 | 5469 | 5528 | 5587 | 2,715 | 2,670 | 2,741 | 2,696 | 2,757 | 2,712 | 2,787 | 2,740 | 2,817 | 2,770 |
| 45-49 | 4780 | 4827 | 4855 | 4908 | 4961 | 2,382 | 2,370 | 2,433 | 2,394 | 2,448 | 2,408 | 2,444 | 2,434 | 2,501 | 2,460 |
| 50-54 | 4202 | 4243 | 4268 | 4315 | 4361 | 2,119 | 2,084 | 2,139 | 2,104 | 2,151 | 2,117 | 2,176 | 2,140 | 2,199 | 2,162 |
| 55-59 | 3414 | 3448 | 3468 | 3505 | 3543 | 1,721 | 1,693 | 1,738 | 1,710 | 1,748 | 1,720 | 1,767 | 1,739 | 1,786 | 1,758 |
| 60-64 | 2920 | 2948 | 2966 | 2998 | 3030 | 1,473 | 1,447 | 1,487 | 1,462 | 1,496 | 1,470 | 1,512 | 1,486 | 1,529 | 1,508 |
| 65 years and older | 6287 | 6349 | 6494 | 6565 | 6635 | 3,169 | 3,118 | 3,201 | 3,148 | 3,274 | 3,220 | 3,309 | 3,259 | 3,345 | 3,290 |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Table 2.17: Population projections by age and locality for five-year period, 2025-2029

| | 2025 | 2026 | | 2027 | | 2028 | | 2029 | |
|----------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Both Sexes | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| Total pop | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 years to 14 years | 34742 | 9297 | 25787 | 9466 | 26253 | 9568 | 26537 | 9671 | 26822 |
| 0-4 | 10597 | 2745 | 7957 | 2795 | 8101 | 2825 | 8189 | 2855 | 8276 |
| 5-9 | 11814 | 3067 | 8863 | 3123 | 9023 | 3157 | 9121 | 3190 | 9219 |
| 10-14 | 12331 | 3485 | 8967 | 3548 | 9129 | 3587 | 9228 | 3625 | 9327 |
| 15 years to 64 years | 65000 | 17394 | 48245 | 17497 | 48529 | 17686 | 49054 | 17876 | 49580 |
| 15-19 | 14475 | 4141 | 10477 | 4165 | 10539 | 4210 | 10653 | 4255 | 10767 |
| 20-24 | 8559 | 2171 | 6472 | 2184 | 6510 | 2208 | 6581 | 2231 | 6651 |
| 25-29 | 7390 | 1886 | 5577 | 1897 | 5609 | 1917 | 5670 | 1938 | 5731 |
| 30-34 | 7039 | 1859 | 5249 | 1870 | 5280 | 1890 | 5337 | 1910 | 5395 |
| 35-39 | 6827 | 1807 | 5087 | 1817 | 5117 | | 5173 | 1857 | 5228 |
| 40-44 | 5384 | 1420 | 4017 | 1429 | 4040 | 1444 | 4084 | 1460 | 4128 |
| 45-49 | 4780 | 1320 | 3507 | 1328 | 3527 | 1343 | 3566 | 1357 | 3604 |
| 50-54 | 4202 | 1113 | 3131 | 1119 | 3149 | 1131 | 3183 | 1143 | 3217 |
| 55-59 | 3414 | 988 | 2460 | 994 | 2474 | 1004 | 2501 | 1015 | 2528 |
| 60-64 | 2920 | 680 | 2269 | 684 | 2282 | 691 | 2307 | 699 | 2331 |
| 65 years and older | 6287 | 1682 | 4666 | 1721 | 4773 | 1740 | 4825 | 1758 | 4877 |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

2.6.2 Health Sector Projections

Table 2.18: Health Facilities projections – 2021 – 2025

| Type Of Facility | Planning Standard | Total Population | Existing Facilities | No. Required | Backlog | Comments |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| CHPs Compound | Up to 5,000 | 110,584 (2029) | 42 | 30 | 14 | New facilities to be constructed |
| Health Centres | Up to 25,000 | | 11 | | | |
| Hospital | Up to 200,000 | | 1(VRA) | 1 | 1 | More health personnels required |
| Doctor -Patient ratio | 1: 5,000 | | 1:3,489 | 5 | | |
| Nurse-Patient ratio | 1 :18 | | 1 :340 | | | |
| Midwife/Patient ratio | 1: 560 | | 1 :370 | | | |

Source: (District Health Directorate 2021)

2.6.3 Water Coverage Projections

Projections for the district would have to construct additional water facilities by the end of the planning period in 2025 to achieve a target of 100% water coverage.

The assumptions on which the water needs were projected are as follows:

1. All defective water infrastructures, i.e. boreholes and standpipes, will be repaired
2. Standard consumption per head shall remain 20 litre per day
3. That the average number of people (threshold) of 300 required for a borehole or public standpipe will not change significantly.
4. The coverage for small town water systems will be extended to many homes and adjoining communities.

5. Table 2.19: Required water facilities by 2029

| Facility | Population Threshold | Number Available | Number Required | Backlog (2026-2029) | Comments |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------|
| Boreholes (Functional) | 1:300 | 103 | | 265 | |
| Boreholes (defective) | 1:300 | 50 | - | 50 | |
| Pipe Borne | 1:1,000 | 6% coverage | 30% coverage | 24% coverage | |
| Small town water system | | 8 | 346 | | |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

2.6.4 Projections for sanitation

The nature of toilet facilities in the district are largely public and they include WCs, KVIP and Pit latrines. Apart from Akosombo, which has many household toilets, the rest of the communities have few toilet facilities. To make significant progress towards achieving the open defecation free target of 100% by 2029, proposals will be made to encourage the provision of household toilet facilities and the completion of all ongoing toilet facilities in the district. Currently the percentage of the populace who practice open defecation is 38%. The estimation of sanitation needs for 2029 was because the Assembly will promote the construction of household toilets.

Table 2.20: Toilet facilities projections

| Total Households | % of HH without improved toilet | No. of Household toilets required |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 29, 629 | 41.2% | 12,207 |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

2.6.5 Education Sector Projections

Pre-School Level

The projections are on the assumption that enrolment will continue to grow at a rate of 5%, as has been the case in the last five (5) years. It also assumed that 17% of all children currently between the ages of 4 and 5 years would enrol in KG by 2029.

It is clear from the table that the current enrolment is only 55% of the estimated population, which demands that, a vigorous early childhood development must be embarked on to achieve the projected enrolment as the years go by.

Table: 2.21 K.G. Enrolment Matrix

| YEAR | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Population (4 – 5yrs) | 4,516 | 4,561 | 4,610 | 4,660 | 4,710 |
| Total Enrolment | 3,801 | 4,800 | 5,075 | 4,660 | 4,710 |
| Children not in school | 715 | 465 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Annual Increase | | | | | |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Projections for Primary School

The underlying assumption is that enrolment at the primary school level will grow at the same rate as population growth throughout the planned period.

Table: 2.22 Primary School Enrolment Projections 2026-2029

| Year | 2024/25 (Baseline) | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Population (6 – 11) | 14,253 | 14,393 | 14,550 | 14,707 | 14,865 |
| Total Enrolment | 15,360 | 14,393 | 14,550 | 14,707 | 14,865 |
| Children not in School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Annual Increase | 5% | 10% | 15% | 20% | |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

JHS Projections

One clear feature identified during the data gathering stage of the plan preparation is that about 58% of pupils at the JHS level in KAPNDA are above the official JHS age of 12 to 14 years.

Table: 2.23 JHS School Enrolment Projections 2026-2029

| Year | 2024/25 (Baseline) | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Population (12– 14yrs) | 7,560 | 7,635 | 7,718 | 7,801 | 7,885 |
| Total Enrolment | 5,734 | 6,307 | 6,938 | 7,631 | 8,054 |
| Children not in School | 1,826 | 1,328 | 475 | 169 | 0 |
| Annual Increase | 5% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 5.5% |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Table 2.24: Projection and Needs Assessment of Classrooms

| Level | Standard | Existing classrooms | No. required | Backlog | Surplus | Temporal structure | Deplorable |
|---------|----------|---------------------|--------------|---------|---------|--------------------|------------|
| KG | 40/class | 129 | 95 | - | 66 | 11 | 8 |
| Primary | 45/class | 411 | 384 | - | 27 | 2 | 12 |
| JHS | 35/class | 254 | 352 | 98 | | 7 | 20 |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

2.6.6 Agricultural Projections

Agriculture faces several problems. They include lack of storage and processing facilities, credit, high cost of inputs and agro-chemical inputs, market and poor accessibility to markets and inadequate extension services among others. The chosen development path will address the weaknesses and structural imbalances within the sector.

An analysis of the future food requirement of the Assembly enabled the planning process to assess the adequacy of existing facilities and services that support food production in meeting future needs. The future needs are as shown a detailed presentation in the section on food security.

CHAPTER THREE: KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

Key development issues identified, would be adequately addressed based on the availability of resources and other favourable exogenous and endogenous factors. However, past experiences do not support these conditions. There is therefore the need for prioritization to be done to identify pressing development issues that need critical attention. This chapter therefore adopts a scientific approach to prioritize the list of all identified issues. The involvement of key stakeholders to assist in the process and the processes involved in conducting the exercise as well as tools used have all been spelt out.

3.1 Processes for Prioritisation

Prioritization of development issues was conducted using the existing local governance structures at three levels namely, Community/Electoral area level, Area Council level and District Planning Coordinating Unit level. This was to ensure a broader engagement with stakeholders to avoid the risk of identifying only the best-known or most acute issues. It was also to avoid addressing problems in isolation rather than within a broader strategic context.

Community leadership mobilizes various community groups (Men, Women, Youths, Persons with Disability) on an agreed date. This was done using Unit Committee members and assembly members for each electoral area to lead the process of identifying developmental needs or issues of communities. This is done to ensure that the needs of everyone is taken into consideration. The participatory approach adopted at this stage was focus group discussion which was conducted at an organized community meeting.

These groups identify their issues based on need, in their safe spaces, where each group agrees through consensus on their most important needs. In most cases, certain tools are used in deploying needs/issues identification. Focused group discussions (group interviews), community asset mapping or scorecards were mainly used in doing this.

At the harmonization stage, the different groups come together to do this. The facilitators collate all needs identified from the various groups, identify those that appear across all the groups and prioritize them by voting. The need for the highest number of votes becomes the first prioritized issue of the community.

Using pairwise ranking, these issues were ranked based on their level of importance to the group participants/communities. The issues included construction and renovation of infrastructure such as schools, roads and health centres, community security.

3.1.1 Area Council Level Validation

The community level assessments were further subjected to further screening at the area council level where key stakeholders from electoral areas within the jurisdiction of the council were invited. The purpose was to further screen and validate the relevance and severity of the issues prioritized.

3.1.2 Stakeholder Engagement

Engaging stakeholders and the community in prioritizing development issues leads to a more comprehensive process. It may identify new issues or cast new light on known problems and improve access to data and information to fill gaps in knowledge regarding community concerns and expectations. The purpose of this engagement is to ensure that all potential problems are identified and understood, across all planning levels.

Many tools were deployed to identify and engage stakeholders, and ensure their views and experiences are considered in identifying and assessing issues. These included:

1. Stakeholder mapping - to identify all key stakeholders with an interest in a particular problem and the data or information they may hold. This was deployed at the substructure level and at the level of central administration where technical analysis was required.

2. Strategic workshops with government stakeholders - to identify problems in a broader strategic context and understand government preferences and priorities.

3. Surveys, community forums, online engagement and social media - to better understand how the broader community views particular problems and issues.

Table 3.1: List Of Development Priorities

| Focus Area | Development Issues |
|---|---|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | |
| Education and Training | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate educational infrastructure (e.g. teacher accommodation, ICT labs, classrooms, furniture) at all levels 2. Poor sanitary conditions in schools 3. Poor school performance at basic levels 4. Inadequate teachers in rural areas |

| Focus Area | Development Issues |
|---|--|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | |
| Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to regular water supply services 2. Poor sanitation and waste management |
| Health and Health Services | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited access to essential health services 2. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 3. Inadequate awareness on mental/substance abuse and reproductive wellbeing of the youth |
| Social Protection and Poverty Reduction | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions 2. Inadequate shelters for all categories of abused persons |
| Development Dimension: Economic Devt | |
| Agriculture and Agribusiness Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High production cost of agricultural and fishing activities 2. Low investment in agricultural infrastructure 3. Inadequate Agric Extension Officers 4. Low adoption of agricultural technologies 5. Low interest of the youth in agric enterprise |
| Private Sector Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited investment capacity of MSMEs 2. Limited access to credit for MSMEs 3. Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth. 4. Inadequate job opportunities for the youth 5. Lack of market infrastructure |
| Tourism And Creative Arts Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low investment in the tourism sector |
| Development Dimension: Environmental and Human settlement devt | |
| Transport: Road, Rail, Air and Water | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road networks linking communities and production centres |
| Energy | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irregular supply of electricity |
| Human Settlements Development | <p>Encroachment in protected Areas</p> <p>Improper management of liquid and solid waste</p> <p>Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to address climate change and variability issues</p> <p>Poor ownership of climate change interventions at the local level</p> |
| Development Dimension: Government and Institutional devt | |
| Local Governance and Decentralisation | <p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Weak spatial planning capacity</p> <p>Weak revenue generating capacity</p> <p>Inadequate office logistics/equipments</p> <p>Incidence of Land and boundary disputes</p> <p>Low enforcement of byelaws</p> <p>Limited Inter-Agency Coordination</p> |

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the intentions and development paths the Assembly intends to attempt to achieve a desired outcome. It provides the bases where the outcomes of key interventions can be tracked to inform key policy decisions. Goals were formulated based on thematic areas after consultation with all relevant stakeholders including the expanded DPCU. Specific objectives along with strategies are adequately presented.

4.1 Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The proposed goals were carefully chosen through intensive stakeholder engagements and technical meetings to address the socio-economic challenges confronting the people. The key drivers of influence were the key issues identified as well as the aspirations of community members. DPCU and technical meetings were coordinated to analyses community problems or needs and proposed a desired outcome.

Table 4.1: Proposed development goals for the medium term, 2025

| Thematic Area | Goals |
|--|---|
| Social Development | Goal 1: Total access to improved water and sanitation |
| | Goal 2: Provide access to quality education and prepare students for success in higher education in a conducive school environment. |
| | Goal 3: Deliver high quality health care that is affordable and accessible |
| | Goal 4: Access to essential services and opportunities for marginalized groups. |
| Economic development | Goal 5: Ensure food and nutrition security and employment opportunities through sustainable and resilient agricultural practices. |
| | Goal 6: Stimulate local employment opportunities |
| Environment and Human Settlement Development | Goal 7: Promote the development of human settlements that are sustainable |
| Governance and Institutional Development | Goal 8: Enhance citizens' opportunities to participate in the political decision-making processes |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

4.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

Assessing compatibility and alignment of goals is a multifaceted process that involves

understanding shared objectives, identifying complementary strengths, evaluating cultural fitness, and ensuring mutual benefits. By carefully considering these factors, the Assembly and its agencies can enhance the effectiveness and longevity of their strategic alliances.

Table 4.2: Goal Compatibility Matrix

| Goal | Goal 1 | Goal 2 | Goal 3 | Goal 4 | Goal 5 | Goal 6 | Goal 7 | Goal 8 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Goal 1 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ○ | ✓ | ○ |
| Goal 2 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Goal 3 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ○ |
| Goal 4 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Goal 5 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ○ |
| Goal 6 | ○ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Goal 7 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Goal 8 | ○ | ✓ | ○ | ✓ | ○ | ✓ | ✓ | |

(✓ = Strongly Compatible | ○ = Moderately Compatible | ✕ = Potential Tension)

High Compatibility

- G1 (Water & Sanitation) strongly supports G3 (Health), G2 (Education), and G7 (Settlements).
- G5 (Agriculture) links very well with G6 (Employment) and G3 (Health via nutrition).
- G8 (Participation) underpins inclusion across all goals.

Moderate Compatibility (○):

- Employment (G6) and Citizen Participation (G8) depend more on enabling systems — they support others indirectly.
- Some goals overlap in resources (e.g., WASH vs. agriculture water demand).

Potential Tensions (✕ — not strongly visible here but worth noting):

- Competing land/water needs between G1 (Water) and G5 (Agriculture) if not managed sustainably.
- Urban expansion (G7 Settlements) could reduce agricultural land (G5 Food Security).

In conclusion, this matrix shows the goals are mostly synergistic but require integrated planning to avoid conflicts over land and water.

Table 4.3: Proposed District Objectives for the medium term, 2025

| Goal | OBJECTIVES |
|---|--|
| Total access to improved water and sanitation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase access to improved water to 100% in urban areas and 95% in rural areas by December 2029 in Asuogyaman District. 2. To reduce household population without toilets to 20% by December 2029 in Asuogyaman District 3. To increase the percentage of household population with access to standard waste bins to 20% by December 2029. |
| Provide access to quality education and prepare students for success in higher education in a conducive school environment. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase access to educational infrastructure from 80% to 90% by December 2029 in Asuogyaman District. 2. To ensure that 90% of students have access to school furniture at all levels by December 2029 in Asuogyaman District. 3. To increase BECE performance rate from 58.1% to 80% by December 2029 4. To increase the number of trained teachers by 20% by December 2029 in Asuogyaman District |
| Ensure food security and employment opportunities through sustainable and resilient agricultural practices. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure about 50% of farmers have access to AEAs by December 2029 2. To increase agricultural productivity by 15% in the District by December 2029 3. To increase livestock production by 15% in the district by December 2029 4. To improve fish production by 30% in the district by the end of 2029. 5. To reduce post-harvest losses by 10% in the district by December, 2029 4. To increase the interest of the youth by 30% in agric enterprise by December 2029 |
| Deliver high quality health care that is affordable and accessible | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence by 15% in the District by December 2029 |
| Promote the development of human settlements that are sustainable | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that about 70% of feeder roads are motorable annually by December 2029 2. To connect 50% of communities without electricity to national grid by December, 2029 |

| Goal | OBJECTIVES |
|---|--|
| Access to essential services and opportunities for marginalized groups. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide shelter for abused persons including children, by December 2029 2. To promote economic empowerment of 200 women by December 2029 in the District 3. To provide social protection support to 200 families and children by December 2029 in the District. 4. To include at least 400 people with disability in local community sensitization forums and economic activities by December 2029 5. To educate at least 200 families and children on their rights, regulations and protection mechanisms against violence and neglect by December 2029 |
| Enhance citizens' opportunities to participate in the political decision-making processes | |
| Stimulate local employment opportunities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate easy access to credit to about 10% of MSME by the end of December 2029 2. To develop tourist sites by December, 2029 3. To train 30% of unemployed youth in entrepreneurial skills by December, 2029 4. To increase the proportion of trained youth entrepreneurs from 5.73% to 20% by December, 2029. 6. To facilitate direct interaction of atleast 30% of youth seeking job and employers by the end of decemebr, 2029 |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Table 4.4: Proposed district adopted objectives, 2025

| Issues | Objectives | Aligned National Objectives | Strategies | Development Programmes |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | |
| <p>1. Limited access to essential health services</p> <p>2. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> | <p>1. To</p> <p>2. To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence by 15% in the District by December 2029</p> | <p>1. Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC).</p> <p>2. Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups.</p> <p>3. Reduce incidence of non-communicable diseases</p> | <p>1. Scale Up Community-Based Preventive Care and Health Literacy Programmes</p> <p>2. Increase health promotion to reduce poor health choices and exposure especially among vulnerable groups</p> <p>3. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing</p> <p>4. Provide easy access to condoms and other preventive measures</p> <p>5. Sensitise the youth on STIs prevention</p> <p>6. Strengthen healthcare infrastructure to support HIV prevention and treatment programmes</p> <p>7. Prioritise the promotion of HIV testing services and encourage regular health check- ups and early detection</p> | <p>Health Improvement</p> |
| <p>1. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions</p> <p>2. Inadequate shelters for all categories of abused persons</p> | <p>1. To promote job creation opportunities of 200 women by December 2029 in the District</p> <p>2. To provide social protection support to 200 families and children by December 2029 in the District.</p> <p>3. To include at least 400 people with disability in local community sensitization forums and economic activities by December 2029</p> <p>5. To educate at least 200 households and children on their rights and protection against violence and neglect by December 2029</p> | <p>1. Promote economic empowerment of women</p> <p>2. Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable</p> <p>3. Promote active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development</p> <p>4 Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation</p> | <p>Increase awareness on the effects of child labour</p> <p>Establish child-friendly centres in all communities (SDGs Target 1.3)</p> <p>Improve access to education, health, and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable women (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)</p> <p>Institute public sensitization involving traditional authorities, against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>Establish well-resourced for all categories of abused persons (SDG Target 11.1)</p> | <p>Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection</p> |

| Issues | Objectives | Aligned National Objectives | Strategies | Development Programmes |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | |
| <p>1. Inadequate educational infrastructure (e.g. teacher accommodation, ICT labs, classrooms, furniture) at all levels</p> <p>2. Poor sanitary conditions in schools</p> <p>3. Poor school performance at basic levels</p> <p>4. Inadequate teachers in rural areas</p> | <p>1. Increase access to educational infrastructure from 80% to 90% by December 2029 in Asuogyaman District.</p> <p>2. To ensure that 90% of students have access to school furniture at all levels by December 2029 in Asuogyaman District.</p> <p>3. To increase BECE performance rate from 58.1% to 80% by December 2029</p> <p>4. To increase the number of trained teachers by 20% by December 2029 in Asuogyaman District</p> | <p>1. Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>2. Strengthen school Management systems</p> | <p>1. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)</p> <p>2. Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.6, 4.c).</p> <p>3. Strengthen supervision, management, and accountability at all levels of the educational system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> | <p>Education Improvement</p> <p>Youth and Sports Development</p> |
| <p>1. Inadequate access to regular water supply services</p> <p>2. Poor sanitation and waste management</p> | <p>1. To increase access to improved water to 100% in urban areas and 95% in rural areas by December 2029 in Asuogyaman District.</p> <p>2. To reduce household population without toilets to 20% by December 2029 in Asuogyaman District</p> <p>3. To increase the percentage of household population with access to standard waste bins to 20% by December 2029.</p> | <p>1. Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all.</p> <p>2. Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</p> | <p>1. Accelerate the implementation of the Water for All Programme (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>2. Ensure routine maintenance of water infrastructure</p> <p>3. Expand access to waste bins</p> <p>4. Provide incentives for the construction of durable and inclusive toilet facilities and hygienic infrastructure.</p> <p>5. Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)</p> | <p>Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation</p> |

| Issues | Objectives | Aligned National Objectives | Strategies | Development Programmes |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | |
| <p>1. High production cost of agricultural and fishing activities</p> <p>2. Low investment in agricultural infrastructure (e.g. storage facilities, road networks, markets etc.)</p> <p>2. Inadequate Agric Extension Officers</p> <p>3. Low adoption of agricultural technologies</p> <p>4. over reliance on rain fed agriculture</p> | <p>1. To ensure about 70% of farmers have access to AEAs by December 2029</p> <p>2. To increase agricultural productivity by 20% in the District by December 2029</p> <p>3. To increase livestock production by 15% in the district by December 2029</p> <p>4. To improve fish production by 30% in the District by the end of 2029.</p> <p>5. To reduce post-harvest losses by 10% in the district by December 2029</p> <p>6. To increase the interest of the youth by 30% in agric enterprise by the end of December 2029</p> | <p>1. Promote livestock and poultry development</p> <p>2. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</p> <p>3. Improve post-harvest management.</p> <p>4. Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation</p> | <p>1. Promote development of irrigation facilities.</p> <p>2. Promote the application of science, technology, and innovation (STI) in the agricultural value chain.</p> <p>3. Increase the production of climate-resilient varieties of food, cash and industrial crops, including diverse vegetables and legumes, fruits, and bio-fortified nutrient-rich crops using sustainable agricultural practices</p> <p>4. Provide incentives that would attract the youth to venture into agric enterprise for sustainable jobs</p> | <p>Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management</p> |
| <p>1. Limited investment capacity of MSMEs</p> <p>2. Limited access to credit for MSMEs</p> <p>3. Low investment in the tourism sector</p> <p>4. Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth.</p> <p>5. Lack of market infrastructure</p> | <p>1. To facilitate easy access to credit to about 10% of MSME by the end of December 2029</p> <p>2. To develop tourist sites by December 2029</p> <p>3. To train 30% of unemployed youth in entrepreneurial skills by December 2029</p> <p>4. To provide Start-up kits to 50% of skilled youth by December 2029.</p> | <p>1. Harness the vast talents, skills, and energies of the youth for national development</p> <p>2. Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development</p> <p>3. Diversify and expand the tourism industry</p> <p>4. Formalise the informal economy</p> | <p>1. Enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth</p> <p>2. Strengthen programmes aimed at entrepreneurship development</p> <p>3. Encourage the formation of cooperatives and associations to facilitate easy use of existing databases of SMEs of BACs</p> <p>4. Encourage community initiatives in tourism development and partner with chiefs and other traditional authorities promote the commercialization of heritage festivals</p> <p>5. Establish a platform to enhance employability and career development for the youth</p> | <p>Local Economic Development</p> <p>Youth and Sports Development</p> |

| Issues | Objectives | Aligned National Objectives | Strategies | Development Programmes |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Development Dimension: Environment and Human Settlement Development | | | | |
| <p>1. Encroachment in protected areas</p> <p>2. Improper management of liquid and solid waste</p> <p>3. Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to address climate change and variability issues</p> <p>Poor road networks linking communities and production centres</p> <p>Irregular supply of electricity</p> | <p>To ensure about 70% of feeder roads are motorable annually by December 2029</p> <p>To connect 50% of communities without electricity to national grid by December, 2029</p> | <p>Safeguard forest and protected areas</p> <p>Reduce Environmental Pollution</p> <p>Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements</p> <p>Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action</p> <p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system</p> <p>Enhance climate change resilience</p> | <p>1. Ensure restoration of degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P2 T2)</p> <p>2. Strengthen Environment Governance including enforcement of relevant legislation to protect and maintain the integrity of protected areas.</p> <p>3. Enforce building codes and standards at all levels (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b)</p> <p>4. Intensify street naming and property addressing system nationwide.</p> <p>5. Intensify enforcement of regulations and standards on air, soil and noise pollution including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16. b) (AU Target A1 G7 P3 T1)</p> <p>6. Intensify institutional capacity development in climate change (SDG Targets 13.1, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)</p> <p>7. Accelerate the implementation of the District Adaptation Plan (SDG Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3) (AU Target A1 G7 P4 T2)</p> <p>8. Expand and maintain road transport infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2) (AU Target A2 G10 P1 T1 & 2)</p> <p>9. Accelerate the preparation, revision and implementation of Spatial Plans (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) (AU Target A1 G1 P4 T1)</p> | <p>Spatial Development</p> <p>Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management</p> <p>Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability</p> |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

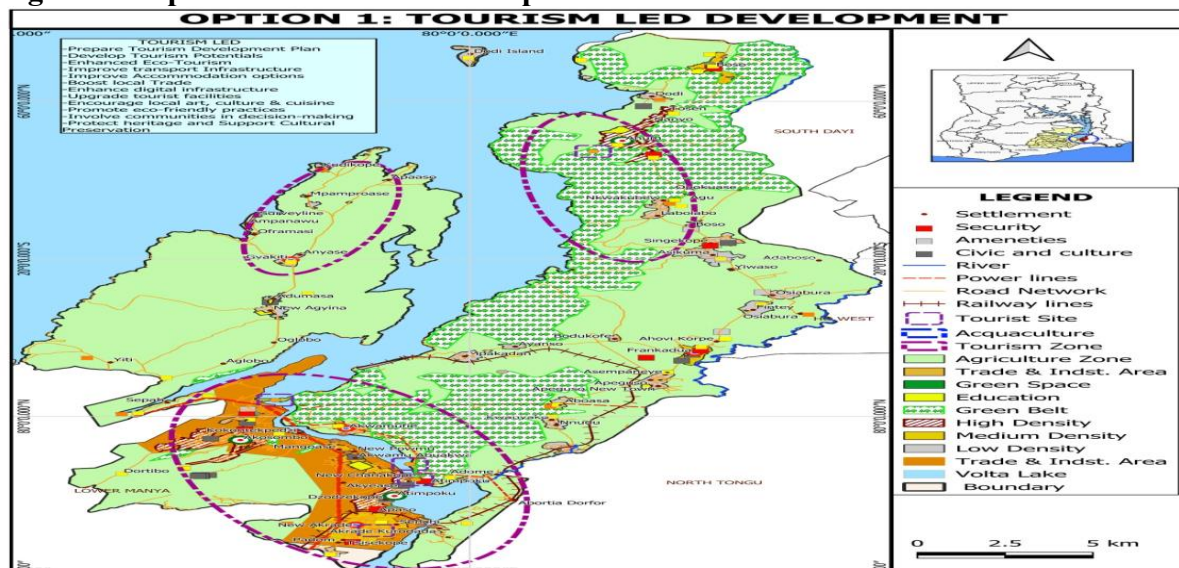
4.2 Development Options

To shape development focus and strengthen capacity, in structural transformation and mobilizing the required financing, the following development options may be considered by the Assembly and its development partners. This should be pursued with strong focus on creating jobs, fostering innovation, and building resilient infrastructure to support long-term economic development. This includes promoting industrialization, particularly in sectors like manufacturing, Agriculture and Aquaculture Development, Sustainable eco-tourism and preferably, a multi nodal integrated development.

Option one: Tourism Led Development

Sustainable development must incorporate the three fundamental principles of ecological, social, cultural, and economic sustainability to benefit present and future generations. As this pertains to preserving the environment in which they reside and the community's economic, social, and cultural concerns, community involvement in developing tourism in the district is essential. Community-Based Tourism (CBT), a sustainable tourism development concept that empowers the community, is critical in contrast to conventional tourism development, which frequently disregards community rights and fails to involve them in the process.

Fig. 4.1: Proposed tourism Led Development



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Figure 4.1 proposes a balanced tourism-led development plan and supports decentralized, eco-friendly development by dividing the district into distinct tourism hubs that are interconnected via roads, rivers, and infrastructure. It highlights **three main tourism zones**:

1. Northern Zone (Dodi Island)

- Eco-tourism potential
- Existing tourism sites like Dodi Island

2. Central Zone (Asikuma, Boso)

- Rich forest and agriculture zone
- Potential for eco-lodges and cultural tourism

3. Southern Zone (Akosombo, Atimpoku, and New Akrade)

- Highly urbanized with infrastructure
- Existing power installations (Akosombo Dam area)
- Dense trade and industrial activity
- Opportunity for hospitality, waterfront tourism

Proposed Development Strategy Points

1. Prepare a tourism development plan
2. Enhancing eco-tourism and eco-friendly practices
3. Improving transport and accommodation
4. Encouraging local cuisine, arts, culture
5. Upgrading tourist facilities
6. Protecting heritage and cultural preservation

Potential Prospects in accelerating Development

1. Drives Infrastructure Development

Tourism sector development often results in improvements in basic infrastructure, such as airports, roads, water supply, energy, medical services, mobile phone networks, and health and safety services that are enjoyed by tourists and locals alike.

2. Creates jobs Efficiently

Targeting tourism as efficient and effective job creator is an ideal way to direct development funds in the district. As a service industry, tourism is labor intensive and is traditionally made up of small and micro enterprises. The sector is also one of the few services that can thrive in remote and rural areas, helping to reduce rural-urban migration through local job creation.

3. Promotes Inclusive growth

Tourism has a wide supply chain, which includes transport providers, cultural interpreters, accommodation, food and beverage suppliers, agriculture producers, energy and water supply, attractions, events, souvenirs, cultural heritage, arts and crafts, microbusinesses, and construction and maintenance workers. Because of this, tourism has the potential to reach and benefit large numbers of people.

4. Benefits Women

Tourism is one of the few sectors where female labor participation is already above parity in the district. It offers women the opportunity for social, professional and economic empowerment, especially through the sharing economy. As a result of tourism's comparative advantage for women, gender development strategies are starting to incorporate tourism as a critical sector for women's economic and social advancement

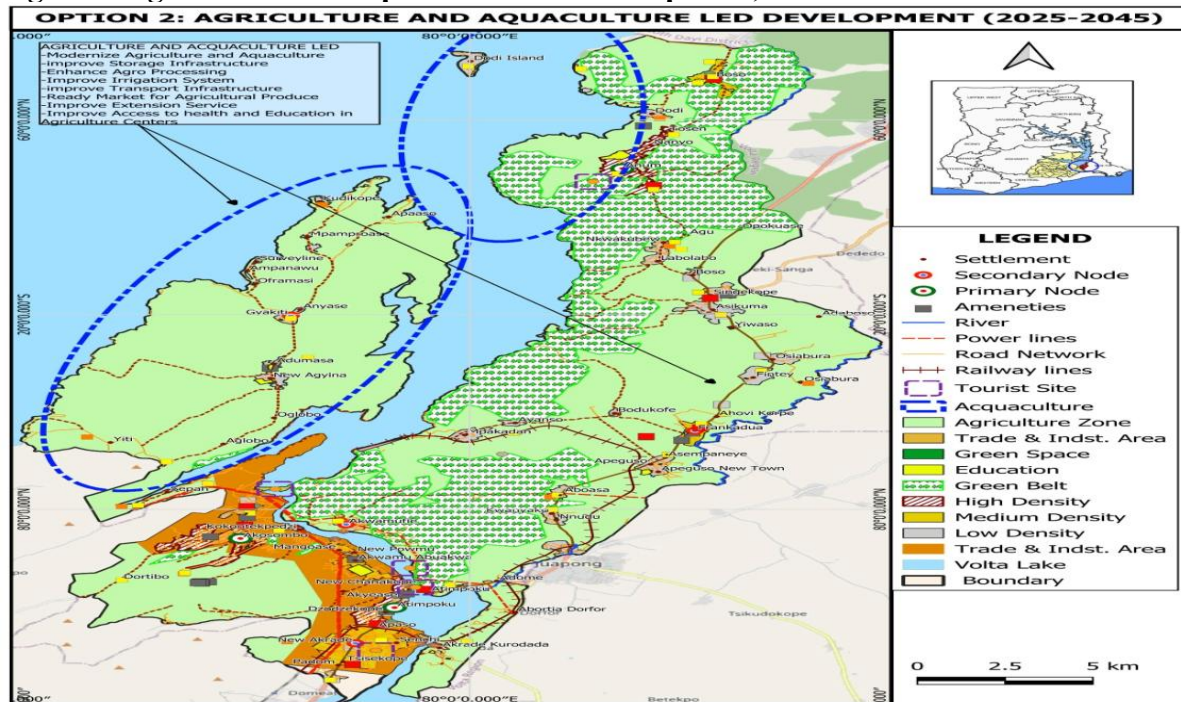
5. Cultural Values, Diversity and Heritage

Tourism plays an important role in cultural heritage management, funding, and protection. Cultural tourism is an important tourism segment, and visitors spending money on entrance tickets, guides and souvenirs contribute to capital needed for the protection of important sites. Intangible cultural heritage, music, performing arts, and oral traditions can also be revived or protected by tourism. They can be achieved by supporting local communities to organize cultural excursions, which not only share cultural diversity with tourists, but also preserves that culture, and generate income local people.

Option Two: Agriculture and Aquaculture Led Development

The process for the district development is sustained growth of the local economy and improvement of well-being of men, women and children with various dimensions, but it is particularly the development of the agricultural sector, which is widely believed to provide the main impetus not only for reducing poverty and hunger but also for ensuring food security for all. Various types of aquacultures form an important component within agricultural and farming systems development. These can contribute to the alleviation of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty through the provision of food of high nutritional value, income and employment generation, decreased risk of monoculture production failure, improved access to water, enhanced aquatic resource management and increased farm sustainability.

Fig. 4. 2: Agriculture and Aquaculture led development, 2025-2045



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Climate change in the district, just like many developing economies, poses an escalating threat to environmental resources critical to numerous parts of the economy, undermining the creation of high-quality jobs and prompting a rethinking of traditional economic paradigms. Embedding environmental sustainability into the process of structural transformation is increasingly urgent. At the same time, employment prospects for youth remain uncertain with young people more likely to be unemployed than adults. In view of this, sustainable use of aquatic resources for local economic growth, improved livelihood opportunities, and jobs that safeguard the health of ocean ecosystems can accelerate economic transformation and ensure growth that is sustained and inclusive for young people. The following are the likely ways aquaculture can drive progress toward both economic and environmental goals.

1. Aquaculture can play a key role in initiating sustained structural transformation, facilitating the smooth transition of youth from education to employment. As local economy expands, jobs grow more specialized, productive, and urban. Economic activities within the blue economy are pivotal in this process. As the district experiences growth, employment in growing and harvesting food shifts from relatively low-productivity activities, like crop and livestock farming, to relatively higher-productivity aquatic food activities, such as fisheries and aquaculture. This sectoral shift is larger for young people.

2. The blue economy provides critical opportunities for young people. According to the World Bank, on average, fisheries offer better compensation than agriculture and play a key role in lower-income countries. The share of young people in fisheries as a share of total youth employed is generally higher compared to adults; the youth employment rate in fisheries and aquaculture is more than double that of adults. Moreover, ocean-based economies provide productive employment opportunities for youth from rural and lower-skilled backgrounds, even during off-seasons, offering a pathway for more inclusive growth. And while digitalization and automation have raised the skill requirements for working in the sector, they can also increase the productivity of the blue economy while opening opportunities for youth who are more open to learning modern digital skills.

The Assembly should aim to provide services and facilitate access to inputs. The rural poor need to be provided, at least initially, with public sector support, while commercial aquaculture requires less intervention. In the longer term, aquaculture must function on a self-financing basis within the private sector. Necessary actions include:

1. focusing limited public resources on strategic government infrastructure and flexible and efficient extension services that meet producers' needs.
2. promoting and facilitating the private sector production of feed and seed.
3. encouraging credit for medium- and large-scale producers.
4. facilitating the formation of farmers' associations and encourage community production; and
5. encouraging investment in building the institutional capacity and knowledge base concerning sustainable aquaculture practices to manage the sector.

A multi-pronged approach is key to fully realizing the sector's promise. Such an approach should feature policy interventions that: 1) deepen youth employment data analysis; 2) close blue skilled gaps; 3) improve the attractiveness and awareness of blue careers among youth; and 4) promote youth entrepreneurship and innovation in the blue economy

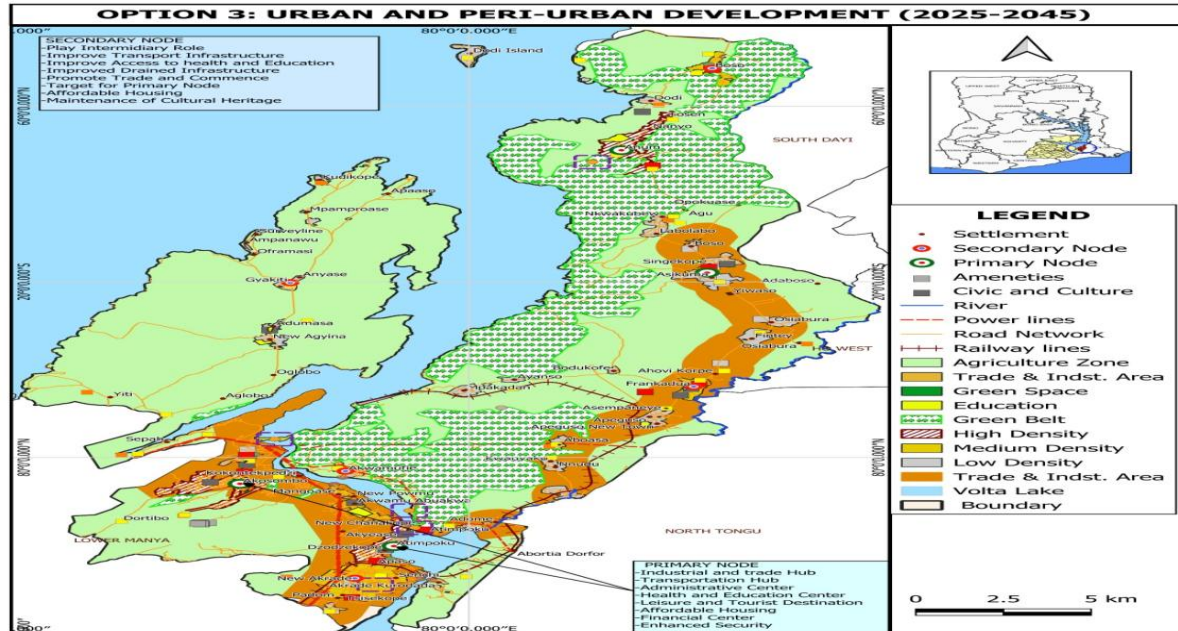
Option Three: Urban and Peri-Urban Development

This shows spatial development priorities for urban and peri-urban areas in the district and places much focus on establishing and strengthening primary and secondary nodes centered around the volta lake and spans several towns and settlements in the district.

The primary node areas are proposed to cover Akosombo, Asikuma, Atimpoku, Anum and

nearby towns from the primary node cluster marked for comprehensive development including trade, administration, housing and health. Secondary nodes are scattered across the district including New Akrade, Boso, Frankadua among others intended to support infrastructure and service delivery.

Fig. 4. 3: Urban and Peri-urban development, 2025-2045



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Strategically, primary node acts as a multi-functional hub: industrial, administrative, educational, health, tourism, housing, finance, and security. Whilst secondary nodes support regional balance and connect rural and urban communities. Also plays an intermediary role to ensure delivery service and heritage preservation.

STRENGTHS:

- Balanced mix of urban, agricultural, industrial, and ecological zones.
- Strong focus on nodal development to decentralize growth.
- Integration of cultural, educational, and green spaces.

CHALLENGES / RISKS:

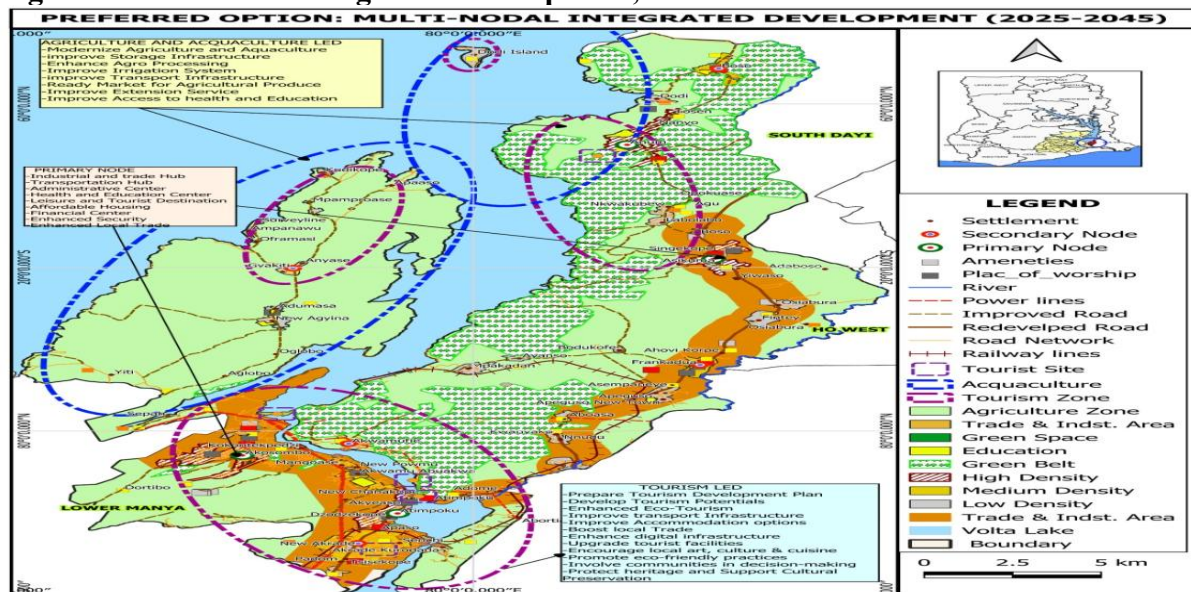
- High density development may strain infrastructure if not well managed.
- Volta Lake proximity poses environmental and flood risks.
- Need for significant coordination across regions to be implemented effectively.

Preferred Option: Multi Nodal Integrated Development

The development strategy is multi-nodal, meaning that multiple hubs (nodes) are planned to drive development. It proposes a balanced growth model for the region by combining agricultural modernization with tourism development, anchored by strong primary nodes serving as trade, industrial, and service hubs, all linked through enhanced transport, energy, and digital infrastructure. The strategy has three major thematic components namely Agriculture and aquaculture, primary node and tourism development.

The agriculture and aquaculture development focuses on modernizing agric and aquaculture, enhancing agro-processing and irrigation systems, improving infrastructure (storage and transportation) and providing access to health, education and extension services. Also, the primary node development serves as industrial/trade/transport hubs, administrative and education centers, tourist destinations, affordable housing zones and financial and security services areas.

Fig. 4. 4: Multi Nodal Integrated Development, 2025-2045



Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Expected Outcomes

- Diversified economy (agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, trade).
- Balanced rural-urban development.
- Improved infrastructure (transport, energy, digital).
- Environmental preservation (green spaces, eco-tourism, green belts).
- Social development (education, health, housing, security).

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

Chapter five highlights the composite development programmes of the district with its corresponding program based budget and sub-programmes. Each programme and budget has been grouped with economic development, social service delivery, infrastructure development and management, environmental management and general Administration. The programmes are designed to address a wide range of issues on health, education, vulnerability and social inclusion, spatial planning and local economic development etc. Some are rolled-over programmes from the previous DMTDP.

5.1 Method of Costing

Standard costing was employed as means of costing programmes and projects. By this the costs were predetermined by the standard cost used in implementing programs and projects in the Assembly. Also expert judgment method of cost estimation was employed. Here, expertise knowledge was considered from individuals or Heads of Departments who have specialized knowledge or training on the cost or resources needed in implementing programmes and projects.

5.1.1 Assumptions Used in Costing

The assembly assumed that quantities and prices will change during the implementation phase of the project. The economy will witness stable inflation with a marginal rise in the cost of goods and services. Again, job or overhead expenses will increase in the coming years. Overhead make-up includes annual cost for managing and administrative expense, salaries and burden/fringes office and shop expenses, office supplies, computers, internet and office phone, vehicles for officers and management personnel, vehicles for officers, utilities and more.

5.2 Programme of Action

The programme of Action outlines the proposed programmes to address identified development issues and to ensure that there is an uninterrupted connection with the agenda for jobs policy and its implementation. Below is table 5.1 showing the Programme of Action.

The total cost of the plan is one Hundred and Forty-Two Million, Eight Hundred and Twenty Thousand Ghana cedis (GHS 142, 820,000) with DACF constituting 60.15% as the main funding source, followed by GOG (31.56%), IGF (4.67%) and other unidentified sources constituting the least (3.61%)

It is also observed that Infrastructure-focused programmes (Spatial Development, Transport, Water/Sanitation) collectively account for over 41% of total funding. Social services (Health, Education, Child Protection) make up roughly 26% of total funding. Climate Change & Environmental Sustainability has a significant budget of GHS 8,318k, showing policy attention to environmental concerns whilst Governance & Coordination programmes have smaller shares (<10% combined).

Institutional Lead Distribution

ADA appears as lead in multiple sectors (Education, Sub-Structure, Local Economic Development), showing a central coordinating role. However, technical sector departments like DWD, DoA, NADMO, DHMT lead specific thematic programmes. Collaboration spans NGOs, national ministries, and local agencies, indicating multi-level governance.

5.3 Programme Financing

From table 5.2, the overall Funding Gap: GHS 45.047 million constituting 31.6% of total cost. The Biggest shortfalls are, Spatial Development with -58% underfunded, Water, Environmental Health & Sanitation (GHS -7.045m deficit) and Co-ordination, Monitoring & Evaluation (GHS -5.150m deficit). The plan is highly dependent on the allocations from the DACF with 56% of projected revenue. Meanwhile, underfunded climate programmes: Climate Change & Environmental Sustainability is 41% funded.

Development Implications

1. Climate & Environmental Vulnerability: The climate programme already shows a GHS 4.868m gap, and our earlier flood–deforestation–heat analysis highlights urgent climate hotspots.
2. Infrastructure and Urban Planning Risk: Spatial development and water/sanitation have large deficits, potentially worsening flood resilience.
3. Service Delivery Constraints: Health and governance programmes are both underfunded, which could weaken local response capacity.

Table 5.1: Programme of Action, 2026-2029

| Development Programme | Timeframe | | | | Cost (ghs 000.00) | | | | Programme status | | Implementation Institution | |
|--|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----|----------------------------|--|
| | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | GOG | DACF | IGF | Others | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | 1,475 | 1,314 | 230 | 1,175 | | | DoA | ADA/ NGOs/ MoFA/ TCDA/ ERCC/ GIDA/ NYA |
| Local Economic Development | | | | | 2,319 | 12,600 | 40 | 3,240 | | | NYA/ADA/BRC | DoA/ DP/ DSWCD/ YEA |
| Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | | | | | 894 | 1,232 | 13 | - | | | JUSAG/ SWCD | SWCD/ADA/ MGWSP |
| Health Improvement | | | | | 3,910 | 15,000 | - | - | | | DHMT/ ADA | GHS/ NGOs/ RCH/ /DPs |
| Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | | | | | 6,000 | 11,105 | 520 | 670 | | | EHU ADA/DWD | HODs/ TA/ AM/ EHU/ GWCL |
| Education Improvement | | | | | 1,141 | 10,400 | - | - | | | ADA | GES, GHS, MoE, DPs |
| Spatial Development | | | | | 18,000 | 5,115 | 294 | 30 | | | PPD, DWD | TA/ LUSPA/ GIZ |
| Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management | | | | | 4,300 | 12,600 | - | - | | | DWD | Contractors/ ECG/ VRA |
| Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability | | | | | 4,142 | 2,085 | 2,051 | 40 | | | NADMO/ DWD/GNFS/FC | GNFS/ ADA/ DEHO/ DoA |
| Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement | | | | | 500 | 7,995 | 2,151 | - | | | CA/ DSD/ ADA | HODs/ AM/ CBOs/ CSO/ GPS |
| Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | | | | | 2,400 | 5,050 | 700 | - | | | CA/ DWD | HODs/ MP/ CA/ AM |
| Sub-Structure Improvement | | | | | - | 1,373 | 546 | - | | | ADA | GES/OHLGS, MLGRD |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | 45,081 | 85,919 | 6,665 | 5,155 | | | | |

Table 5.2 Programme Financing (2026-2029)

| Development Programme | Programme Cost (A) (GHS ,000.00) | Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding (GHS ,000.00) | | | | | | | TOTAL (B) (GHS,000.00) | GAP (C) = B-A (GHS ,000.00) |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | GOG | IGF | DACF | DACF- RFG | ABFA | DPs | OTHERS | | |
| Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | 4,194 | 1,400 | 200 | 800 | - | - | - | 600 | 3,000 | (1,194) |
| Local Economic Development | 18,199 | 500 | 40 | 10,000 | 4,000 | - | - | 500 | 15,040 | (3,159) |
| Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | 2,139 | 700 | 13 | 400 | - | - | 300 | - | 1,413 | (726) |
| Health Improvement | 18,910 | 2,000 | - | 8,000 | - | 1,000 | 3,000 | 200 | 14,200 | (4,710) |
| Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | 18,295 | 1,000 | 250 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | 11,250 | (7,045) |
| Education Improvement | 11,541 | 1,000 | - | 8,000 | - | 2,000 | 400 | - | 11,400 | (141) |
| Spatial Development | 23,439 | 7,000 | 200 | 2,500 | - | - | - | 150 | 9,850 | (13,589) |
| Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management | 16,900 | 4,000 | - | 8,000 | - | 3,000 | - | - | 15,000 | (1,900) |
| Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability | 8,318 | 2,000 | 300 | 400 | - | - | 400 | 350 | 3,450 | (4,868) |
| Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement | 10,646 | 500 | 2,000 | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | 8,500 | (2,146) |
| Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | 8,150 | 600 | 400 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | 3,000 | (5,150) |
| Sub-Structure Improvement | 1,919 | - | 500 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 1,500 | (419) |
| TOTAL COST | 142,650 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 80,000 | 6,000 | | | 8,247 | 97,603 | (45,047) |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

4.4 Indicative Financial Plan

The medium-term development plan is the purpose to finance the programmes and projects using the indicative financial plan for 2026-2029. An indicative financial plan is the method that outlines how the goals with its corresponding objectives would mobilize funds and resources for financing. The total cost for financing MTDP for 2026-2029 is 142,650,000 whereas the estimated revenue to be generated for the same period would be 97,603,000. From this it has been realized that there is a deficit of 45,047,000.

4.5: Strategies to address revenue gaps

The gaps identified in revenue mobilization are attributable to structural, administrative and policy deficiencies. Resource mobilization fall short of potential because of inadequate capacity or enforcement even when administrators have the capabilities. The reasons for administrative tax gaps are incomplete compliance, enforcement, and assessment. The following are the proposed strategies to fill the revenue gaps.

1. Strengthening Revenue Administration

- Update and digitize the revenue database: Conduct regular property and business censuses to capture new taxpayers.
- Introduce digital payment systems (mobile money, bank apps, POS machines) to reduce leakages and improve convenience.
- Strengthen revenue collection units with training, logistics, and performance monitoring.
- Use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map rateable properties and businesses.

2. Expanding the Revenue Base

- Property Rates: Undertake revaluation of properties to reflect current market values.
- Business Operating Permits: Expand registration and licensing of small-scale and informal businesses.
- Market Tolls: Reorganize market structures and improve facilities
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Develop income-generating projects (bus terminals, market stores, parking lots).

3. Policy & Legal Measures

- Review local fee-fixing resolutions annually to align with inflation and service delivery costs.
- Introduce incentives and penalties: Discounts for early payments, penalties for defaulters.
- Strict enforcement of by-laws to ensure compliance in paying levies, licenses, and permits.

4. Enhancing Compliance and Accountability

- Public education and sensitization to increase awareness on the importance of paying local taxes.
- Transparent use of IGF: Show citizens visible projects funded by their contributions to build trust.
- Strengthening monitoring and supervision of collectors to reduce leakages and corruption.

5. Capacity Building & Human Resource Development

- Train revenue collectors in customer relations, record keeping, and ICT tools.
- Equip collectors with uniforms/ID cards for easy identification and credibility.
- Establish performance-based rewards for revenue staff to motivate efficiency.

6. Innovative Revenue Sources

- Introduce tourism levies for districts with heritage, cultural, or eco-tourism sites.
- Develop local investment ventures (e.g., agro-processing, district farms, guest houses).
- Explore environmental levies on waste generation, quarrying, and sand winning.
- Charge advertising fees for billboards and outdoor branding.

7. Collaboration & Partnerships

- Work with traditional authorities and opinion leaders to encourage community compliance.
- Partner with private sector and NGOs for joint investments.
- Leverage donor funds for systems strengthening (e.g., GIS mapping, digitization).

5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Programmes

The SEA evaluates the environmental implications of a proposed policy, plan or programme and provides means for looking at cumulative effects and appropriately address them at the earliest stage of decision making alongside economic and social considerations.

At a technical meeting by the DPCU, each group assessed their respective programmes using the compatibility matrix and record sheet. The description of the programme is entered in the 2nd column of the matrix. The way in which the programmes interact with each criterion in the matrix was discussed by the groups and a decision taken as to whether the relationship of the Plan to the dimensions under consideration i.e. issues (poverty-environment or pillars of sustainability). The following symbols were used to record the results:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Conditions are likely to be positive | + |
| Conditions are likely to be negative | - |
| Conditions are likely to be neutral | o |
| Conditions are uncertain | ? |

Table 3.15 Strategic Environmental Assessment - Economic Development

| Poverty Dimension | Livelihood | | | | | Health | | | Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹ | | | | | Institutional | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--|----------|--------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Environmental Components | Access to Water | Access to Land | Access to Timber Resources | Wildlife | Non Timber Forest Products | Water Quality | Sanitation | Air quality | Drought | Bushfire | Floods | Degradation | Crises & conflicts | Epidemics | Adherence to democratic principles | Human Rights | Access to information |
| Programmes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health Improvement | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + |
| Local Economic Development | 0 | - | 0 | - | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | ? | 0 | + | + | + |
| Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | 0 | - | - | - | + | - | 0 | + | 0 | - | - | - | ? | 0 | 0 | + | 0 |
| Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | + | - | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 |
| Education Improvement | 0 | - | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + |
| Spatial Development | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 |
| Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 |
| Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + |
| Sub-Structure Improvement | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + |

RECORD Sheets

Description of Programmes: Local Economic Development

| LIVELIHOOD | REASONS | SCORE |
|------------------------|--|-------|
| Access to Land | Significant quantity of land would be required for the development of industrial parks, business expansions. | - |
| Protection of Wildlife | The programme will destabilise the ecosystem due to the provision of physical infrastructure. | - |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | Preparation of sites for the construction of industrial parks and infrastructure if not handled properly may result in bushfires | - |
| Floods | Expansion of businesses and in low lying areas and in waterways can result in floods | - |
| Land Degradation | Clearing of trees or vegetative cover without reforestation may result to land degradation. | - |

Description of Programmes: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management

| LIVELIHOOD | REASONS | SCORE |
|----------------------------|--|-------|
| Access to Land | Significant quantity of land would be required for commercial or large- scale farming as well as irrigation farming. | - |
| Access to timber resources | Land preparation would result in the cutting down timber resources | - |
| Protection of Wildlife | The programme will destabilise the ecosystem due to the preparation of land. | - |
| HEALTH | | |
| Water Quality | Excessive use of agro-chemicals may result in water pollution | - |
| VULNERABILITY | | |
| Bushfires | Land preparation may result in bushfires | - |
| Floods | Farming along the riverbanks for purposes of irrigation may facilitate flood. | - |
| Land Degradation | Clearing of trees or vegetative cover without reforestation may result to land degradation. | - |

Description of Programmes: Education Improvement

| LIVELIHOOD | REASONS | SCORE |
|----------------|---|-------|
| Access to Land | Acquisition of parcels of lands for construction of educational infrastructure may affect accessibility for other social enterprises. | - |

Description of Programmes: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management

| LIVELIHOOD | REASONS | SCORE |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------|
| Access to Land | Construction of transport infrastructure will require significant amount of land which may have adverse effect on small scale farming. | - |
| Access to timber resources | Land preparation would result in the cutting down timber resources | - |
| Protection of Wildlife | The programme will destabilise the ecosystem due to the preparation of land. | - |
| Use of Non-Timber Forest Products | Site preparation and construction will result in the destruction of forest cover | - |
| HEALTH | | |
| Air Quality | Emission of dust from construction will result in air pollution | - |
| NTFP (Medicinal Plants) | | |

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the Composite Annual Action Plans made up of Action Plans from the various departments and Units of the District Assembly for a 4-year period

6.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2026

Table 6.1: Proposed District Annual Action Plan, 2026

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| undertake 1,500 AEA home and farm visits | District wide | | | | | 8 | 10 | 4 | 11 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise capacity building workshop for 20 staff and 200 farmers including women on crop production | Atimpoku, Anum, Apesuso, Sapor, Adjena | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Establish 8 crop demonstrations fields to showcase improved technologies to farmers | Anum, Apesuso, Sapor, Adjena | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 9 | | | DoA | ADA/ NGOs |
| Organise training for 20 FBOs including women groups in group dynamics, access to credit and marketing of farm produce | Selected communities | | | | | | | | 20 | | √ | DoA | ADA, NGOs, MoFA |
| Organise farmer education program for 200 farmers especially women in all operational areas on consumption of nutrient rich foods by children and women. | District wide | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO |
| Conduct Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) in 10 enumeration areas. | District wide | | | | | | 8 | | 4 | | | DoA | ADA |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
|--|--|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Conduct 96 supervision and monitoring visits DOA to monitor field activities and flagship programs. | District wide | | | | | 15 | 12 | 10 | - | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training for 20 staff and 200 farmers in tree crops production techniques and value chain devt. | Atimpoku, Boso, Sapor, Frankadua, Adjena | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Facilitate supply of tree crop seedlings to 200 farmers | District wide | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | DoA | ADA, TCDA |
| Participate in Eastern Region Commodity Satellite Market Fair to showcase agricultural products | Koforidua | | | | | | | 10 | | | | DoA | ADA, ERCC |
| Train 200 farmers in the four zones of the district on climate smart agriculture | Anum, Frankadua, Atimpoku, Gyakiti | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Establish block farms for irrigation farming | Tortibo | | | | | 600 | | | 200 | | | DOA | MOFA GIDA |
| Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) Planning sessions for 50 relevant agricultural stakeholders | Atimpoku | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise sensitization program for 500 farmers on safe use of agrochemicals | Anum, Sapor, Asikuma, Apeguso, Gyakiti | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise sensitization program for 50 vegetable farmers on irrigation farming | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 1 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Sub- total | | | | | | 623 | 52 | 40 | 263 | | | | |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|----------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct surveillance for scheduled livestock diseases. | District wide | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organize annual anti-rabies campaign and vaccinate local dogs against rabies. | District wide | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Sensitize 100 livestock farmers on animal vaccination. | South Senchi, Anum, Sapor, Adjena | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training programs for 20 staff and 100 farmers in animal production and health | Atimpoku, Labolabo, Frankadua, South Senchi, Adjena Dornor | | | | | | 4 | | 2 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Facilitate supply of livestock to selected farmers | Adjena Dornor, Yeniama, Oglobo, Sapor | | | | | | | | 5 | | | DoA | NGO |
| Train 50 youth in production of non-traditional animals such as snails, grasscutters, bees and mushroom | Atimpoku | | | | √ | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | ADA/N YA |
| Establish 4 demonstrations on best animal husbandry practices | Labolabo, Frankadua, South Senchi, Adjena Dornor | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training programme for 20 staff and 200 farmers including women and youth in post-harvest management of major crops | Atimpoku, Sapor, Yeniama, Asikuma, Apeguso | | | | | | 4 | | 3 | | | DoA | ADA NGO |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | 1 | 21 | 10 | 19 | | | | |

| Objective: Improve post-harvest management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Train 60 farmers in production of quality grains of maize and roots of cassava and link them to aggregators | Sapor, Yeniamama, Apeguso | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | DoA | ADA NGO |
| Train 50 processors of agricultural produce in product labelling, branding and marketing | Atimpoku | | | | | | 6 | | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organize cooking demonstrations for 50 women on tombrown and fortified gari preparation | Asikuma, Atimpoku | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | | | | |
| Objective: Harness the vast talents, skills, and energies of the youth for national development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enroll 335 Youth including women and men in Vocational /skills and agric enterprise with start-up kit | Atimpoku, Akrade, New Powmu, Frankadua | | | | | 8 | | | | | | NYA | ADA |
| Organize outreach event to sensitize youth on entrepreneurship in 9 communities | Atimpoku, Akrade, Senchi, New Powmu, Frankadua, Akosombo Mangoase, Anum | | | | | 7 | | | | | | NYA | ADA |
| Organize capacity building for young entrepreneurs | Atimpoku, Anum, Frankadua, Akosombo Mangoase, Senchi | | | | | | | | 60 | | | NYA | NGO/ DPs |
| Organize youth skills and job fair | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 10 | 50 | | | NYA | ADA, YEA, |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | 15 | - | 10 | 110 | | | | |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| OBJECTIVE: Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of Art and Craft Centre | Atimpoku | | | | | 500 | 600 | | 800 | | | ADA | Donor |
| Construction of 2no. Markets in two communities | Asikuma, Sapor | | | | | | 6,000 | | | | | ADA | |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | 500 | 6,600 | - | 800 | | | | |
| Objective: Formalise the informal economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise 2no. training program in packaging and food processing | Atimpoku, Gyakiti | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | ADA, NYA, DOA |
| Organise training in Financial and Record Management for entrepreneurs. | Atimpoku | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | ADA, NYA |
| Organise technical Development training workshop for women / PWD | Gyakiti | | | | | 20 | | | | | | BRC | DSWCD, NYA, YEA |
| Organise 1no. trade and exhibition show | Atimpoku | | | | | 15 | | | | | | BRC | DSWCD, NYA, YEA |
| Conduct 1no. training program for businesses in sustainable resource use and eco-certification program | Frankadua | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | DSWCD, NYA, YEA |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | 65 | - | - | - | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Provide support to PWDs | District wide | | | | | | 220 | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Register/ update PWD data base | Atimpoku, | | | | | | 4 | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 4no. monitoring visit to NGO/CBO'S | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyekiti, | | | | | | | 5 | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Payment of (6) LEAP Cycles | District wide | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 4no. community sensitization on child protection | Atimpoku, Boso, Apeguso | | | | | | | 4 | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Register and renew of aged and LEAP Beneficiaries on NHIS | District wide | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | MGWSP ADA |
| Organise monitoring of early childhood development centers | Atimpoku, Boso, Apeguso | | | | | | 4 | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Attend to and settle quarterly cases with families | District wide | | | | | | | 4 | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Attend to family welfare cases at the family tribunal | District wide | | | | | | 4 | | | | | Judicial Service | SWCD ADA |
| Attend to Juvenile cases at the Juvenile court | District wide | | | | | 4 | | | | | | Judicial Service | SWCD ADA |
| Organise 6no. community education campaigns. | Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. community sensitization on child protection and welfare | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |

| Objective: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Organise 6no. community sensitization on girl child and women issues | Gyakiti, Boso, Anum | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. zonal Awareness creation on gender base violence and gender equality | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Conduct 6 zonal home visits | District wide | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | 37 | 232 | 13 | - | | | | |
| Objective: Improve access to quality health services and strengthen health system capacity across the district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Health Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establish and equip adolescent health corners in all sub-districts | All Health facilities | | | | | 5 | | | | | | DDHS | DA, GHS, DPs, RCH |
| Increase outreach for ANC, EPI, family planning and delivery services | All facilities | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DDHS | DA, RCH |
| Conduct case search for malnourished children. | Sahokope | | | | | 20 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, DPs |
| Organise Community sensitization on sexual health and family planning | Atimpoku, Akosombo | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, NGOs |
| School and community education, PMTCT and VCT campaigns | All JHS, SHS | | | | | 15 | | | | | | RCH | DA, DPs, HP |
| Intensify disease surveillance and response logistics | All facilities | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DHMT | DA |
| Intensify disease surveillance and response logistics | All facilities | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DHMT | DA |
| Develop and distribute IEC materials and increase school health talks | Sapor, Adjena | | | | | 15 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, DPs |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept. | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Rehabilitate and Expand 2no.CHPS and health centres | Akwamufie, Nkwakubew | | | | | 10 | | | | | | ADA | DHMT, Donors |
| Procure lab and ultrasound equipment for health centres | All health centres | | | | | 200 | | | | | | DHMT | RHD, MOH |
| Procure office equipment: laptops, printers, furniture and stationaries. | Su-districts | | | | | 50 | | | | | | DHMT | ADA |
| Procure 2no. motorbikes for CHPS | | | | | | 30 | | | 30 | | | ADA | DHMT, DPs |
| Procure and maintain an outboard motorboat for outreach | Adjena Sub-district | | | | | 500 | | | | | | ADA | DHMT, DPs |
| Repair plumbing systems in facilities | Apeguso | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DHMT | ADA |
| Construction of 3no. CHPS | Pupuni, Dzidzorkope, Morgadzi | | | | | | 2,000 | | | | | DWD | DHMT |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | 930 | 2,000 | - | 30 | | | | |
| Objective: Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of 6no. mechanized boreholes with overhead tank. | Ajeso, Asikuma, Boso Quarters, Ahenbrom, Susu, Agu | | | | | | 350 | | | | | DWD | EHD, |
| Repair 5no. broken boreholes | Sedorm, Aboasa, Adjena Dzedeka, Anyaase, | | | | | | 200 | | | | | DWD | EHD |
| Extension of pipe-borne water to 5no. Communities | Adome, Small London, Battor Line, Old Akrade, Maame Water, Tortibo, | | | | | 2,000.00 | | | | | | ADA | GWCL |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | 2,000 | 550 | - | - | | | | |

| Objective: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Procure 3no. refuse storage containers for waste collection | Mangoase, Kotopei, Pupuni, | | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| Completion of 1no. public toilets | Ajeso, | | | | | | 600 | | | | | DWD | DEHO |
| Procure sanitary tools and equipments | Atimpoku | | | | | | 60 | 40 | | | | CA | CA |
| Organize 4no. cleanup campaign in communities. | 6 Area Councils | | | | | | 30 | 30 | | | | EHU | HODs, TA, AM |
| Procure of 2no motorbikes for officers of EHSU | Atimpoku | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | EHU |
| Construct an engineered final disposal site | Apeguso | | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | ADA | EHSU |
| Organise medical screening for food vendors | District wide | | | | | | | 50 | | | | EHU | CA, TA |
| Maintain final disposal sites | | | | | | | 150 | | | | | EHU | TA, AM |
| Evacuate waste to final disposal site | District wide | | | | | | 90 | | | | | EHU | CA |
| Pilot community waste collection system | Apeguso, Afabeng | | | | | | 50 | | | | | EHU | TA, AM |
| Organise training workshop for sanitation staff in waste management. | Atimpoku | | | | | | 15 | 10 | | | | EHU | CA |
| Procure cesspool emptier for liquid waste | Atimpoku | | | | | | 500 | | | | | CA | EHU |
| Organise 2no. community engagement sessions on CLTS | Dzidzorkope, Asikuma, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | - | 2595 | 130 | - | | | | |

| Objective: Strengthen school Management systems and Promote effective Teaching and Learning | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Programme: Education Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Conduct monitoring and Supervision | All schools | | | | | 10 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Conduct comprehensive School Inspection | Senchi, Apeguso | | | | | 12 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise 1no. leadership training for Dep. Directors /SISOs | Atimpoku | | | | | 4 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise 2no. mock for BECE candidates | All schools | | | | | 125 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise stakeholder engagements on Education policies | Atimpoku | | | | | 20 | | | | | | GES | GHS, DSWCD |
| Organise Annual School Census | All schools | | | | | 7 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise School Sports / Cultural festival | All schools | | | | | 20 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Const. of 1no. 6unit classroom blk with ancillaries for Akwamu-Abuakwa D/A Prim. | Akwamu-Abuakwa | | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | DWD | GES, TA, CA |
| Const. of 1no. 3unit JHS blk with ancillaries including WASH for Abomayaw D/A Sch. | Abomayaw | | | | | | 650 | | | | | DWD | GES, TA, CA |
| Const. of 2no. 3unit blk with ancillaries for Old Akrade Presby and Apeguso D/A, Anum Anglican JHS | Old Akrade, Anum Apeguso | | | | | | 650 | | | | | DWD | GES, TA, CA |
| Renovation of 5no. basic schools | Nyameben (KG), Abume (KG), Mpakadan (Prim) Frankadua (Prim) Kokono (JHS) | | | | | | 400 | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | 198 | 2,700 | - | - | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Programme: Spatial Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Preparation and Review of local plans | Asikuma, Anum, Akrade, Adomi | | | | | | 25 | 20 | | | | PPD | DWD, TA, Landowners |
| Organise 3-day training workshop for staff of PPD in LUSPA standards and GIS tools | Atimpoku | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 10 | | | PPD | LUSPA, GIZ |
| Organize SPC &TSC Committee Meetings. | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 40 | | | | PPD | DWD, CA |
| Organise 2no. stakeholder engagement on spatial Plans | Asikuma Adjena | | | | | | | 6 | | | | PPD | DWD, TA, Landowners |
| Subtotal | | | | | | - | 30 | 76 | 10 | | | | |
| Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Transport, Infrastructure and Safety Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reshaping/regravelling of 20km feeder roads | District wide | | | | | | 600 | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Construction of 5km access roads | District wide | | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Construction of Drainage system | Anum, Boso, Dzidzorkope, | | | | | | | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Supply of poles for extension of electricity | Ahenbrom, Susu, Gyakiti, Okwedorm Dawatokpo | | | | | | | | | | | | ECG, VRA |
| Subtotal | | | | | | - | 1,600 | - | - | | | | |

| Objective: Enhance climate change resilience | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Educate and sensitize the public on disaster prevention and mitigation | District wide | | | | | 5 | | | | | | NADMO | GNFS |
| Undertake Field Trips to disaster prone areas for assessment | District wide | | | | | 2 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Organize Simulation Exercises for Staff and other Stakeholders (3) | District wide | | | | | 3 | | | | | | NADMO | GNSFS |
| Desilt Major Drains and Clean-up exercises | Selected community | | | | | 5 | | | | | | DWD | DEHO, |
| Formation and train Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) | District Wide | | | | | | | 2 | | | | NADMO | GNFS, ADA |
| Organize District disaster management committee meetings | ADA | | | | | 2 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Provide relief items to disaster victims. | District wide | | | | | 7 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Support activities of Fire service | ADA | | | | | | | | | | | GNFS | ADA |
| Plant 10,000 tree species in all Area councils. | Area councils | | | | | | | | | | | Forestry | DOA, |
| Embark on external boundary maintenance | Area councils | | | | | | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Organise wildfire campaign and environmental conservation | Area councils | | | | | | | | | | | NADMO | DEH/ GNFS |
| Subtotal | | | | | | 24 | - | 2 | - | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise 3no. Gen. Assembly meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 100 | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise 3no. Sub-committee meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 100 | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise statutory meetings of the Assembly | Atimpoku | | | | | | 150 | 100 | | | | CA | HOD, Units |
| Organise monthly management meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 20 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise 3no. Area Councils meetings | All Area Councils | | | | | | 10 | 15 | | | | CA | AC |
| Organize statistical working group meetings | District wide | | | | | | | 20 | | | | DSD | HODs |
| Training and Updates on Data entry in DDDP Platform | District wide | | | | | | | 25 | | | | DSD | HODs |
| Preparation of Fee Fixing Resolution | ADA | | | | | | 30 | 25 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Preparation of 2026-2030 Composite Budget | ADA | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | HODs, CBOs, CSO |
| Gazetting of 2026 Fee Fixing | ADA | | | | | | 25 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organize 2no. town Hall meetings | ADA | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Provide support for security operations | District wide | | | | | | 30 | 10 | | | | ADA | GPS |
| Subtotal | | | | | | - | 365 | 305 | - | | | | |

| Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|----------|
| Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise quarterly project/ programme monitoring exercise | Project locations | | | | | | 120 | | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise mid-year review of AAP | Atimpoku | | | | | | 30 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Conduct evaluation of School project at Adumasa | Adumasa | | | | | | 30 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise annual review of 2025 AAP | Atimpoku | | | | | | 35 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise official celebrations | Atimpoku | | | | | | 100 | 100 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Support traditional authorities | | | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| Procure office equipment and stationery | ADA | | | | | | 250 | 50 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Maintenance of official buildings | ADA | | | | | | 500 | | | | | DWD | HODs |
| Maintenance of streetlights | | | | | | | 100 | 50 | | | | DWD | CA |
| Organize DCE engagement sessions with communities | Area councils | | | | | | 90 | 50 | | | | CA | HODs |
| MP's support to communities | District wide | | | | | 600 | | | | | | CA | MP |
| Preparation of 2027 Procurement plan | Atimpoku | | | | | | 20 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Subtotal | | | | | | 600 | 1,375 | 250 | - | | | | |

| Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Monitor activities of caterers under the GSFP | Selected schools | | | | | | | 2 | | | | CA | GES |
| Maintenance of official vehicles | Atimpoku | | | | | | 81 | 20 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Support activities of PRCC and client service | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 15 | | | | CSU | PM, HODs |
| Organise 1-day training workshop for Assembly members and area councils | ADA | | | | | | 100 | 50 | | | | HRD | Consultant |
| Organise Orientation for newly employed Staff / National service personnel | ADA | | | | | | | 7 | | | | HR | |
| Organize Staff Durbar | ADA | | | | | | | 10 | | | | HR | HODs |
| Organise 4no. revenue mobilisation campaigns in 4 communities | Atimpoku, Akrade, Frankadu, Asikuma | | | | | | | 15 | | | | DFO | CA |
| Collect data on revenue items | Atimpoku, Asikuma | | | | | | | 20 | | | | DBA | Revenue taskforce |
| Subtotal | | | | | | - | 181 | 129 | - | | | | |

| Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|----------|
| Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise 1-day training workshop on Public Relations and Communication Skills for all staff at District Assembly Hall | Atimpoku | | | | | | 20 | | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 2-day training workshop on Microsoft Office Proficiency for all staff at District Assembly Hall | Atimpoku | | | | | | 10 | | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day training workshop on Occupational Health and Safety for all staff at Assembly Hall | Atimpoku | | | | | | 10 | 10 | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise training workshop on Project Management for Heads of Dept/Units at Assembly Hall | Atimpoku | | | | | 20 | | | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day training workshop on Reports, Minutes and Proposal writing for all staff at Assembly Hall | Atimpoku | | | | | | 10 | | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day training workshop in Local Government Service Protocols for all staff at Assembly Hall | Atimpoku | | | | | 25 | | 15 | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day training workshop in Mental Health Management for all staff at Assembly Hall | Atimpoku | | | | | | 8 | | | | | HRM | ADA, GHS |
| Procure 3no. laptop computers for Audit, DWD and Admin units | Atimpoku | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Procure office logistics and equipments | Atimpoku | | | | | | 200 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Subtotal | | | | | | 45 | 318 | 25 | - | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | 29,015 | 18,625 | 3,791 | 1,237 | | | | |

6.2: 2027 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Table 6.2: Proposed District Annual Action Plan, 2027

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame (Quarters) | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| undertake 1,500 AEA home and farm visits | District wide | | | | | 8 | 10 | 4 | 11 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise capacity building workshop for 200 farmers including women on crop production | Boso, Frankadua, Asikuma, Yeniam, Gyakiti | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Establish 8 crop demonstrations fields to showcase improved technologies to farmers | Labolabo, Tosen Apesuso, Sapor, Adjena, Adjena Donor, | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 9 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO |
| Organise training for 20 FBOs including women groups in group dynamics, access to credit and marketing of farm produce | selected communities | | | | | | | | 20 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO, MoFA |
| Organise farmer education program for 200 farmers especially women in all operational areas on consumption of nutrient rich foods. | District wide | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | DoA | ADA/ NGO |
| Conduct Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) in 10 enumeration areas. | District wide | | | | | | 8 | | 4 | | | DoA | ADA |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Conduct 96 supervision and monitoring visits DOA to monitor field activities and flagship programs. | District wide | | | | | 15 | 12 | 10 | - | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training for 100 farmers in tree crops (oil palm, mango, citrus) production techniques and value chain development. | Anum, Sapor, Frankadua, Adjena, Yeniam | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Facilitate supply of tree crop seedlings to 200 farmers | District wide | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | DoA | ADA, TCDA |
| Participate in Eastern Region Commodity Satellite Market Fair to showcase agricultural products | Koforidua | | | | | | | 10 | | | | DoA | ADA, ERCC |
| Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) Planning sessions for 50 relevant agricultural stakeholders | Atimpoku | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise sensitization program for 500 farmers on safe use of agrochemicals | Boso, Sapor, Asikuma, Apeguso, Gyakiti, Yeniam | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise sensitization program for 15 staff and 50 vegetable farmers including women on irrigation farming | Atimpoku, Apeguso, Asikuma, Labolabo, Apeguso, Nkwakubew | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 23 | 48 | 37 | 68 | | | | |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept. | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|----------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct surveillance for scheduled livestock diseases. | District wide | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organize annual anti-rabies campaign and vaccinate local dogs against rabies. | District wide | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Sensitize 100 livestock farmers on animal vaccination. | South Senchi, Anum, Sapor, Adjena | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training programs for 100 farmers in animal production and health | Anum, Frankadua, Sapor, Adjena Dornor | | | | | | 4 | | 2 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Facilitate supply of livestock to selected farmers | Adjena Dornor, Yeniamama, Oglobo, Sapor | | | | | | | | 5 | | | DoA | NGO |
| Establish 4 demonstration farms on best animal husbandry practices | Anum, Frankadua, Sapor, Adjena Dornor | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | NGO |
| Train 50 youth in production of non-traditional animals such as snails, grasscutters, bees and mushroom | Atimpoku | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | ADA, NYA |
| Establish 4 demonstrations on best animal husbandry practices | Labolabo, Frankadua, South Senchi, Adjena Dornor | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 1 | 18 | 11 | 18 | | | | |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept. | |
|---|---|------------|----|----|----|-----------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Objective: Improve post-harvest management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise training programme for 200 farmers including women and youth in post-harvest management of major crops | Anum, Osiabura, Asikuma, Apeguso, Sapor | | | | | | 4 | | 3 | | | DoA | ADA / NGO |
| Train 100 processors of agricultural produce (maize, cassava, pepper) in improved processing technologies | Osiabura, Frankadua, Adjena Dornor, Gyakiti | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Train 60 farmers in production of quality grains of maize and roots of cassava and link them to aggregators | Sapor, Yeniama, Apeguso | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO |
| Train 50 processors of agricultural produce in product labelling, branding and marketing | Atimpoku | | | | | | 6 | | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organize cooking demonstrations for 50 women on tombrown and fortified gari preparation | Asikuma, Atimpoku | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Establish 100-acre irrigation farm for fruit cultivation at Tortibo | Tortibo, Sapor | | | | | | 2,500 | | | | | DOA | MOFA, ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 151 | 2,500 | 4 | 8 | | | | |

| Objective: Harness the vast talents, skills, and energies of the youth for national development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Programme: Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Enroll 335 Youth including women and men in Vocational /skills and agric enterprise with start-up kit | Anum, Senchi, Akosombo, Mangoase | | | | | 8 | | | | | | NYA | ADA |
| Organize outreach event to sensitize youth on entrepreneurship in 9 communities | Atimpoku, Akrade, Senchi, New Powmu, Akrade, Anum, Frankadua, Akosombo, Mangoase | | | | | 7 | | | | | | NYA | ADA |
| Organize capacity building for young entrepreneurs | Atimpoku, Akrade, Anum, New Powmu, Frankadua, Akosombo, Mangoase, Akrade, Senchi | | | | | | | | 60 | | | NYA | NGO/ Partners |
| Organize youth skills and job fair | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 10 | 50 | | | NYA | ADA, YEA, |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 15 | - | 10 | 110 | | | | |
| OBJECTIVE: Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of 3no. 16-unit lockable stores at Akwamufie taxi station (Phase 1) | Atimpoku | | | | | 2,000 | 4,000 | | | | | DWD | ADA |
| Construction of Eco-tourism park at Atimpoku | Atimpoku | | | | | | 1,000 | | 2,000 | | | ADA | PPP |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 1,500 | 5,000 | - | 2,000 | | | | |

| Objective: Formalise the informal economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Programme: Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise 2no. training program in packaging and food processing | Atimpoku, Gyakiti | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | ADA, NYA, DOA |
| Organise training in Financial and Record Management for entrepreneurs. | Atimpoku | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | ADA, NYA |
| Organise technical Development training workshop for women / PWD | Gyakiti | | | | | 20 | | | | | | BRC | DSWCD, NYA, YEA |
| Organise 1no. trade and exhibition show | Atimpoku | | | | | 15 | | | | | | BRC | DSWCD, NYA, YEA |
| Conduct 1no. training program for businesses in sustainable resource use and eco-certification program | Frankadua | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | DSWCD, NYA, YEA |
| Organise business counselling and follow-up Services for MSMEs | Atimpoku | | | | | 3 | | | | | | BRC | ADA, NYA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 68 | - | - | - | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | | | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab | | |
| Provide support to PWDs | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 220 | | | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Register/ update PWD data base | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 4no. monitoring visit to NGO /CBOs | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Payment of (6) LEAP Cycles | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise community sensitization on child protection | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Register and renewal of aged and LEAP beneficiaries on NHIS | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | SWCD | LEAP Secretariat ADA |
| Organise monitoring of early childhood development centers | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Attend to and settle quarterly cases with families | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Attend to family welfare cases at the family tribunal | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | Judicial Service | SWCD ADA |

| Objective: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Department | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collaborating |
| Attend to Juvenile cases at the Juvenile court | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | Judicial Service | SWCD ADA |
| Organise 6no. community education campaigns. | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. community sensitization on child protection and welfare | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. community sensitization on girl child and women issues | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. zonal Awareness creation on gender base violence and gender equality | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Conduct 6 zonal home visits | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 281 | - | - | - | | | | |

| Objective: Improve access to quality health services and strengthen health system capacity across the district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Programme: Health Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Establish and equip adolescent health corners in all sub-districts | All Health facilities within the district | | | | | 5 | | | | | | DDHS | DA, GHS, NGOs, RCH |
| Increase outreach for ANC, EPI, family planning and delivery services | All facilities within the district | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DDHS | DA, RCH CHPS, DCU |
| Conduct case search for malnourished children. | All communities within the district | | | | | 20 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, NGOs |
| Organise Community sensitization on sexual health and family planning | All communities within the district | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, NGOs |
| School and community education, PMTCT and VCT campaigns | All JHS, SHS All communities within the district | | | | | 15 | | | | | | RCH | DA, NGOs, HP |
| Intensify disease surveillance and response logistics | All communities All facilities | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DHMT | Labs, Facilities |
| Develop and distribute IEC materials and increase school health talks | All communities | | | | | 15 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, NGOs |
| Procure lab and ultrasound equipment for health centres | All health centres | | | | | 200 | | | | | | DHMT | RHD, MOH |

| Objective: Improve access to quality health services and strengthen health system capacity across the district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Programme: Health Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Procure office equipment: laptops, printers, furniture and stationaries. | DHMT and sub-districts | | | | | 50 | | | | | | DHMT | ADA |
| Procure 2no. motorbikes for CHPS for outreach. | | | | | | 100 | | | | | | ADA | DHMT, DPs |
| Procure and maintain an outboard motorboat for outreach | Adjena Sub-district | | | | | 500 | | | | | | ADA | DHMT, DPs |
| Construction and equip 3no. CHPS | Abume, Small London, Boso SHS | | | | | | 2,500 | | | | | DWD | DHMT |
| Construction of 2no. Nurses quarters | Nkwakubew, Adumasa | | | | | | 1,500 | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 882 | 4,000 | | | | | | |
| OBJECTIVE : Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme : Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of 10no. mechanized boreholes with overhead tank. | Fintey Dorfor, Battor Line, Sapor, Anum Latsease, Senchi Ferry, New Nkwakubew, Adjena Dorno | | | | | | 350 | | | | | DWD | EHD, contractors |
| Repair 5no. broken boreholes | Yeniama, Aboasa, Gyakiti, Anum, New Senchi | | | | | | 200 | | | | | DWD | EHD, contractors |
| Extension of pipe-borne water to 5no. Communities | Adome, Small London, Battor Line, Old Akrade, Maame Water, Tortibo, Pupuni | | | | | 2,000 | | | | | | ADA | GWCL |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 2,000 | 550 | - | - | | | | |

| Objective: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Programme: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Procure 3no. refuse storage containers for waste collection | Mangoase, Kotopei, Pupuni, | | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| Completion of 1no. toilet facilities at Ajeso and Apeguso | Apeguso | | | | | | 600 | | | | | | |
| Procure sanitary tools and equipments | Atimpoku | | | | | | 60 | 40 | | | | CA | CA |
| Organize 4no. cleanup campaign in communities. | 6 Area Councils | | | | | | 30 | 30 | | | | EHU | HODs, TA, AM |
| Procure of 2no motorbikes for officers of EHSU | Atimpoku | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | EHU |
| Construct an engineered final disposal site | Apeguso | | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | ADA | EHSU/PI |
| Organise medical screening for food vendors | District wide | | | | | | | 50 | | | | EHU | CA, TA |
| Maintain final disposal sites | Apeguso | | | | | | 150 | | | | | EHU | TA, AM |
| Evacuate waste to final disposal site | Apeguso | | | | | | 90 | | | | | EHU | CA |
| Pilot community waste collection system | Apeguso, Afabeng | | | | | | 50 | | | | | EHU | TA, AM |
| Organise training workshop for sanitation staff in waste management. | Atimpoku | | | | | | 15 | 10 | | | | EHU | CA |
| Procure cesspool emptier for liquid waste | Atimpoku | | | | | | 500 | | | | | CA | EHU |
| Organise 2no. community engagement sessions on CLTS | Dzidzorkope, Asikuma, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 2,655 | 130 | - | | | | |

| Objective: Strengthen school Management systems and Promote effective Teaching and Learning. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------|
| Programme: Education Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Conduct monitoring and Supervision activities. | All schools | | | | | 10 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Conduct School Inspections in circuits | Gyakiti | | | | | 12 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise In-service training in Creative Art and design for teachers | Atimpoku | | | | | 4 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Conduct 2no. Mock exams for BECE Candidates | All schools | | | | | 125 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise stakeholder engagements on education policies | Anum | | | | | 20 | | | | | | GES | GHS |
| Organise training workshop for Head/school-based Counsellors, SHEP /girl Child and SPED co-ordinators | All School heads | | | | | 20 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise Annual School Census | All schools | | | | | 7 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise School Sports /Cultural festival | All schools | | | | | 20 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise my first day at school | All schools | | | | | 25 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise Independence Day celebration | Atimpoku | | | | | | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Const. of 2no. KG block for Poponya D/A and Senchi Methodist | Poponya, Senchi | | | | | | 1,500 | | | | | DWD | GES |
| Const. of 1no. 6-unit Prim. blk with ancillary for Asegya D/A | Asegya | | | | | | 1,200 | | | | | DWD | GES |
| Const. of 1no. 3-unit JHS blk with ancillary for Poponya D/A | Poponya | | | | | | | | | | | DWD | GES |
| Renovation of 5no sch. blks for Nuriya KG, Senchi Ferry Methodist, Saviour Cambridge and Osiabura D/A | Akosombo Senchi | | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | DWD | GES |
| Const. 2no. Teachers Quarters for Yeniamah RC JHS and Fintey D/A | Fintey, Yeniamah | | | | | | 1,400 | | | | | DWD | GES |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 263 | 5,100 | - | - | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Programme: Spatial Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Preparation and Review of local plans | Akwamufie, Senchi, Atimpoku, S.Senchi | | | | | | 25 | 20 | | | | PPD | DWD, TA, Landowners |
| Organize SPC &TSC Meetings. | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 40 | | | | PPD | DWD, CA |
| Organise 2no. stakeholder engagement on spatial Plans | Asikuma, Adjena | | | | | | | 6 | | | | PPD | DWD, TA, Landowners |
| Extension telecommunication network to 5 communities | Selected Communities | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | | MP | ADA, MP, |
| Extend electricity to 5 C'ties | | | | | | 5,000 | | | | | | MP | ADA, MoE |
| Supply of electric poles for extension | Budukrom, Asikuma, | | | | | 2,000 | | | | | | MP | ADA, MoE |
| SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | 8,000 | 25 | 66 | - | | | | |
| Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reshaping / re-gravelling of 20km feeder roads | Adjena Dorno | | | | | 600 | | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Construction of 5km access roads | | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Construction of 2no. foot bridges | Boso, Dzidzorkope, | | | | | 500 | 500 | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Construction of Drainage system | Budukrom, Small London, Ahenbrom, Battorline | | | | | | | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 2,100 | 500 | - | - | | | | |

| Objective: Enhance climate change resilience | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Educate and sensitize the public on disaster prevention and mitigation | District wide | | | | | 5 | 20 | | | | | NADMO | GNFS |
| Undertake Field Trips to disaster prone areas for assessment | District wide | | | | | 2 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Organize Simulation Exercises for Staff and other Stakeholders (3) | District wide | | | | | 3 | | | | | | NADMO | GNSFS |
| Desilt Major Drains and Clean-up exercises | Selected community | | | | | 5 | 1,000 | | | | | DWD | DEHO, |
| Formation and train Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) | District Wide | | | | | | 20 | 2 | | | | NADMO | GNFS, ADA |
| Organize District disaster management committee meetings | ADA | | | | | 2 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Provide relief items to disaster victims. | District wide | | | | | 7 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Support activities of Fire service | ADA | | | | | | | | | | | GNFS | ADA |
| Plant 10,000 tree species in all Area councils. | Area councils | | | | | | 20 | | | | | Forestry | DOA, |
| Embark on external boundary maintenance | Area councils | | | | | 15 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Organise wildfire campaign and environmental conservation | Area councils | | | | | 5 | | | | | | NADMO | DEH/ GNFS |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 44 | 160 | 2 | - | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise 3no. General Assembly meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 100 | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise 3no. Execo meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | 30 | 20 | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise 3no. Sub-committee meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 100 | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise statutory meetings of the Assembly | Atimpoku | | | | | | 150 | 100 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise monthly management meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 20 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise 3no. Area Councils meetings | AC | | | | | | 10 | 15 | | | | CA | AC |
| Organize statistical working group meetings | District wide | | | | | | | 20 | | | | DSD | HODs |
| Training and Updates on Data entry in DDDP Platform | District wide | | | | | | | 25 | | | | DSD | HODs |
| Preparation of Fee Fixing Resolution | ADA | | | | | | 30 | 25 | | | | CA | HODs, CBO |
| Preparation of 2026-2030 Composite Budget | ADA | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | HODs, CBO |
| Gazetting of 2027 Fee Fixing | ADA | | | | | | 25 | | | | | CA | HODs, CBO |
| Organize 2no. town Hall meetings | ADA | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | HODs, TA, CBOs |
| Provide support for security operations | District wide | | | | | | 30 | 10 | | | | ADA | GPS |
| Support traditional authorities | District wide | | | | | | 100 | | | | | ADA | TA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 495 | 435 | - | | | | |

| Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|------------|
| Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise quarterly project/ programme monitoring exercise | Project locations | | | | | | 120 | | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise mid-year review of AAP | Atimpoku | | | | | | 30 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Conduct evaluation of School project at Adumasa | Gyakiti | | | | | | 30 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise annual review of 2026 AAP | Atimpoku | | | | | | 35 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise official celebrations | Atimpoku | | | | | | 100 | 100 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Procure office equipment and stationery | ADA | | | | | | 250 | 50 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Maintenance of official buildings | ADA | | | | | | 500 | | | | | DWD | HODs |
| Maintenance of streetlights | | | | | | | 100 | 50 | | | | DWD | CA |
| Organize DCE engagement sessions with communities | Area councils | | | | | | 90 | 50 | | | | CA | HODs |
| MP's support to communities | District wide | | | | | 600 | | | | | | CA | MP |
| Preparation of 2028 Procurement plan | Atimpoku | | | | | | 20 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 600 | 1,275 | 250 | - | | | | |
| Programme: Sub-structure Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitor activities of caterers under the GSFP | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | CA | GES |
| Maintenance of official vehicles | Atimpoku | | | | | | 81 | 20 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Support activities of PRCC and client service | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 15 | | | | CA | PM |
| Organise 1-day training workshop for Assembly members and area councils | ADA | | | | | | 100 | 50 | | | | HRD | Consultant |

| Programme: Sub-structure Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|----------|
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise Orientation for newly employed Staff / NSS personnel | ADA | | | | | | | 7 | | | | HR | |
| Organize Staff Durbar | ADA | | | | | | | 10 | | | | HR | HODs |
| Organise 4no. revenue mobilisation campaign in communities | Atimpoku, Asikuma, Akrade | | | | | | | 15 | | | | DFO | CA |
| Collect data on revenue items | Atimpoku, Asikuma | | | | | | | 20 | | | | DBA | DFO |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 181 | 53 | 87 | | | | |
| Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise training on Local Government Public Policy and Development Management for HODs and Units | Atimpoku | | | | | 20 | | | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day training on Security Risk Management for Security personnel in the Assembly | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 5 | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day training workshop on Management and Leadership Skills for Heads of Dept/Units | Atimpoku | | | | | | 15 | | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day training workshop on M&E for HODs | Atimpoku | | | | | | 20 | | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 2-day training on Agricultural Policy, Agric Business and Financial Resource Mgt for staff of DOA | Atimpoku | | | | | | 20 | | | | | HRM | ADA, DOA |
| Organise 1-day refresher training on LGS Protocols | Atimpoku | | | | | 25 | | 15 | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Procure 3no. laptops for Budget, Planning and DEHO | Atimpoku | | | | | | 65 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Procure office logistics and equipments | Atimpoku | | | | | | 200 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 45 | 320 | 20 | - | | | | |
| GRANDTOTAL | | | | | | 15,956 | 22,827 | 1,081 | 3,391 | | | | |

6.3: 2028 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Table 6.3: Proposed District Annual Action Plan, 2027

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame (Quarters) | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| undertake 1,500 AEA home and farm visits | District wide | | | | | 8 | 10 | 4 | 11 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise capacity building workshop for 200 farmers including women on crop production | Boso, Frankadua, Asikuma, Yeniam, Gyakiti | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training for 200 farmers on crop production including climate smart agriculture | Tosen-Nanyor, Anyansu, Sapor, Gyakiti, Yeniam | | | | | | | | 600 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Establish 4 crop demonstrations fields on improved technologies to farmers | Yeniam, Gyakiti, Nnudu, Anum | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 9 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO |
| Organise training for 20 FBOs including women groups in group dynamics, access to credit and marketing of farm produce | selected communities | | | | | | | | 20 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO, MoFA |
| Organise farmer education program for 200 farmers especially women on consumption of nutrient rich foods. | District wide | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO |
| Conduct Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) in 10 enumeration areas. | District wide | | | | | | 8 | | 4 | | | DoA | ADA |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Conduct 96 supervision and monitoring visits DOA to monitor field activities and flagship programs. | District wide | | | | | 15 | 12 | 10 | - | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training for 100 farmers in tree crops (oil palm, mango, citrus) production techniques and value chain development. | Asikuma, Gyakiti | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Facilitate supply of tree crop seedlings to 200 farmers | District wide | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | DoA | ADA, TCDA |
| Participate in Eastern Region Commodity Satellite Market Fair to showcase agricultural products | Koforidua | | | | | | | 10 | | | | DoA | ADA, ERCC |
| Organize RELC Planning sessions for 50 relevant agricultural stakeholders | Atimpoku | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise sensitization program for 500 farmers on safe use of agrochemicals | Abomayaw, Sapor, Asikuma, Apeguso, | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise sensitization program for 15 staff and 50 vegetable farmers including women on irrigation farming | Asikuma, Labolabo, Apeguso | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 23 | 48 | 37 | 668 | | | | |
| Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct surveillance for livestock diseases. | District wide | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | DoA | ADA |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept. | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Organize annual anti-rabies campaign and vaccinate local dogs against rabies. | District wide | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Sensitize 100 livestock farmers on animal vaccination. | South Senchi, Anum, Sapor, Adjena | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training programs for 100 farmers in animal production. | Anum, Apeguso, Ankyease, Sapor | | | | | | 4 | | 2 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Facilitate supply of livestock to selected farmers | Adjena Dornor, Sapor Yeniam, Oglobo, | | | | | | | | 5 | | | DoA | NGO |
| Establish 4 demonstration farms on best animal husbandry practices | Anum, Apeguso, Ankyease, Sapor | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | NGO |
| Establish 4 demonstrations on best animal husbandry practices | Labolabo, Frankadua, South Senchi, Adjena | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 1 | 16 | 8 | 16 | | | | |
| Objective: Improve post-harvest management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise training programme for 200 farmers including women and youth in post-harvest management of major crops | Sapor, Yeniam, Asikuma, Apeguso, Anum | | | | | | 4 | | 3 | | | DoA | ADA / NGO |
| Train 100 processors of agricultural produce (maize, cassava, pepper) in improved processing technologies | Osiabura, Frankadua, Adjena Dornor, Gyakiti | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Train 60 farmers in production of quality grains of maize and roots of cassava and link them to aggregators | Sapor, Yeniam, Apeguso | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept. | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Train 50 food processors of in product labelling, branding and marketing | Atimpoku | | | | | | 6 | | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organize cooking demonstrations for 50 women on tombrown and fortified gari | Asikuma, Atimpoku | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Train 50 youth in production of non-traditional animals. | Atimpoku | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | ADA, NYA |
| Train 50 youth farmers in vegetable production under irrigation | Atimpoku | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | NYA, ADA |
| Establish 50hectare irrigation farms at Dawotokro and Adjena | Dawotorkro, Adjena | | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 1 | 1,016 | 7 | 12 | | | | |
| Objective: Harness the vast talents, skills, and energies of the youth for national development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme : Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrol 335 Youth including women in Vocational /skills and agric enterprise with start-up kit | Anum, Senchi, Akosombo, | | | | | 8 | | | | | | NYA | ADA |
| Organize outreach event to sensitize youth on entrepreneurship in 9 communities | Atimpoku, Akrade, | | | | | 7 | | | | | | NYA | ADA |
| Organize capacity building for young entrepreneurs | Frankadua, Akosombo | | | | | | | | 60 | | | NYA | NGO/ Partners |
| Organize youth skills and job fair | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 10 | 50 | | | NYA | ADA |

| Objective: Harness the vast talents, skills, and energies of the youth for national development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|-----|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Programme : Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organize outreach event to sensitize youth on entrepreneurship | Atimpoku, Senchi, Frankadua, Akosombo | | | | | 7 | | | | | | NYA | ADA |
| Organize capacity building for young entrepreneurs | Atimpoku, Anum, Mangoase, Senchi | | | | | | | | 60 | | | NYA | NGO/ Partners |
| Organize youth skills and job fair | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 10 | 50 | | | NYA | YEA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 15 | - | 10 | 110 | | | | |
| Objective: Formalise the informal economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise 2no. training program in packaging and food processing | Atimpoku, Gyakiti | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | NYA, DOA |
| Organise training in Financial and Record Management for entrepreneurs. | Atimpoku | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | ADA, NYA |
| Organise technical Development training workshop for women / PWD | Gyakiti | | | | | 20 | | | | | | BRC | DSWCD, NYA |
| Organise 1no. trade and exhibition show | Atimpoku | | | | | 15 | | | | | | BRC | YEA |
| Conduct 1no. training for SMEs in eco-certification program | Frankadua | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | NYA, YEA |
| Organise business counselling and follow-up Services for MSMEs | Atimpoku | | | | | 3 | | | | | | BRC | ADA, NYA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 68 | - | - | - | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Provide support to PWDs | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 220 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Register/ update PWD data base | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Embark on quarterly monitoring visit to NGO AND CBO'S | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Payment of (6) LEAP Cycles | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Embark on quarterly community sensitization on child protection | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Registration and renewal of indigenes and LEAP Beneficiaries on NHIS | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | MGCSP ADA |
| Organise monitoring of early childhood development centers | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Attend to and settle quarterly cases with families | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Attend to family welfare cases at the family tribunal | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyakiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | Judicial Service | SWCD ADA |

| Objective: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Programme: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | OTHER | New | Ong. | Lead | Collab |
| Attend to Juvenile cases at the Juvenile court | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | Judicial Service | SWCD ADA |
| Organise 6no. community education campaigns. | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. community sensitization on child protection and welfare | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. community sensitization on girl child and women issues | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. zonal Awareness creation on gender base violence and gender equality | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Conduct 6 zonal home visits | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 281 | - | - | - | | | | |

| Objective: Improve access to quality health services and strengthen health system capacity across the district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Programme: Health Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Establish and equip adolescent health corners in all sub-districts | All Health facilities within the district | | | | | 5 | | | | | | DDHS | DA, GHS, NGOs, RCH |
| Increase outreach for ANC, EPI, family planning and delivery services | All facilities within the district | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DDHS | DA, RCH CHPS, DCU |
| Conduct case search for malnourished children. | All communities within the district | | | | | 20 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, NGOs |
| Organise Community sensitization on sexual health and family planning | All communities within the district | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, NGOs |
| School and community education, PMTCT and VCT campaigns | District wide | | | | | 15 | | | | | | RCH | DA, NGOs, HP |
| Intensify disease surveillance and response logistics | District wide | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DHMT | Labs, Facilities |
| Develop and distribute IEC materials and increase school health talks | All communities | | | | | 15 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, NGOs |
| Procure lab and ultrasound equipment for health centres | All health centres | | | | | 200 | | | | | | DHMT | RHD, MOH |
| Procure office equipment: laptops, printers, furniture and stationaries. | DHMT and sub-districts | | | | | 50 | | | | | | DHMT | ADA |
| Procure and maintain an outboard motorboat for outreach | Adjena Sub-district | | | | | 500 | | | | | | ADA | DHMT, DPs |

| Objective: Improve access to quality health services and strengthen health system capacity across the district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Programme: Health Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Repair plumbing systems in facilities | Apeguso | | | | | 10 | | | | | | Estate | DHMT, ADA |
| Construction of 3no. CHPS | Ghanakpe, Anum, Combine | | | | | | 2,000 | | | | | DWD | DHMT |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 945 | 2,000 | - | - | | | | |
| OBJECTIVE : Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme : Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of 5no. mechanized boreholes with overhead tank. | Sahokope, Aboabo, Asukwao, Apaaso konkontekpedzi | | | | | | 500 | | | | | DWD | EHD, Contractors |
| Repair 5no. broken boreholes | Gyakiti, sedorm, Nnudu, Dzedeka, | | | | | | 250 | | | | | DWD | EHD, contractors |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 750 | - | - | | | | |
| Objective: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme :: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procure 2no. refuse storage containers for waste collection | Tortibo, Ajeso | | | | | | 100 | | | | | EHU | CA |
| Completion of 1no. toilet facilities at Anum | Anum | | | | | | 600 | | | | | DWD | CA, EHU |
| Procure sanitary tools and equipments | Atimpoku | | | | | | 60 | 40 | | | | CA | EHU |
| Organize 4no. cleanup campaign in c'ties. | 6 Area Councils | | | | | | 30 | 30 | | | | EHU | HOD, TA |
| Procure of 2no motorbikes for EHU | Atimpoku | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | EHU |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Construct an engineered final disposal site | Apeguso | | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | ADA | EHSU |
| Organise medical screening for food vendors | District wide | | | | | | | 50 | | | | EHU | CA, TA |
| Maintain final disposal sites | Mpakadan | | | | | | 150 | | | | | EHU | TA, AM |
| Evacuate waste to final disposal site | | | | | | | 90 | | | | | EHU | CA |
| Organise training workshop for sanitation staff in waste management. | Atimpoku | | | | | | 15 | 10 | | | | EHU | CA |
| Support construction of household toilets for 30 households | Dzidzorkope, Adumasa | | | | | | 250 | | 600 | | | EHU | NGOs |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 2,355 | 130 | 600 | | | | |
| Objective: Strengthen school Management systems and Promote effective Teaching and Learning. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Education Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct monitoring and Supervision | All schools | | | | | 10 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Conduct School Inspections | Frankadua, Asikuma | | | | | 12 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise In-service training in Creative Art and design for subject teachers | Atimpoku | | | | | 4 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Conduct 2no. Mock exams for BECE Candidates | All schools | | | | | 125 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Implement SHEP/SPED/Guidance and counselling and Girl Child activities. | All schools | | | | | 20 | | | | | | GES | GHS |
| Organise stakeholder engagements on Education policies programmes | Akosombo | | | | | 20 | | | | | | GES | GHS, DSCD |

| Objective: Strengthen school Management systems and Promote effective Teaching and Learning. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|---------|
| Programme: Education Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise Annual School Census | All schools | | | | | 7 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise School Sports /Cultural festival | All schools | | | | | 20 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise my first day at school | All schools | | | | | 25 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise Independence Day celebration | Atimpoku | | | | | | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Const. of 3no. KG blk Aboasa Presby, VRA Presby | Akosombo, Aboasa, Nkwakubew | | | | | | 2,000 | | | | | DWD | GES |
| Const. of 2no. 6-unit Prim. blk with ancillary for Opokuase Presby and Anum Anglican | Opokuase, Anum | | | | | | 1,200 | | | | | DWD | GES |
| Const. of 1no. 3-unit JHS blk with ancillary for Akwamu-Abuakwa D/A | Akwamu-Abuakwa | | | | | | 900 | | | | | DWD | GES |
| Renovation of 3no sch. blks for Kokono D/A KG, Anum Anglican, Frankadua E.P | Kokono, Anum Frankadua, | | | | | | 1,500 | | | | | DWD | GES |
| Const. 2no. Teachers Quarters for Nyameben D/A and Adome D/A | Nyameben, Adome | | | | | | 1,800 | | | | | DWD | GES |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 250 | 7,400 | - | - | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Programme: Spatial Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Preparation and Review of local plans | Ajena, Gyakiti, Amanfrom, Yaniema, | | | | | | 25 | 20 | | | | PPD | DWD, TA, Landowners |
| Organise 3-day workshop for staff of PPD in GIS tools | Atimpoku | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 10 | | | PPD | LUSPA, GIZ |
| Organize SPC &TSC Meetings. | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 40 | | | | PPD | DWD, CA |
| Organise 2no. stakeholder meetings on spatial Plans | Asikuma, Adjena | | | | | | | 6 | | | | PPD | DWD, TA, |
| Extension telecommunication network to 5 communities | Selected Communities | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | | MP | ADA, MoC |
| Extend electricity to 5 C'ties | | | | | | 5,000 | | | | | | MP | ADA, MoE |
| Supply of electricity poles | Gyakiti, Ahenbrom | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | | MP | ADA, MoE |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 7,000 | 30 | 76 | 10 | | | | |
| Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reshaping/regravelling of 20km feeder roads | | | | | | 600 | | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Const. of 5km access roads | | | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Construction of 2no. foot bridges | Kyegyee, Dzidzorkope | | | | | 500 | 500 | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Construction of Drainage system | Budukrom, Small London, Battor Line | | | | | | 3,000 | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 1,100 | 4,500 | - | - | | | | |

| Objective: Enhance climate change resilience | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Educate and sensitize the public on disaster prevention and mitigation | District wide | | | | | 5 | | | | | | NADMO | GNFS |
| Undertake Field Trips to disaster prone areas for assessment | District wide | | | | | 2 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Organize Simulation Exercises for Staff and other Stakeholders (3) | District wide | | | | | 3 | | | | | | NADMO | GNSFS |
| Desilt Major Drains and Clean-up exercises | Selected community | | | | | | 60 | | | | | DWD | DEHO, |
| Formation and train Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) | District Wide | | | | | | | 2 | | | | NADMO | GNFS, ADA |
| Organize District disaster management committee meetings | ADA | | | | | 2 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Provide relief items to disaster victims. | District wide | | | | | 7 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Support activities of Fire service | ADA | | | | | 5 | | 5 | | | | GNFS | ADA |
| Plant 10,000 tree species in all Area councils. | Area councils | | | | | 20 | 15 | | | | | Forestry | DOA, |
| Embark on external boundary maintenance | Area councils | | | | | | | | 20 | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Organise wildfire campaign and environmental conservation | Area councils | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | NADMO | DEH/ GNFS |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 49 | 80 | 12 | 20 | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|------------|
| Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Organise 3no. General Assembly meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 100 | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise 3no. Sub-committee meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 100 | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise statutory meetings of the Assembly | Atimpoku | | | | | | 150 | 100 | | | | CA | HODs/Units |
| Organise monthly management meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 20 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise 3no. Area Councils meetings | Area Councils | | | | | | 10 | 15 | | | | CA | AC |
| Organize statistical working group meetings | District wide | | | | | | | 20 | | | | DSD | HODs |
| Updates on Data entry in DDDP | District wide | | | | | | | 25 | | | | DSD | HODs |
| Preparation of Fee Fixing Resolution | ADA | | | | | | 30 | 25 | | | | CA | HODs, CBO |
| Preparation of 2026-2030 Composite Budget | ADA | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | HODs, CBO |
| Gazetting of 2026 Fee Fixing | ADA | | | | | | 25 | | | | | CA | HODs, CBO |
| Organize 2no. town Hall meetings | ADA | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | HODs, CBO |
| Supply and Maintenance of streetlights | | | | | | | 100 | 50 | | | | DWD | CA |
| Provide support for security operations | District wide | | | | | | 30 | 10 | | | | ADA | GPS |
| Organize DCE engagement sessions with communities | Area councils | | | | | | 90 | 50 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Maintenance of official vehicles | Atimpoku | | | | | | 81 | 20 | | | | CA | HODs |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 636 | 535 | - | | | | |

| Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|----------|
| Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Organise 4no. project/ programme monitoring exercise | Project locations | | | | | | 120 | | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise mid-year review of AAP | Atimpoku | | | | | | 30 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Conduct an evaluation of School project at Adumasa | Adumasa | | | | | | 30 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise annual review of 2027 AAP | Atimpoku | | | | | | 35 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Update of 2029 AAP | Atimpoku | | | | | | 30 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise official celebrations | Atimpoku | | | | | | 100 | 100 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Support traditional authorities | | | | | | | 100 | | | | | CA | TAs |
| Procure office equipment and stationery | ADA | | | | | | 250 | 50 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Maintenance of official buildings | ADA | | | | | | 500 | | | | | DWD | HODs |
| MP's support to communities | District wide | | | | | 600 | | | | | | CA | MP |
| Preparation of 2029 Procurement plan | Atimpoku | | | | | | 20 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 600 | 1,395 | 150 | - | | | | |
| Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitor activities of caterers under the GSPF | Selected schools | | | | | | | 2 | | | | CA | GES |
| Support activities of PRCC and client service | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 15 | | | | CSU | HODs |
| Organise 1-day training workshop for AMs | ADA | | | | | | 100 | 50 | | | | HRD | CA |
| Organise Orientation for newly employed Staff / National service personnel | ADA | | | | | | | 7 | | | | HR | |

| Programme: Sub-Structure Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Organize Staff Durbar | ADA | | | | | | | 10 | | | | HR | HODs |
| Organise 2no. revenue mobilisation campaign in communities | Gyakiti, Adjena | | | | | | | 15 | | | | DFO | CA |
| Collect data on revenue items | Atimpoku, Asikuma | | | | | | | 20 | | | | DBA | Revenue taskforce |
| Construction of Area Council Office | Gyakiti | | | | | | 700 | | | | | DWD | TA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 800 | 119 | - | | | | |
| Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise 2-day workshop on PFM, Budgeting and Auditing Regulations for Heads of Dept/Units | Atimpoku | | | | | | 15 | | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day training workshop on Contract and Procurement Administration for HODs, and key staffs | Atimpoku | | | | | 15 | | | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day training on Transport Systems and Defensive Driving for all drivers | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 7 | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day refresher training on Local Government Service Protocols for all staff | Atimpoku | | | | | | 25 | 15 | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Procure 3no. laptop computers for Procurement, DFO and Agric Depts. | Atimpoku | | | | | | 70 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Procure office logistics and equipments | Atimpoku | | | | | | 250 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 15 | 345 | 22 | - | | | | |
| GRANDTOTAL | | | | | | 10,363 | 21,066 | 1,116 | 1,546 | | | | |

6.4: 2029 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Table 6.4: Proposed District Annual Action Plan, 2029

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame (Quarters) | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| undertake 1,500 AEA home and farm visits | District wide | | | | | 8 | 10 | 4 | 11 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training for 200 farmers on crop production including climate smart agriculture | Anum, Apesuso, Sapor, Adjena, Ankyease | | | | | | | | 6 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Establish 6 crop demonstrations fields to showcase improved technologies to farmers | Anum, Apeguso, Sapor, Adjena, Yeniam, Osiabura | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 9 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO |
| Organise training for 20 FBOs including women and youth groups in group dynamics, access to credit and marketing of farm produce | selected communities | | | | | | | | 20 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO, MoFA |
| Organise farmer education program for 200 farmers especially women in all operational areas on consumption of nutrient rich foods. | District wide | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO |
| Conduct Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) in 10 enumeration areas. | District wide | | | | | | 8 | | 4 | | | DoA | ADA |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Conduct 96 supervision and monitoring visits DOA to monitor field activities and flagship programs. | District wide | | | | | 15 | 12 | 10 | - | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training for 100 farmers in tree crops (oil palm, mango, citrus) production techniques and value chain development. | Anum, Sapor, Frankadua, Adjena, Anyansu | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Facilitate supply of tree crop seedlings to 200 farmers | District wide | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | DoA | ADA, TCDA |
| Participate in Eastern Region Commodity Satellite Market Fair to showcase agricultural products | Koforidua | | | | | | | 10 | | | | DoA | ADA, ERCC |
| Organize Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) Planning sessions for 50 relevant agricultural stakeholders | Atimpoku | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise sensitization program for 500 farmers on safe use of agro chemicals | Osibeng, Anum, Asikuma, Apeguso, Sapor, Gyakiti, | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise sensitization program for 15 staff and 50 vegetable farmers including women on irrigation farming | Asikuma, Labolabo, Apeguso | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 23 | 46 | 35 | 68 | | | | |
| Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct surveillance for scheduled livestock diseases. | District wide | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | DoA | ADA |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept. | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Organize annual anti-rabies campaign and vaccinate local dogs against rabies. | District wide | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Sensitize 100 livestock farmers on animal vaccination. | Fintey, Boso, Sapor, Gyakiti, Apeguso | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organise training programs for 100 farmers in animal production and health | Mpakadan, Fintey, Adjena, Yeniamia | | | | | | 4 | | 2 | | | DoA | ADA |
| Facilitate supply of livestock to selected farmers | Adjena Dornor, Sapor Yeniamia, Oglobo, | | | | | | | | 5 | | | DoA | NGO |
| Establish 3 demonstration farms on best animal husbandry practices | Fintey, Adjena Dornor, Yeniamia | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | NGO |
| Establish 4 demonstrations on best animal husbandry practices | Anum, Fintey, Adjena Dornor, Yeniamia | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | DoA | ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 13 | 8 | 16 | | | | |
| Objective: Improve post-harvest management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise training for 200 farmers including women and youth in post-harvest mgt | Sapor, Yeniamia, Asikuma, Apeguso, O | | | | | | 4 | | 3 | | | DoA | ADA / NGO |
| Train 60 farmers in production of quality grains of maize and roots and link them to aggregators | Sapor, Yeniamia, Apeguso | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | DoA | ADA, NGO |
| Train 50 agric processors in labelling, branding and marketing including women and PWDs | Atimpoku | | | | | | 6 | | | | | DoA | ADA |
| Organize cooking demonstrations for 50 women on tombrown and fortified gari preparation | Asikuma, Atimpoku | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | DoA | ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 3 | 8 | | | | |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------|
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Agriculture Modernisation and Post Harvest Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Train 50 youth in production of non-traditional animals such as snails, grasscutters, bees and mushroom | Atimpoku | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | NYA | ADA, DOA | |
| Train 50 youth farmers in vegetable production under irrigation | Atimpoku | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | DoA | NYA, ADA | |
| Train 100 youth in small ruminant (sheep & goats) and poultry production | Anum, Frankadua, Ankyease, Sapor | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | DoA | NYA BAC | |
| Establish 100hectare irrigation farms in two communities | Anyaase, Gyakiti | | | | | 1,100 | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 1,105 | 3 | 6 | | | | |
| Objective: Harness the vast talents, skills, and energies of the youth for national development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrol 335 Youth including women and men and PWDs in Vocational /skills and agric enterprise | Senchi, Akosombo, Mangoase | | | | | 8 | | | | | NYA | ADA | |
| Organize outreach event to sensitize youth on entrepreneurship in 9 communities | New Powmu, Akrade, Anum | | | | | 7 | | | | | NYA | ADA | |
| Organize capacity building for young entrepreneurs | Anum, Frankadua, Mangoase, Senchi | | | | | | | 60 | | | NYA | NGO, DsP | |
| Organize youth skills and job fair | Atimpoku | | | | | | 10 | 50 | | | NYA | YEA, | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 15 | - | 10 | 110 | | | | |

| Objective: Formalise the informal economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Programme: Local Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GHC ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution / Dept. | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise 2no. training program in packaging and food processing | Atimpoku, Gyakiti | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | ADA, NYA, DOA |
| Organise training in Financial and Record Management for entrepreneurs. | Atimpoku | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | ADA, NYA |
| Organise technical Development training workshop for women / PWD | Gyakiti | | | | | 20 | | | | | | BRC | DSWCD, NYA, YEA |
| Organise 1no. trade and exhibition show | Atimpoku | | | | | 15 | | | | | | BRC | DSWCD, NYA, YEA |
| Conduct 1no. training program for businesses in sustainable resource use and eco-certification program | Frankadua | | | | | 10 | | | | | | BRC | DSWCD, NYA, YEA |
| Organise business counselling and follow-up Services for MSMEs | Atimpoku | | | | | 3 | | | | | | BRC | ADA, NYA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 68 | - | - | - | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

| Objective : Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Programme : Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept. | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Provide support to PWDs | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyekiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 220 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Register/ update PWD data base | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyekiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 4no. monitoring visit to NGO CBO'S | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyekiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Payment of (6) LEAP Cycles | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyekiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Embark on quarterly community sensitization on child protection | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyekiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Registration and renewal of indigenes and LEAP Beneficiaries on NHIS | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyekiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | MGWSP ADA |
| Organise monitoring of early childhood development centers | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyekiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Attend to and settle cases with families | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyekiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Attend to family welfare cases at the family tribunal | Atimpoku, Anum, Gyekiti, Boso, Akosomo, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | Judicial Service | SWCD ADA |

| Objective : Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|----------|
| Programme : Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept. | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Attend to Juvenile cases at the Juvenile court | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 4 | | | | | | Judicial Service | SWCD ADA |
| Organise 6no. community education campaigns. | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | 15 | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. community sensitization on child protection and welfare | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | 10 | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. community sensitization on girl child and women issues | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | 10 | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Organise 6no. zonal awareness creation on gender base violence and gender equality | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | 7 | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| Conduct 6 zonal home visits | Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Boso Akosombo, Anum, Apeguso | | | | | 5 | 8 | | | | | SWCD | ADA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 282 | 50 | - | - | | | | |

| Objective: Improve access to quality health services and strengthen health system capacity across the district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Programme: Health Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Department | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab |
| Establish and equip adolescent health corners in all sub-districts | All Health facilities within the district | | | | | 5 | | | | | | DDHS | DA, GHS, NGOs, RCH |
| Increase outreach for ANC, EPI, family planning and delivery services | All facilities within the district | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DDHS | DA, RCH CHPS, DCU |
| Conduct case search for malnourished children. | All communities within the district | | | | | 20 | 10 | | | | | DHMT | DA, NGOs |
| Organise Community sensitization on sexual health and family planning | All communities within the district | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, NGOs |
| School and community education, PMTCT and VCT campaigns | All JHS, SHS All communities within the district | | | | | 15 | | | | | | RCH | DA, NGOs, HP |
| Intensify disease surveillance and response logistics | All communities All facilities | | | | | 10 | | | | | | DHMT | Labs, Facilities |
| Develop and distribute IEC materials and increase school health talks | All communities | | | | | 15 | | | | | | DHMT | DA, NGOs |
| Rehabilitate 1no.CHPS and health centres | New Combine | | | | | 10 | | | | | | ADA | DHMT, Donors |

| Objective: Improve access to quality health services and strengthen health system capacity across the district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Programme: Health Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Procure office equipments | DHMT and sub-districts | | | | | 50 | | | | | | DHMT | ADA |
| Procure 2no. motorbikes for CHPS for outreach | | | | | | | 100 | | | | | ADA | DHMT, Donors |
| Procure and maintain an outboard motorboat for outreach | Adjena Sub-district | | | | | 500 | | | | | | ADA | DHMT, Donors |
| Construction of 3no. CHPS | Kyease, Asukwao, Lower Asukwao | | | | | | 2,500 | | | | | DWD | DHMT |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 750 | 2,610 | - | - | | | | |
| Objective : Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme : Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of 5no. mechanized boreholes with overhead tank. | Fintey Dorfor, Battor Line, Senchi Ferry, Senchi Amanfrom, Tortibo | | | | | | 350 | | | | | DWD | EHD, Contractors |
| Repair 5no. broken boreholes | Yeniama, Aboasa, Gyakiti, Anum, New Senchi | | | | | | 200 | | | | | DWD | EHD, Contractors |
| Extension of pipe-borne water to 5no. Communities | Adome, Small London, Battor Line, Old Akrade, Maame Water, Tortibo, Pupuni | | | | | 2,000 | | | | | | ADA | GWCL |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 2,000 | 550 | - | - | | | | |

| Objective: Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Programme : Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q ¹ | q ² | q ³ | q ⁴ | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Procure 3no. refuse storage containers for waste collection | Mangoase, Kotopei, Pupuni, | | | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| Procure sanitary tools and equipments | Atimpoku | | | | | | 60 | 40 | | | | CA | CA |
| Organize 4no. cleanup campaign in communities. | 6 Area Councils | | | | | | 30 | 30 | | | | EHU | HODs, TA, AM |
| Procure of 2no motorbikes for officers of EHSU | Atimpoku | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | EHU |
| Organise medical screening for food vendors | District wide | | | | | | | 50 | | | | EHU | CA, TA |
| Maintain final disposal sites | | | | | | | 150 | | | | | EHU | TA, AM |
| Evacuate waste to final disposal site | | | | | | | 90 | | | | | EHU | CA |
| Organise training workshop for sanitation staff in waste management. | Atimpoku | | | | | | 15 | 10 | | | | EHU | CA |
| Procure cesspool emptier for liquid waste | Atimpoku | | | | | | 500 | | | | | CA | EHU |
| Organise 2no. community engagement sessions on CLTS | Gyakiti, Adjena | | | | | | 5 | | | | | EHU | CA, NGO |
| Support the construction of household toilets for 50 households | Gyakiti, Asjena | | | | | | 30 | | 70 | | | EHU | NGO |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 1,040 | 130 | 70 | | | | |

| Objective: Strengthen school Management systems and Promote effective Teaching and Learning. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|--------------|-----|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------------------|---------|
| Programme: Education Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/Dept | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Conduct monitoring and Supervision activities. | All schools | | | | | 10 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Conduct School Inspections in 2 circuits | Anum / Boso | | | | | 12 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise In-service training for Career technology teachers | Senchi | | | | | 4 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Conduct 2no. Mock exams for BECE Candidates | All schools | | | | | 125 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise Annual School Census | All schools | | | | | 7 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise School Sports /Cultural festival | All schools | | | | | 20 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Organise my first day at school | In all schools | | | | | 25 | | | | | | GES | ADA |
| Const. of 1no. 6-unit sch. blk with ancillary for Anum Anglican | Anum | | | | | | 1,500 | | | | | DWD | GES, |
| Construction of 3no. KG blks with ancillaries for New Akrade Presby, Asikuma Presby 'B' and Akosombo V.R.A Presby | New Akrade, Asikuma, Akosombo | | | | | 500 | 1,500 | | | | | DWD | GES, CA |
| Const. of 1no. 3-unit JHS blk with ancillaries for Akosombo Wesley JHS | Akosombo | | | | | | 900 | | | | | DWD | GES, CA |
| Construction of 2no. teacher's quarters | Abume, Nnudu | | | | | | 1,500 | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 723 | 5,400 | - | - | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Programme: Spatial Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Preparation and Review of local plans | Akwamufie, Senchi, Atimpoku, S.Senchi | | | | | | 25 | 20 | | | | PPD | DWD, TA, Landowners |
| Organise 3-day workshop for staff of PPD in GIS tools | Atimpoku | | | | | | 5 | 10 | 10 | | | PPD | LUSPA, GIZ |
| Organize SPC &TSC Meetings. | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 40 | | | | PPD | DWD, CA |
| Organise 2no. stakeholder engagement on spatial Plans | Asikuma, Adjena | | | | | | | 6 | | | | PPD | DWD, TA, Landowners |
| Extension telecommunication network to 5 communities | Selected Communities | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | | MP | ADA, MoC |
| Supply of electricity poles | Boso, Dzidzorkope, | | | | | 2,000 | 500 | | | | | MP | ADA, MoE |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 3,000 | 530 | 76 | 10 | | | | |
| Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: Transport Infrastructure and Safety Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reshaping/regravelling of 20km feeder roads | District wide | | | | | 600 | | | | | | DWD | Local Contractors |
| Construction of 5km access roads | District wide | | | | | | 1,000 | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Construction of 2no. foot bridges | Boso, New Senchi | | | | | 500 | 1,000 | | | | | DWD | Contractors |
| Construction of Drainage system | Maame Water, Senchi, Amanfrom | | | | | | 2,000 | | | | | DWD | CA |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 1,100 | 4,000 | - | | | | | |

| Objective: Enhance climate change resilience | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Educate and sensitize the public on disaster prevention and mitigation | District wide | | | | | 5 | | | | | | NADMO | GNFS |
| Undertake Field Trips to disaster prone areas for assessment | District wide | | | | | 2 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Organize Simulation Exercises for Staff and other Stakeholders (3) | District wide | | | | | 3 | | | | | | NADMO | GNSFS |
| Desilt Major Drains and Clean-up exercises | Selected community | | | | | 5 | | | | | | DWD | DEHO, |
| Formation and train Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) | District Wide | | | | | | | 2 | | | | NADMO | GNFS, ADA |
| Organize District disaster management committee meetings | ADA | | | | | 2 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Provide relief items to disaster victims. | District wide | | | | | 7 | | | | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Support activities of Fire service | ADA | | | | | 5 | | 10 | | | | GNFS | ADA |
| Plant 10,000 tree species in all Area councils. | Area councils | | | | | 20 | | 20 | | | | Forestry | DOA, |
| Embark on external boundary maintenance | Area councils | | | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | NADMO | ADA |
| Organise wildfire campaign and environmental conservation | Area councils | | | | | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | | | NADMO | DEH/ GNFS |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 69 | 5 | 37 | 20 | | | | |

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

| Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|------------|
| Programme: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept. | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise 3no. General Assembly meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 100 | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise 3no. Sub-committee meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 100 | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise statutory meetings of the Assembly | Atimpoku | | | | | | 150 | 100 | | | | CA | HODs/Units |
| Organise monthly management meetings | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 20 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise 3no. Area Councils meetings | Area Councils | | | | | | 10 | 15 | | | | CA | AC |
| Organize statistical working group meetings | District wide | | | | | | | 20 | | | | DSD | HODs |
| Updates on Data entry in DDDP | District wide | | | | | | | 25 | | | | DSD | HODs |
| Preparation of Fee Fixing Resolution | ADA | | | | | | 30 | 25 | | | | CA | HODs, CBO |
| Preparation of 2026-2030 Composite Budget | ADA | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | HODs, CBO |
| Gazetting of 2026 Fee Fixing | ADA | | | | | | 25 | | | | | CA | DFO |
| Organize 2no. town Hall meetings | ADA | | | | | | 60 | | | | | CA | HODs, CBO |
| Installation and maintenance of streetlights | District wide | | | | | 500 | 500 | | | | | DWD | CA |
| Organize DCE engagement sessions with communities | Area councils | | | | | | 90 | 50 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Support traditional authorities | District wide | | | | | | 100 | | | | | CA | TAs |
| Organise official celebrations | Atimpoku | | | | | | 150 | 150 | | | | CA | HODs |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 500 | 1,175 | 605 | - | | | | |

| Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|------------|
| Programme: Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise quarterly project/ programme monitoring exercise | Project locations | | | | | | 120 | | | | | CA | HODs, AM |
| Organise mid-year review of AAP | Atimpoku | | | | | | 30 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Conduct evaluation of School project at Adumasa | Adumasa | | | | | | 30 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Organise annual review of 2029 AAP | Atimpoku | | | | | | 35 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Preparation of DMTDP (2030-2033) | Atimpoku | | | | | | 200 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Procure office equipment and stationery | ADA | | | | | | 250 | 50 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Maintenance of official buildings | ADA | | | | | | 500 | | | | | DWD | HODs |
| MP's support to communities | District wide | | | | | 600 | | | | | | CA | MP |
| Preparation of 2030 Procurement plan | Atimpoku | | | | | | 20 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 600 | 1,185 | 50 | - | | | | |
| Programme: Sub-structure Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitor activities of caterers under the GSFP | Selected schools | | | | | | | 2 | | | | CA | GES |
| Maintenance of official vehicles | Atimpoku | | | | | | 81 | 20 | | | | CA | HODs |
| Provide support for security operations | District wide | | | | | | 30 | 10 | | | | ADA | GPS |
| Support activities of PRCC and client service | Atimpoku | | | | | | | 15 | | | | CSU | PM, HODs |
| Organise 1-day training workshop for Assembly members and area councils | ADA | | | | | | 100 | 50 | | | | HRD | Consultant |

| Projects | Location | Time Frame | | | | Cost (GH¢ ,000.00) | | | | Project Status | | Implementing Institution/ Dept | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|--------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|----------|
| | | q1 | q2 | q3 | q4 | GoG | DACF | IGF | Other | New | Ong | Lead | Collab. |
| Organise Orientation for newly employed Staff / National service personnel | ADA | | | | | | | 7 | | | | HR | |
| Organize Staff Durbar | ADA | | | | | | | 10 | | | | HR | HODs |
| Organise 4no. revenue mobilisation campaign in communities | Atimpoku, Akrade, Frankadu, Asikuma | | | | | | | 15 | | | | DFO | CA |
| Collect data on revenue items | Atimpoku, Asikuma | | | | | | | 20 | | | | DBA | DFO |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | - | 211 | 149 | - | | | | |
| Programme: Capacity Building and Productivity Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise 1-day training on Environmental Health and Waste Management for staff of Env. Health Unit | Atimpoku | | | | | | 10 | | | | | HRM | ADA, EHU |
| Organise 1-day training on Community Engagement and Development for staff of DWSCD | Atimpoku | | | | | | | | 5 | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day training on Strategic Human Resource and Conflict Resolution for HR staff/ HODs/units | Atimpoku | | | | | 15 | | | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Organise 1-day refresher training on Local Government Service Protocols for all staff | Atimpoku | | | | | | 25 | 15 | | | | HRM | ADA |
| Procure 3no. laptop computers for PPD, Registry and DSWCD. | Atimpoku | | | | | | 75 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| Procure office logistics and equipments | Atimpoku | | | | | | 300 | | | | | CA | HODs |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | | | 15 | 410 | 15 | 5 | | | | |
| GRANDTOTAL | | | | | | 9,391 | 17,810 | 1,121 | 313 | | | | |

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

This chapter draws attention to the Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements that will accompany the implementation of this Medium-Term Development Plan.

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan help to track and assess the results of the interventions throughout the life of a program. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plays a very important role in the implementation of Development Plans. The extent to which the District Medium term Development Plan (MTDP) will achieve its set goals and objectives depends, to a very large extent, on a well-structured M&E framework that tracks the use of resources and ensures a high level of efficiency.

7.1 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The purpose of the M&E plan is to serve as a check and guide in the implementation of the MTDP

- It provides the only consolidated source of information showcasing project progress.
- It allows educators to learn from each other's experiences, building on expertise and knowledge.
- It often generates (written) reports that contribute to transparency and accountability and allows for lessons to be shared more easily.
- It reveals mistakes and offers paths for learning and improvements.
- It provides a way to assess the crucial link between implementers and beneficiaries on the ground and decision-makers.

In the implementation of programmes and projects in this document, the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) is responsible for the general monitoring and evaluation of this plan. However, actual project monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of Sector Departments and NGOs implementing these projects as has been indicated against each project. Monitoring and evaluation reports from sector departments and the DPCU are coordinated by the DPCU and presented to the executive committee of the Assembly periodically.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) shall also monitor periodically projects undertaken in the district and especially financed from the District Assemblies Common Fund. Prescribed formats for monitoring and evaluation of District projects are yet to be finalised by the NDPC for the districts. When such formats are ready the District Assembly through its DPCU shall be expected to follow these formats for project monitoring and reporting accordingly.

Specific outputs from M&E activities will include:

1. Quarterly progress reports
2. Annual progress reports
3. Site/Field or project monitoring reports
4. Specific activity reports
5. Quarterly minutes of DPCU and internal monitoring meetings

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

Implementation of DMTDP affects individuals, groups of people, institutions and/or organisations and that of the social and institutional benefits of the programmes and projects must be maximised while negative impacts are minimised. Therefore, the DM&EP analyses the objectives, strategies and resource allocation as well as specified roles/responsibilities and interest of these stakeholders. The matrix also shows how they would be involved in the M&E activities in the district is presented in the table 6.1

Table 7.1: M & E Stakeholders and their roles/responsibilities

| Sn | Stakeholders | Classification | Needs /Interests / Responsibilities | Involvement in M & E Activities |
|----|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| 1 | Assembly members and Zonal Councils | Primary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy formulation. 2. Implementers/Advisors. 3. Supervision and monitoring of projects. 4. Users | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection. 2. Monitoring /verification visits. 3. Dialogue. 4. Holding review meetings. 5. Link between DA and communities. 6. Dissemination of information. |
| 2 | Heads of Departments | Primary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of policies. 2. Offer technical advice. 3. Co-ordination of programmers and activities. 4. Supervision and monitoring of projects. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting workshops. 2. Data collection and analysis. 3. Reporting. 4. Provision of logistics. |
| 3 | Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) | Secondary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Influence policy. 2. Demand transparency and accountability. 3. Implementation of projects. 4. Monitoring programmes and projects. 5. Collaborate/co-operate with DA's programmes and activities. 6. Users | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue, review meetings. 2. Monitoring of projects and policies. 3. Dissemination of information. |
| 4 | Traditional Authorities | Primary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advise on traditional and customary rights. 2. Promote traditional norms and values to enrich the socialization process needed for development. 3. Influence policy. 4. Implementation of projects. 5. Monitoring programmes and projects. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection /validation of data. 2. Courtesy call on chiefs. 3. Dialogue. 4. Validation visits. 5. Projection site meetings. |

| Sn | Stakeholders | Classification | Needs / Interests / Responsibilities | Involvement in M & E Activities |
|----|--|----------------|--|---|
| 5 | Faith Based Organizations | Secondary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demand transparency and accountability. 2. Influence policy. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue. 2. Validation visits |
| 6 | Governance and Constitutional Institutions | Secondary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a platform for public accountability. 2. Provide education, information to and training of stakeholders. 3. Advocate for gender sensitive programmes and projects. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Holding meetings. 2. Organization of workshops. 3. Data collection. |
| 7 | Development Partners (DPs) | Secondary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of financial, technical and logistical support. 2. Auditing of programmes and projects. 3. Preparation and signing of MOUs. 4. Validation visits and monitoring. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Holding review meeting. 2. Dialogue/ discussions. 3. Analyzing reports and giving feedback. 4. Verification visits. |
| 8 | Community/Opinion Leaders | Primary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demand transparency and accountability. 2. Demand quality of work/services. 3. Influence policy. 4. Monitoring of programmes and projects. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection. 2. Dissemination of information. |
| 9 | Utility Service Providers | Secondary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring public access to utility services (Water, electricity & telecommunication). 2. Implementers of programmes and projects. 3. Users | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Holding of meetings and discussions. 2. Submission of proposals. 3. Data collection. |
| 10 | Media | Secondary | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of information. 2. Create public awareness. 3. Provide platform for public education. 4. Serve as watchdog. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue. 2. Interviews. 3. Dissemination of information. |

| Sn | Stakeholders | Classification | Needs / Interests / Responsibilities | Involvement in M & E Activities |
|----|---|----------------|--|---|
| 11 | Political Parties | Secondary | 1. Demand transparency and accountability. 2. Influence policy. | 1. Dialogue/discussions. 2. Dissemination of information. |
| 12 | Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) | Primary | 1. Co-ordination and monitoring of programmes, projects and activities. 2. Offer technical and advisory service. 3. Capacity building. | 1. Validation visits. 2. Review meetings. 3. Reporting. |
| 13 | Ministries, Departments | Secondary | Offer technical advice. | Validation visits. |
| | and Agencies (MDAs) | | 1. Policy direction and implementation. 2. Monitoring and evaluation of programmes, projects and activities. | 1. Review meetings. 2. Reporting. |
| 14 | Member of parliament (MP) | Primary | 1. Policy formulation. 2. Financing programmes and projects. 3. Monitoring programmes and projects. | 1. Project site meeting. 2. Seminars. 3. Reporting and dissemination of M& E reports. |
| 15 | Local Government Service Secretariat | Primary | 1. Technical services. 2. Capacity building. | 1. Seminars and meetings. 2. Reporting and dissemination of M & E reports. |
| 16 | District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) Secretariat | Primary | 1. Technical advice. 2. Management of funds. 3. Monitoring of projects. | 1. Meetings. 2. Reporting. |
| 17 | Consultants | Secondary | 1. Technical services. 2. Monitoring and evaluation of projects. | 1. Meetings. 2. Reporting. |

Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2024 | Target | | | | Disaggregation | Mon. Freq. | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Total Output in Agric production (MT): Maize Cassava Yam Cocoyam Plantain Cattle Sheep Poultry (Comm) Poultry (Local) Pigs Goat | The total quantity of selected crops and animals produced each year as a percentage of the previous year's total quantity | outcome | | | | | | - | Annual | DOA |
| | | | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | | | |
| | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | | |
| | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | | |
| | | | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | | |
| | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | | |
| | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | | |
| | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | | |
| | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | | |
| | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | | |
| | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | | | |
| Average Productivity of selected crops (mt/ha) i. Maize ii. Cassava iii. Yam iv. plantain | Output per hectare of selected crops (Mt/Ha) | Outcome | | | | | | - | Annual | DOA |
| | | | 3.06 | 3.21 | 3.37 | 3.54 | 3.71 | | | |
| | | | 36.05 | 37.13 | 38.25 | 39.39 | 40.57 | | | |
| | | | 20.90 | 21.94 | 23.04 | 24.19 | 25.40 | | | |
| | | | 8.93 | 9.37 | 9.84 | 10.33 | 10.85 | | | |

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2025 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Mon. Freq. | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Percentage of cultivated land under irrigation | Arable land under irrigation expressed as a % of total arable land | Outcome | 0.91% | 0.93% | 0.96% | 0.99% | 1.2% | - | Annual | DOA |
| Proportion of farmers using modern agriculture technologies | Count of farmers benefiting from modern agriculture technology (drip irrigation, greenhouse farming, access to improved seeds, trainings on good agronomics practices, post-harvest losses, application of science) expressed as a % of total number of farmers | Outcome | 26.78% | 28.57% | 30.36% | 32.14% | 33.93% | Male Female | Annual | DOA |
| Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (mt) Tilapia K-Selected Fish *(species of landed fish) R-Selected Fish *(one-mouth thousand) | Annual total supply of fish from ponds per hectare | Outcome | 16,000 5,000 500 | 17,000 6,000 1,000 | 18,000 7,000 1,500 | 19,000 8,000 2,000 | 20,000 9,000 2,500 | - | Annual | FC |
| Number of tourist sites developed | Count of total tourist sites developed | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | Annual | CA |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2024 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Mon. Freq. | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Pass Rate (%) JHS SHS | Pupils obtaining grades between 6 and 36 in the BECE and WASSCE exams, as a % of all who sat for the exams | Outcome | 59 - | 61 - | 63 - | 65 - | 67 - | Male Female | Annual | GES |
| Net enrolment rate (%): Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS | Total number of students of the official age group for a given level of education who are enrolled in any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. | Outcome | 37.8 35.31 30.59 66.5 | 39 38 32 67 | 41 41 34 70.5 | 43 44 36 77 | 45 46 40 80 | Male Female | Annual | GES |
| Gender Parity Index: Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS | Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00 | Outcome | 1.10 0.97 0.97 0.97 | 1.05 0.98 0.98 0.98 | 1.04 0.99 0.99 0.99 | 1.02 1.00 1.00 1.00 | 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 | - | Annual | GES |
| Completion Rate (%): Primary JHS SHS | No of students successfully completing the last year of (or graduating from) in a given year, divided by the number of children of official graduation age in the population. | Outcome | 73. 58.02 88.24 | 74 61 91 | 76 63 93 | 79 65 95 | 80 67 97 | Male Female | Annual | GES |
| GER (%) Kindergarten Primary JHS SHS | No. of pupils/ students at a given level of schooling, as a proportion of the no. in the relevant age group | Output | 103.2 102 105.7 115.10 | 100 95 102 110.5 | 97 92 99 99.05 | 93 88 95 95 | 90 85 90 - | Male Female | Annual | GES |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2024 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Mon. Freq. | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| % of facilities functional: CHP Compound Health centres Hospital | Count of functional CHPS zones expressed as a percentage of total no. of demarcated CHPS zones | Outcome | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | Annual | GHS |
| No. of births and deaths registered Birth (sex) Death (sex, age group) | Count of births and deaths registered | Outcome | 2,786 246 | 3,500 350 | 3,700 400 | 3,800 450 | 4,000 500 | Male Female | Quarterly | Birth & Death Registry |
| Malaria Case Fatality: District Under five Women between 15-49 | Total malaria deaths in health facilities expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities | Impact | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | Age | Annual | GHS |
| Under-five mortality ratio | Count of deaths occurring in children under 5 years per 1,000 live births | Impact | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | Annual | GHS |
| Proportion of children fully immunized | Percent of infants exactly 12 months who have received all the antigens / vaccines | Outcome | 4,174 | 4,340 | 4,513 | 4,693 | 4,873 | Urban Rural | Annual | GHS |
| Prevalence of Malnutrition wasting underweight Stunting (0-59) overweight | Proportion of children 0- 59 months whose height-for-age, weight- for-age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations (2SD) from the median of the reference population /group by male and female | Impact | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | Urban Rural | Annual | GHS |

| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2025 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Mon. Freq. | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio | Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births | Outcome | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | Annual | GHS |
| Prevalence of Anaemia - Children under 5 - Women (15-49) | Proportion of children under 5 years and women age 15-49 years with any form of anaemia | Outcome | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | Annual | GHS |
| HIV prevalence | Count of people in the population living with HIV expressed as a % of total population | Outcome | 2.77 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.40 | 2.00 | Male Female | Annual | GHS |
| % of severely malnourished children supported by complementary feeding | Count of recorded malnourished children who were supported with complementary feeding expressed as a percentage of total recorded malnourished children in the district. | Outcome | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | Urban Rural | Quarterly | GHS |
| Population with access to basic drinking water District Urban Rural | Share of population with access to basic drinking water service from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30minutes for a round trip, including queuing | Outcome | 96 98 88 | 98 99 92 | 100 100 95 | 100 100 100 | 100 100 100 | Urban Rural | Annual | EHU |
| Number of recorded cases of child abuse: Child trafficking (sex) Child labour (sex) Sexual Emotional abuse Neglect Early Marriage | Difference in child abuse cases between current and previous year divided by child abuse cases in previous year expressed as a percentage | Outcome | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Urban Rural | Annual | DSWCD |

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2025 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Mon. Freq. | Responsibility |
|---|---|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| % of road network in good condition: Total Urban Feeder | The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network | Outcome | | | | | | Urban | Annual | DWD |
| | | | 68 | 75 | 80 | 83 | 90 | Rural | | |
| | | | 46 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 55 | | | |
| | | | 22 | 25 | 30 | 32 | 45 | | | |
| % of communities covered by electricity i. Rural ii. Urban | The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the district expressed as a percentage | Outcome | | | | | | Urban | Annual | DWD |
| | | | 65 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | Rural | | |
| | | | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | | | |
| No. of communities affected by disaster: Bushfire Domestic fire Floods/Rainstorm/windstorm Drowning Windstorm | Count of communities affected by disaster expressed as a percentage of total communities in the district. | Output | | | | | | Urban | Annual | NADMO |
| | | | 0 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | Rural | | |
| | | | 1 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| | | | 11 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | | | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| % of building permits approved | Measure of the functionality of the technical subcommittee | Outcome | 75 | 80 | 85 | 85 | 90 | Urban | Quarterly | PPD |

| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2025 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Mon. Freq. | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | | | |
| No. of settlements with planning schemes (layout) | Total no. of communities with planning schemes | Outcome | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Urban Rural | Quarterly | PPD |
| % of settlements covered under street naming | count of settlements with streets named | Output | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Urban | Quarterly | PPD |
| Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services | Measure for the improvement in Sanitation services | Outcome | | | | | | Urban Rural | Annual | EHU |
| Urban | | | 64.2 | 70 | 75 | 75 | 80 | | | |
| Rural | | | 35.8 | 42 | 50 | 55 | 65 | | | |
| Proportion of households with access to household toilets | Measure of the effectiveness of sanitation services | Outcome | | | | | | Urban Rural | Annual | EHU |
| Urban | | | 68 | 70 | 71 | 75 | 75 | | | |
| Rural | | | 55 | 57 | 58 | 65 | 68 | | | |
| percentage change in IGF Growth | The difference of current year IGF over the previous year expressed as % | Outcome | | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | - | Quarterly | DFO |
| % of Staff Trained | Capacity building | Outcome | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | - | Annual | HRM |
| *Reported cases of crime | Count of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police each year | Output | 108 | 100 | 90 | 90 | 85 | Urban Rural | Quarterly | GPS |
| Police: Citizens Ratio | Proportion of citizens per one police | Outcome | 1:752 | 1:700 | 1:700 | 1:690 | 1:650 | - | Annual | GPS |

7.3 Strategy for data collection, collation and analysis.

7.3.1 Data Collection and Collation

An essential input in the whole Monitoring and Evaluation process is data gathering and collation. Data will be collected and updated on on-going and completed projects and programmes, population, existing gaps and needs in socio-economic infrastructure and services etc. to track the extent to which objectives are being achieved and provide useful feedback to determine areas of intervention in future and for better project and programme designs.

The DPCU will collect, collate and analyze data from field visits, sector departments and other sources to generate quarterly and annual reports for dissemination.

Collection of primary data will involve preparation and administration of questionnaires by the DPCU in collaboration with Assembly members, the Area Councils and Unit Committees. This will be done through interviews, observation and the holding of community meetings.

Secondary and other forms of data will be sourced from periodic reports of sector departments, government agencies, development partners, NGOs and other groups or organizations. The DPCU will develop and use a programme/project register based on the PoA with details on activities such as start time, costs, location and source of funding, expected completion date and status of projects. The register will be regularly updated. Specific monitoring activities to be conducted include site meetings, field visits, internal monitoring and review meetings, and participation in meetings and programmes.

7.4 Evaluation Plan

Evaluation is used to ensure that the direction chosen is correct, and that the right mix of strategies and resources were used to get there. It can typically be formative (helping to develop learning and understanding within stakeholders) or summative (i.e. indicating the degree of achievement). It typically focuses on outcomes and their relationship with outputs.

7.5 Evaluation Approach

The Assembly views evaluation as a critical component of the Medium-Term Development Plan. It is not something that is done only once in the lifetime of the Facility.

Table 7.3: evaluations to be conducted

| Method of Evaluation | Programme | Development Dimension | Stage of The Plan | Purpose |
|----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Formative evaluation | 1. Management and Administration | 1. Economic development | Initial stages of plan preparation and reviewing the performance previous plan. | Reviewing the performance of the previous MTDP to feed into intervention and focus areas of the succeeding MTDP |
| Process Evaluation | 2. Social Services Delivery | 2. Social development | This evaluation occurs as soon as plan implementation begins | This evaluation occurs as soon as plan implementation has begun, and it measures how effective your program’s procedures are. The data it generates is useful in identifying inefficiencies and streamlining processes with the existing plan |
| Outcome Evaluation | 3. Infrastructure Development and Management | 3. Environment infrastructure and human settlements | At an appropriate time to measure outcomes against set targets – usually benchmarked time periods | Helps Plan administrators tell whether a Plan is meeting its objectives. Insights from outcome-focused feedback can help increase effectiveness |
| Economic Evaluation | 4. Economic Development | 4. Governance corruption and public accountability | At the beginning of a program, to remove potential leakages During the operation of a program, to find and remove inefficiencies. | Economic evaluation is used during the Plan ’s implementation and looks to measure the benefits of the programs against the costs. Doing so generates useful quantitative data that measures the efficiency of the program. |
| Impact evaluation | 5. Environmental Management | | At the end of the program At pre-selected intervals in the program | To show proof of impact by comparing beneficiaries with control groups and previous situations with current situations Provides insights to help in making policy and funding decisions. |
| Summative evaluation | | | At the end of a program At the end of a program cycle | Provides data to justify the plan. Generates insights into the effectiveness and efficiency of the plan. |

7.6 Evaluation Framework

Table 7.4: Evaluation Framework

| Evaluation Criteria | Evaluation Questions | | Data Needed | Data Sources | Data Collection Methods |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Main Questions | Sub-Questions | | | |
| Relevance | Was the programme the most appropriate way of addressing the issue? | Does the programme/intervention conform to contemporary and universally acceptable methods of addressing this issue? | Qualitative | Beneficiaries, financiers, CSOs, implementers | Interviews, Literature/ Records review, Focus Groups discussions |
| | | Could a different programme/intervention have achieved better results within similar resource constraints? | Qualitative | | |
| Efficiency | Was the programme implemented in the most cost-effective manner? | Could it have been implemented with less resources (funds, time, materials, etc.)? | Quantitative | Beneficiaries, financiers, CSOs, implementers | Survey, Records review |
| Effectiveness | Was the programme implemented as intended? | Were there shortfalls in implementation with regards to specifications? | Qualitative, Quantitative | Beneficiaries, service providers, financiers, CSOs, implementers | Observation, Survey, Interviews, |
| | Is the programme/intervention making a difference in the lives of intended beneficiaries? | Is the targeted population better off because of the programme? | | | Observation, Survey, Interviews, |
| Impact | What long-term positive effects will the intervention have on the targeted beneficiaries? | Will the positive effects of the programme be tangible in the next 10 years | Qualitative, Quantitative | CSOs, Opinion leaders, service providers etc. | Survey, Interviews, Focus Groups |
| Impact | Is the programme or intervention being rolled out on a large scale? | Is there a section of the population that is not being reached? | Qualitative, Quantitative | CSOs, Opinion leaders, service providers etc | Survey, Interviews, Group discussions |
| | | Is the programme impacting on key groups identified as important in the project design (gender, children, orphans) | | | |
| Sustainability | Will the programme outlive the current beneficiaries? | Is there evidence that the programme is likely to grow beyond project life? | Qualitative, Quantitative | CSOs, Opinion leaders, service providers etc | Survey, Interviews, Focus Groups |
| | Do the beneficiaries or people within the coverage area of the programme feel part of it? | Are all stakeholders owning and willing to contribute to the sustainability of the programme? | Qualitative, Quantitative | CSOs, Opinion leaders, service providers etc | Survey, Interviews, Focus Groups |

7.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Participatory monitoring is a process through which stakeholders at various levels, including the poor and marginalized, engage in monitoring or evaluating a particular project, program or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the M&E activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions. PM&E is about radically rethinking who initiates and undertakes the process and who learns of benefits from the findings.

Often M&E has been planned and prepared without key stakeholders, especially programme beneficiaries, and that communities are only involved in responding to already prepared questionnaires etc. The information collected is taken away to be analyzed and feedback is usually given in the form of written reports. The approach has resulted in project failures and abandonment.

It is worth noting that the bedrock of participatory monitoring and evaluation is participatory planning. It is therefore refreshing that this DMTDP was prepared with the active involvement of key stakeholders. Following this, conscious efforts will be made in line with legal and administrative regulations to involve those same stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring process. The following activities offer a good platform for the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation process.

Procurement: The General Assembly is represented on the District Tender Committee by chairpersons of the Works and Finance and Administration Sub-Committees. Their active involvement in procurement processes is an opportunity for the representatives of the people to monitor the procurement activities of the Assembly.

Contract Execution: In implementing contracts, the Assembly will engage all interested and affected groups. The chiefs and people of the beneficiary community will be consulted in the siting of a project. There will be proper introduction of contractors to the community where projects will be explained in detail to the inhabitants, who will also be made aware of their monitoring responsibilities. Sod-cutting, periodic site meetings and field visits by the DPCU, as well as handing-over and commissioning will be adequately communicated to the communities for their active participation and the necessary feedback given them in report dissemination.

But PM&E is not just a matter of using participatory techniques within a conventional monitoring and evaluation setting but the people taking centre stage and ownership of the process. The Assembly will therefore employ the following strategies to make PM&E a reality.

DPCUs Participatory M&E Strategy/Process

1. Plan the M&E exercise with community representatives
2. Agree on goals, objectives and expected outputs of the M&E exercise
3. Agree on methodology to adopt and who should be involved
4. Identify who should be involved in the M&E exercise and bring them together on time
5. Agree on duration for conduct of monitoring or evaluation
6. Agree on utilisation of the information collected
7. Involve representatives in resource mobilization (funds, inputs, other logistics etc)
8. Develop data collection tools together
9. Involve participants/community representatives in Field data collection and inspections
10. Analyse and prepare report with their full involvement
11. Circulate M&E reports, decide on actions etc. with community representatives

The following PM&E methods namely: Participatory Rural Appraisal, Citizen Report Card, Community Score Card and Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys will be employed based on consensus to consummate PM&E on periodic bases.

7.8 Knowledge Management and Learning Framework

The framework provides a structured approach to managing and sharing knowledge within the District Assembly. Its purpose is to enhance decision-making, improve service delivery, promote institutional memory, and foster continuous learning. This framework enables the Assembly to capture, store, share, and apply knowledge effectively. It also ensures continuous learning, innovation, and capacity development across departments. Table

Table 7.5: Competency Matrix for Learning

| Competency | Training Programme | Evaluation Criteria | Learning Objectives |
|---|--|---|---|
| Communication (Oral, Written & Electronic) | 1. Workshop on Minutes and Report Writing Skills 2. Communication & Feedback Skills | Feedback from stakeholders | Improve Oral & Written Presentation Skills |
| Organization and Management | Conflict and Change Management | 1. 360-Degree Feedback 2. KPI tracking | To apply tools for conflict resolution, change management, and process improvement. |
| Innovation And Strategic Thinking | Data-Driven Strategic Thinking | 1. Managerial observation 2. Follow-up reviews | To understand the role of data, trends, and foresight in strategic decision-making. |
| Leadership And Decision-Making | Leadership Competency Development | 1. Supervisor/peer feedback 2. 360-Degree Feedback | To improve quality and timeliness of decisions |
| Organizational Development and Improvement | Training workshop on Customer Satisfaction & Quality Service Delivery | Feedback surveys | Improve organisational performance, efficiency, and service delivery |
| Job Knowledge and Technical Skills | 1. Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) 2. Customer Service Excellence | Stakeholder / peer feedback surveys. | To increase knowledge of best practices and innovations in the job field. |
| Developing And Managing Budgets | 1. Budget Preparation and Forecasting 2. Cost Management and Control | 1. Managerial feedback / observation 2. KPI tracking | To align budget planning with organisational goals and priorities |
| Ability To Develop Self, Staff and Other Stakeholders | 1. Training in Time & Stress Management 2. Training in Stakeholder Engagement & Relationship Management | Observation & performance appraisals. | Create a learning and growth-oriented organisational culture. |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Table 7.6: Knowledge Mapping Matrix

| Knowledge Area | Knowledge Holders | Knowledge Sources | Knowledge Gaps |
|---|--|--|---|
| Project Management | District Planning Officer District Works Engineer | Development planning guidelines, Project design manuals, Monitoring & Evaluation reports | Limited skills in advanced risk management, use of project management software (MS Project, Primavera, etc.), weak integration of cross-sector projects |
| Data Analysis | District Statistical Officer District Planning Officer | Census data, Surveys, Administrative records, | Weak capacity in data analysis, GIS, predictive modeling, and advanced data visualization |
| Legal Aspect of Human Resource Management | Human Resource Manager | Labor laws, Public Service Acts, HR policies, Civil service regulations | Limited knowledge of recent labor law reforms, weak dispute resolution and labor relations skills |
| Communication Skills | District Information Officer Client Service Officer | Media reports, Communication strategies, Customer service manuals, ICT tools | Gaps in digital/social media communication, crisis communication, public engagement |
| Public Procurement | District Procurement Officer | Public Procurement Act, Procurement guidelines, Tender documents, Audit reports | Limited contract management skills, low knowledge of e-procurement systems, weak compliance monitoring |
| Public Health | District Health Director District Environmental Health Officer | Ministry of Health guidelines, WHO protocols, Health surveys, Epidemiological reports | Gaps in emerging diseases management, health informatics, community engagement |
| Public Financial Management | District Finance Officer District Internal Officer District Budget Analyst | Budget guidelines, Financial regulations, GIFMIS, Audit reports | Weak capacity in program-based budgeting, risk-based financial management, and use of digital systems |
| Financial & Compliance Auditing | District Internal Auditor | Internal audit manuals, External audit standards, Audit reports | Gaps in IT auditing, real-time monitoring |

CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines clear and specific strategic communication plan that will enable the Assembly effectively and efficiently communicate with its stakeholders on the plan. This will help with the successful implementation of the plan with stakeholders playing active roles. The participatory nature of the plan requires that information about progress and changes are communicated periodically to stakeholders. These stakeholders do not only have the responsibility to contribute to the successful implementation of the plan but also the right to feedback on the progress of implementation. This communication strategy ensures that feedback mechanisms occur to reduce risk associated with sustainability and ownership.

For the dissemination of the 2026-2029 DMTDP as well as sharing and discussing M&E information with relevant stakeholders and decision makers, the following strategies will be used.

8.2 Communication Schedule

Table 8.1 communication schedule for district

| Activity / What information | Purpose | Target Audience | Means of Communication | Time frame | Responsibility |
|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| General Assembly Meeting | For the adoption of the Plan | Assembly members, MP, DCE, DCD, HODs | Power point presentation, Open Discussions | Quarterly | DCE, DCD, DPO |
| Quarterly review meetings | To review activities of the quarter and collect data for quarterly report | DPCU, HODs | Power point presentation, Open Discussions | End of January, April, July, October | DCD |
| Public Hearing / Community engagements | To create awareness and sensitization on the DMTDP | Community and Area Council members, TA, CSOs, vulnerable groups etc. | Community durbars, radio discussions | Periodically | DCE, DCD / DPO |

Table 8.2 communication schedule for district

| Activity / What information | Purpose | Target Audience | Means of Communication | Time frame | Responsibility |
|---|---|--|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| APR Review Workshop | To validate / review draft APRs | DPCU, HODs, Assembly members, CSO | Meeting, Presentations | 20 January annually | DCD |
| Fee Fixing Consultations and Budget Hearings | To review financial and revenue performance and outlook for the ensuing year and create awareness on the budget and tax obligations | Trade associations, corporate entities, revenue collectors, F&A Sub-Committee, vulnerable groups, public | Power point presentation, Open Discussions | Annually | DCD, DBA, DFO |
| Radio discussions and phone-in-sessions | Educate, sensitize, inform and allow for feedback | DPCU, Media, General Public, CSOs | Interviews, discussions, Question time | Quarterly | DCE, DCD, heads of department |
| Feedback on Day-to-day activities and general performance of Assembly | To ensure transparency, stakeholder trust and cooperation | General public, Central Government, Development Partners, Assembly and Area Council members | Town Hall Meeting | Annual | DCE |
| | | | Online platforms | Continuously | DCD |
| | | | Flyers, brochures, service charter etc | Annually | DCD |
| | | | Dissemination of APR | Annually | DCD |

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

The activities outlined would be implemented by the development communication unit of the district assembly. The members of this committee will include:

1. District Coordinating Director
2. Information service officer
3. District Planning Officer
4. District Budget Officer
5. District Finance Officer
6. Management and Information Systems Officer (MIS)

8.2 Communication Strategy

For the dissemination of the 2026-2029 DMTDP as well as sharing and discussing M&E information with relevant stakeholders and decision makers, the following strategies will be used.

Table 8.3: Communication/dissemination Strategies

| No | Platform /Channel | Description |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Public Hearings | Budget hearings, public planning hearings, exhibition of development projects, stakeholders / ratepayers fee fixing consultation, validation and review forums |
| 2 | Public/ Mass Meetings and events | Independent Day Celebrations, Open days, Public Sitting of the Assembly, Policy fairs, Area Council and Unit committee meetings, public sensitization meetings |
| 3 | Notice Boards | At vantage locations such as Assembly premises, Area councils' premises Palaces, community centres or halls and lorry stations |
| 4 | Mass Media Platforms | Radio discussions, Newsletters, news conferences, websites, interactive social media platforms. |
| 5 | Town Hall and Community Meetings | Organized fora where politicians or local leadership meet with constituents to discuss issues of interest |
| 6 | Public Information Centres | Community Announcement Centres, |
| 7 | Client Service Units / Centres | Unit established to handle public enquiries. Serve as first point of call for visitors to the Assembly |
| 8 | Public Relations and Complaints Committee | Receives and addresses complaints and petitions and settles disputes between the Assembly and its stakeholders |
| 9 | Religious and Traditional Ceremonies | Festivals, durbars, Christian council meetings, religious conferences and celebrations |
| 10 | Photo Exhibitions | Pictorial presentation of projects and events on noticeboards, at Policy Fairs, During Open Days or special events |

APPENDIX I – PUBLIC HEARING

REPORT ON SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT DMTDP (2026-2029)

Name of District: Asuogyaman

Region: Eastern

Venue: Pentecost Church Mckweon Temple

Date: 13th May, 2025

a. Medium of Invitations: Letters and phone calls

b. Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited: Traditional Leaders, Persons Living with Disabilities, Women, Representatives of Electricity Company of Ghana and the Ghana Water Company.

c. Identifiable Representations at hearing: Assembly members, Area Council Executives, Unit Committee members, Traditional Leaders, Opinion Leaders, youth representatives, Market groups and Government agencies.

d. Total Number of Persons at hearing: 231

e. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented: Female (34%), Male (66%)

f. Language(s) used at hearing: English, Twi

g. Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):

1. The need to resource Area Councils with functioning offices to support the mobilization of revenue.
2. Flooding situations along the river borders due to the railway project
3. Unauthorised revenue collectors should be SANCTIONED.
4. Revenues collected from the people should be used in addressing the challenges faced by the people. For instance, revenues from the markets should be used to renovate the market. This will enhance compliance to tax obligations.
5. Revenue collectors should be equipped with safety tools such as reflectors, raincoats etc to enable them to operate effectively and easily identified in the community.

h. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

1. Some unmet needs of the people in the areas of education, health care, water and sanitation and job creation.
2. The Assembly should support the Akwamufie vocational school started by the Queen mother of Akwamufie.

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

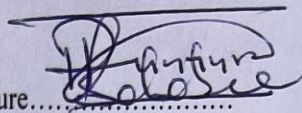
1. The vocational school started by the queen mother has been taken up by the government of Ghana as a Technical vocational Education Training (TVET) program
2. Increase IGF mobilization to help meet the needs of the people
3. Public sensitization should be done on revenue collection
4. The need for area council revenues of 50% to be assessed on time to enable them manage some of the challenges of their communities
5. Citizens will be given the needed education and sensitization to elicit their support and contributions towards their common interest.
6. Night tolls should not be left out and this can raise more revenue

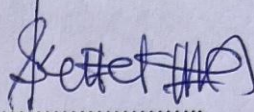
k. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be addressed and why:

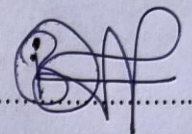
No unsolved issue

l. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

The level of participation at this Area Council hearing was very high. There was representative of all invited groups and entities. Besides, level of participation in the discussions was also high, inclusive and productive.

1. Name of DCE: Godwin Bobosie Signature: 

2. Name of DCD: Prosper Agbenyo Signature: 

3. Name of Planning Officer: Talcube Bilali Signature: 

APPENDIX II: Scalogram

Table 2.11: Hierarchy of Settlements, 2025

| Service/Facility | Population | Primary School | JHS | SHS/TVET | Hospital | Health Centre/ CHPS | ICT Centre/ Library | Mobile Network | Pipe-Borne Water | Borehole/HDW | Public Toilet | Post Office | Dist. Police HQ. | Police Station | Police Post | Fire Station | Commercial Bank | Rural Bank | Micro-Credit | Hotels | Electricity | Bi-weekly Market | Daily Market | Industry | Tired Town Roads | Feeder Road | No. of services | Total Centrality | % of Total Centrality | Order of Settlement |
|------------------|------------|----------------|-----|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------|-------------|------------------|--------------|----------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Weight | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Settlement | Pop. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akosombo | 12,910 | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | 24 | 1032 | 23.1 | 4 | |
| Atimpoku | 7,762 | √ | √ | √ | × | √ | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | × | × | × | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | √ | √ | × | × | 15 | 345 | 8 | 5 | |
| Anum | 6,172 | √ | √ | √ | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | √ | √ | √ | × | 16 | 432 | 10 | 5 | |
| South Senchi | 4,301 | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | × | × | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | × | 14 | 294 | 7 | 5 | |
| Pupuni | 3,381 | √ | √ | √ | × | √ | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | √ | √ | × | × | × | 14 | 322 | 7.2 | 5 | |
| Boso | 3,040 | √ | √ | √ | × | √ | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | √ | × | √ | × | √ | × | 13 | 260 | 6 | 5 | |
| Frankadua | 3,497 | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | × | × | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | × | × | 12 | 204 | 4.6 | 5 | |
| New Akrade | 3,462 | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | 8 | 88 | 2 | 5 | |
| Asikuma | 2,875 | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | × | √ | √ | × | × | × | √ | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | 12 | 204 | 5 | 5 | |
| New Powmu | 4,438 | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | √ | × | √ | √ | × | × | 7 | 70 | 1.6 | 5 | |
| Senchi New Town | 4,142 | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | √ | × | × | √ | × | × | × | × | √ | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | 9 | 117 | 3 | 5 | |

| Service/Facility | Population | Primary School | JHS | SHS/TVET | Hospital | Health Centre/ CHPS | ICT Centre/ Library | Mobile Network | Pipe-Borne Water | Borehole/HDW | Public Toilet | Post Office | Dist. Police HO | Police Station | Police Post | Fire Station | Commercial Bank | Rural Bank | Micro Fin./Credit Union | Hotels | Electricity | Bi-weekly Market | Daily Market | Industry | Tired Town Roads | Feeder Road | No. of services | Total Centrality | % of Total Centrality | Order of Settlement |
|------------------|------------|----------------|-----|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------|------------------|--------------|----------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Akwamufie | 1,689 | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | 8 | 88 | 2 | 5 |
| Mpakadan | 1,712 | √ | √ | × | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | √ | 8 | 80 | 1.8 | 5 |
| Apegusu | 2,747 | √ | √ | √ | × | √ | × | √ | × | √ | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | 11 | 187 | 1.2 | 5 |
| Labolabo | 1,596 | √ | × | × | × | × | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | 8 | 80 | 2 | 5 |
| Old Senchi | 1,597 | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | √ | × | √ | √ | × | √ | 11 | 176 | 4 | 5 |
| Aboasa | 1,347 | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | √ | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | 9 | 108 | 2.4 | 5 |
| Gyakiti | 1,198 | √ | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | √ | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | √ | 11 | 165 | 4 | 5 |
| New Adjena | 2,223 | √ | √ | √ | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | √ | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | √ | 10 | 140 | 3.1 | 5 |
| Mangoase | 1,228 | × | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | √ | √ | √ | | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | 7 | 70 | 2 | 5 |
| Frequency | | 18 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 20 | 4 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 22 | 446 | 10 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 0 | |

Source; Asuogyaman District Assembly, 2025