



ASUTIFI NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2026 – 2029

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

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

DECEMBER, 2025

FOREWARD

Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in Ghana, are mandated to formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resources for the overall development of its area of jurisdiction pursuant to the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. In fulfilling this mandate and responding to the needs and aspirations of community members and Nananom, the Asutifi North District Assembly has prepared this District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), 2026-2029 with guidance from the National Development Planning Commissions, in line with the current Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (2026 -2029). The Assembly intends to use this document to leverage existing resources and seek for partnership support towards the achievement of a common vision for the total development of the District.

A wide range of consultations were carried out at both community and institutional levels to gather data including needs assessment, review of stakeholders' reports, meetings with Nananom, Departments of the Assembly and Assembly Members both at the sub-committee and community levels. We sincerely acknowledge the financial and technical contributions of the following institutions during the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029); National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ahafo Regional Co-ordinating Council, German Technical Corporation (GIZ), Newmont Ghana Gold Limited, Ahafo Mines, Traditional Authorities, Hon. Assembly Members, Civil Society Organizations working in the District and the Departments/Units of the Assembly.

The Assembly looks forward to getting support from Central Government, Development Partners, Individuals and other philanthropists to join hands with the Asutifi North District Assembly to implement this plan. By so doing, we will be contributing to reducing poverty and improving the overall development of the district thereby contributing to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

We anticipate your fullest support and collaboration in this strategic direction.



HON. DAUDA HAFIZ DABELIL
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
ASUTIFI NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Asutifi North District Assembly wishes to express its heartfelt gratitude to all individuals, organizations and institutions who contributed in diverse ways towards the successful preparation of this District Medium-Term Development Plan, 2026-2029.

The Assembly acknowledges the technical support from National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Ahafo Regional Co-ordinating Council, German Technical Corporation (GIZ) towards the development of this blue print to serve as guide for poverty reduction whiles accelerating development of the district and the people in it.

Our utmost gratitude goes to the various Traditional Authorities, Town and Area Councils, Unit Committees for their participation and contributions towards the development of the Plan. We cannot also over-look at the support and contributions from Honourable Assembly members for the commitment they showed, when the planning team visited their respective electoral areas during the needs assessment and consultation processes. Special thanks also go to the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) Secretariat for their immense contribution towards putting together this plan.

We equally appreciate the dint of hard work exhibited by the plan preparation team members indicated below for the dedication and good work in preparing this document. We say a big thank you.

In conclusion, the support and inputs received from the various Heads and Units and Departments of the Assembly and other Agencies and Civil Society Organisations working in the district cannot go without special mention. We appreciate their efforts towards the preparation and completion of this Medium-Term Development Plan, 2026 – 2029.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEA	Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANDA	Asutifi North District Assembly
ARB	Asutifi Rural Bank
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CRS	Chief Revenue Superintendent
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DADU	District Agricultural Development Unit
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDE	District Director of Education
DDF	District Development Facility
DDHS	District Director of Health Services
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DEHU	District environmental Health Unit
DFO	District Finance Officer
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DLREV	District Local Revenue
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Office(r)
DWD	District Works Department
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
FBO's	Famer Based Organisations
GADef	Global Alliance for Development Foundation
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Services
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HoD	Head of Department
HoW	Head of Works

IAU	Internal Audit Unit
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
ISD	Information Service Department
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG	Modernise Agriculture in Ghana
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
NADeF	Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale- Industries
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEDCo	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
NGGL	Newmont Ghana Gold Limited
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIB	National Intelligence Bureau
PFI	Private Financial Institutions
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PTAs	Parents Teachers Associations
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REP	Rural Enterprise Project
RU	Revenue Unit
SDC	Sustainable Development Committees
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SMCs	School Management Committees
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STME	Science Technical Mathematics Education
SWN	Safe Water Network
TA	Traditional Authorities
WCC	Women Consultative Committee
WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to Sections 1 (2 to 4), 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), Sections 83 ((1a-h), 3, 4) and 86 (1-4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies are mandated as a planning authority to formulate Development Plans to serve as a blue print for effective mobilization of resources (human, financial and materials) for the development of their respective District. These Development plans are formulated with planning guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission in line Sections 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232.

In response to the above, the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) has been prepared and contains projects and programmes that truly reflects the development needs and aspirations of the good people of the Asutifi North District. The plan was prepared based on Six (6) development dimension of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, 2026-2029. The dimensions include: **Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, and Human Settlement Development and Governance and Institutional Development.**

A cross-section of institutions technically facilitated the preparation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan. This was spearheaded by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit of the Asutifi North District Assembly with technical backstopping from the Regional Co-ordinating Council, the National Development Planning Commission and German Technical Corporation (GIZ). The document was prepared after a series of training sessions and public hearings were organised. Field visits were also carried out for data collection across all the Electoral Areas in the District.

In order to ensure the preparation and timely submission of the plan, a planning team comprised of the District Co-ordinating Director, District Planning Officer, District Budget Analyst, District Director of Agric, District Director of Social Welfare and Community Development was constituted out of the DPCU and inaugurated to lead in the preparation of this document. Thereafter, a performance review of the previous DMDTP 2022-2025, was conducted by the Planning Team in collaboration with the Heads of the Departments of the Assembly and Units, NGOs and CSOs, Sustainable Development Committees, Area Council members, Traditional Authorities, the private sector and Opinion leaders. This was done to assess the performance of key indicators, the extent of implementation of planned programmes and projects as well as identify and roll over projects which were not implemented but are still relevant in the ensuing years. Lessons learnt from the review process were also taken into consideration for their incorporation into the subsequent policy documents preparation.

The process and methodology adopted for formulating this blue print to address the needs of the good people of the District could be described as participatory. It involved the following activities:

- An orientation workshop was organized to take Departments and stakeholders through the guidelines for the preparation of the plan. This was to let stakeholder appreciate the task and their roles ahead. It was also to re-establish rapport with the Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Area Councils, Staff of Public Institutions, Departments, NGOs and the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit.
- Needs assessment was undertaken in all the Electoral Areas of the District. The Traditional Councils that is Kenyasi No.1, Kenyasi No. and Ntotroso were visited to interact with Nananom and seek their needs for incorporation into the plan.
- Meetings with Civil Society Organization in the District to assess needs and seek their support towards the preparation and implementation of the plan
- Review of Departments of the Assembly and Agencies, NGO's, CBO's annual reports to identify institutional and sector challenges that needs to be addressed.
- Interviews were also conducted in all public and non-governmental organizations to elicit information on general development administration in the District.
- Public Hearings were organized for presentation of the plan to the general public. This was to determine if the programmes and projects outlined in the development plan were those that the public or communities desired and if there were any changes or additions that were necessary.

In terms of focus and direction, the District Medium Term Development Plan strives to assist central government to achieve the goals and policy objectives under medium term national development framework, 2026-2029. Considering the huge cost implications to achieving these goals and directions, the Asutifi North District Assembly is focusing on infrastructure and complementary investment in the education, town and feeder roads, agriculture, health, water and sanitation, social protection, the medium and Small-Scale enterprises and provide jobs especially for the youth.

A colossal estimated amount of GH¢ 102,914,166.13 is required to finance all broad activities, programmes and projects outlined in the plan. Funds would therefore have to be mobilized from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Donor funds, Minerals Development Fund and District Assemblies Common Fund Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG). Other sources of fund include donor grants, Partners (NGO's, CSO's working in the district) and GoG transfer to the departments. Aside this, revenue would be mobilized from the private sector through public private initiatives to implement some of the proposals in the policy document.

Considering the budgetary requirements, the following strategies would be use;

- Efforts will be to strengthen the departments and build the capacities of the assembly to perform its basic functions to put it in a good position to qualify for the current DPAT and other type of assessment may be introduced by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development in collaboration with Development partners.
- Build –up a reliable database to strengthen internal resource mobilization;
- Strengthen the supervision of revenue collection to help eradicate corruption;
- Identify new revenue sources and include them in the fee fixing resolutions;
- Identify new sources of development funding; and
- Marketing of the Development plan to potential donors, Embassies and High Commissioners to be encouraged.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Asutifi North District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2029 serves as a localized implementation strategy that aligns with Ghana’s Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP) 2018–2057. It has been developed to guide the implementation of district-level programmes and projects in alignment with national development priorities, ensuring that local initiatives contribute meaningfully toward the achievement of both local and national development targets. The MTDP also aims at contributing towards the achievement of internationally accepted goals such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030 and African Union (AU) Agenda 2063.

Generally, ANDA MTDP 2026-2029 has taken into account the challenges the Assembly faces in addressing her development concerns and has provided carefully thought-out programmes and projects to resolve them. Asutifi North District is one of the six districts in Ahafo Region. The District was formerly part of the then larger Asutifi District since 1988 until the southern part of the district was split off to create Asutifi South District. It was established in June 2012 through the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2093 with Kenyasi as the administrative capital.

1.2 Vision

The Asutifi North District Assembly aspires to be an excellent local government body responsible for the delivery of efficient services to the people within the jurisdiction of the Assembly working closely with its department and stakeholders.

1.3 Mission

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

1.4 Functions

The functions of the Asutifi North District Assembly can be inferred from the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936, Section 12 (3) as follows;

- (a) Responsible for the overall development of the district;
- (b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- (c) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiatives and development;

- (d) Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district
- (e) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- (f) Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district
- (g) In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- (h) Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- (i) Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the LGA or any other enactment; and
- (j) Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment

Other functions of the Assembly can also be found in section 13 (1-8) of Act 936 and Local Government (Asutifi North District Assembly) (Establishment) Instrument 2012, (L.I. 2093). (Yet to get the LI and insert portions of it)

1.5 Mandate

The Asutifi North District Assembly as a public institution is established and operational by Legislative Instrument 2093 of June 2012. It is also guided and draws its functions and powers from the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. It exists to provide development services to the good people of the district through the formulation and execution of plan, development programme and strategies for effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district.

1.6 Core Values

As part of measures to achieve the vision and mission statement, the following core values and principles have been formulated to guide the Assembly in the delivery of services;

- We are one and the same people
- Respect for all persons irrespective of your status in society
- Honesty, Diligence and Integrity
- Opportunity for all; care for the vulnerable and marginalized
- Responsiveness, Transparency and Accountability

1.7 Organizational Structure

The organisational structure of the district has been presented in Appendix 4 outlining the various departments and units of the Assembly at the district level. It further spells out functions, the level of command and reporting channels towards achieving the Assembly's objectives.

Chapter three mainly addresses the district prioritization of development issues of the harmonized community needs and aspirations linked to the relevant development dimensions of the Medium-Term National Development Policy framework, 2026 – 2029.

Chapter four focuses on the formulation of goals aimed at addressing the identified prioritised development issues, matrix on development goals, objectives strategies and programmes linked to the Medium-Term National Development Policy framework, 2026 – 2029. The district's structure and local plans are also presented in this chapter.

Chapter five highlights the composite development programmes of action for 2026 -2029. It also includes the cost of the plan, revenue generation measures and strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated programmes

Chapter six presents a brief account on the District Annual Action Plan linked to the objectives and programme for the four-year planning period for implementation annually.

Chapter seven outlines the monitoring and evaluation arrangements. This includes stakeholder analysis, Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baseline and targets for the plan over the period. Intended evaluations and participatory monitoring and evaluation arrangements to be undertaken are also presented in this chapter.

Finally, chapter eight presents the dissemination and communication strategy which will be use to disseminate the content of the plan to all stakeholders. The chapter ends with a general conclusion calling all stakeholder and well wishes of the district to contribute both human and financial resource toward the effectiveness and achievement of the policy objectives of the plan.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT

2.1 Introduction

The chapter of the plan discusses the performance of the DMTDP 2022-2025 with emphasis on outcome and impact indicators, financial performance and the current situational analysis of the district cutting across physical characteristics, demographic characteristics, social, economic, infrastructure, environment, governance issues and other issues on hazard, disaster and security. It concludes with a list of development issues (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) affecting the district and future development needs.

2.2 Performance Review

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) facilitated the performance review of the 2022-2025 in collaboration with other stakeholders including Heads of Department of the Assembly, Assembly members, Area/Town/urban councillors, representatives from CSOs, NGOs, Traditional councils, SDCs, the Private Sector and Development Partners working within the jurisdiction of the Assembly. It was observed that as of 2024, the proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented was 73.2%. The true level of implementation will be determined by the end of December, 2025 and will subsequently be reported in the 2025 Annual Progress Report.

The review process highlighted on the performance of programmes by accumulating the outcome of implementation of projects, programmes and activities that were outlined in the DMTDP, 2022-2025. Specifically, impact and outcomes indicators were reported on. Table 1.1 shows the outcome of the performance review.

Table 2.1: Performance Review (2022-2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium Target	Cumulative Achievements		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Percentage change in agricultural production (Crop)					
	i. Maize	4.8%	8%	2024	(20.8%)	
	ii. Rice	31.6%	50%	2024	53.2%	
	iii. Cassava	30.6%	50%	2024	41.1%	
	iv. Cocoyam	7.8%	25%	2024	14.1%	
	v. Plantain	22.4%	50%	2024	38.2%	
	Percentage change in agricultural production (Livestock/Poultry)					
	i. Cattle	50%	65%	2024	56.2%	
	ii. Sheep	6.4%	10%	2024	7.16%	
	iii. Goat	(13.4%)	(5%)	2024	(23.3%)	
	iv. Pig	6.7%	30%	2024	62.2%	
v. Poultry	32.7%	60%	2024	99.5%		

	Percentage change in Agric. extension services	0	125%	2024	113%	
	Percentage change in arable land (Ha) under cultivation.	50%	65%	2024	60%	
	Percentage change in youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	5%	20%	2024	11%	
Social Development	BECE Pass Rate	33%	100%	2024	34%	
	Net Enrolment ratio in kindergarten, Primary, JHS	K.G 81.7% PRIM 103.3% JHS 57.9%	K.G 100% Prim 100% JHS 90%	2024	K.G 88.2% PRIM 104% JHS 64%	
	Completion rate in P6, JHS 3, SHS 3	PRIM.112.7% JHS 91.3% SHS 43.5%	PRIM. 100% JHS 109% SHS 63%	2024	PRIM. 110% JHS 98.7% SHS 44.4%	
	Net Admission Rate (NAR)	KG 79.9% Prim. 83.2% JHS 54.1% SHS 20.8%	KG 100% Prim. 100% JHS 89% SHS 20.8%	2024	KG 73.7% Prim. 71.2% JHS 45.6 SHS	
	Gender Parity ratio in Kindergarten, Primary, JHS, SHS	K.G 0.88 PRIM 0.92 JHS 0.98 SHS4.0	K.G 1 PRIM 1 JHS 1 SHS 1	2024	K.G 0.98 PRIM 0.99 JHS 0.95 SHS 2.76	
	Proportion of functional Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) Zones	32%	75%	2024	100%	
	Family Planning Acceptor Rate	36.6%	37.5%	2024	38.3%	
	HIV Prevalence rate	2.4	1.5	2024	1.6	
	Per capita Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendance	2.5%	3%	2024	2.3%	
	Maternal mortality ratio (institutional)	0	0	2024	0	
	Malaria fatality (Institutional)	0	0	2024	0	
	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	District:42.9% Urban: 70.4% Rural: 29.9%	District: 90% Urban: 85% Rural: 70%	2024	District: 80.5% Urban: - Rural: -	Implementation of the ANAM WASH initiative
	Proportion of population been served with potable water	i.District: 82% ii.Urban:100% iii.Rural: 68%	i.District:100% ii.Urban:100% iii.Rural: 80%	2024	i.District:90% ii.Urban:100% iii.Rural: 77%	Implementation of the ANAM WASH initiative

Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Proportion of classified road network maintained	Total: 48% Urban: - Feeder: 48%	Total: 50% Urban: - Feeder: 75%	2024	Total: 45.2% Urban: - Feeder: 62%	
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	District: 65% Urban: 100% Rural: 70%	District: 87% Urban: 100% Rural: 78%	2024	District: 82% Urban: 100% Rural: 82%	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage increase in IGF (excluding MDF, SLR, GR)	3%	60.2%	2024	23.84%	Use of DLREV Valuation of properties
	Percentage change in IGF contribution to total revenue	14%	20%	2024	7.7%	Increase in DACF allocations
	Proportion of DMTDP implemented	53.0%	80.0%	2024	96.1%	
	Proportion of Development Funds	19%	60%	2024	54%	
	Percentage change of women participating in decision making in the General Assembly	11%	20%	2024	11%	
	Percentage change of functioning DA Sub-structures	80%	100%	2024	100%	
	Percentage Change in reported cases of crime	30%	90%	2024	40%	

From Table 2.1 above production of rice in the district increased during the period under review from 36.1 percent in 2021 to 53.2 percent in 2024 which exceeded the target of 50 percent. This could be attributed to the provision of early maturing seedlings, fertilizers and farm inputs such as rice trashers to rice farmers in the district by the Asutifi North District Assembly. Reduction in the production of food crops such as maize and plantain could also be attributed to increased production in cash crops such as cocoa and excessive sand winning activities with Gambia and Goamu enclaves.

Generally, performance in the education sector could also be attributed to the provision of educational infrastructure such as classrooms, furniture and support to educational programmes such as conduct of mock exams and reading festivals during by the Assembly during the period under review. The health sectors also made significant strides due to the completion of additional CHPS Compounds in four communities (Kensere, Kramokrom, Amomaso and Yawusukrom). During the same period, the Kenyasi Health Centre was upgraded to a District Hospital status resulting in the provision of state-of-the art medical equipment for laboratory and theatre by the Assembly and the posting of additional specialised medical staff into the district. The non-completion of a new district hospital (Agenda 111) however, continues to be an albatross on the district.

The ANAM WASH initiative continued to contribute significantly to the increase in access to potable water and improved sanitation and hygiene services over the years. The performance of the district also resulted in the scaling up of the programme to the regional level where additional five districts have also been enrolled unto the WASH programme in the Ahafo Region.

The massive strive in IGF performance from 3 percent in 2021 to 23.84 percent in 2024 could also be attributed to the use of DLREV; a software that captures data on all properties and businesses and also generates appropriate bills especially in the urban communities such as Kenyasi, Ntotroso, Wamahinso and Gyedu. The valuation of properties of Newmont Ghana Gold Limited and its subsidiary companies also contributed significantly to rise in revenue during the period under review. Ceding of twenty-eight (28) revenue items to sub-structures could also result in the increase in IGF. However, the application of sanctions to defaulters continues to pose a major threat to revenue mobilisation efforts in the district.

2.3 Financial Performance

2.3.1 Revenue Performance

A total of **GH¢90,121,152.87** actual revenue was directly transferred to the Assembly from all sources for the period 2022 to September 2025 which is equivalent to 89.30% of the total envelope needed to implement the plan as at 31st May, 2025, leaving revenue variance of **GH¢10,789,511.87**. Out of the total revenue directly received, IGF contributed the highest source of revenue to the district (47.3%) followed by GoG (33%), DACF (14.3%) followed by DACF-RFG and DPs which contributed 4.23.3% and 2.90% respectively. This puts the actual variance at GH¢10,789,511.87, representing 10.7% of total estimated cost of the plan. Table 1.2 shows Performance of Financial Resource for 2022- September, 2025.

Table 2.2: Performance of Financial Resource for 2022- 2025

Source of funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan (GH¢)	Total Amount Received (GH¢)				Total	Variance
		2022	2023	2024	2025 (Sept.)		
GOG	22,651,801.74	5,157,544.31	7,453,347.56	9,428,742.16	7,734,578.78	29,774,212.81	7,122,411.07
IGF	51,794,630.58	9,268,380.37	10,147,979.44	16,016,351.13	7,215,249.99	42,647,960.93	-9,146,669.65
DACF	15,429,933.46	2,115,302.49	1,520,092.19	2,494,865.67	6,690,865.67	12,821,126.02	-2,608,807.44
DACF-RFG	7,917,200.65	1,144,509.65	0.00	1,870,788.10	0.00	3,015,297.75	-4,901,902.90
DP's	3,117,098.31	220,133.55	956,253.36	623,672.45	62,496.00	1,862,555.36	-1,254,542.95
TOTAL	100,910,664.74	17,905,870.37	20,077,672.55	30,434,419.51	21,703,190.44	90,121,152.87	-10,789,511.87

Source: Annual Financial Statement, 2022, 2023, 2024 and Sept, 2025

A number of factors contributed to the low revenue of the Assembly which includes among others the following;

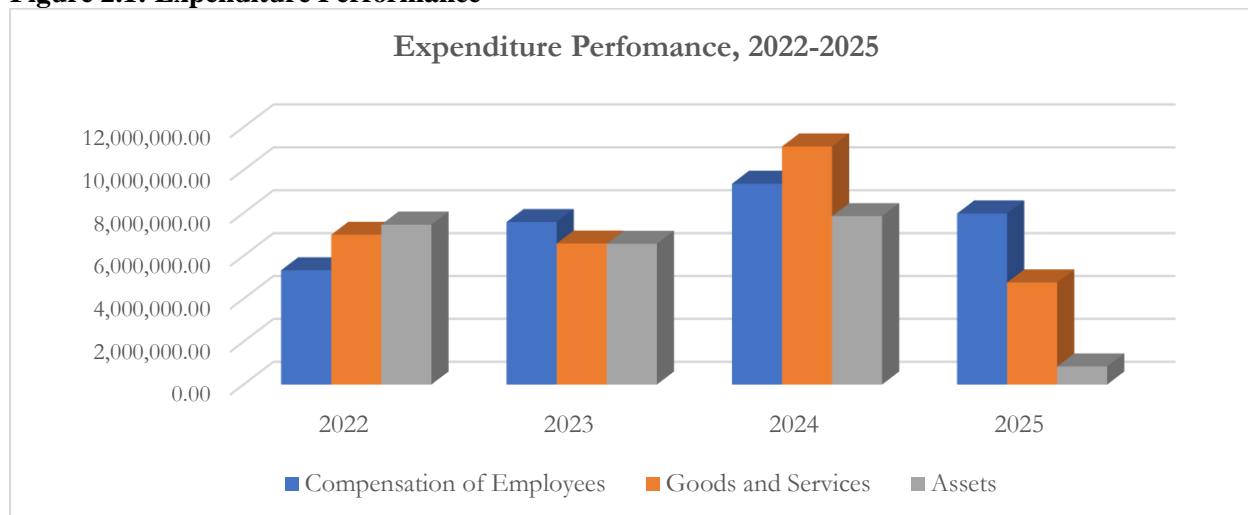
DACF – Non/untimely release of quarterly allocations from Central Government to the Assembly

DPs – The exit of a number of WASH and Department of Agric Partners that hitherto contributed massively to the revenue base of the Assembly is also a contributory factor. Key amongst them in Latter Day Saint Charities and MAG

DACF RFG – Reduction in allocations to MMDAs for DPAT VI and VII

IGF – Non implementation of Government’s policy to allow Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) to take over the collection of key revenue items such as property rate severely affected revenue performance for the year 2023. Low performance of revenue collectors coupled with poor monitoring mechanisms

Figure 2.1: Expenditure Performance



Source: Annual Financial Statement, 2022, 2023, 2024 and Sept, 2025

2.3.2 Expenditure Performance

The expenditure pattern over planned period 2022-2026 shows that in 2022, an amount of GH¢30,247,089.24 was spent on compensation of employees while an amount of GH¢29,419,896.26 and GH¢22,716,557.49 was spent on goods and services and assets respectively over the same period. The year 2024 recorded the highest level of expenditure for all the expenditure items. However, in 2025, expenditure drastically reduced for goods, services and assets due to the transitioning process across the country which virtually halted capital expenditure.

2.4 Existing Condition

2.4.1 Location and Physical Characteristics

2.4.1.1 Location and Size

The district is located in the northern part of the Ahafo Region and lies between latitudes 6°40' and 7°15' North and Longitudes 2°15' and 2°45' West. The district shares common boundaries with Sunyani Municipal to the North, Tano North and South to the North East, Dormaa East District to North West, Dormaa Central Municipal to the west, Asutifi South District to the South East, and Asunafo North Municipal to the South West. Figure 1.1 shows the location of the District in the Regional context whilst Figure 1.2 shows the district map.

In terms of land size, the district covers an area of 936sq.km representing approximately 18 percent of the land surface area of the Ahafo Region. Kenyasi, the District capital, is about 29km from Goaso, the Regional capital Ahafo, and 72km from Kumasi, the Ashanti Region capital.

2.4.1.2 Climate

The district experiences both semi-equatorial and tropical conventional climates. Major rains start from April to July (maximum) and minor from September to October (minimum) with a mean annual rainfall ranging between 125cm and 200cm. The dry season starts in November and last until march. The average highest monthly temperature is about 30⁰ C and occurs mostly between February to April and lowest 20⁰ C occurs in August. Relative humidity is generally high ranging between 75% to 80% during the two rainy seasons and 70% to 80% during the rest of the year.

2.4.1.3 Vegetation and Forest resources

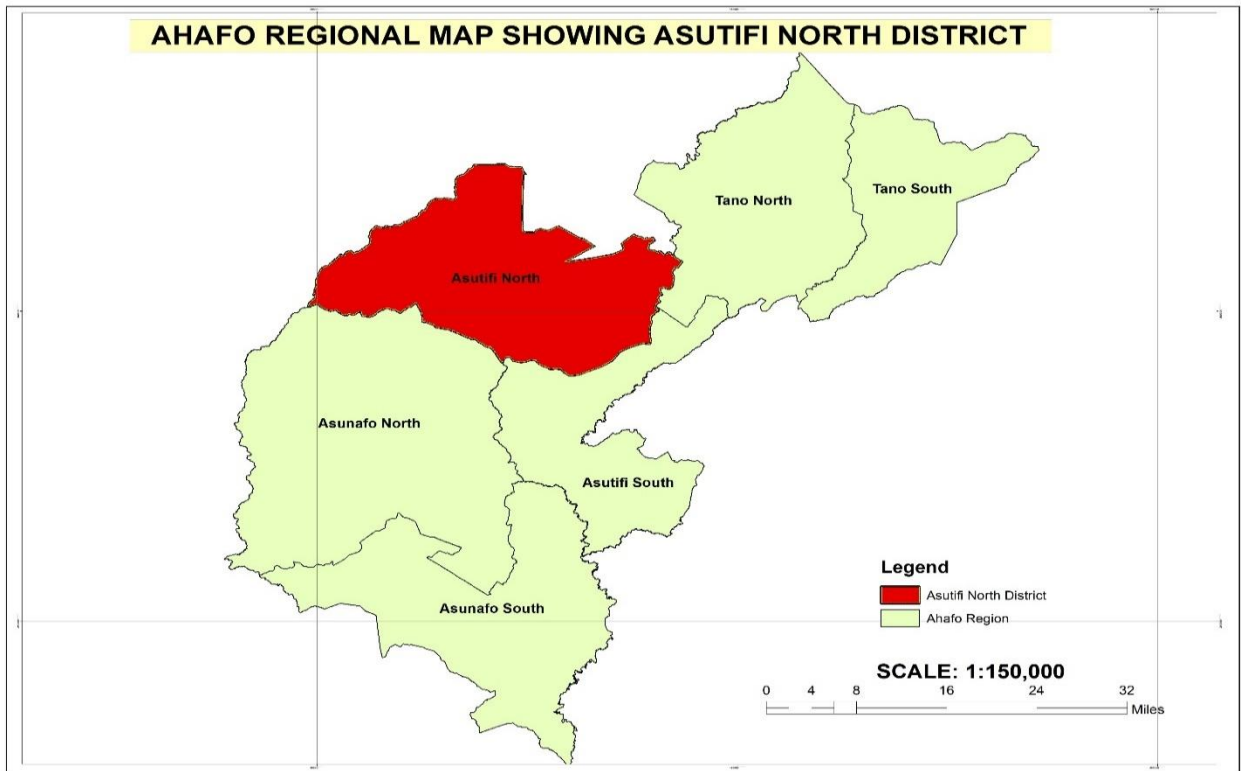
The vegetation lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest which is rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram and Fununtum. In recent times, human activities have impacted negatively on the vegetation. Forest reserves covers 475.63km² of the entire District land surface area. These include the Biaso Shelter Belt, the Bia-Tano Forest reserve, the Asukese forest and the Amama shelter belt forest.

2.4.1.4 Relief, drainage and soil

The topography is generally low lying and undulating with an average height of about 700 feet above sea level. The lowest part along the river basins is about 650ft above sea level whilst the highest points is about 1400 feet above sea level can be found along a chain of mountain in the North Eastern part of the District. These chains of mountains form watershed to the many tributaries of the Tano River and other streams.

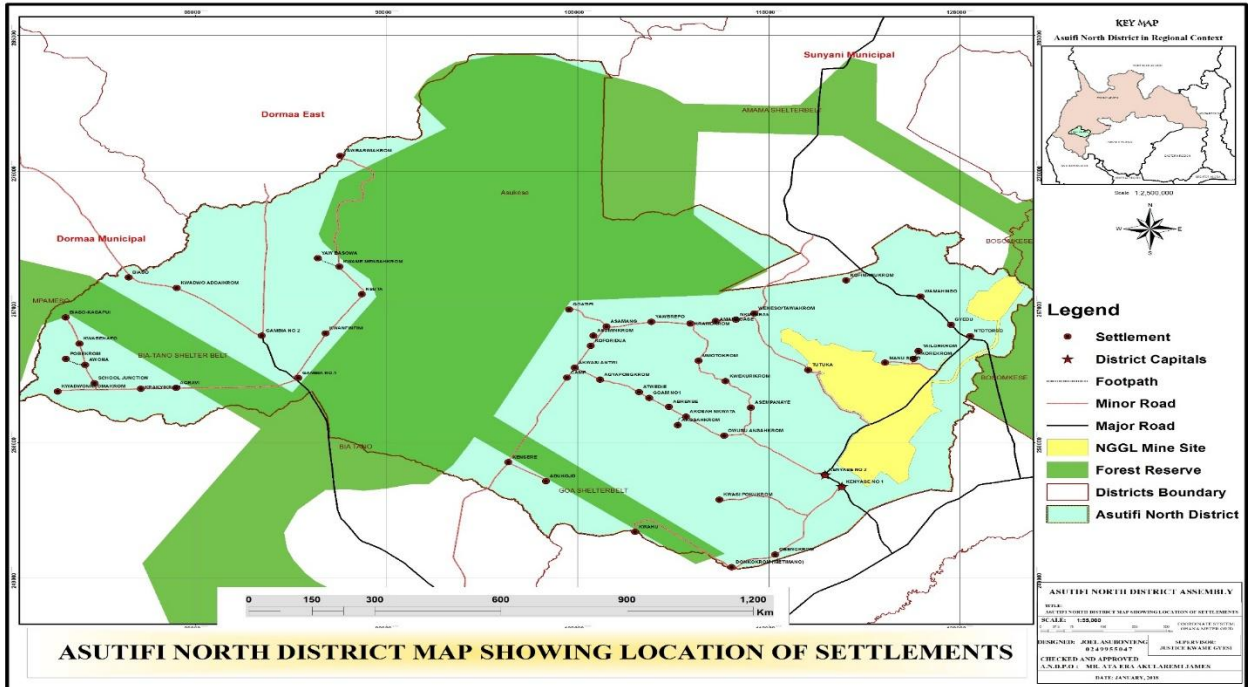
Generally, the District is well drained. The Tano river and its tributaries namely, Goa, Ntotro, Subri, Asundua, Apensu rivers, criss-cross the district exhibiting a dendritic pattern. Major rivers like Tano, Subri flow throughout the year. The Forest Ochrosols is the main type of soil in the district. It contains high humus content and are very fertile. Geologically, the soil associations encountered in the district are: Kumasi Association, Asuansi-Kumasi Offin, Hwidiem Association, Akumadan-Bekwai Oda Complex and Birim-Awahan/Chechewere Kakum Association.

Figure 2.2: Shows the location of the District in the Regional context



Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025

Figure 2.3 shows the District map



Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025

2.4.1.5 Geology and Minerals

Geologically, the District is underlaid by the Birimain and Dahomeyan rock formations which are potential sources of minerals such as granites, clay, sand, gold and diamond deposits. The

Birimian formations are known to be the gold bearing rocks. Gold is currently being mined by Newmont Ghana Gold Limited in the District with exploration on-going by other companies. Diamond deposits at Wamahinso and exploration is yet to begin. Sand and clay are widespread in the district especially at Kenyasi, Gambia No.2 and Gyedu which is good for construction purposes.

2.4.2 Demographic characteristics

2.4.2.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

Projected data from the GSS puts the population of the district at 73,556 in 2021 and further projected to be 83,214 in 2029. The growth rate is estimated at 2.5% which is equivalent to the national growth rate of 2.5%. This increase population has implications for agricultural lands and other land uses in the district. With a total land surface area of 936km² the population density was 78.6 person per square kilometre and estimated to be 88.9 per square kilometre of the land in 2029. The increase in population density results in pressure on existing infrastructure, high pollution and greater demand for services. Table 1.3 shows the projected population trends and density from 2026 to 2029.

Table 2.3: Projected Population Trends and density (2026-2029)

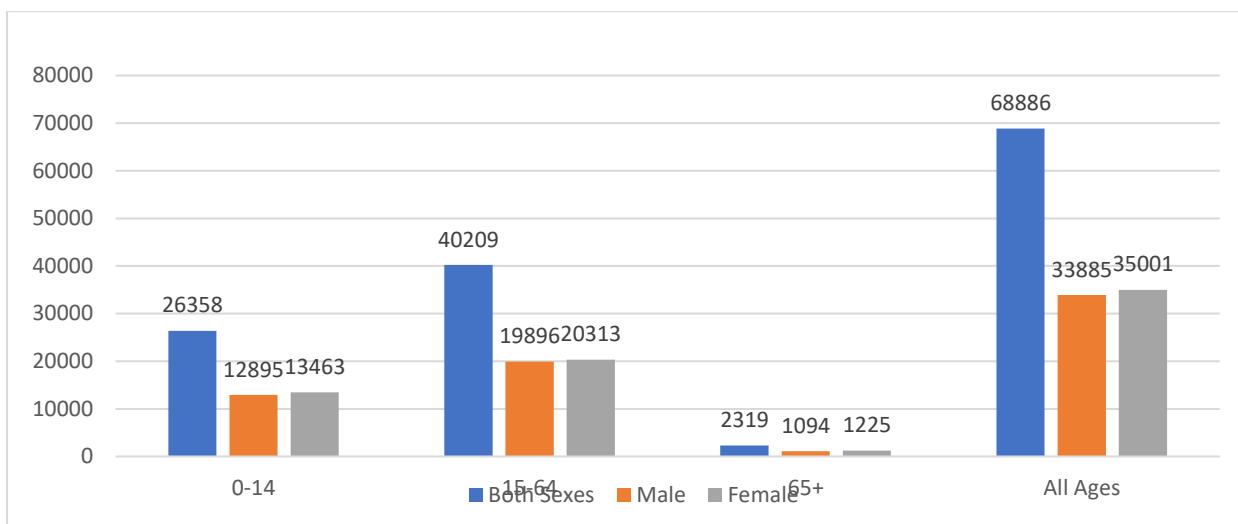
Year	2021	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total Population	73,556	79,578	80,785	81,998	83,214
Total Land Size	936 km ²	936 km ²	936 km ²	936 km ²	936 km ²
Population Density	78.6	85	86.3	87.6	88.9

Source: ANDA, DMDTP 2025

2.4.2.2 Age and Sex Structure

The age structure of the district population depicts the general trend at the regional and national level indicating a broad base that gradually tapers off with increasing age due to death. The projected data reveal that the district has youthful population with nearly half of the population below 20 years. Females dominate the population of the district. The sex ratio, male to females is 97 in contrast to the regional ratio of 98.2. The population of children (0-14) is also significantly high (40%). In order to guarantee the future development of the district, quality education is needed to put them on a better pedestal for the future. Figure 1.4 shows the age and sex composition of the population of the district.

Figure 2.4: District Age-Sex Composition

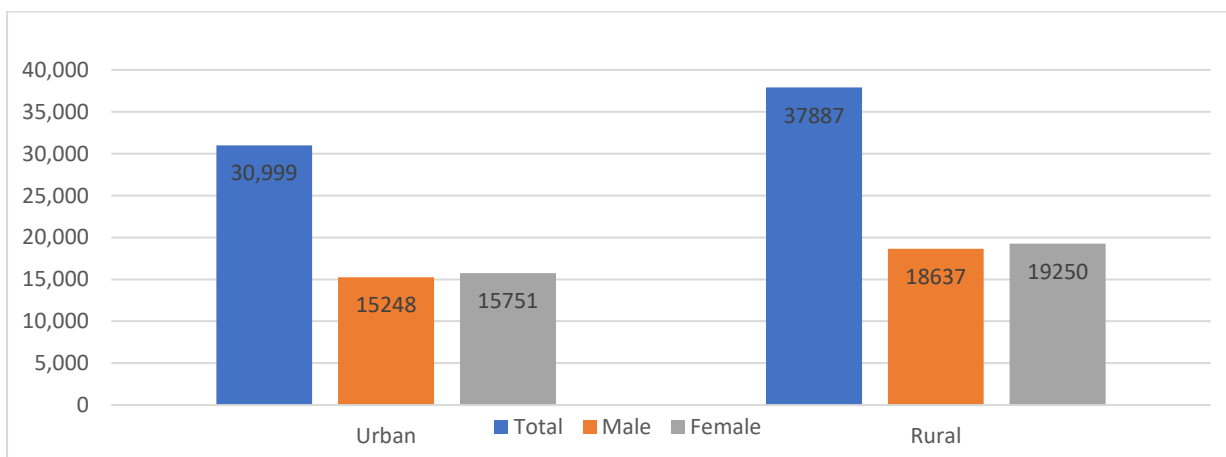


Source: Extrapolated from GSS Projected data, 2025

2.4.2.3 Rural-Urban Split

Available data indicates that the district is largely rural with a 55% of the population residing in the rural area. Kenyasi No. 1, Kenyasi No. 2 and Ntotroso towns are the only communities considered urban due to the fact that they have population above 5000 from the projections. The five major and most populous settlements in the district namely; Kenyasi No.1, Kenyasi No. 2, Ntotroso, Gyedu and Wamahinso constitute almost 48% of the total population. Figure 1.2 illustrates the population of the district by type of locality and sex.

Figure 2.5: District Population by Type of Locality and Sex



Source: Extrapolated from GSS Projected data, 2025

2.4.2.4 Household Characteristics and migration

Data from the 2021 Population and Housing Census indicates that, the district recorded 19,910 households with a household population of 71,970, which translates into an average household size of 3.6 persons which is relatively the same as regional (3.6) and national (3.7) figures.

In terms of household composition, the data further shows that children constitute the highest percentage (37.5%) of household members, followed by household heads (28.2%), other relatives (15.3%), spouses (12.0%) and grandchildren (6.8%). About 32.2% of the household are male headed whilst female household heads constitute just 14.8%.

The household structure indicates that, the nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological or adopted children, constitute more than half (55.0%) of the total household population with more male headed (73%) than female headed (27%). The traditional family structure (40%) still exists in the district.

On migration, the data indicates that 38.0 percent of the population are migrants who were born elsewhere in the country. The presence of a mining firm and agricultural opportunities in the district have accounted for the relative migrant population.

2.4.3 Social Characteristics

2.4.3.1 Education

a. Educational Infrastructure

The total number of basic school infrastructure stand at 236 comprising of 172 publicly owned and 64 private schools. Of the 241 schools in the district, 80 are Kindergarten Schools, 80 primary schools, 70 Junior Secondary Schools, 3 Senior Secondary Schools, 1 Vocational institute and 1 Tertiary Institution (College of Nursing and Midwifery). Inadequate school infrastructure especially dormitory blocks for both male and female students, inadequate classroom blocks, science laboratories, teachers' quarters and furniture still remain challenges faced by the education sector. Table 2.4 summarizes the number and level of educational facilities in the district.

Table 2.4: School Infrastructures in the District

Type of School	Public	%	Private	%	Total	Total%
Kindergarten (KG)	57	71.2	23	28.8	80	33.9
Primary school	57	71.2	23	28.8	80	33.9
Junior High School (JHS)	53	75.7	17	24.3	70	29.7
Senior High/Technical Schools (SHS)	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	1.7
Vocational Institutions	1	100	0	0	1	0.4
University/Tertiary	1	100	0	0	1	0.4
Total	172	72.9	64	27.1	236	100

Source: Asutifi North District Education Directorate, 2025

b. Educational Enrolment level in the District

Basic school enrolments in schools with have witnessed significant growth since 2022. It is estimated that about 75% of children of school going age are actually in schools. Table 1.5

shows the gross enrolment figures for both public and private schools at the basic and SH levels in the district.

Enrolment at the basic level have witnessed a marginal increase from 2022 to 2025 and also there have been a significant increase in the senior high school enrolment from 2022 to 2025 due to presence of Girls senior high school (ola senior high) in the district. It is also believed that, government free education policy has also been a driven factor for the increase in the enrolment of girls in the senior high schools as depicted in the table below.

Table 2.5: School Enrolment by Levels (2022 – 2025)

Level	Enrolment								
	2022/2023			2023/2024			2024/2025		
	Boys	Girl	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total
Kindergarten	1,650	1,564	3,214	1,676	1,624	3,300	1,711	1,576	3,287
Primary	4,217	3,977	8,194	4,327	4,021	8,348	4,571	4,316	8,887
JHS	1,907	1,810	3,717	1,943	3,881	5,824	2,020	1,978	3,998
SHS	376	1,654	2,030	407	1,687	2,094	418	1,716	2,134
Total	8,150	9005	17,155	8,353	11,213	19,566	8,720	9,586	18,306

Sources: Asutifi North District Education Directorate, Kenyasi, 2025

c. Teacher Availability and Quality

Teacher population at the basic schools including senior high level is favourable considering the pupil teacher ratio recorded in all categories of schools. Table 1.6 indicates the number and quality of teachers in public and private schools in the district. There has been an improvement in the pupil teacher ratio as a result posting of new teachers to the district. The issuances of scholarships by NADEF have provided opportunities for most teachers to upgrade themselves. In this regard there is a sharp difference between the number of trained and untrained teachers in the district representing 98.6% and 1.4% respectively.

Table 2.6: Number and level of Teachers

Type of school	TEACHER POPULATION			TOTAL ENROLMENT	PUPIL TEACHER RATIO	PUPIL TRAINED TEACHER RATIO
	Trained	Untrained	Total			
Kindergarten	132	2	134	3,287	1:25	1:25
Primary	321	6	327	8,887	1:28	1:28
JHS	262	1	263	3,998	1:15	1:15
SHS	186	4	190	2,134	1:11	1:12
Total	901	13	914	18,306	1:21	1:31
%	98.6	1.4	100.00	100.00		

Sources: Asutifi North District Education Directorate, 2025

d. School Performance

Educational performance at the basic level has been comparatively better as 96.2%, 97.1% and 98.3% of the candidates that sat for the BECE were able to pass for placement into SHS

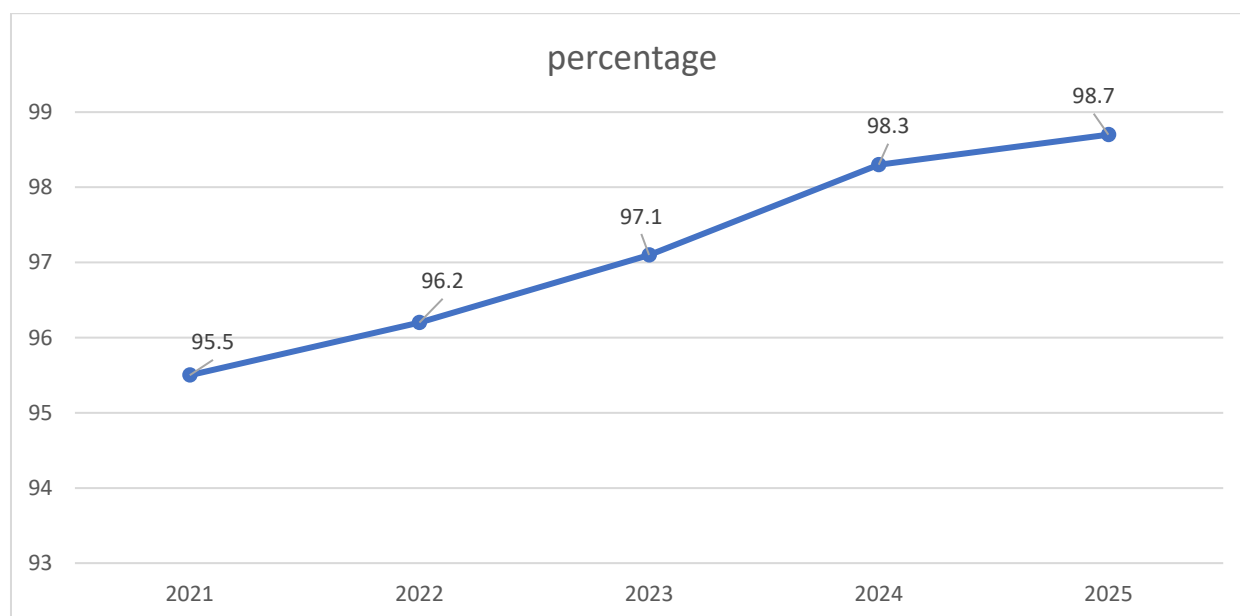
for the years 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively compared to 95.5% in 2021. Out of 1,425 pupils presented for the 2024 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), 1,398 pupils scored between aggregates six (6) and thirty (30), representing only 98.3%. This showed an improvement of 2.8% over that of the base year 2021. Reading festivals organised, mock exams conducted and periodic monitoring of teaching and learning by the Education Directorate contributed to the success story. Table 1.7 illustrate BECE performance from 2021 to 2024.

Table 2.7: BECE performance from 2022-2025

Item	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Number of Pupils Presented	1,465	1,409	1,576	1,425
No. Passed (Aggregate 6 - 30)	1,397	1,203	1,409	1,398
Percentage Passed	95.5%	96.2%	97.1%	98.3

Source: Asutifi North District Education Directorate, 2025

Figure 2.6: BECE Performance (2021-2024)



Source: Ghana Education Service, Asutifi North, 2025

e. Ghana School Feeding Programme

A total of 18 schools made up 6,558 pupils area currently benefiting from the programme. This represents an increase of 100% of the number of schools and over 250% of pupils benefitting to the 2017 figures. Untimely release of the feeding grants to the cooks is one of the major challenges. Efforts need to be made to increase the number of beneficiary schools as it has the potential to increase enrolments levels.

2.4.3.2 Health

The health status of the people is very critical to the contribution to the development of the District and the Country at large. Therefore, background information on the current existing

situation of health systems and other health indices would help the Assembly to tailor specific projects and programmes for improved health service delivery.

a. Health infrastructure

The health needs of the people are currently provided through nineteen (19) health facilities. Three (3) of the health facilities in the district are hospitals (one public hospital and 2 private hospital), two (2) of the nineteen health facilities are public Health Centres, eight (8) are CHPS compounds, five (5) are private clinics as well as one (1) private maternity home. All these health facilities provide clinical health services, reproductive and child health services, nutrition, and health promotion. Efforts are being made to convert one of the health centres at Kenyasi into a District Hospital. Table 1.8 shows the list of health facilities in the district.

Table 2.8: Lists of Health Facilities in the District

No.	Health Facilities	Location	Ownership
1.	Asutifi North District Hospital	Kenyasi	Public
2.	Banhart Hospital	Kenyasi	Private
3.	ADAMWASTL Hospital	Kenyasi	Private
4.	Gyedu Health Center	Gyedu	Public
5.	Gambia Health Center	Gambia	Public
6.	Goamu Koforidua CHPS Compound	Goamu Koforidua	Public
7.	Biaso CHPS Compound	Biaso	Public
8.	Krakyekrom CHPS Compound	Krakyekrom	Public
9.	Nsuta CHPS Compound	Nsuta	Public
10.	Atwidie CHPS Compound	Atwedie	Public
11.	Kensere CHPS Compound	Kensere	Public
12.	Kramokrom CHPS Compound	Kramokrom	Public
13.	Doctor's Clinic	Kenyasi	Private
14.	Esther Maternity Home	Kenyasi	Private
15.	Health Ambassadors Med. Center	Kenyasi	Private
16.	Isos (Asutifi) Clinic	Newmont	Private
17.	St. Peter's Catholic Clinic, Donkorkrom	Donkorkrom	CHAG
18.	Cross Care Clinic	Ntotroso	Private
19.	Amomaso CHPS Compound	Amomaso	Public

Source: Asutifi North District Health Directorate, 2025

b. Availability of health professional

The Asutifi North District has a total of 562 permanent health staff (including administrative staff) working under the District Health directorate and its sub-districts. Table 1.9 shows the staffing situation of the various health facilities in the district.

Table 2.9: Staffing Situation in the District

No.	Category	Total
1	District Director of Health Service	1
2	Medical Officers	4
3	Accountant	3
4	Internal Auditor	1
5	Optometrist	1
6	Allied Health Professionals (HIO's, DCO's, NO's, HPO's Medical Lab. Staffs)	44
7	Nurses (All categories)	469
8	Procurement Manager	1
9	Pharmacy Staffs	7
10	Physician Assistant	4
11	Physiotherapist Assistant	1
12	Administrative Manager Staffs	4
13	Human Resource Manager	1
14	Support Staffs	22
	Total	562

Source: Asutifi North District Health Directorate, 2025

c. Incidence of diseases

Malaria continued to be the leading cause of morbidity in the district from 2022 to 2024. This is closely followed by URTI and Rheumatism disease. Table 1.10 shows the top ten causes of outpatient morbidity in Asutifi North District.

Table 2.10: Top Ten OPD Diagnosis from 2022 to 2025

No.	2022		2023		2024	
	Disease/Condition	cases	Disease/condition	cases	Disease/condition	cases
1	Malaria	16853	Malaria	16295	Malaria	21374
2	URTI	9813	URTI	10054	URTI	8575
3	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	6993	Rheumatism/Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	4157	Rheumatism/Other Joint Pains / Arthritis	5031
4	Diarrhoea Diseases	3847	Diarrhoea Diseases	2957	Diarrhoea Diseases	3303
5	Skin Diseases	2806	Skin Diseases	2710	Skin diseases	2970
6	Pnuemonia	2225	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2137	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2741
7	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2063	Intestinal Worms	1839	Intestinal worms	1825
8	Intestinal Worms	1368	Pneumonia	1042	Pneumonia	2168

9	Acute Eye infection	798	Acute Eye infection	714	Otitis Media	1073
10	Septicemia	644	Otitis Media	390	Acute Eye Infection	845

Source: Asutifi North Health Directorate, 2025

2.4.3.3 Nutritional situation,

The nutritional situation of the district can be justified with routine service delivery data and periodic service data statistics. In Asutifi North District, percentage of children with birth weight less than 2.5 kg have increased from 2.7% in 2016 to 4.1% in 2017 (DHIMS, 2017). Though it is on the lesser side compared with the national figure but, it still raises concerns about the nutritional health of the mothers.

a. Body Mass Index

Data collected and analysed during a community health screening indicates in November, 2020 that; 23.53% of girls 15-19 years are undernourished (BMI <18.5) and 8.3% among women of reproductive age (15-49 years).

b. Height-For-Age of Children Under Five (5) Years

As part of the Ghana Health Service framework for nutritional service delivery, Height-for-age indicator was adopted even though it has not been scaled up in Asutifi North District. Scaling this indicator up in Asutifi North District will provide the baseline information for assessment of stunting situation in the district and tailoring of data-informed decisions to improve nutrition situation of the district.

c. Breastfeeding

Service delivery data in District Health Information Managements Systems (DHIMS) indicates an early initiation of breastfeeding rate to be at 98.7%. Again, percentage of infants 0-3 Months exclusively breastfeeding was 55.7%. This is also low rates of continues breastfeeding to 1 year.

2.4.3.4 Social and Child Protection

The district in view of the plight of children, girl child, women, disabled and the mentally retarded, has social protection interventions. Establishments in charge of safeguarding social protection in the district include; Newmont Ahafo Development Foundation (NADEF), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, Free fertilizer and seeds, free NHIS for indigents and Persons with Disability. As part of the Government's poverty reduction strategy through one of the National Social Protection Strategy, LEAP, 890 households are now benefiting from the LEAP cash out within the district. Hence, there is the need to expand the programme to cover more people in the district.

Currently, the District is undertaking a policy practice process on Child and Family Welfare Policy and Justice for Children, fully funded by UNICEF and this has created awareness on the

rights and responsibilities of children, parents/guardians, caregivers and, the entire community/society. The Integrated Social Services initiative is also being implemented in the district.

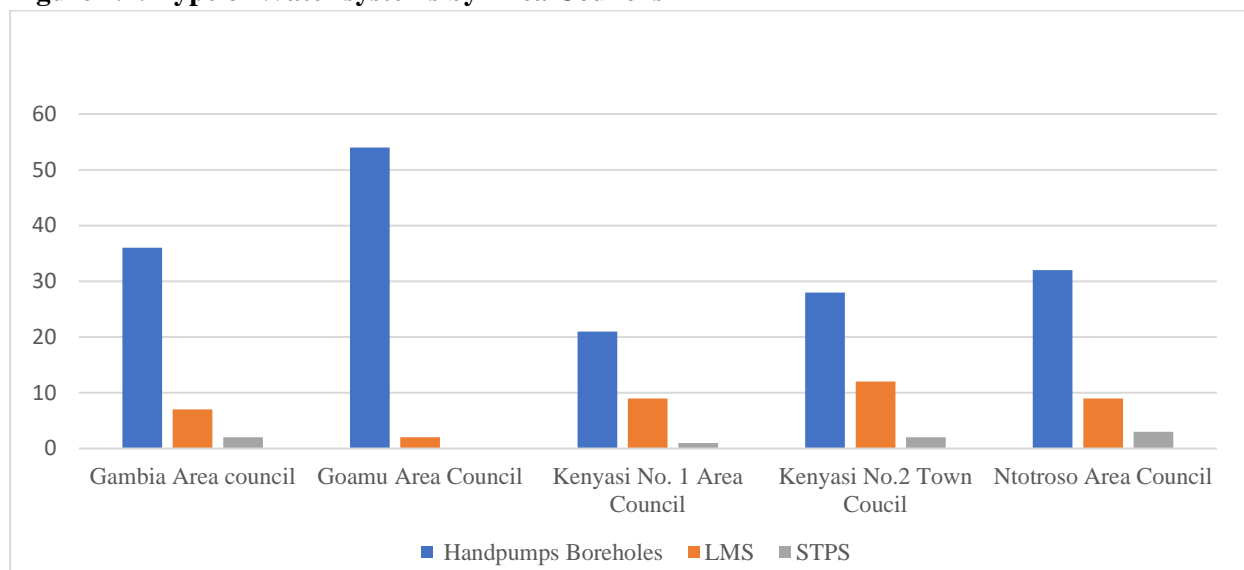
2.4.3.5 Water and Sanitation

The broad Water, Sanitation and Hygiene actions undertaken in the district have been performed under the ANAM WASH initiative which demonstrates how collective efforts, a shared vision, shared measurements, mutually reinforcing activities, and continuous communication can mobilize partners to achieve safe and sustainable water supply and sanitation services for all. The District Assembly has worked with its partners in the district towards the implementation of the WASH Master Plan under the ANAM Initiative. Partners include World Vision International Ghana, IRC Ghana, Aquaya Institute, Safe Water Network, and Netcentric Campaign, with support from Conrad N. Hilton Foundation.

a. Water

Service monitoring rounds conducted in 2024 indicates that a total of 172 hand pumps, 39 Limited Mechanized Boreholes (LMB) and 8 Small Town Piped Schemes (STPS), have been mapped in the district. The Limited Mechanized Boreholes and the Small-Town Piped Schemes have a combined total of 301 public standpipes, taps, and household connections total of 2,302 households connected. Figure 1.7 shows the type of water systems by area and town councils

Figure 2.7: Type of Water systems by Area Councils

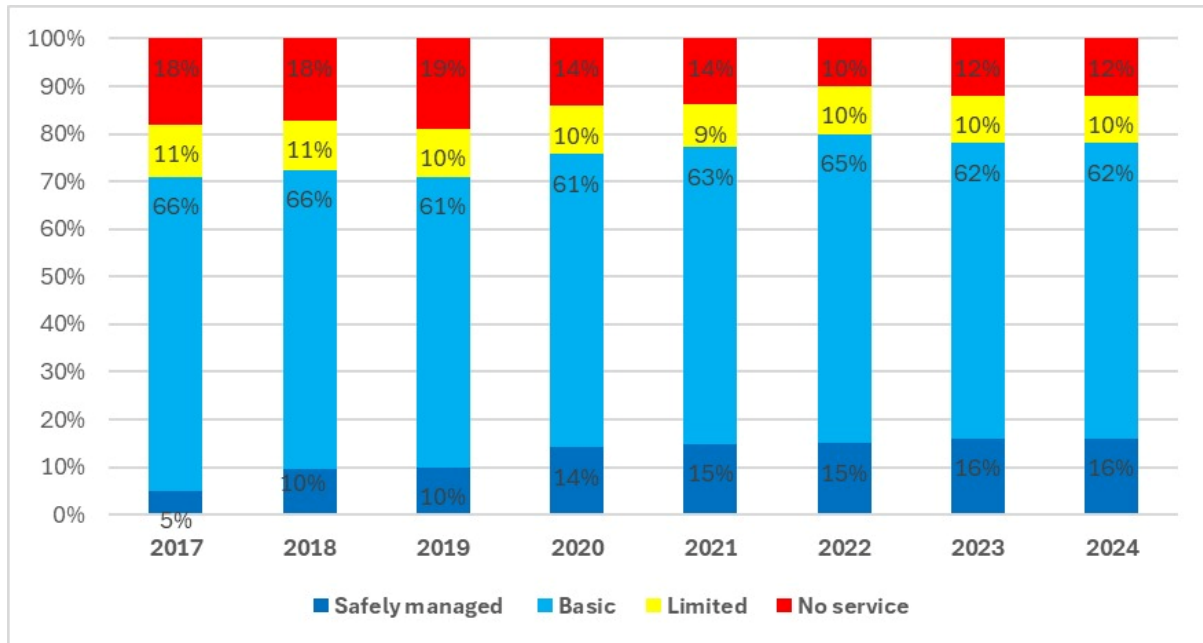


Source: MWater Service Monitoring, 2024

Water infrastructure undertaken by various partners under the ANAM Initiative in the district has contributed to increasing the number of people with access to safely managed water services from 5% in 2017 to 16% 2024. Access to basic water services increased from 82% in 2017 to 88% in 2024. In general, water coverage in the district improved from 86% in 2021 to 88% in 2024 leaving about 12% of the district population unserved with water services. About 12,556 people are currently benefiting from higher levels of water service delivery and 48,668

people now have at least basic water services. It is anticipated that with the implementation of a number of limited mechanised systems that comes along with household water connections, a little above 95% of the population will have access to basic water by the end of 2025. This will be manifested in the Water Service Monitoring that is yet to commence in the district.

Figure 2.8: Water Service Levels (2017-2024)

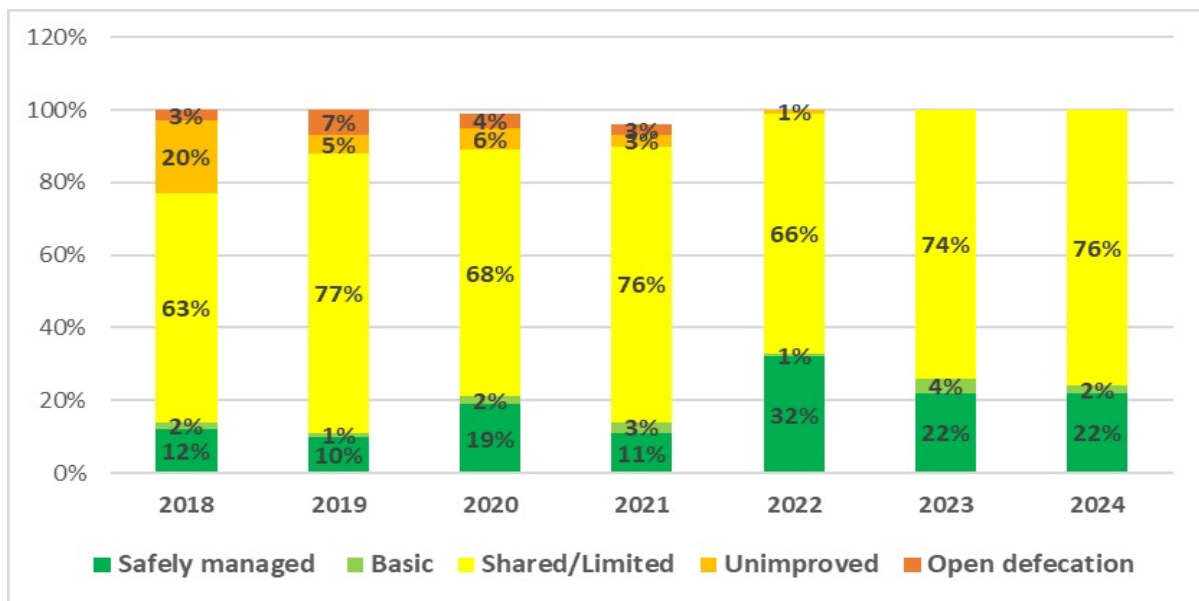


Source: MWater, 2024

b. Sanitation

Data available indicates that access to improve sanitation (safely managed, basic and shared/limited) in the district moved from 77% in 2018 to 99.7% in 2024. However, the overall target of the district at the end of the planned period is to achieve 70% safely managed sanitation while eradicating open defecation entirely in the district. The implementation of a number of interventions such as Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in the district by partners resulted in the declaration of 56 communities as Open Defecation Free (ODF).

Figure 2.9: Sanitation Service Levels (2018-2024)

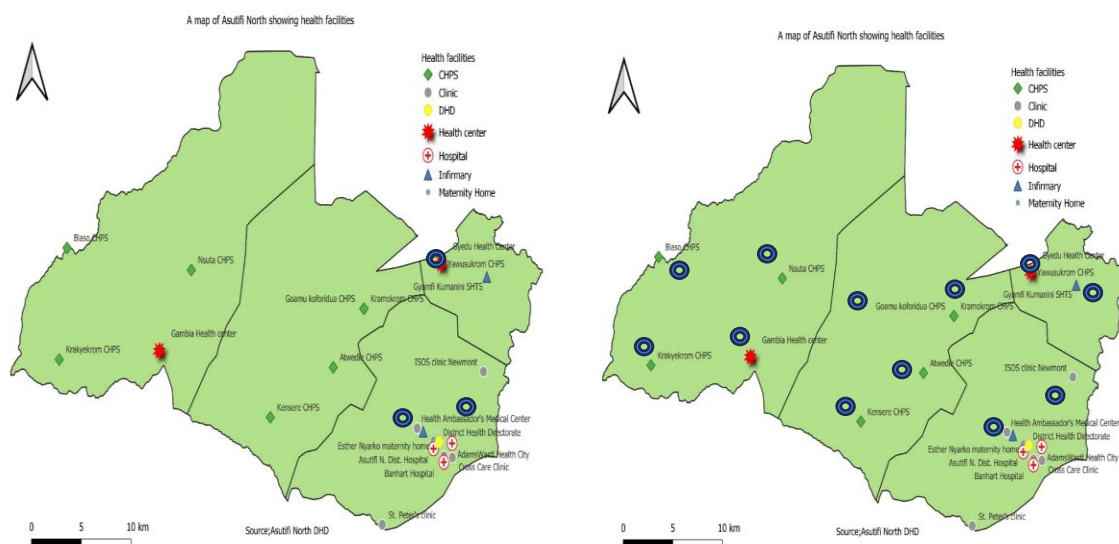


Source: MWater, 2024

c. WASH in Institutions

Institutional WASH constitutes a major component of the ANAM initiative. This comprises of provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services to schools and health care facilities in the district. These include the provision of boreholes fitted with hand pumps or limited mechanized boreholes, institutional latrines with changing rooms and urinals and hand-washing stations. The provision of these WASH infrastructures in schools in particular has contributed to increase in enrolment of girls at the basic level.

Figure 2.10: Map showing the WASH Interventions in Health Care Facilities (2022-2025)



Source: Ghana Health Service, 2025

All health care facilities in the district currently have access to water as compared to only three facilities that had water in 2021. This was achieved through the collaborative efforts of the

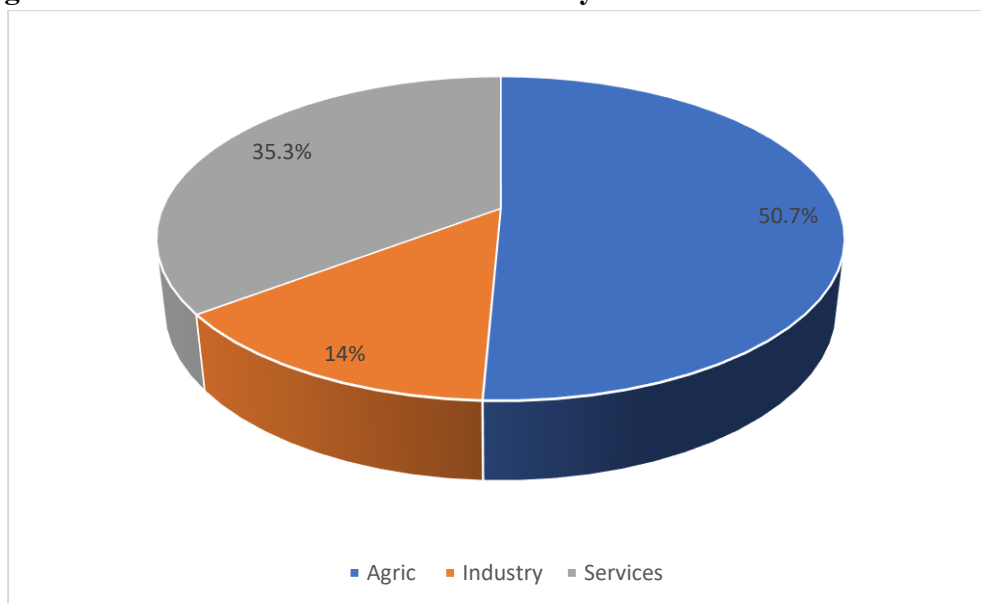
Assembly and its WASH partners such as World Vision Ghana. Sanitation however, continues to be challenge in most of the health care facilities in the district. This comprises of the disposal of both solid and liquid waste in these facilities.

2.4.4 Economy of the District

2.4.4.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The structure of the local economy is mostly agrarian (50.7%) followed by the service sector (35.3%) and industrial activities (14.0%). The agricultural sector serves as a main source of revenue compared to other sectors. Most farmers, are peasant’s farmers who largely depend on rain fed and use of rudimentary system of farming. The service sector seems to be gaining momentum over the previous years particularly in the areas of trading, hospitality, and food and beverages retail. The mining companies and its related sub-contractors in the district have provided regular employment for community folks and also served as ready market for food vendors, housing and the hospitality industry. This has been depicted in Figure 2.10

Figure 2.11: Distribution of District Economy of Asutifi North

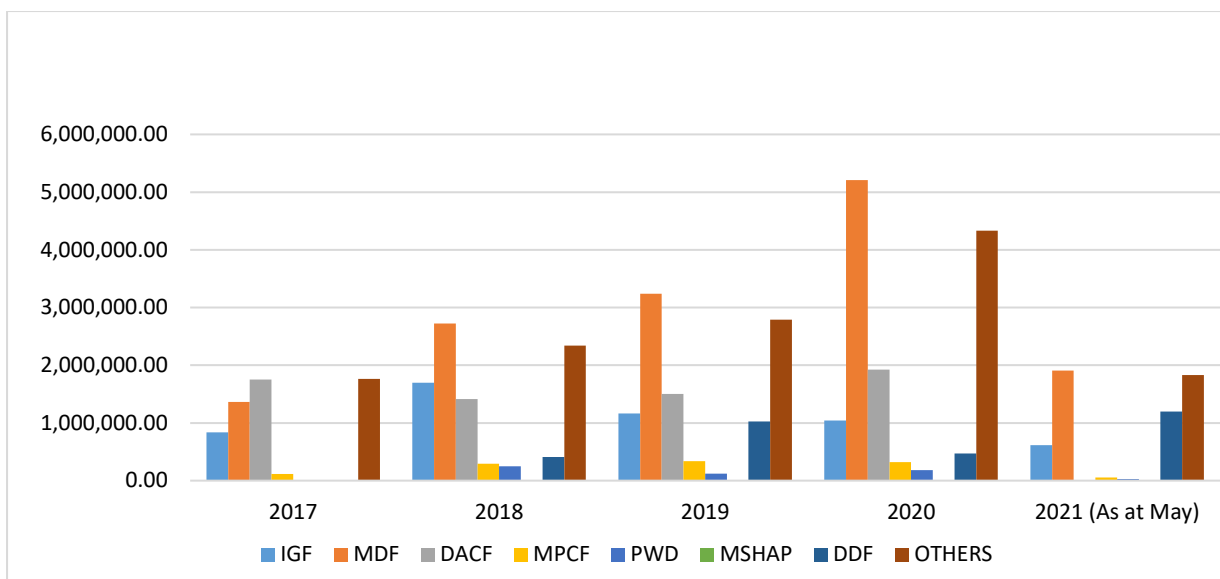


Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census Report

2.4.4.2 Internally Generated Funds

IGF is one of the main sources of revenue to the district. IGF sources include rates, land, taxes and fines, rentals, investments and many other things. Revenues from these sources over the years have had varying performance. The percentage of IGF (excluding royalties) to total increased from 14% in 2017 to 18% in 2018 and however decreased to 11% and 7% in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Figure 1.5 presents IGF performance against other revenue sources from 2017 to May, 2021.

Figure 2.12: IGF Performance against other Revenues sources from 2022-2025



Source: ANDA, Finance Department, December Trial Balances, 2022, 2023, 2023 & 2025

2.4.4.3 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main stay of the people in the district employing about 58% of the population. However, majority of the farmer are peasant's farmers who largely depend on rain fed and use of rudimentary system of farming. Maize, cassava, rice, plantain and coconut are the main food crops cultivated. Tomatoes, garden egg, okro and pepper are the major cultivated veggies. Cocoa, oil palm, citrus, coffee and cashew are the cultivated industrial crops.

2.4.4.4 Business Establishment Situation

The district thrives in business across all sectors. Data from the Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA) puts the total number of businesses in the district at 2,987. Out of these businesses 368 are formally registered while 2,619 constitute the informal sector. The services sector business established constitute the majority (86.1%), with agriculture contributing a meagre 0.6%. The huge services sector establishment may be due to the existence of the Newmont Gold Ghana Limited.

These businesses need to be identified and supported to take advantage of local content in the mining sector. Also, the Ghana Enterprise Agency needs to work with the local businesses to help benefit from funding opportunities. They will in turn be in the position to pay rates to the Assembly for developmental projects.

2.4.4.5 Job Creation

The District Assembly together with the Central Government and other development partners as part of job creation mechanisms have rolled out series of activities to improve the standards of living within the district. This includes Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GSNP) which has employed 401 persons (60% females, 40% males) to rehabilitate 40-hectars degraded land using cashew trees, including 100,000 seedling nurseries and rehabilitation of deplorable feeder roads through Labour Intensive Public Works (ILPW).

The district together with Centre for Democratic Development (CDD) have trained 60 persons on Welding and Fabrication and Soap Making across, with which small grants have been given to participants to start their own business and as well train others in the district. To further boost job opportunities, the district is liaising with the Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA) to bring on board job interventions in the district.

2.4.5 Infrastructure

2.4.5.1 Transportation Network

The primary mode of transportation in the district is by road. An important aspect of spatial organisation in terms of settlement is the distribution of services, which depends on the road network. The districts road network are mainly feeder roads which is constructed and periodically maintained by the Feeder roads unit of the Works Department and the Regional Department Feeder Roads.

The district has a total road length of 205.8 Kilometres. Of the roads 133.3 Kilometres (64.8%) is engineered with 40.6 kilometres (35.2%) partially engineered. About 40% of the roads in the district are in good condition, 23% fair and 33% in poor condition. 119.05km of the roads in the district is gravel whilst the remaining is earth material.

Accessibility in terms of feeder roads is not satisfactory. Most of the feeder roads are not rehabilitated regularly. The degradation rate is also very high due to heavy rainfall and heavy-duty trucks that ply them. Some feeder roads become almost impassable during the rainy season, placing farmers at the mercy of exploitative transporters and middlemen. There is therefore the need to open up more access roads within the township to facilitate vehicular movement and residential development.

2.4.5.2 Human Settlement Pattern and Hierarchy of Settlements

There are over 139 human settlements of varying sizes performing various functions in the Asutifi North District. Kenyasi I and II is the only first order settlement in the district. There is however no second order settlement, indicating the concentration of people (32%) and functions in the Capital. There are two (2) third (3rd) order settlements namely Ntotroso, Gambia No. 2, whereas there are five (5) fourth (4th) order settlements namely Gyedu and Wamahinso Gambia No.1, Goamu, Dokyikrom, and Ola resettlement. Figure 0.6 shows the Map of Asutifi North District highlighting the Hierarchy of Settlements

A chary look at the hierarchy of settlements in the district shows a pattern where the high order settlements are surprisingly located along the trunk roads in the district. Only Ntotroso, Gyedu and Wamahinso second, third and fourth order settlements are located on the truck roads. A possible explanation for this pattern could be the booming mining activities and the fact that Kenyasi is the district requires high social services to meet the demands by companies and people who are attracted to the district. The pattern also reveals a situation where settlements that do not lie along any of the trunk roads are linked by very poor feeder roads. Taking into consideration the fact that these settlements are predominantly agrarian, the existing pattern

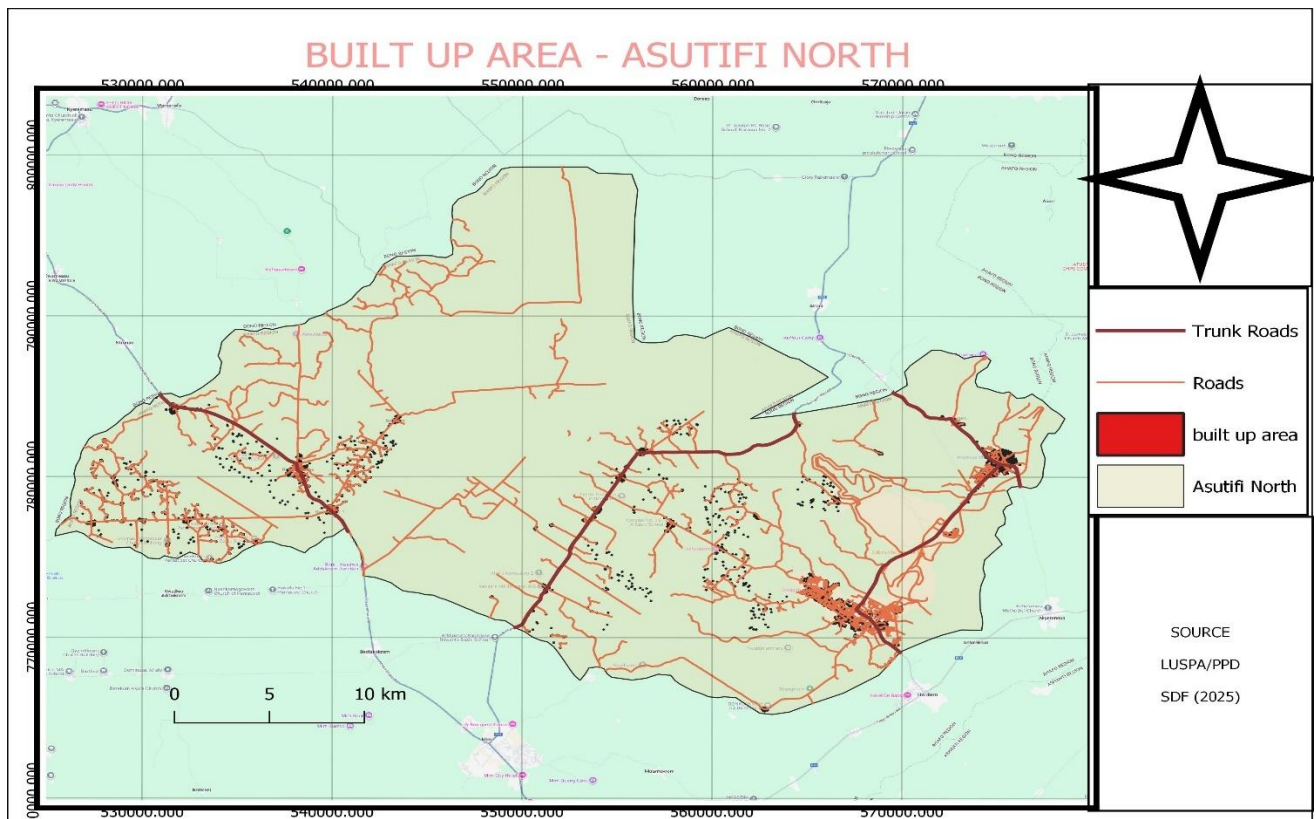
and road network makes movement of goods between farm gates and market centres difficult and somehow expensive.

2.4.5.3 Built Environment

Data from the DLREV shows a total of 9,923 houses containing 12,138 households. Considering the current trends of development within the district over the years though there is no scientific updates, it is estimated that the housing across the district has increased by more than 100% over the last decade. These housing structures are characterized by poor quality due to the use of poor or substandard building materials, poor sanitation and exposed formation due to severe erosion, lack of well-constructed drains and tarred roads in the various settlements, especially within the District Capital.

Some buildings are located in flood prone and disaster risk areas due to the non-adherence to building regulations in the district most especially the district capital. The Physical Planning Department together with the Building Inspectorate with support from the Traditional authorities (Nananom) should therefore be strengthened to enforce building standards/regulations through community sensitization on the use of high-quality materials and informing appropriate authorities before and during construction. Appropriate sanctions should also be meted out to culprits moving into the next plan period.

Figure 2.13: Map showing built up area of Asutifi North



Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025

2.4.6 Environment

1.4.6.1 Natural resource Endowment

The Asutifi North District is endowed with numerous natural resources. These include minerals, forest, timber, arable lands, water bodies and wildlife. Deforestation, extinctions of timber species, soil erosion, and ozone depletion are some of the problems. The district has also been affected by over exploitation by legal and illegal means. Environmental cost to mining can be massive in terms of land conversion and degradation, habitat alteration, water and air pollution. There have been concerns from community members of polluted underground and surface water, noise pollution, spillages of toxic substances and poor land and crop compensations.

2.4.6.2 Air, Water and Land Pollution

Air quality in the district is generally perceived to be good. Though there has been alleged air pollution by mining companies and other human activities. Notwithstanding this ambient dust (Particulate Matter – PM₁₀ and Total Suspended Particulate-TSP) monitoring within the operational of the of the mining company and for that matter the district is generally compliant with the EPA guidelines of 70ug/m³ and 150ug/m³ for Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) and TSP respectively. However, the guidelines are exceeded during the dry season from December to February. Continuous monitoring is therefore recommended.

Surfaces water quality analysis generally showed compliance with EPA and sector-specific effluent discharge quality guidelines with the exception of sulphate at some locations. Total Suspended solids (TSS) and turbidity in surface water can be elevated during storm and run-off events. Groundwater parameters measured are generally below drinking water quality criteria (GSA/GWC DWG and WHO DWG) although background iron, aluminium, manganese, and arsenic concentrations across the district often exceed applicable drinking water standards. Ecoli have also been recorded in some sampled boreholes at Gambia, Kenyasi, Ntotroso communities. The activities of the underground mining in the district are most likely to impact if not all water systems that are currently serving the good people of District in the near future. Further studies are required to identify and possible replacement of impacted water supply sources and improvement of community water systems. Constant monitoring of surface and underground waters needs to be enhanced to ensure that safe water is served to households in the district.

Land pollution has also been a concern in the district. Human activities such as illegal mining, bad framing practices through the worry application of agricultural chemicals, improper disposal and management of solid and liquid waste, deforestation, sand weaning and among others factors contribute to land pollution in the district. The resultant effective has been making water unsafe for drinking, polluting the soil which reduces its quality, endangering the extinction of species of wildlife and an increase in air pollution. Efforts are been made to train farmers, establish an effective waste system, reforestation and recycling of waste.

2.4.7 Governance

The development process of the Asutifi North District is underpinned on the various institutional structures including local administrative and institutional structures, traditional governance structures, the private sector and Civil Society Organisations which in diverse ways play critical role in the district.

2.4.7.1 Stakeholder Engagements in Decision making

As a link between the Assembly and its communities, the traditional authorities play a keen role towards the development of the district. They are consulted on key topics relating to their people's wellbeing. Other key stakeholders include individuals, community members, NGO's CSO's, Youth groups, Women groups, vulnerable/marginalised groups and among others. These stakeholders are periodically engaged in forums together with assembly members and heads of departments of the District Assembly, to discuss issues concerning the district's development in order to improve its progress, particularly in the plan preparation process, implementation of programmes and projects and progress monitoring. The Assembly facilitates parody meetings such as town hall meetings, public hearing, fee fixing and among others to enhance its feedback mechanism to make better decisions, and also to establish a consultation approach that may incorporate a wider range, which is neither time-consuming nor costly that takes into consideration the marginalised and vulnerable. This requires to take up regular town hall meetings to discuss government policies and the Assembly's strenuous efforts to address some of the obstacles of development.

Furthermore, these stakeholder as part of their participation and contribution towards the development of the district by;

- Paying dues when required (property rates, market tolls etc) during fee fixing;
- Contribute towards development through communal works.
- Abide by all the rules and regulations of the stool and land.

2.4.7.2 Non -Governmental /Civil Society Organizations

NGO's also play a major role in information sharing, consultation, involvement, collaboration, partnership and empowerment of various stakeholders to participate in the district's development process. A number of CSOs/NGOs in the District have developed initiatives to supplement the efforts of the Assembly in addressing people's requirements and to ensure that the responsibility and involvement of the private sector are part of the district's development process.

Currently, the District is working together with NGO's like World Vision International, Aquaya Institute, IRC Ghana, Safe Water Network, Netcentric Campaigns, Action Aid and among others who are supporting with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services, Advocacy roles and support initiatives for vulnerable and marginalised.

2.4.8 Hazards, Disaster and security

The Asutifi District has been free from severe natural disasters such as drought, earthquake, flooding and bush fires. However, there had been incidences of ripped roofs of schools buildings and mud buildings collapsing in rural areas and few urban settlements during torrential rain falls and heavy storms. Also there have been a few reported cases of bushfires that have destroy people's cocoa farmers and the vegetation. Despite the non-experience of serious nature disasters in the district, man-made hazard and disaster causal agents like the building on marsh and buffer areas or water course seems to have become the order of the day. This has the potential to cause flooding after a heavy down pour.

Another man-made hazard and disaster in recent times is the increase in illegal human activities such as 'galamsey'. The abandon of pits after 'galamsey' activities pose as a threat to innocent individuals who may end falling into such pits. Bushfires resulting from slash and burn farming practices and illicit hunting activities cannot be left-out when touching on man-made hazard in the district. The district has a well-established NADMO Office with adequate office accommodation and the requisite staff working in the respective zone and are always ready to deal or response to any disaster that may erupt in the district.

Generally, the District has enjoyed a stable and peaceful environment since its creation with exception of persistence demonstration by the youth against Newmont Ghana Gold Limited over lack of job opportunities and a few land boundary disputes among the various chiefs. These issues seem to be trivial which do not hamper the peaceful atmosphere in the district. There have not been any reported ethnic conflicts in the district as the people do co-exist in a harmonious and peace manner

The district has a well composed District Security committee (DISEC) made up of the Ghana police service, Ghana Prison Service, National Intelligence Bureau (NIB), Ghana Fire Service, DA which oversees all security issues. The committee meets at least every quarter to discuss about the security situation chaired by the able District Chief Executive of the District. The DCD is the secretary to the committee.

The maintenance of law and order in the district is the sole responsibility of the Ghana Police Service. However, in the discharge of their duty they collaborate with District Security Committee, Traditional Authorities and other security agencies like, NIB and the Ghana National Fire Service to ensure that life and property are secured. The most frequent offenses or crimes reported in the district over the last three years have been assault, stealing, fraud and threat of life.

2.5 Identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT Analysis)

The assessment of strength, weakness, opportunities and threats of the district is an important part of the planning process. This analytical process affords stakeholders in the plan preparation to actualize the potentials and opportunities in the district that can be harnessed to overcome

the challenges in program implementation which can be used by policy makers by translating them into actions. The opportunities and threats are those external factors that can impede the development efforts. The analysis also serves as a guide in developing corrective measures to address the threats.

The Assembly analysed its strength, weakness, opportunities and threats for the following economic sectors: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development and Governance and Institutional Development.

Table 2.11: SWOT Analysis

Economic Development				
Issue	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor Entrepreneurial Skills 2. Inadequate credit facilities to expand business 3. Informal nature of businesses 4. Inadequate viable income generating activities 5. High conversion of farmlands into other use eg. Mining 6. High post-harvest losses 7. Poor value addition to local produce. (Agric, etc.) 8. Limited application of agricultural technology 9. Erratic rainfall 10. Reduction in the quantity and quality of food stuff 11. Lack of veterinary officers 12. Inadequate farm-to-market roads 13. High cost of agricultural inputs 14. High incidence of pest and disease 15. Inadequate storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Business Advisory Center ▪ Availability of credit facilities or Banks ▪ Availability of market space ▪ Existence of Department of Agric (AEAs) ▪ Existence of farmers groups ▪ Rich farmlands ▪ Support from Central Government Budgetary allocation ▪ Presence of water bodies ▪ Availability of arable ands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate local participation in SMEs ▪ Lack of collateral security to access credit ▪ Lack of agro-processing factories ▪ Inaccessible roads ▪ Inadequate logistics to equip extension officers ▪ Inadequate veterinary Officers ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Favourable government policies to support entrepreneurship ▪ BoG policy to reduce cost of credit ▪ Access to a competitive market structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Untimely release of funds for policy implementation ▪ Lack of collateral security to access credit ▪ Unstable prices of agricultural produce ▪ Low use of modern techniques ▪ High cost of road construction
Social Development				
Issue	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate classroom blocks 2. Inadequate Furniture for Students and Teachers 3. Inadequate Institutional Latrines 4. Inadequate monitoring and supervision of schools due to logistical constraints 5. Inadequate science and ICT laboratories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of educational infrastructure ▪ Presence of qualified teaching and non-teaching GES staffs ▪ School management and supervising machinery of GES in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate teacher's quarters ▪ Inadequate teaching and learning materials ▪ Unwillingness for some teaches to accept posting to rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of funding source GETFund, Newmont Gold Limited ▪ Support from MP to construct School structures ▪ Low enrolment in some 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of educational inputs ▪ Untimely release of funds

<p>6. Inadequate teaching and learning materials</p> <p>7. Lack of internet and facilities for E-learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of SMCs and PTAs ▪ Willingness of Assembly to provide more school infrastructure ▪ Availability of department of education ▪ SDCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate and dilapidated educational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ communities 	
<p>8. Limited access to Health Facilities</p> <p>9. Insufficient health equipment</p> <p>10. Inadequate health personnel</p> <p>11. Limited HIV and AIDS/STIs awareness especially among the vulnerable group</p> <p>12. High malaria prevalent rate</p> <p>13. Increasing lifestyle and diet-related diseases in the District</p> <p>14. Inadequate support for family planning programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of health facilities ▪ Availability of land for construction of health facilities ▪ Availability of health training school ▪ Availability of trained health practitioners ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inaccessible road network ▪ Inadequate Nurses quarters ▪ Inadequate medical equipment ▪ Inadequate medical Doctors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of NHIS ▪ Government policies on infant and maternal mortality e.g. PMTCT, Free Antenatal care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High doctor-patient ratio ▪
<p>15. Unsustainable management of WASH facilities</p> <p>16. Inadequate support for the WSMTs</p> <p>17. Mismanagement of water facilities</p> <p>18. Indiscriminate disposal of plastic waste</p> <p>19. Inadequate hand washing facilities at schools and other public places</p> <p>20. Lack of improved water services in rural areas</p> <p>21. Low level of household water connection</p> <p>22. Frequent breakdown of hand pumps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of Environmental Health Department ▪ ANAM WASH Initiative ▪ Availability of good underground water ▪ Availability of collaborators in the water industry ▪ Existence of WATSAN Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rapid urbanization ▪ Frequent breakdown of sanitation management equipment ▪ Poor maintenance of water system ▪ Low education of communities on hygiene and sanitation ▪ Inadequate Refuse container ▪ Low enforcement of sanitation byelaws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing partners in WASH ▪ Existing partners in sanitation management e.g. zoomlion and other NGOs and Individual firms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unwillingness of populates to adhere to good sanitation practices ▪ Limited investment in sanitation ▪ Attitudinal change ▪ Non availability and high cost of spare parts

<p>23. Intermittent water supply in towns</p> <p>24. Lack of facilities for treatment and disposal of liquid waste</p> <p>25. Lack of facilities for collecting and transporting liquid waste</p> <p>26. Lack of handwashing facilities in public latrines</p> <p>27. Lack of facilities for grey water management</p> <p>28. Lack of engineered waste disposal site</p> <p>29. Lack of cleanliness of sanitation facilities</p> <p>30. High rate of child labour</p> <p>31. Non-functioning child protection committees</p> <p>32. Low coverage of social protection</p> <p>33. Inadequate sensitization on child protection issues</p> <p>34. Low female participation in decision making processes</p> <p>35. Increased in gender-based violence</p> <p>36. Inadequate recreational and sports infrastructure</p> <p>37. High youth unemployment</p> <p>38. Weak involvement of youth in development process</p> <p>39. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions</p> <p>40. Inadequate coordination among institutions for the swift implementation of social protection interventions</p> <p>41. Inadequate employment opportunities for the PWDs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of law enforcing agencies ▪ High child population ▪ Availability of the social welfare department ▪ Presence of institutions responsible for enforcing laws such as the police service and DOVVSU ▪ Existence of CBO's and NGO's who could contribute in the development of the vulnerable and excluded in the district ▪ Presence of apprenticeship Training centres ▪ Presence of NADeF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate data on incidence of child abuse ▪ Personnel and logistical limitations of the institutions ▪ Reluctance of citizens to report cases and abuses involving the vulnerable ▪ Absence of skills development institutions for the Physically Challenged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central government support ▪ DACF allocation for development of the vulnerable ▪ Availability of social protection ▪ Programmes eg LEAP, NHIS ▪ National Youth Employment Program ▪ Skills development programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate government ▪ Campaigns on child protection ▪ Low coverage of social protection initiatives ▪ Inadequate funds ▪ Lack of considerations for the vulnerable especially in private industries and companies
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Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement				
Issue	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
1. Illicit hunting 2. Activities of chain saw operators 3. Farming in protected areas 4. High incidence of bush fire during the dry season 5. Inadequate staff 6. Rise in Illegal and unsustainable mining activities 7. Abandonment of pits after 'galamsey' activities 8. Indiscriminate mining activities destroying farmlands and water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Forestry Commission ▪ Availability of law enforcing agencies ▪ Availability of area plans and land use plans ▪ Existing ISD and NCCE to embark on sensitization ▪ Presence of traditional authorities and other exiting social groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of community vigilantism to report illegal chain saw operators ▪ Inadequate logistics ▪ Inadequate spatial plans ▪ Non-gazetting of byelaws ▪ Uncontrolled sand winning illegal mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Forest Reserves ▪ Favorable government policies against illegal chainsaw and "galamsey" operations ▪ Availability of EPA and Forestry Service Department ▪ Fire outbreaks in the dry seasons ▪ Bad farming practices ▪ Uncontrolled cutting down of timber species ▪ High rate of erosion ▪ Poor enforcement of laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty in Enforcing the Laws ▪ Poor supervision, monitoring and evaluation
9. Poor roads condition and network 10. Lack of street lights in almost all the principal streets 11. Unreliable electricity power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of construction materials ▪ Availability of labour ▪ Presence of local contractors ▪ Availability of Royalties, IGF, DACF etc. ▪ Availability of the DRIP Machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor drainage system ▪ Poor maintenance culture ▪ Excessive use of roads by heavy duty trucks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of mining and road equipment ▪ Presence of Newmont Packages on road improvement ▪ Existence of Local Management Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delay in release of Central Government funds ▪ Rapid urbanization in the District ▪ Poor weather affecting solar powered lights
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
Non-functioning District Sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of Area Councils ▪ Availability of Assembly Members ▪ Availability of traditional structures and organized groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate infrastructure ▪ Lack of office accommodation and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central government support to capacity building ▪ Government commitment to Deepen decentralization ▪ Existence of Local Governance Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of motivation for sub-structure staff ▪ Untimely release of funds to support the Sub-Structures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ceded revenues to lower-level structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance ▪ Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures ▪ Inadequate DA commitment to the development of the sub- structures ▪ Weak Linkage between DA and Area Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of other Stakeholders ▪ Existence of DACF 	
Delay in the release of statutory funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of Revenue collectors ▪ Revenue generating avenues eg the markets, lorry parks, properties, lands etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Apathy ▪ Tax evasion ▪ Low enforcement of tax laws ▪ Low commitment of revenue collectors ▪ Inadequate data for revenue enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of NGOs in The district ▪ Private sector participation ▪ Cooperation from Traditional rulers & opinion leaders ▪ Presence of Media houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unauthorized subletting of stores ▪ Revenue leakage
Low participation of women in District level elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of Women ▪ Availability of Information Desk ▪ Presence of District Electoral Officers ▪ Presence of NCCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apathy on the Part of the women ▪ Low self confidence ▪ Low level of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Policy to support women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of support from family and friends
Low revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of logistics for revenue mobilization ▪ Existence of local FM station ▪ Rapid urbanization in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-gazetting of DA bye laws ▪ Inadequate database ▪ Unwillingness of the citizens to pay ▪ Inadequate revenue staff ▪ Low-income levels of the citizens ▪ Undeveloped nature of the market centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of private revenue collection Agencies ▪ Government policies on street naming and Property addressing ▪ Willingness of Development Partners to assist in data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political interference on law enforcement ▪ Revenue leakage
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate police personnel 2. Weak security awareness among the populace 3. Inadequate police posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of Police Officers ▪ Availability of Community Police ▪ Presence of Police Post 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate police personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of Police Training school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political interference on law enforcement

2.4.9 List of Development Issues by Dimensions

1.4.9.1 Economic Development

1. Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services
2. Inadequate credit facilities to expand business
3. Low records on informal sector businesses
4. Inadequate viable income generating activities
5. Inadequate market infrastructure
6. High cost of production inputs
7. Limited application of agricultural technology
8. Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture
9. High conversion of farmlands into other land uses eg. Mining, sand winning
10. High incidence of pest and diseases
11. Poor value addition to local produce
12. High post-harvest losses
13. Inadequate storage facilities

2.4.9.2 Social Development

1. Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels
2. Inadequate teaching and learning materials
3. Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools
4. Inadequate science and ICT laboratories
5. Lack of internet and facilities for e-learning
6. Inadequate recreational and sports infrastructure
7. Limited access to essential health services
8. Geographical disparities in healthcare Delivery
9. High malaria prevalent rate
10. Limited HIV and AIDS/STIs awareness especially among the vulnerable group
11. Inadequate health personnel
12. Lack of improved (communal) water services for hard-to-reach rural population
13. Low levels of “safely-managed” water supply: only 16% of total District population have household connections;
14. Intermittent supply of water in urban communities
15. Frequent breakdown of handpumps
16. Ineffective management of WASH facilities
17. Lack of facilities for treatment and disposal of liquid waste
18. Poor sanitation and waste management in both urban and rural communities
19. Poor attitude of the citizens towards environmental sanitation
20. Low capacity for effective WASH Asset management
21. Poor maintenance of WASH infrastructure
22. Low level of investment in sanitation sector
23. Poor management of WASH facilities in schools and health care facilities
24. High youth unemployment

25. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
26. Limited access to quality inclusive education for PWDs
27. Inadequate employment opportunities for the PWDs
28. Inadequate sensitization on child protection issues
29. Prevalence of child abuse and child labour

2.4.9.3 Environment and Human Settlements Development

2. Illegal activities of chain saw operators
3. Excessive farming in protected areas
4. High incidence of bush fire during the dry season
5. Indiscriminate mining and sand winning activities destroying farmlands and water bodies
6. Poor farming practices
7. Lack of commitment and ownership towards climate change interventions at the community level
8. Improper management of climate change programmes
9. Poor roads condition and network
10. Inadequate street lights
11. Unreliable electricity power supply
12. High dependence on wood fuel
13. Absence of electricity and/or low expansion of electricity in communities
14. Inadequate and outdated spatial plans
15. Weak enforcement of building regulations
16. Incomplete street naming and property addressing system
17. Poor maintenance culture
18. Poor drainage systems

2.4.9.4 Governance and Institutional Development

1. Limited public participation in local governance especially women
2. Inadequate service delivery by local authorities
3. Ineffective sub- district structures
4. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
5. Weak Spatial Planning at the local level
6. Weak Implementation of planning, budgeting at the local level
7. Weak revenue generating capacities
8. Inadequate and delay in central Government's transfers
9. Low public knowledge on safety and security issues
10. Lack of well documented history and heritage of the district and potential tourist sites

2.6 ESTIMATED FUTURE DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT (2026-2029)

2.6.1 Introduction

Development projections are forward-looking, time bound estimations that forecast future socio-economic, infrastructural, or physical changes and typically used to guide planning and investment decisions. They model potential outcomes based on current trends such as population growth, economic indicators, social ties, land use indicators allowing for the anticipation of future needs. Projections have also been made for revenue and expenditure for the planned period (2026-2029).

2.6.2 Projected Population (2026 -2029)

The trend of population growth in the Asutifi North District tends to show a steady growth over the planned period which may affect the population density of the district and increase in the demand for basic amenities, goods and services. The population of the district is expected to rise from 73,556 in 2021 to 79,578 in 2026 with a growth rate of 2.5 percent. The population is however, expected to rise to 83,214 by the end of 2029. Hence, the need for pragmatic measures to meet the needs of the growing population.

Table 2.12: Projected Population (2026 - 2029)

District	Growth rate	2021		2026		2027		2028		2029	
Asutifi North	2.5%	73,556		79,578		80,785		81,998		83,214	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
		37,663	35,893	40,203	39,375	40,805	39,980	41,410	40,588	42,015	41,199

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2024 – Population Projections (2021-2050)

2.6.3 Projected Population by Settlement

The population of Asutifi North is expected to increase marginally over the planned period (2026-2029). Equally, the population of major towns in the district also increased based on the projections made. This could be attributed to the influx of people into the district especially the youth due the dominance of mining activities in some major towns. This is very typical in the three major mining towns where Newmont Ghana Gold Limited operates; Kenyasi No. 1, Kenyasi No. 2 and Ntotroso. The population of Gambia No. 2 is also expected to increase over the planned period due to massive lumbering and sand wining activities. This calls for a corresponding increase in the provision of basic services to meet the ever-growing population.

Table 2.13: Top 20 Communities in Asutifi North District

S/N	Locality Name	2021	2026	2027	2028	2029
1.	Kenyasi No. 2	18,396	20,845	21,373	21,914	22,869
2.	Ntotroso	8,710	9,869	10,119	10,375	10,638
3.	Kenyasi No. 1	8,584	9,727	9,973	10,225	10,484
4.	Gambia No. 2	3,804	4,310	4,419	4,531	4,646
5.	Gyedu	3,337	3,781	3,877	3,975	4,075
6.	Wamahinso	2,688	3,045	3,123	3,202	3,283
7.	Kensere	1,634	1,851	1,898	1,946	1,996
8.	Obengkrom	1,337	1,515	1,553	1,592	1,633
9.	Asamang-Goamu	888	1,006	1,028	1,058	1,084
10.	Gambia No. 1	875	988	1,016	1,042	1,068
11.	Biaso	838	949	974	998	1,023
12.	Amamaso	832	943	967	991	1,016
13.	Kwarkuri	734	832	853	874	896
14.	Akosahkrom	715	810	831	852	873
15.	Kwadwo Addaikrom	707	801	821	842	864
16.	Seiwin Nkwanta	675	765	784	804	824
17.	Mampong kramokrom	639	724	742	761	780
18.	Goamu Camp	636	720	734	758	777
19.	Asempanaye	617	699	717	735	754
20.	Atwedie	565	640	656	673	690

Source: Ghana Education Service, Asutifi North District, 2025

2.6.4 Education Projections

The major challenges faced by the educational sector in the Asutifi North in terms of infrastructure includes inadequate classrooms, dilapidated classroom blocks, poor access among others. A number of interventions such as the policy of government to construct additional classrooms especially at the basic level based on the DACF guidelines is expected address this menace. The projected eligible school going age under each category of the educational ladder has been presented in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14: Projected Population of Eligible School-Going Age (2026–2029)

Level	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	5,276	5,084	5,734	6,125	6738
Primary	14,112	15,524	16,020	16,325	17985
JHS	7,682	8,451	8,984	9,120	10033
SHS	3,348	3,684	3,908	4,200	4620
Total	30,418	32,743	34,646	35,770	39,376

Source: Ghana Education Service, Asutifi North District, 2025

Table 2.15: Projected School Enrolment (2026–2029)

Level	2025 Enrolment	2026	2027	2028	2029
KG	4,783	5,009	5,527	5,893	6,322
Primary	13,070	14,183	14,876	15,678	16,288
JHS	6,176	7,687	8,137	8,846	9,567
SHS	2,956	3,257	3,820	4,009	4,358
Total	26,985	30,136	32,360	34,426	36,535

Source: Ghana Education Service, Asutifi North District, 2025

Table 2.16: School Infrastructure Needs (2026–2029)

Year	Projected Population	Facility	Standard	Required Schools	Existing (2025)	Backlog/Surplus
2026	79,578	Preschool (KG)	1:5,000	16	40	+24
		Primary School	1:5,000	16	45	+29
		JHS	1:10,000	8	41	+33
		SHS	1:20,000	4	4	0 (Balanced)
2027	80,785	Preschool (KG)	1:5,000	20	40	+20
		Primary School	1:5,000	16	45	+29
		JHS	1:10,000	8	41	+33
		SHS	1:20,000	4	4	0 (Balanced)
2028	81,998	Preschool (KG)	1:5,000	16	40	+24
		Primary School	1:5,000	16	45	+29
		JHS	1:10,000	8	41	+33
		SHS	1:20,000	4	4	0 (Balanced)
2029	83,214	Preschool (KG)	1:5,000	17	40	+23
		Primary School	1:5,000	17	45	+28
		JHS	1:10,000	8	41	_33
		SHS	1:20,000	4	4	0 (Balanced)

Source: Ghana Education Service, Asutifi North District, 2025

Table 2.17: Projected Classroom Needs

Year	Level	Projected School-Age Population	Standard (Pupils/Class)	Required Classrooms	Existing (2025)	Backlog / Surplus
2026	KG	5,084	50	102	40	62 (deficit)
	Primary	15,524	45	344	45	299 (deficit)
	JHS	8,451	40	211	41	170 (deficit)
	SHS	3,684	35	105	59	46 (deficit)
2027	KG	5,734	50	115	40	75 (deficit)
	Primary	16,020	45	356	45	311 (deficit)
	JHS	8,984	40	225	41	184 (deficit)
	SHS	3,908	35	111	59	52 (deficit)
2028	KG	6,125	50	123	40	83 (deficit)
	Primary	16,325	45	362	45	317 (deficit)
	JHS	9,120	40	288	41	187 (deficit)
	SHS	4,200	35	120	59	61 (deficit)
2029	KG	6,738	50	135	40	95 (deficit)
	Primary	17,985	45	400	45	355 (deficit)
	JHS	10,033	40	245	41	203 (deficit)
	SHS	4,620	35	132	59	73 (deficit)

Source: Ghana Education Service, Asutifi North District, 2025

2.6.5 Health Facility Needs Projections

The development of every society is hinged on the health status of the people who live there. In order to meet the health needs of the increasing population of the district over the planned period, projections have also been made for health care facilities that will be needed to meet the health needs of the population. As a predominately rural and mining district, access to basic health care and other specialized services is key for overall socio-economic development. Projections for health infrastructure has been done for a District Hospital, Health Centre and CHPS Compounds. Equally, the personnel and logistical requirements have also been catered for.

Table 2.18: Health Infrastructure Projection (2026–2029)

Year	Population	Facility Type	Standard	Required	Existing (2025)	Backlog/Surplus
2026	79,578	Hospital	1 per 100,000	1	3	+2 (Surplus)
		Health Centre	1 per 25,000	3	3	0
		CHPS/Clinic	1 per 5,000	16	9	-7 (deficit)
2027	80,785	Hospital	1 per 100,000	1	3	+2 (Surplus)
		Health Centre	1 per 25,000	3	3	0
		CHPS/Clinic	1 per 5,000	16	9	-7 (deficit)
2028	81,998	Hospital	1 per 100,000	1	3	+2 (Surplus)
		Health Centre	1 per 25,000	3	3	0
		CHPS/Clinic	1 per 5,000	16	9	-7 (deficit)
2029	83,214	Hospital	1 per 100,000	1	3	+2 (Surplus)
		Health Centre	1 per 25,000	3	3	0
		CHPS/Clinic	1 per 5,000	17	9	-8 (deficit)

Source: Ghana Health Service, Asutifi North District, 2025

2.6.6 WASH Need Projections from the WASH Master Plan

In order to equally make the necessary provisions for WASH facilities in communities, schools and health care facilities, projections were also made within that perspective. This will help determine the number of WASH infrastructure to plan for and the mechanisms to be adopted to rake in more WASH partners to achieve set targets in the Asutifi North WASH Master Plan. Table 2.19 presents details of projections made within the WASH sector – a clear manifestation of massive investment in the sector to achieve full WASH coverage by the end of the planned period. It is envisaged that most of the water systems in the district will be handed over to private water service providers to manage the facilities efficiently.

Table 2.19: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Projections

Facility Type/Item	Baseline (2024)	Projected Number by 2029
Boreholes with Handpumps	222	262
Limited Mechanized Boreholes (LMBs)	7 (with 16 standpipes)	30 (with 60 public standpipes)
Small Town Water Supply Systems	6	8
No. of Water Facilities handed over to Professionalized Service Water Provider	6	30
Household Connections	3,547	5,227
Projections for Water Service Levels	Baseline (2024)	Projected Proportion by 2029
Basic	62%	70%
Safely Managed	16%	30%

Limited	10%	0%
No Service	12%	0%
Projections for Sanitation Services	Baseline (2024)	Projected Proportion by 2029
Basic	2%	0%
Safely Managed	22%	100%
Limited (shared)	76%	0%
Household Latrine Construction	12%	70%
WASH in Schools – Number of schools;	Baseline (2024)	Projected Number by 2029
Connected to Piped Scheme	16	40
Boreholes & Limited Mechanized Systems in Schools	24	35
Improved, Sex-Segregated Toilets	18	40
Handwashing Facilities	13	40
WASH in Health Care Facilities – Number of HCF;	Baseline (2024)	Projected Number by 2029
Connected to Piped Scheme	13	18
Boreholes & Limited Mechanized Systems in Schools	2	2
Improved, Sex-Segregated Toilets	11	20
Equipped with required waste bin (sharps, infectious, non-infectious)	7	20

Source: Asutifi North District WASH Master Plan and MWater, 2024 Service Monitoring

2.7 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

2.7.1 Revenue

The overall attainment of the set goals and objectives of this plan is heavily dependent on the availability of resources, both human and financial. In line with this, a number of strategies and actions have been proposed to be adopted to mobilize adequate revenue to implement the interventions. Additionally, a number of sources have been identified as the main sources of funding the plan. This includes DACF, IGF, DACF-RFG, GoG, Donor Funding among others. Additionally, some assumptions have been made to cater for any unforeseen future circumstances that may affect mobilisation of the funds. They include the following;

2.7.2 Assumptions

The following assumptions were made before financial projections were made for the planned period;

- a. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) are projected to grow by an average of 10% per year over the planned period
- b. The District Assembly is expected to perform well enough to benefit from the DACF-RFG and other performance-based assessments during the planned period
- c. Central Government transfers is expected to increase during the planned period
- d. Revenue from the Mineral Development Fund (MDF) is projected to increase by an average of 5% per year over the planned period
- e. DLREV will be updated to include newly developed properties and businesses
- f. Other untapped revenue sources will be explored and harnessed to enhance IGF
- g. Properties of Newmont Ghana Gold will be revalued during the planned period
- h. All Sub-Contractors at Newmont Ghana Gold will be engaged on revised business registration fees and permits
- i. Area Councils will be empowered to rake in more revenue

Table 2.20: Revenue Projections (2026-2029)

REVENUE ITEMS	BASE YEAR (2025)	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL)
GoG	10,426,109.56	10,426,109.56	11,468,720.52	12,615,592.57	13,877,151.83	58,813,684.04
IGF	17,228,300.00	16,051,836.00	17,657,019.60	19,422,721.56	21,364,993.72	91,724,870.88
DACF	19,276,144.76	42,130,705.58	46,343,776.03	50,978,153.60	56,075,968.96	214,804,748.93
DACF-RFG	0.00	1,256,078.00	1,381,685.80	1,519,854.38	1,671,839.82	4,447,772.20
UNICEF-ISS Support	30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	170,000.00
WASH	500,000.00	300,000.00	400,000.00	500,000.00	600,000.00	2,300,000.00
GoG Decentralized	101,500.00	56,205.13	56,205.13	56,205.13	56,205.13	326,320.52
TOTAL	47,562,054.32	70,250,934.27	75,965,721.28	85,132,527.24	93,676,159.46	372,587,396.57

Source: ANDA, District Finance Office, 2025

2.7.3 Expenditure

The expenditure pattern of the Asutifi North District Assembly has a direct linkage to revenue that is expected to be generated over the planned period. There is therefore the need to develop and implement interventions that will support in the mobilisation of revenue at both local and national levels. Consequently, in order to ensure prudent use of the available resources, the Asutifi North District Assembly will adhere to the provisions of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658), and the Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914) in the disbursement and utilization of funds mobilized. The Assembly will continuously subject itself to rigorous audit (both internal and external) and provide relevant information of funds disbursement to key stakeholders as well. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) projects for example will be labelled accordingly for community members to appreciate the importance of paying taxes to the Assembly.

Table 2.21 presents the projected expenditure outlook for the Asutifi North District Assembly with 2025 as the base year based on the following assumptions;

- a. Compensation of employees is expected to increase by 5% annually over the planned period
- b. Expenditure on goods and services, and assets is projected to increase by 3% and 5% respectively each year
- c. Monitoring of interventions under the MTDP will be intensified
- d. The District Assembly will implement maintenance plans to preserve infrastructure and assets
- e. The Assembly will have data on all its assets in an asset register
- f. Capital investments will be intensified to promote development
- g. Prudent fiscal discipline will be strictly adhered to in the management of funds

Table 2.21: Expenditure Projections (2026-2029)

EXPENDITURE HEAD	BASE YEAR (2025)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Compensation of Employees	11,058,509.56	11,611,453.03	12,192,024.78	12,801,626.02	13,441,707.32
Goods & Services	15,989,583.07	16,469,270.56	16,963,348.67	17,472,249.13	17,996,416.60
Assets	23,269,276.08	24,432,739.88	25,654,376.87	25,937,095.71	27,283,950.50
Total	50,317,368.71	52,513,463.47	54,809,750.32	56,210,970.86	58,722,074.42

Source: ANDA, District Finance Office, 2025

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

The key priorities of the Asutifi North District Assembly for the planned period 2026-2029 are outlined in this chapter. It throws more light on the processes used to identify and prioritize the development issues. The needs of the communities were identified through a community needs assessment which were further prioritized in the order of importance. Individual needs were clustered into single statements for example, construction of KG Block, teachers' quarters and institutional latrine were summarized as provision of educational infrastructure. A weighted mean score was used to score and rank the needs.

3.2 Prioritization of Community Issues

The district is agrarian and is no surprise that improved road network came up as the first priority since farmers need to transport their produce from the farmlands to the market. Some communities are inaccessible during the rainy season. Provision of educational infrastructure was a major need especially the construction of KG blocks since most children of school going age would have to walk a distance before getting access to a school. The third priority came up as provision of health infrastructure and evacuation of refuse. Although management of natural resources came up as the 8th priority, it is of a great concern due to the rapid depletion of the 2 forest reserves.

3.3 Harmonization of Key Development Issues with MTNDPF (2026–2029)

The district aligned its issues with the issues presented in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026–2029). This paved the way for the Assembly to assess how the development issues related to each other. This comparative analysis carried out showed a strong correlation between the district issues and that of the issues identified under each of the development dimensions in the MTNDPF (2026–2029); an indication of a clear consistency at both district and national levels.

3.4 Prioritization of Development Issues

As part of measures to ensure participation at the local level, a number of tools were adopted to prioritize the community issues. Pair wise ranking to allow community members compare their development issues and decide which issues should receive urgent consideration. This simple, participatory method helped community members to clearly express their priorities based on real life situations in the community. The method of prioritization used at the district level however differed. Prioritization matrix was adopted by officers at the District Planning Co-ordinating level where issues were prioritized based on the following factors;

- Severity and diversity of the issue and intended benefits
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
- Significant linkage to meeting basic human rights and needs
- Relevance of the issue to addressing other issues in the district such as climate change, disaster, vulnerability, among others

Each of the above indicators was assigned a weight from 1 to 5, depending on its relevance to addressing the development issues. Each issue was then scored based on linkage with the criteria, using the following scale:

- 0** – No relationship
- 1** – Very Weak relationship
- 2** - Weak relationship
- 3** – Modest relationship
- 4** – Strong relationship
- 5** – Very Strong relationship

At the end of the assessment, the weighted scores were then summed to determine the most critical issues based on the highest scores. Issues with the highest weighted scores were prioritized for implementation for the planned period. Other issues relating to cross-cutting issues, such as gender equality, nutrition, climate change, and HIV/AIDS were also taken into consideration during the prioritization process. The five (5) Ghana’s priority SDGs were also used as guide in defining the indicators. The include;

- SDG 4.1: Ensure free, equitable, quality education for all children
- SDG 6.2: Achieve adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all
- SDG 7.3: Improve energy efficiency
- SDG 8.5: Promote decent work and productive employment for all
- SDG 16.6: Build effective, accountable, and transparent institutions

Prior to the prioritization exercise, stakeholders at each level were briefed into details the issues so that they could get the clear understanding of the issues. This equally helped them in taking informed decisions on the issues whiles the deployment of technical expertise from the Assembly staff also helped in prioritizing issues that related to specific communities and the district at large.

3.5 List of Development Issues

Table 3.1 of shows the list of prioritized development issues whiles. Table 3.2 shows the Prioritization Matrix.

Table 3.1 List of Prioritized Issues

Development Dimension	Prioritized Issues	Rank
Economic Development		
	Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services	9 th
	Inadequate credit facilities to expand business	7 th
	Low records on informal sector businesses	10 th
	Inadequate viable income generating activities	7 th
	Inadequate market infrastructure	11 th
	High cost of production inputs	8 th
	Limited application of agricultural technology	6 th
	Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture	3 rd
	High conversion of farmlands into other land uses e.g. Mining, sand winning	3 rd
	High incidence of pest and diseases	7 th
	Poor value addition to local produce	11 th
	High post-harvest losses	7 th
	Inadequate storage facilities	12 th
		11 th
Social Development	Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels	11 th
	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	11 th
	Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	12 th
	Inadequate science and ICT laboratories	13 th
	Lack of internet and facilities for e-learning	14 th
	Inadequate recreational and sports infrastructure	17 th
	Limited access to essential health services	12 th
	Geographical disparities in healthcare Delivery	10 th
	High malaria prevalent rate	7 th
	Limited HIV and AIDS/STIs awareness especially among the vulnerable group	11 th
	Inadequate health personnel	12 th
	Lack of improved (communal) water services for hard-to-reach rural population	6 th
	Low levels of “safely-managed” water supply: only 16% of total District population have household connections;	7 th
	Intermittent supply of water in urban communities	7 th
	Frequent breakdown of handpumps	8 th
	Ineffective management of WASH facilities	4 th
	Lack of facilities for treatment and disposal of liquid waste	1 st
	Poor sanitation and waste management in both urban and rural communities	1 st
	Poor attitude of the citizens towards environmental sanitation	3 rd
	Low capacity for effective WASH Asset management	7 th
Poor maintenance of WASH infrastructure	7 th	

	Low level of investment in sanitation sector	2 nd
	Poor management of WASH facilities in schools and health care facilities	4 th
	High youth unemployment	6 th
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	12 th
	Inadequate coordination among institutions for the swift implementation of social protection interventions	14 th
	Inadequate gender mainstreaming in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation	16 th
	Inadequate employment opportunities for the PWDs	11 th
	Non-functioning child protection committees	14 th
	Prevalence of child abuse and child labour	13 th
	Inadequate sensitization on child protection issues	14 th
Environment and Human Settlement Development	Indiscriminate sand winning activities	4 th
	Excessive farming in protected areas	4 th
	High incidence of bush fire during the dry season	4 th
	Illegal activities of chain saw operators	6 th
	Indiscriminate mining and sand winning activities destroying farmlands and water bodies	6 th
	Poor farming practices	6 th
	Lack of commitment and ownership towards climate change interventions at the community level	6 th
	Improper management of climate change programmes	6 th
	Poor roads condition and network	5 th
	Inadequate street lights	16 th
	Unreliable electricity power supply	16 th
	High dependence on wood fuel	9 th
	Absence of electricity and/or low expansion of electricity in communities	18 th
	Inadequate and outdated spatial plans	15 th
	Weak enforcement of building regulations	18 th
	Incomplete street naming and property addressing system	20 th
	Poor maintenance culture	12 th
Poor drainage systems	8 th	
Governance & Institutional Development	Limited public participation in local governance especially women	15 th
	Inadequate service delivery by local authorities	10 th
	Ineffective sub- district structures	12 th
	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	10 th
	Weak Spatial Planning at the local level	19 th
	Weak Implementation of planning, budgeting at the local level	16 th
	Weak revenue generating capacities	15 th

	Inadequate and delay in central Government’s transfers	12 th
	Low public knowledge on safety and security issues	15 th
	Lack of well documented history and heritage of the district and potential tourist sites	21 st

3.6 Gender-Equality Assessment

A gender equality assessment was conducted to also ascertain the effects of the development issues identified on women, men, girls and boys in order to meet the needs of all groups within the district. After the assessment, it was clear that most of the development issues identified in the district affected women and girls the most. They include inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services, inadequate credit facilities to expand business, limited public participation in local governance especially women, inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups among others.

On the other hand, men and boys were also affected by development issues such as lack of improved (communal) water services for hard-to-reach rural population and High post-harvest losses. This has been presented in appendix.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the plan throws more light on the formulation of development goals, objectives and strategies aimed at addressing identified prioritized development issues in the district. The goals were formulated by taking into consideration cross-cutting and emerging issues under each of the development themes. Development is often driven by goals, objectives, policies and strategies. It is therefore important to set realistic goals and objectives to guide the development process.

4.2 Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The various goals, objectives and strategies were formulated through a series of technical meetings with the stakeholders especially the Departments of the Assembly. The most appropriate strategies used were informed by how much it would cost to implement, availability of resource (staff, money and time), the target population to benefit from the programme, the social cost, achievement of the intended objectives and finally the technology available to deliver the strategy. Table 4.1 shows a matrix of district prioritized issues, goals, objectives and strategies to address the key issues identified. The district specific objectives under each theme were also aligned with the national objectives to determine how they in turn help in the attainment of set national goals

Table 4.1: Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Dimension/Thematic Area: Economic Development					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services Inadequate credit facilities to expand business Low records on informal sector businesses Inadequate viable income generating activities Inadequate market infrastructure 	Build stable and resilient micro district economy that supports local economic activities	To provide local tax incentives to 30 entrepreneurs and MSME to promote development by 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate access to credit facilities Increase access to support services Promote entrepreneurship and business management training Support the Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA) to undertake programmes (business registration, trainings) Review the local tax regimes 	Economic Development and Management
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of production inputs Limited application of agricultural technology Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture High conversion of farmlands into other land uses eg. Mining, sand winning High incidence of pest and diseases Poor value addition to local produce High post-harvest losses 		<p>To increase agricultural yields by 10% by 2029</p> <p>Reduce post-harvest losses by 10% by 2029</p> <p>To ensure the application of science, technology and innovation agriculture</p>	<p>Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation</p> <p>Improve post-harvest management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Plating for Food and Jobs programmes Form groups and strengthen existing ones to access credit Increase access to all agricultural inputs Initiate and implement a green district initiative Establishment of demonstration and adaptive trial field days Promote information flow and exchange e.g. field days, study tours. Control of diseases and pests e.g. farmer field schools 	

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
8. Inadequate storage facilities				8. Promote organic farming 9. Sensitize communities on negative effects of bush fires 10. Promote non-traditional enterprises e.g. snails, mushroom, grass cutter 11. Facilitate standardization of products 12. Facilitate construction of markets and storage structures in markets 13. Organise agricultural shows and fairs	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Social Development					
Education					
1. Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels 2. Inadequate teaching and learning materials 3. Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools 4. Inadequate science and ICT laboratories 5. Lack of internet and facilities for e-learning 6. Inadequate recreational and sports infrastructure 7. Inadequate teachers' accommodation 8. Low participation in TVET	Create an environment favorable for personal development	To increase access to and participation in education and training	Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels Promote e- learning at all levels Strengthen school management systems Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all	1. Rehabilitate schools in deplorable condition 2. Provide adequate infrastructure for pre and basic schools 3. Supply furniture and other TLMs to schools 4. Institute in-service training programmes for teachers 5. Provide incentive packages for teachers in deprived areas 6. Organize quiz competitions and award deserving pupils 7. Provide adequate teaching and learning materials. 8. Provide adequate staff accommodation for teachers 9. Extend and improve teaching and vocational education and training 10. Sensitize the public on TVET	Social Services Delivery

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Health					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited access to essential health services 2. Geographical disparities in healthcare Delivery 3. High malaria prevalent rate 4. Limited HIV and AIDS/STIs awareness especially among the vulnerable group 5. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical health personnel 	Create an environment favorable for personal development	To improve the quality of health delivery systems	<p>Ensure equitable, affordable, quality universal health coverage</p> <p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p> <p>Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p> <p>Strengthen healthcare and health service delivery management system</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-service training and facilitative supervision. 2. Support for nurse trainees 3. Support community-based health workers 	
Social Protection and Gender					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. High youth unemployment 7. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 8. Inadequate employment opportunities for the PWDs 9. Non-functioning child protection committees 10. Inadequate sensitization on child protection issues 	Create an environment favorable for personal development	<p>To provide employable skills to 100 youth by 2029</p> <p>To ensure synergy among the implementers of social protection programmes</p>	<p>Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p> <p>Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable</p> <p>Strengthen mainstreaming,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide employable skills for the youth 2. Strengthen coordination among the local implementers of social protection programmes 3. Establishment of Community Child Protection Committees 4. Training of the Community Child Protection Committees 5. Sensitization against stigmatization, abuse and discrimination against the vulnerable 	

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
11.Prevalence of child abuse and child labour		To establish 10 Child Protection Committees by 2029	coordination and implementation of gender related interventions in all sectors Promote the active participation and equal inclusion of PWDs in all dimensions of social and economic development		
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of improved (communal) water services for hard-to-reach rural population 2. Low levels of “safely-managed” water supply: only 16% of total District population have household connections; 3. Intermittent supply of water in urban communities 4. Frequent breakdown of handpumps 5. Ineffective management of WASH facilities 	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water, sanitation and hygiene services for all	<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply from services 90% to 100% for all by the end of 2029</p> <p>Enhance access to improved and reliable sanitation services from 99.7% to 100% by the end of 2029</p>	<p>2.5.1 Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all</p> <p>2.5.2 Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</p> <p>2.5.3 Promote efficient and sustainable waste management</p>	<p>1.1.1 Provide alternative technologies to deliver water to hard-to-reach communities</p> <p>1.1.2 Implement PPP as an alternative source of funding for water and sanitation service delivery</p> <p>1.1.3 Improve water production and distribution systems</p> <p>1.1.4 Build capacity of WSTM to maintain WASH facilities</p> <p>1.1.5 Strengthen the “Pay AsYou Fetch” models</p> <p>1.1.6 Professionalize the management of all Small Town Water Systems and LMS</p>	<p>Water expansion and management</p> <p>Sanitation management</p>

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
6. Lack of facilities for treatment and disposal of liquid waste 7. Poor sanitation and waste management in both urban and rural communities 8. Poor attitude of the citizens towards environmental sanitation 9. Low capacity for effective WASH Asset management 10. Poor maintenance of WASH infrastructure 11. Low level of investment in sanitation sector 12. Poor management of WASH facilities in schools and health care facilities				1.2.1 Attract private sector investment in waste management 1.2.2 Improve liquid waste management 1.2.3 Increase/improve waste collection sites 1.2.4 Increase the number of skip containers and trucks 1.2.5 Support HH latrine construction 1.2.6 Strengthen the Pay “Pay As You Dump” models 1.2.7 Institute reward scheme for cleanest communities/institutions 1.2.8 Enforce bye-laws on WASH 1.2.9 Strengthen and empower unit committees	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlement Development					
1. Illegal activities of chain saw operators 2. Excessive farming in protected areas 3. High incidence of bush fire during the dry season 4. Rise in Illegal and unsustainable mining activities 5. Indiscriminate mining and sand winning activities	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	To maintain and increase the forest cover of the district by 5% by 2029 To improve climate change resilience Ensure the sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Safeguard forest and protected areas Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	1. Intensify the implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (2016-2040) and Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2035) 2. Initiate and implement a green district initiative 3. Sensitize various interests groups on sustainable resource utilization 4. Controlling sand weaning and related activities	Environment and Human Settlement Management

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<p>destroying farmlands and water bodies</p> <p>6. Indiscriminate sand winning activities</p> <p>7. Poor farming practices</p> <p>8. Improper management of afforestation programmes</p> <p>9. Lack of commitment and ownership towards climate change interventions at the community level</p> <p>10. Improper management of climate change programmes</p> <p>11. Poor roads condition and network</p> <p>12. Inadequate funding for road maintenance</p> <p>13. Inadequate street lights</p> <p>14. Unreliable electricity power supply</p> <p>15. High dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>16. Absence of electricity and/or low expansion of electricity in communities</p> <p>17. Inadequate and outdated spatial plans</p>		<p>To increase physical access and road condition by 25% in the district by 2029</p> <p>To ensure stable supply of energy to 95% of the district's inhabitants by 2029</p> <p>To attain homogeneous spatial development by ensuring even distribution of projects within the district by 2029</p> <p>To increase the length of drainage system in the district by 20% by the end of 2029</p>	<p>Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources</p> <p>Enhance climate change resilience</p> <p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>Enhance access to clean and affordable energy</p> <p>Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements</p> <p>Promote effective maintenance culture</p> <p>Improve national resilience to hydrological threats</p>	<p>5. Enforcing all Assembly bye-laws on the environment</p> <p>6. Encouraging the establishment of community woodlots</p> <p>7. Enforcement of legislation and regulation on mineral extraction.</p> <p>8. Ensure the adherence to EPA permits recommendations</p> <p>9. Hold regulation meetings with stakeholders especially NGGL.</p> <p>10. Ensure the reclamation of degraded lands by mining company</p> <p>11. Facilitate the implementation of the community mining policy</p> <p>12. Educate the public on environmental protection</p> <p>13. Mitigate the impact of climate change on agriculture and other sectors</p> <p>14. Embark on sensitization on climate change</p> <p>15. Build the capacity of staff on climate change and mitigation measures.</p> <p>16. Reshape all feeder roads in the district</p> <p>17. Upgrade, rehabilitate and tar town roads</p> <p>18. Design and implement road infrastructure maintenance plans</p> <p>19. Enforce road and traffic byelaws and regulations</p> <p>20. Improve street lighting system</p> <p>21. Facilitate the implementation of the SHEP</p>	

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
18. Inadequate human and Institutional capacities for land use planning and management 19. Weak enforcement of building regulations 20. Incomplete street naming and property addressing system 21. Poor maintenance culture 22. Poor drainage systems				22. Procurement electricity poles for electricity connection 23. Extension of Electricity to new development sites 24. Promote the use of solar lanterns 25. Design and implement settlement schemes for all urban settlements 26. Manage the growth of rural settlements 27. Institute retraining programmes for master craftsmen 28. Resource the physical planning office. 29. Provide logistical support 30. Preparation and enforcement of planning schemes 31. Public education on standard requirements in construction of houses 32. Prepare Spatial Development Framework for the District 33. Strengthen the Technical subcommittee and Spatial Planning Subcommittee. 34. Fully implement that GovID programmes 35. Construct storms drains and culverts 36. Regular desilting of drains and gutters 37. Enforce by-laws on development control	
Dimension/Thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development					
1. Limited public participation in local governance especially women	Ensure efficiency, transparency and accountability in decentralized governance	To improve the level of efficiency in public administration by the end of 2029	Strengthen democratic governance	1. Ensure effective functioning of all assembly sub-committees 2. Ensure effective functioning of all assembly sub-structures 3. Organize training programmes for Assembly members	Management and Administration of the Assembly

Prioritized Issues	Goals	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Inadequate service delivery by local authorities 3. Ineffective sub- district structures 4. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 5. Weak Spatial Planning at the local level 6. Weak Implementation of planning, budgeting at the local level 7. Weak revenue generating capacities 8. Inadequate and delay in central Government’s transfers 9. Low public knowledge on safety and security issues 10. Lack of well documented history and heritage of the district and potential tourist 		To increase IGF by 25% by 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deepen political and administrative decentralization Improve decentralized planning Enhance public safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Organize capacity building programmes for Area Councils 5. Promote advocacy by vulnerable, women and civil society groups 6. Capacity building for Assembly staff 7. Enhance revenue mobilization at the Assembly 8. Institute quarterly meetings of heads of decentralized departments and agencies to review plans and activities 9. Institute budget/expenditure control mechanisms 10. Undertake quarterly budget reviews and analysis 11. Improve supervision in revenue collection 12. Enforce all by-laws on fees and rates 13. Valuation of properties 14. Fully implement the GovID programme 15. Organise PFM 16. Train/retrain revenue mobilization team and staff. 17. Cede appropriate revenue to urban and area council. 18. Provide adequate working tools. 19. Clarify roles of sub-district structures in revenue mobilization. 20. Sensitize tax-paying public on its tax obligation to the Assembly. 21. Update the existing Data base system regularly. 22. Strengthen internal control mechanisms 	

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter covers programmes identified whose implementation will facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the Four- Year Medium Term Plan (2026-2029). The development programmes are phased out on annual basis within the four-year period which further reflects in the Annual Action Plans. The plan also indicates what action to take, who takes the actions, at what time as well as the indicative cost to implement the actions. The Programme of Action (POA) was captured mainly under four of the development dimensions of MTNDPF, 2026-2029 policy framework namely; Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development and Governance and Institutional Development. Additionally, the chapter also captures the financing plan which encompasses the strategies to adopt in mobilising revenue to finance the development programmes and projects.

5.2 Formulation of Programmes of Action (PoA)

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) in its quest to address the issues identified to improve the living conditions of the citizenry formulated Programme of Action for all Development Programmes. This includes monitoring, evaluation and communication for the planned period. Intra and inter-sectoral approaches were used in preparing the Programmes of Action. This was to ensure district multi-sectoral approach in the implementation and coordination in relation to synergy and resource efficiency. It is also anticipated that when the proposed interventions or activities outlined in the POA are fully implemented, the living conditions of the people within the district will be enhance. This however, will be tied to the availability of funds to implement the identified interventions. Table 5.1 indicates a matrix of Programme of Action.

A maintenance plan has also been developed as part of the POA to maintain assets of the Assembly and presented in Annex 3.

5.3 Assumptions and Methodology Used for Costing

The implementation of Programmes outlined POA requires realistic budgets, therefore, the need to cost every activity. The Planning Team with the help of the Works Department and the Procurement Officer undertook market survey of various goods, building materials, cost of labour and other services which matter in the delivering of services. A cost build up was therefore determined to arrive at a rate for estimation of each building description cost. Also, cost of similar project recently was considered or are to guide in cost determination for new project or program outline in the plan.

Furtherance to the above, the average price database for common user item, and the unit cost of infrastructure estimation tool from the PPA was also used to determine the cost of some of the activities. After this, the DPCU meet to discuss and agreed on the various rates and cost. Copies of the rates and prices were given to the Works Department to cost their programmes and projects. The following assumptions were further agreed by DPCU for the costing of the programmes and projects;

- Cost of major building materials such as cement, iron rods, roofing sheets will remain the same or the price variation will not exceed 30% for the in planned period.
- Change in cost of food and other lubricants will vary between 10-30% for the plan period
- Any school block (3-unit and 6-unit) that would be constructed will come with furniture set, teachers table and chairs, computer laboratory, toilet facility and a changing room for girls
- CHPS compound would be furnished and provided with a mechanised borehole and other ancillary facilities
- The Assembly intends to complete on-going projects before new ones are awarded, projects that are far behind schedule will be terminated and re-awarded for completion

5.4 Programme Financing

As contained in the Composite Programme of Action in Table 5.2, it is estimated that an amount of **GH¢165,809,953.13** is expected to go into the financing the programmes and projects outline in the plan as against the estimated revenue from all sources of **GH¢152,709,953.13** This leaves a backlog of **GH¢13,100,000.00** which will need to be filled in order to achieve the desired outcomes of the plan. In this vein, the Assembly through the DPCU has prepared a programme financing strategy over the planned period. The programme financing plan deals with the means for mobilising and utilising financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. The strategies for funds mobilisation and utilisation under various funding sources and programmes are presented Table 5.3.

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

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

- The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) and Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914): It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.
- The Public Financial Management Act, 2016, Act 921, Public Financial Management Regulation, 2019, LI 2378 and Public Financial Management(Public Investment Management) Regulation, 2020, LI 2411: This Act and its regulations, regulates the financial management of the public sector within a macroeconomic and fiscal framework, defines responsibility of persons entrusted with the management and control of public funds, assets, liabilities and resources, ensure that public funds are sustainable and consistent with the level of public debt and provide for accounting and audit of public funds. It also prescribes methods for preparation, execution and delivery of public investments.
- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658): the district has an Internal Audit Unit and for that matter, all transactions would be sanctioned by the unit before payments are made.
- Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies Accounting Manual
- Other directives or development projects guidelines on government flagship projects and programmes like Feed Ghana, Nkoko Nketenkete initiatives among others would be strictly adhere to, to ensure prudent and sound financial management.

Table 5.1: Programme of Action (PoA)

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (specify)	New	On-going	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development												
Economic Development and Management	x	x	x	x	578,500.00	13,316,209.56	2,386,000.00	371,740.00		x	DoA GEA	TA, Private Sector CA, NGGL, FBOs, Clients
Social Development												
Social Services Delivery	x	x	x	x	864,500.00	34,127,935.96	18,458,432.56	5,212,985.01		x	GES, GHS, DSWCD	TA, GPS, CHRAJ, CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, DOVSU
Water expansion and management	x	x	x	x	-	7,810,000.00	860,000.00	5,090,000.00		x	Works Department, DWST, Wash Desk Officer	GES, GHS, TA, IRC- Ghana, World Vision Ghana, Aquaya Institute, Easy Water for Everyone, Water Service Providers
Sanitation management	x	x	x	x	-	8,413,480.00	8,814,834.42	1,310,000.00		x		
Environment and Human Settlement Development												
Environment and Human Settlement Management	x	x	x	x	1,324,326.00	2,921,000.00	13,331,500.00	5,606,000.00		x	PPD	TA, LUSPA, SMD, Media, FBOs, NADMO
Governance and Institutional Development												
Management and Administration of the Assembly	x	x	x	x	210,709.61	3,887,562.00	8,210,639.72	8,453,434.29		x	CA	Decentralized Departments, TA,

Management of Assets of the Assembly					-	100,200.00	800,000.00	-		x	CA	Decentralized Departments, TA,
Communication, M&E and Knowledge Management					-	50,000.00	200,000.00	-		x	CA	Decentralized Departments, TA, NCCE, Media
TOTAL					2,978,035.61	70,626,351.52	53,061,406.70	26,044,159.30				

Table 5.2: Programme Financing

Development Dimension	Programmes (PBB)	Programme Cost	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding					Total	Gap	Mechanism to Fill Gap
			GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPs			
Economic Development	Economic Development and management	16,652,449.56	578,500.00	2,386,000.00	13,316,209.56	3,000,000.00	371,740.00	19,652,449.56	3,000,000.00	Develop proposal to source for funds under the planting for jobs and investment. Train and resource of apprentice with start-up kits. Enter into partnership with the private sector under the BOOT initiative to provide economic infrastructure.
Social Development	Social Services Delivery	58,663,853.53	500,000.00	860,000.00	7,810,000.00	1,000,000.00	5,090,000.00	60,163,853.53	1,500,000.00	Partner with NGOs/ CBOs to fund selected programs and project outlined in the plan.
	Water expansion and management	13,760,000.00	100,000.00	860,000.00	7,810,000.00	2,500,000.00	5,090,000.00	16,360,000.00	2,600,000.00	Professionalise water systems to generate adequate funds for expansion and maintenance

	Sanitation management	18,538,314.42	1,000,000.00	8,814,834.42	8,413,480.00	1,000,000.00	1,310,000.00	20,538,314.42	2,000,000.00	Partner with private sector to invest into sanitation management
Environment and Human Settlement Development	Environment and Human Settlement Management	23,182,826.00	1,324,326.00	13,331,500.00	2,921,000.00	3,000,000.00	5,606,000.00	26,182,826.00	3,000,000.00	Sensitize citizens on the need to acquire permit before development of structures Solicit for support from donors (GiZ) to develop schemes
Governance, and Institutional Development	Management and Administration of the Assembly	21,912,509.62	210,709.61	9,210,639.72	4,037,726.00	1,000,000.00	8,453,434.29	22,912,509.62	1,000,000.00	Value immovable properties Train revenue collectors Updating of rateable register Strengthen revenue supervision to reduce revenue leakages
Total		152,709,953.13	3,713,535.61	35,462,974.14	44,308,415.56	11,500,000.00	25,921,174.29	165,809,953.13	13,100,000.00	

5.5 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) OF FORMULATED PROGRAMMES

5.5.1 Scope of the Conduct of the SEA

The Asutifi North District Assembly as part of the processes of preparing the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026 – 2029) also undertook Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure that all proposed developments environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially inclusive. Social, economic and environmental risks were identified for each of program and remedial measures were also proposed to mitigate the issues.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was carried out in line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines and the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Strategic Environmental Assessment Training Manual (2020). It involved active stakeholder participation to incorporate sustainability issues in the planning process.

5.6.2 Sustainability Test

At the end of the Strategic Environmental Assessment, it was discovered that most of the programmes outlined in the Asutifi North Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) are appropriately aligned with the ethics of sustainable development – equity, economy, participation, vulnerability, economic growth among others.

Programmes such as Social Services Delivery, Water Expansion and Management and Sanitation Management exhibited positive impacts on the overall wellbeing of communities in the Asutifi North District. That notwithstanding, some few programmes recorded marginal scores in areas like pollution control and energy efficiency. This presupposes that the Assembly should put in stringent measures to ensure adherence to environmental issues such as water pollution, tree planting and use of renewable energy. In general, the assessment indicates that the district development programmes promote health and wellbeing, gender equity, participation of citizenry, economic growth and environmental protection. Table 5.3 and Appendix 6 shows analysis on Sustainability Test Matrix of formulated development programmes.

Table 5.3 Sustainability Test Matrix

Interpretation Of Effects of Sustainability Test

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour						

From the spatial expression map below, there will be strong spatial concentration of development programs and projects in Kenyasi, Ntotroso, Gambia and Goamu zones. The Kenyasi zone hosts the largest share of projects across all the development dimensions and objectives namely: Economic Development, Social development, Environment, Sanitation, Human settlement and Governance. Ntotroso is the second most favoured location, while Gambia and Goamu zones receive fewer fixed investments but with more outreach-type interventions as shown Figure 5.2.

Ntotroso has a Secondary Service and Mining-Influenced Node receives educational infrastructure, Health facilities, markets and sanitation projects. This aligns with its role as a mining host community and secondary urban center.

This spatial scenario confirms a two-tier settlement hierarchy with Kenyasi being primary node and Ntotroso being a secondary node. Therefore, Kenyasi is firmly position as the primary growth pole and administrative center of the district, reinforcing spatial primacy, with development gravitating towards it.

Moreover, Economic Development & Agriculture projects (BizBox, NVTI, apprenticeship, business formalization) are almost entirely Kenyasi based as indicated in Figure 5.1. In addition, agricultural interventions are district-wide, using Kenyasi, Ntotroso, Goamu and Gambia as zonal outreach.

Spatially, this implies that skills development and enterprise support are-centralized at Kenyasi; the district capital while production support is decentralized. This creates a functional divide between production landscapes (rural zones) and economic services (urban centers).

Social development and trade infrastructure are concentrated in Kenyasi, Ntotroso, Gambia and Goamu zones. This pattern depicts that markets follow population concentration and transport access. Peripheral communities also rely on periodic markets and mobility, reinforcing urban dependency.

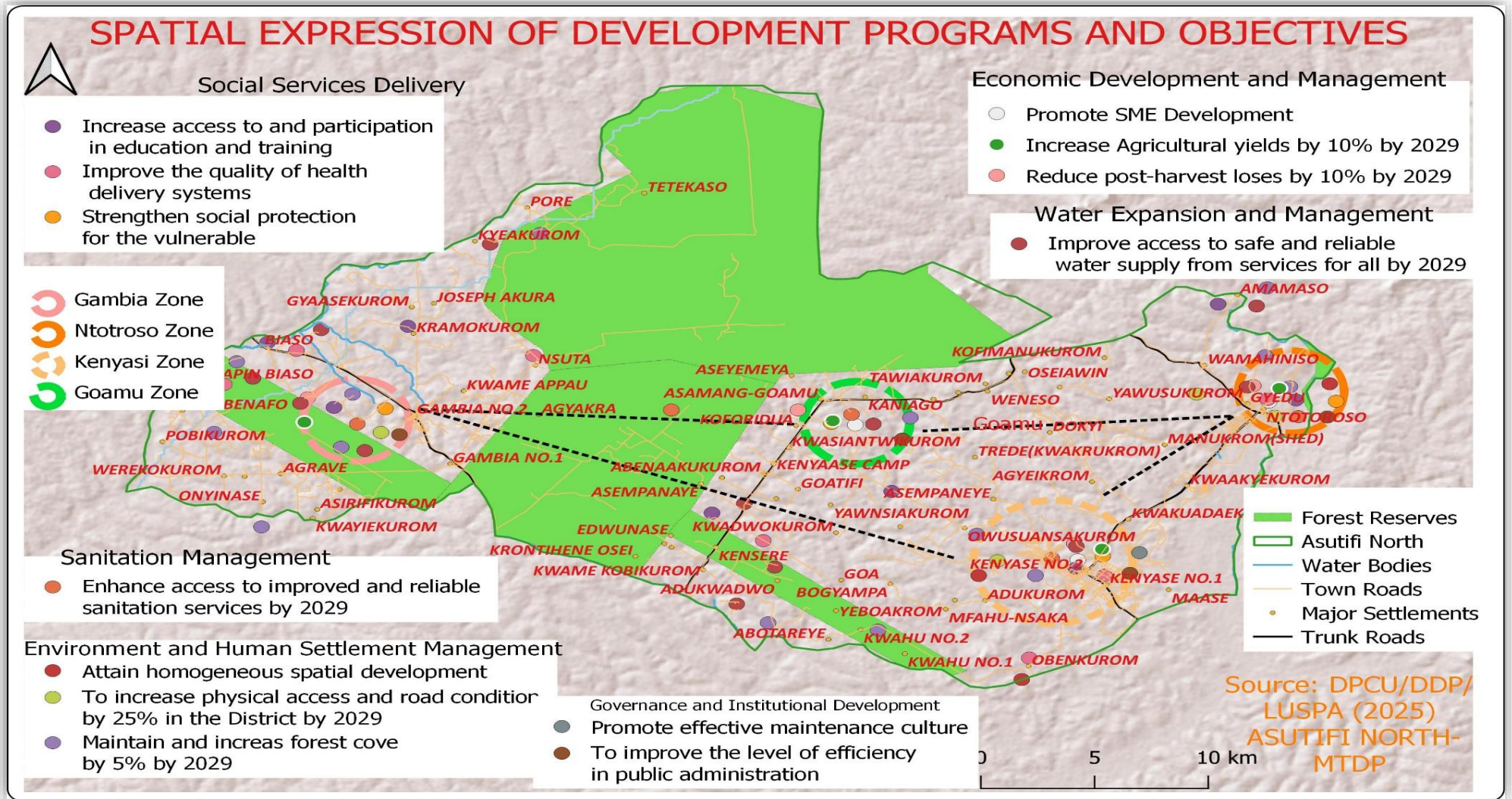
Water, Sanitation and Environmental Management objectives (proposals) heavily affected Kenyasi, Ntotroso, Gambia and Goamu. This may denote that environmental pressure is highest in urban and mining-affected settlements, and rural sanitation relies more on behaviour change than infrastructure.

Spatial Planning and Land Management objectives emphasis strongly on SDF preparation for the entire district, Structure plans for Kenyasi and Ntotroso, Local plans, property addressing and digitization for Obengkrom and Kensere. This portrays a shift from reactive to proactive spatial planning. In addition, the Focus on fast growing and emerging towns suggests slum prevention intent.

However, the spatial distribution of the proposals under the objectives shows urban disparities in capital projects. Physical infrastructure is urban-centered as shown in the map below. There is also a strong focus on social services and economic development programs as indicated in Figure 5.1A.

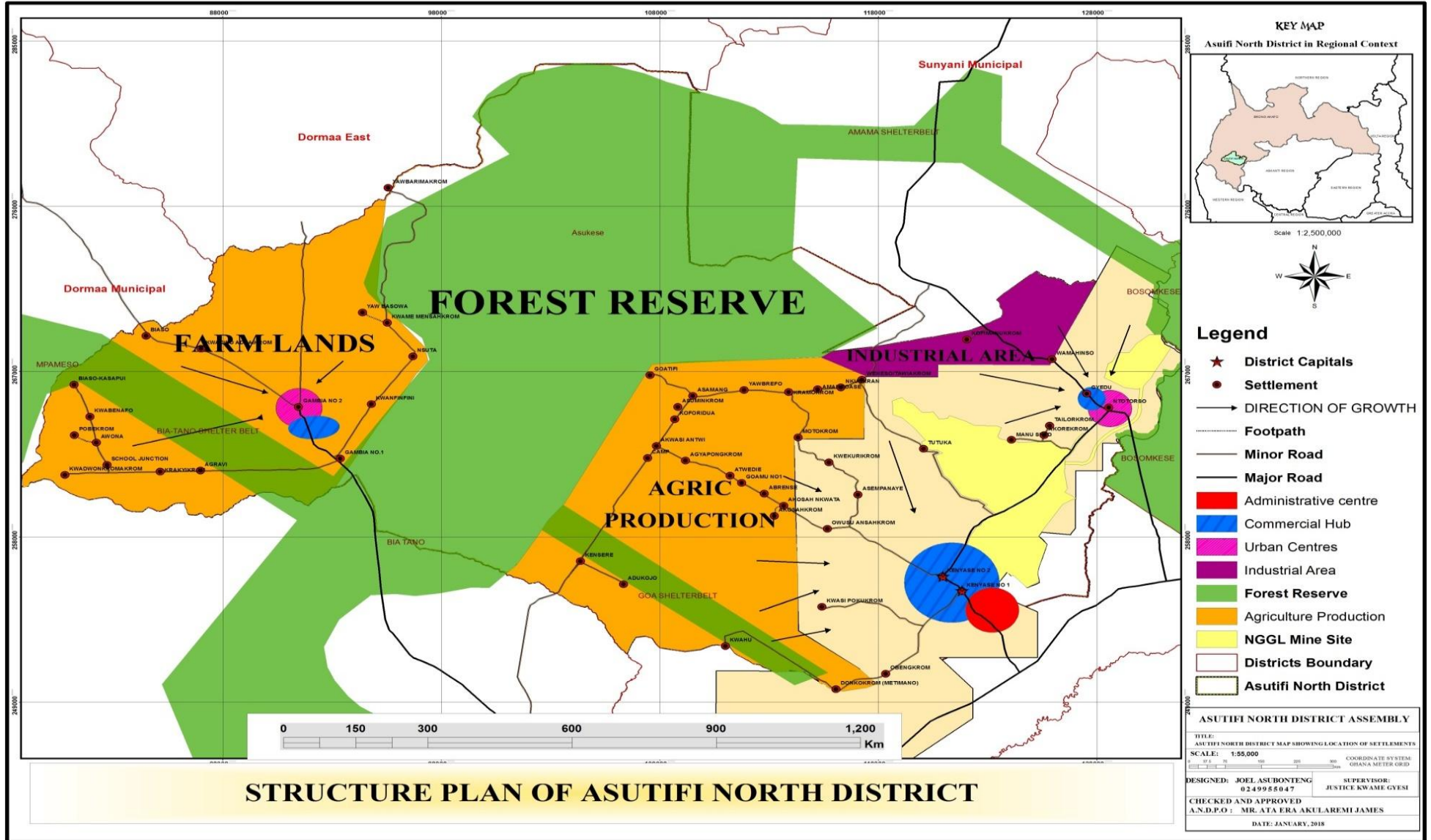
In effect, the Asutifi North District is transitioning from a purely service delivery focused district to a more spatially planned one, with Kenyasi clearly established as the dominant growth pole and Ntotroso as a secondary node. However, for a balanced district development, economic infrastructure should follow agricultural and mining landscapes with strong rural areas connectivity.

Figure 5.1: Spatial Expression of Development Programmes and Objectives



Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025

Figure 5.2: Spatial and Structure Plan of the Asutifi North District Assembly



Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025

A carefully analysis of the programs and objectives in the MTDP (2025-2029) and issues arising from the spatial characteristics (Figure 5.1), as well as the potentials in the district, some different options for the way which development may go were put forward. The ‘Options Analysis was used to look at different directions the district could take if they focused on three different types of economic development such as large-scale farming or industrialization or mining.

The discussion of the options brought out the issues with regard to the merits and demerits of each scenario. Large scale agricultural would reduce traditional lifestyles and social cohesion, but create a more robust and vibrant district economy to meet the approaching challenges of food security and export. Both industrialization and mining were seen as potential funders of large-scale agricultural activities through value addition and provision of supporting infrastructure respectively.

The district will be encouraged to make a steady move from subsistence agriculture to larger scale agriculture within the planned period. Proceed from mining activities is expected to be used to create processing, storage and other infrastructure expected to drive this initiative. The district must encourage individuals and investors to move into large-scale farming.

The preferred option supports large-scale farming as means to ensure food security and drive the industrialization ambitions of the district. Moreover, stakeholders acknowledge the positive contributions of mining as means of providing supporting infrastructure for economic development. However, the participants expressed a reservation with the regards to, land use conflict between mining and farming.

Therefore, the District should mitigate the negative impact of mining and prevent the conversion of farmlands into mining activities. Mining is a land use that is inimical to large-scale farming. The district should ensure the preparation of post mining local plans and reclamation plans to mitigate the impact of mining on farming activities. By this means, the economy will grow to be able to feed the increasing population, fund infrastructure and create more jobs for the teaming youth.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

Chapter five of the plan presents activities that have been considered as interventions that will in turn help to address development issues at the end of the planned period. The include well thought-through activities initiated by the various Departments, Units, Community leaderships, CSO's and NGO's that when undertaken will help achieve each of the objectives set in the plan. This consists of projects that are either new or on-going in the district.

6.2 Implementation of the Annual Action Plan

The District Composite Programme of Action has been phased out into Annual Action Plans (AAP) to be implemented by the Departments and Agencies of the Assembly in collaboration with NGOs, Private sector and communities. The plans have been translated into real actions to achieve the set objectives. The preparation of the AAPs took into consideration the following components; the objective, programme, what action to be taken, where should the action be carried out (location), who to take that action, at what time will the action be taken, who is the responsible or principal action agent, collaborating agent(s) including development partners and their roles and a budget indicating the costed planned activities and source of fund. It further elaborates on whether the action is a new intervention or on-going in the district.

It goes without mention that the successful implementation of the planned activities will be dependant mainly on the timely inflow of resources into the district, hence the need to ensure timely release of funds especially Central Government transfers in order not to distort the plan. Table 6.1 – 6.4 shows the AAP for the year 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029. Though the Annual Action Plan have planned for subsequent future years, the AAP will be reviewed by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) semi-annually to reflect the availability of funds and presented to the General Assembly for approval through the Development Planning Sub-committee for implementation every year.

Table 6.1: Annual Action Plan for 2026

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Objective 1: Promote SME Development by the end of 2026													
Programme: Economic Development and Management													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Inst./Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
1. Facilitate establishment of block manufacturing company at Kenyasi	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	450,000.00	-	x		ANDA	Private Sector BAC
2. Support the youth apprenticeship program	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x			50,000.00			x	YEA	ANDA
3. Implement Bizbox program	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	30,000.00		x	GEA	MasterCard Foundation
4. Business Formalization	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	5,000.00	-		x	GEA	MasterCard Foundation
5. Facilitate clients' registration NVTI	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	5,000.00	-		x	GEA	MasterCard Foundation
6. Complete construction of 24-Hour Market	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		4,263,104.78	-	-	x		ANDA	TA, Assembly members, Market Associations
7. Support for the construction of 2No. markets	Gambia No. 2 Goamu Camp	x	x				200,000.00	-	-	x		ANDA	TA, Assembly members, Market Associations
8. Complete Market Stores and Sheds	Ntotroso	x	x				500,000.00	500,000.00	-		x	ANDA	TA, Assembly members, Market Associations
Objective 2: Increase agricultural yields by 10% by the end of 2026													

9. Carry out supervisory and monitoring visits by the end of December	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	-	30,000	-	x	DDA	ANDA
10. Partner with Prisons Service to establish 60 acres of cereals and vegetable farms under the feed Ghana program	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-	x	DDA	Prisons Service MOFA TA
11. Monitor feed Ghana programme and FAW menace in the district	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	30,000	-	x	DDA	ANDA
12. Carry out yield studies on 5 major staples by end of year	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	-	-	x	DDA	ANDA
13. Undertake a comprehensive market data/information collection exercise on major food commodities and input availability and prices in the district	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	2,500.00	-	5,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA
14. Conduct Zonal planning and District RELC sessions	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	12,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA RADU
15. Conduct Farm and House Visits organized to Sensitized and educate farmers	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA
16. Establish AEAs results and method demonstrations each per season	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	x	DDA	FBOs
17. Organize AEAs field days each per demonstration	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	x	DDA	FBOs

	Goamu Gambia Zones												
18. Organize food fair on indigenous and local food Consumption	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA FBOS Women Groups	
19. Promote Gender Concepts on reproductive role	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA Women Groups	
20. Train 20 women Livestock farmers on Proper housing and Management	Kenyasi		x	x		2,500.00	-	2,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA	
21. Carry out Veterinary activities	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA	
22. Conduct Livestock Census	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA	
Objective 3: Reduce post-harvest loses by 10% by 2029													
23. Organize post-harvest handling of grains training for women farmers and Aggregators in the District	Kenyasi Ntotroso Gambia Goamu		x	x		3,000.00	-	2,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA	
24. Support the running of District Center for Agricultural Commerce and Technology	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA	
25. Conduct training for women stakeholders in the Agricultural value chain	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA FBOS	
26. Train women FBO in Communities on non-traditional agriculture (Snail and Mushroom)	Kenyasi		x	x		5,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA	

27. Conduct quarterly plant clinic for farmers	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	5,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
28. Training of DAOs and AEAs quarterly on Extension reorientation and GAPs	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	10,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
29. Conduct TEDMAG training for technical staff	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	x		DDA	ANDA
30. Conduct TEDMAG training for technical staff	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	x		DDA	ANDA
Sub Total						91,500.00	4,963,104.78	1,296,500.00	30,000.00				
Social Development													
Objective 1: Increase access to and participation in education and training													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
31. Complete construction of 8 Unit teachers Quarters with ancillary facilities	Goatifi	x				-	126,406.00	-	-			GES	ANDA
32. Complete construction of Library block for UNER	Kenyasi No. 2	x	x	x		-	-	1,178,820.00	-		x	ANDA	UNER
33. Complete construction of 2No. 3 Unit classroom block	Amomaso Esinanim	x	x			-	400,000.00	-	-		x	GES	ANDA
34. Complete construction of 1No. 6 Unit classroom block at Odeneho Nsiah Ababio	Kenyasi No. 2	x	x			-	1,400,000.00	-	-		x	GES	ANDA
35. Complete Construction of 1No. Administration Block	Twereku Ampem SHS, Ntotroso	x	x	x		-	-	-	1,199,563.39		x	GES	ANDA
36. Construct 2No. 3-Unit of Classroom blocks	AME Zion, Aboagyaa Gambia No. 2 Methodist	x	x	x	x	-	1,700,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA

37. Construct 3No. 2-Unit KG Blocks	Kramokrom Osei Kofi Abiri K1, Odeneho DA	x	x	x	x	-	1,950,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
38. Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Gambia No. 2 Islamic	x	x	x	x		1,400,000.00			x		GES	ANDA
39. Construct 3No. 4-Unit Teachers Quarters	Kwakuri, Kwabenafo Biaso	x	x	x	x	-	1,700,00.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
40. Construct 1No. 3-Bedroom Headmaster's Bungalow	Twereku Ampem SHS, Ntotroso	x	x	x		-	-	1,200,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
41. Construct 1No. STEM Model Schools	Kenyasi No. 2	x	x	x	x	-	-	2,000,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
42. Construct 1No. 4-Unit Teachers Quarters	Gyamfi Kumaning SHS	x	x	x		-	-	850,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
43. Extend electricity to 5No. Schools	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	150,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
44. Rehabilitate Education infrastructure	Yawusukrom	x	x	x	x	200,000.00	-	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
45. Procure 300No. octagon tables and chairs for KG schools	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	245,241.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
46. Procure 800 dual desk for primary schools	Kenyasi		x	x	x	-	400,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
47. Procure 2,200 mono desk for JHS & SHS	Kenyasi		x	x	x	-	660,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
48. Procure 320 No. tables and chairs for basic school Teachers	Kenyasi	x	x	x		-	400,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
49. Provide Teaching and learning materials	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	40,000.00	-		x	GES	MoE
50. Conduct School census	District wide		x		x	3,500.00	-	-	-		x	GES	ANDA
51. Organize reading festivals	District wide		x		x	-	-	5,300.00	-	x		GES	ANDA

52. Organize school sports and culture	District wide		x			5,000.00	-	-	-		x	GES	ANDA
53. Organize district maths and science quiz	District wide		x			10,000.00	-	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
54. Register and sensitize BECE candidates	District wide		x	x		-	-	10,000.00	-		x	GES	ANDA
55. Provide financial support to 10 students pursuing Medicine, Mining Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Law	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
Objective 2: Improve the quality of health delivery systems													
56. Complete construction of 1No. 2 storey, 6 Unit classroom block, 8 No. Urinal and 8No. W/C toilet for Ntotroso College of Health	Ntotroso	x				-	-	130,000.00	-		x	ANDA	GHS
57. Complete Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound	Bogyampa Kwadwo Addaikrom	x	x			-	352,620.00	-	-		x	ANDA	GHS
58. Complete construction of 2No. Nurses Quarters	Bogyampa Kwadwo Addaikrom	x	x			-	800,000.00	-	-		x	ANDA	GHS
59. Construct 2No. CHPS compound with nurses quarters	Obengkrom Yaabeneagya	x	x	x	x		1,600,000.00	-	830,421.60	x		DWD	CA, DHD,
60. Construct 5No. weighing sheds	Biaso Kasapin Kramokrom Kensere Kwakuri Krachikrom	x	x	x	x	-	-	120,000.00	-	x		GHS	ANDA
61. Construct 1No. 6-Seater toilet facility for Nsuta CHPS Compound	Nsuta	x	x	x	x	-	-	350,000.00	-	x		GHS	ANDA

62. Complete construction of walkway for District Hospital	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	540,000.00		x	DWD	CA, DHD, NGGL
63. Procure medical supplies for health facilities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	1,000,000.00	-	x		GHS	ANDA
Objective 3: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable by the end of 2026													
64. Promote health education and outreach immunization and family planning services	Kenyasi 1&2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	130,000.00	-		x	GHS	ANDA
65. District Response Initiative – Malaria, TB, HIV/ AIDS	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	-	-		x	GHS	ANDA
66. Intensify disease surveillance at all levels	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	160,000.00	-		x	GHS	ANDA
67. Monitor and supervise of health delivery points	Kenyasi 1& 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-		x	GHS	ANDA
68. Establish nutrition rehabilitation centre to manage malnourished cases	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	125,000.00	x		GHS	ANDA
69. Conduct educational activities on benefit packages of NHIS in communities and institutions	District wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA
70. Organize community mass registration and house to house visit on NHIS renewal	District wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA
71. Organize stakeholders' engagement with service providers	District wide	x				10,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA
72. Collaborate with Social Welfare, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service and prisons for the registration of indigene and vulnerable groups	District wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA SW & CD GHS GES Prisons Assembly members
73. Conduct monitoring visit to NHIS accredited health facilities	District wide	x	x	x	x	12,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	GHS

74. Conduct 3 training on ISSOPs for 35 stakeholders	District wide	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin., NGOs
75. Train 25 caseworkers on child protection toolkits	District wide	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	x	DSW&CD	MGCSP
76. Provide social services to 200 children	District wide	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	-	x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin, DOVVSU, Court
77. Monitor 30 Early Childhood Development Centres in the District	District wide	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	GES
78. Facilitate the renewal and registration of 1,500 LEAP Household members on the NHIS	District wide	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin., NHIA
79. Organise 16 outreach visits to 30 LEAP communities for case management and cash out	District wide	x	x	x	x	7,000.02	3,000.00	2,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	PFI, CFPs
80. Train administrators of 15 health facilities in the District on ISSOPs to facilitate referrals	District wide	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	-	x	DSW &CD	GHS, Cent. Admin
81. Organise 8 meetings with stakeholders to discuss social integrated services	District wide	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	DOVVSU, CHRAJ, NHIA, COURT, CCPC, GHS, GES
82. Educate adolescent girls 10 schools on reproductive health and distribute 500 pieces of sanitary pads	District wide	x	x	x	x	6,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	Donors
83. Engage 10 NGOs and 20 ECDC managers on their roles in Social Services Delivery	District wide	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	NGOs, ECDCs
84. Sensitize 10 communities on Child labour/Child protection using CP toolkit		x	x	x	x	4,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	Cent Admin. GES, GHS
85. Support 50 PWDs	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	1,000,000.00	-	-	x	DSW &CD	Central Admin CSOs NGOs, OPD
86. Support 5 women with start-up capital	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	30,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	Central Admin, CSOs

Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply from services for all by 2026

Programme: Water expansion and management

87. Continue the implementation of the ANAM initiative	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	210,000.00	-	1,500,000.00	x	DA	IRC, WVG, Aquaya Inst., SWN, Hilton Grantees
88. Training of WSMTs and water vendors	Districtwide	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	20,000.00	x	Planning Unit	DWD, WVG
89. Implementation of 'PAYF'	Districtwide	x	x	x	x	-	-	10,000.00	15,000.00	x	Planning Unit	DWD, WVG
90. Complete rehabilitation and expansion of 1No. Water System	Kenyasi No. 2	x	x	x		-	400,000.00	100,000.00	-	x	DA	NADEF, SDCs, NGOs, CSOs
91. Drill 20No. Boreholes	Selected communities	x	x	x	x	-	1,820,000.00	-	-	x	ANDA	World Vision Ghana, Easy Water
92. Repair and maintenance of non-functional boreholes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	50,000.00	-	x	ANDA	World Vision Ghana
Programme: Sanitation Management												
Objective 1: Enhance access to improved and reliable sanitation services by 2026												
93. Complete construction of 1No. 16 seater institutional latrine with 2 chamber urinal	Kojokrom	x	x			-	-	81,971.00	-	x	DEHU	ANDA
94. Complete construction of 1No. 16 seater aqua privy	Asamang	x	x			-	-	156,587.00	-	x	DEHU	ANDA
95. Daily collection and disposal of refuse (SIP)	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	387,205.00	-	x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion
96. Evacuate refuse heaps	KenyasiNo. 1 Kenyasi No. 2 Ntotroso & Gambia	x	x	x	x	-	-	150,035.71	-	x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion
97. Pushing and levelling of final disposal sites	Kenyasi and Ntotroso	x		x	x	-	-	200,000.00	-	x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion
98. Cleaning of Central Business District	Kenyasi No. 1 & 2	x	x	x	x	-	-	25,000.00	-	x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion Assembly members

	Ntotroso Gambia Goamu												
99. Establish compost and recycle plant	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	200,000.00	300,000.00	-	x		ANDA	Bethel Group Ghana Limited
100. Screening of food vendors, butcher meat sellers, drinking bar operators	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	60,000.00	-	-		x	DEHU	ANDA
101. Conduct Domiciliary inspection: House to house, hotels & guest houses, Village Sanitation: communities' inspection & education	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	8,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA
102. Facilitate the implementation of CLTS	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	420,000.00	80,000.00		x	DEHU	WVG, DWD, EHU, Latter day saints Charities Planning unit
103. Disinfection and disinfestation of public places	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	366,275.00	-	-		x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion
104. Implement SHEP programmes i.e sanitation environment and safety systems in schools.	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	60,000.00	-		x	DEHU	GES DHD
105. Procure sanitary tools and petty equipment	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	161,000.00	-		x	DEHU	CA
106. Organise clean up exercise across the district	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	50,000.00	-		x	DEHU	Area Councils TA
107. Organization of National Sanitation Day	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	240,000.00	-	-		x	DEHU	ANDA

108. Rehabilitation of 10No. refuse containers	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	160,000.00	-	-	x		DEHU	ANDA, Zoomilion
109. Construct 5No. skip pads	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	80,000.00	-	x		DEHU	ANDA Works Dept.
110. Construct 1No. institutional latrine	Kenyasi No.1 Methodist		x	x	x	-	-	300,000.00	-	x		DEHU	CA, WORKS GES
111. Desilt choked drains	Kenyasi No.1 & 2 Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	480,000.00	-	-		x	DEHU	Zoomilion
112. Train households on water treatment and safe storage	Kenyasi Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-	x		DEHU	ANDA Aquaya Institute GWCL
113. Institute an award for the cleanest community	Selected community		x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-	x		DEHU	ANDA TA Zonal Councils
Sub-Total							391,000.00	16,466,042.00	10,064,918.70	4,309,984.99			

Environment and Human Settlement Development

Programme: Environment and Human Settlement Management

Objective 1: Maintain and increase the forest cover of the district by 5% by 2026

114. Support and implement tree planting activities	Districtwide		x	x		-	15,000.00	-	-		x	FC	ANDA
115. Implementation of the Ghana Productive Safety Project (GPSNP)	Kwahu No. 2 Onyinase	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	52,000.00		x	DA	MLGRD, World Bank, Consultants
116. Supply improved and early maturing seedlings	Districtwide		x	x		10,000.00	-	-	-		x	FC	ANDA

Objective 2: Improve climate change resilience

117. Undertake reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserved areas through the plantation development and afforestation programme	District Wide		x	x		-	20,000.00	80,000.00	-	x		ANDA	TA, SDC, NADEF
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Objective 3: To increase physical access and road condition by 25% in the District by 2026													
118. Reshape/Spot Improvement/Rehabilitation of 40km feeder roads	Selected roads	x	x	x	x	327,326.00	-	220,000.00	-	x	DWD	ANDA	
119. Construct storm drains	Kenyasi, Gyedu, Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	190,000.00	-	330,000.00	950,000.00	x	DWD	ANDA,	
120. Construct culverts and foot bridge	Kenyasi Ntotroso Gambia		x	x		-	-	320,000.00	-	x	DWD	ANDA,	
Objective 4: Ensure stable supply of energy to 95% of the district's inhabitants													
121. Procure, supply, install 100No. Solar Powered Street Bulbs	Districtwide	x		x		-	-	600,000.00	-	x	DWD	VRA	
122. Extend grid electricity to communities and areas under SHEP	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	800,000.00	x	MoE	VRA/NEDCO	
123. Procure 300No. 9M electricity poles	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	600,000.00	-	x	DWD	ANDA	
Objective 5: Attain homogeneous spatial development													
124. Prepare Spatial Development Framework	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	40,000.00	-	x	ANDA	LUSPA GIZ TA	
125. Prepare structure plan	Kenyasi No.1 & 2, Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	69,520.00		x	ANDA	LUSPA GIZ TA	
126. Acquire drone imagery to serve as a base for the local plan preparation	Obengkrorm	x	x	x	x	-	-	8,000.00		x	PPD	S.M.D ANDA LUSPA TA	
127. Update base maps	Obengkrorm	x	x	x	x	-	2,000.00	-		x	PPD	S.M.D ANDA LUSPA TA	
128. Prepare Draft local plans and Digitization of local plans	Obengkrorm	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	-	-		x	PPD	ANDA LUSPA	

129. Ground troth draft local plan	Obengkrom	x	x	x	x	1,000,00	-	-		x		PPD	ANDA LUSPA
130. Generate UPN for property addressing	Obengkrom	x	x	x	x	-	-	2000.00		x		PPD	ANDA
131. Train field workers for stenciling	Obengkrom	x	x	x	x	-	-	3,400.00		x		ANDA	PPD
132. Carry out actual stenciling for the towns	Obengkrom	x	x	x	x	-	-	3,500.00		x		ANDA	Data Collection Team
133. Train field workers for data collection	Obengkrom	x	x	x	x	-	-	5,000.00		x		ANDA	GIZ Data Collection Team
134. Consult with stakeholders & validation of street name & property codification	Obengkrom	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	-		x		PPD	ANDA TA
135. Data collection on Properties	Obengkrom Kensere Sector 2	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00		x		PPD	ANDA LUSPA GIZ
136. Organize monthly Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	17,400.00			x	PPD	ANDA
137. Carry out a monthly planning education	Kenyasi No 1& 2, and Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	12,000.00			x	PPD	ANDA
Objective: Promote effective maintenance culture													
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance and Sustainability													
138. Renovate District Environmental Health Unit and CHRAJ Offices	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	450,000.00	350,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA
139. Renovate 3No. Staff Quarters	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	650,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA
140. Rehabilitate District Health Directorate	Kenyasi	x	x			-	-	600,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA, GHS
141. Maintain and Rehabilitate Office/Residential accommodation	Selected communities	x	x	x	x	-	450,000.00	350,000.00	-		x	DWD	ANDA
Sub-Total						528,326.00	947,000.00	4,171,300.00	1,802,000.00				

Governance and Institutional Development														
Objective: To improve the level of efficiency in public administration in the district														
Programme: Management and Administration of the Assembly														
142. Complete construction of 1No. Bedroom 4-Unit Quarters for Police Training School	Kenyasi No. 1	x	x				-	-	530,931.00	-		x	ANDA	Police Training School
143. Complete renovation of District Coordinating Director with construction of fence wall	Kenyasi No. 1	x	x				-	-	139,394.00	-		x	DWD	ANDA
144. Undertake landscaping at Assembly premises	Kenyasi	x	x				-	-	750,000.00	-	x		ANDA	Parks and Gardens
145. Construct 1No. Washing Bay	Kenyasi	x	x				-	-	120,000.00		x		ANDA	TA
146. Construct 2No. 4-Unit Staff Quarters	Kenyasi No. 2	x	x	x	x		-	-	1,600,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA
147. Internal management of the Assembly	Kenyasi	x	x	X	x		-	40,000	45,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Department
148. Strengthen sub district structures	Kenyasi No.1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	X	x		-	89,242.00	25,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Department
149. Organise General, Executive, sub-committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		-	20,000.00	60,000.00	-	x		CA	Assembly Members
150. Support to Good Governance institutions and agencies	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Departments
151. Organise stakeholder meetings/public outreaches on plan implementation	Kenyasi	x		x			-	20,000.00	20,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, Community members
152. Organise meet the Media Sessions	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		-	10,00.00	10,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, NCCE, ISD, CICs, Community members
153. Prepare composite Annual Action Plan and budget	Kenyasi		x	x			-	20,000.00	30,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Departments
154. Organize regular press meetings /Town Hall Meetings.	Kenyasi and Gambia No.2	x		x			-	30,000.00	20,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, Community members

155. Organize DPCU, budget and Tender committee, Audit committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	45,000.00	-	x	CA	Other Departments
156. Procure and supply of stationary, equipment, logistics for office	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	60,000.00	40,000.00	-	x	CA	Other Departments
157. Monitor, Evaluate and Report on Projects	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	60,000.00	-	x	CA	Other Department
158. Support for MP's activities and programmes	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	500,000.00	-	-	x	MP	Other Departments
159. Support for community-initiated projects	Selected community	x	x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-	x	ANDA	Area Councils
160. Organise national celebrations – Independence Day, Famers Day	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	80,000.00	-	x	ANDA	DDA
Objective: Validate staff payroll and train staff by the end of 2026												
Programme: Human Resource Management												
161. Organise capacity building for staff	Kenyasi		x	x		50,000.00	-	86,500.00	-	x	HRM	ANDA,
162. Salary and Payroll Management	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	709.61	-	3,578.68	-	x	HRM	Finance Dept. ANDA
Objective: Increase IGF by 25% by 2026												
Programme: Finance and Revenue Mobilization												
163. Prepare and implement Revenue improvement Action Plan	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-	x	Finance Dept.	CA
Sub-Total						50,709.61	849,242.00	3,875,403.68	4,775,355.29			
GRAND TOTAL						1,062,035.61	23,225,388.78	19,538,122.38	10,917,340.28			

Table 6.2: Annual Action Plan for 2027

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Objective 1: Promote SME Development by the end of 2027													
Programme: Economic Development and Management													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Inst./Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
1. Train 100 youth in entrepreneurial skills	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	67,120.00	x		GEA	NBSSSI
2. Organise technical training for 50 women in fruit juice and pastries making	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	50,000.00	x		GEA	NBSSSI
3. Facilitate clients registration with FDA, GSA, RGD, GEA		x	x	x	x	-	-	-	10,000.00		x	GEA	FDA, GSA, RGD
4. Develop market centres	Goamu Camp, Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	665,000.00	87,500.00	-		x	DWD	TA, Assembly members
5. Facilitate clients' registration NVTI	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	5,000.00	-		x	GEA	MasterCard Foundation
6. Complete construction of 24-Hour Market	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	4,263,104.78	-	-		x	ANDA	TA, Assembly members, Market Associations
7. Support for the construction of 2No. markets	Gambia No. 2 Goamu Camp	x	x	spa		-	200,000.00	-	-	x		ANDA	TA, Assembly members, Market Associations
Objective 2: Increase agricultural yields by 10% by 2027													
8. Carry out supervisory and monitoring visits by the end of December	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	-	30,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA

	Zones												
9. Monitoring of PFJ programme and FAW menace in the district	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	30,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
10. Carry out yield studies on 5 major staples by end of year	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	15,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
11. Undertake a comprehensive market data/information collection exercise on major food commodities and input availability and prices in the district	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	2,500.00	-	5,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
12. Conduct Zonal planning and District RELC sessions	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	12,000.00	-	20,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA RADU
13. Conduct Farm and House Visits organized to Sensitized and educate farmers	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	-	20,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
14. AEAs establish results and method demonstrations each per season	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	10,000.00	-		x	DDA	FBOs
15. AEAs Organize field days each per demonstration	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	5,000.00	-		x	DDA	FBOs
16. Organize food fair on indigenous and local food Consumption	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	8,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA FBOS Women Groups
17. Promote Gender Concepts on reproductive role in Agric	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	x		DDA	ANDA Women Groups

18. Train 20 women Livestock farmers on Proper housing and Management	Kenyasi		x	x		2,500.00	-	2,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
19. Carry out Veterinary activities	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	10,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
20. Conduct Livestock Census	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	6,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
Objective 3: Reduce post-harvest losses by 10% by the end of 2027													
21. Organize post-harvest handling of grains training for women farmers and Aggregators in the District	Kenyasi Ntotroso Gambia Goamu		x	x		3,000.00	-	2,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
22. Support the running of District Center for Agricultural Technology	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	50,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
23. Monitor feed Ghana activities	District wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	-	100,000		x		DDA	ANDA
24. Conduct training for women stakeholders in the Agricultural value chain	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	6,000.00			x	DDA	ANDA FBOS
25. Train women FBO in Communities on non-traditional agriculture (Snail and Mushroom)	Kenyasi		x	x		5,000.00	-	3,000.00			x	DDA	ANDA
26. Conduct quarterly plant clinic for farmers	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	5,000.00			x	DDA	ANDA
27. Train DAOs and AEAs quarterly on Extension reorientation and GAPs	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	10,000.00			x	DDA	MOFA

28. Conduct TEDMAG training for technical staff	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	4,000.00		x		DDA	MOFA
29. Renovate 3 AEAs Quarters and 1 DDA quarters	Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	200,000	-			x		DDA	ANDA
Sub Total						307,000.00	5,128,104.78	437,500.00	127,120.00				
Social Development													
Objective 1: Increase access to and participation in education and training by the end of 2027													
Programme: Social Services Delivery													
30. Construct 3-Unit of Classroom Block with Office, Store, Computer Lab, 6-Seater KVIP Toilet and Furniture	Kramokrom, Donkrokrom Aboagyaa AME Zion	x	x	x	x	-	1,600,000.00	-	800,000.00	x		GES	ANDA
31. Construct 2No. 2-Unit KG Blocks	Kenyasi Muoho Anglican, Gambia No. 2	x	x	x	x	-	600,000.00	600,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
32. Construct 1No. 6-Unit of Classroom Block with Office, Store, Computer Lab, 6-Seater KVIP Toilet and Furniture	Gyamfi Kumanin SHS	x	x	x	x		1,234,419.56	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
33. Construct 1No. 4-Unit teachers' quarters	Alhajikrom Kramokrom	x	x	x	x	-	800,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
34. Rehabilitate Education infrastructure	Kenyasi No. 2 Girls School	x	x	x	x	-	-	150,000.00		x		GES	ANDA
35. Construct 2No. toilet facilities in schools	Biaso	x	x	x	x	-	-		350,000.00	x		GES	ANDA

	Kenyasi No. 2												
36. Procure 100No. hexagonal and octagon tables and chairs for KG schools	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	150,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
37. Procure 500 dual desk for primary schools	Kenyasi	x	x	x		-	150,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
38. Procure 500 mono desk for JHS & SHS	Kenyasi		x	x	x	-	120,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
39. Procure 100 No. tables and chairs for basic school Teachers	Kenyasi	x	x	x		-	125,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
40. Provision of Teaching and learning materials	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
41. Conduct School census	District wide		x		x	3,500.00	-	-	-		x	GES	ANDA
42. Organize reading festivals	District wide		x		x	-	-	5,300.00	-		x	GES	ANDA NADEF
43. Organize school sports and culture	District wide			x		5,000.00	-	-	-		x	GES	ANDA NADEF
44. Organize district maths and science quiz	District wide		x			10,000.00	-	-	-	x		GES	ANDA NADEF
45. Register and sensitize BECE candidates	District wide		x	x			-	10,000.00	-		x	GES	ANDA
46. Provide financial support to 10 students pursuing Medicine, Mining Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Law	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
Objective 2: Improve the quality of health delivery systems by the end of 2027													
47. Construct 1No. CHPS compounds	Tawiahkrom	x	x	x	x	-	830,421.60	-	-	x		DWD	CA, DHD,
48. Construct 3No. Nurses Quarters	Yawusukrom, Amomaso, Krakyekro	x	x	x	x	-	1,804,327.80	602,891.40	-	x		DWD	CA, DHD,
49. Construct and furnish Laboratory Department	Gyedu Health centre	x	x	x	x	-	-	800,000.00	-	x		DWD	CA, DHD,

50. Construct 2No. Child Welfare Centres	Asemanaye Kramokrom	x	x	x		-	378,000.00	-	-		x	DWD	DHD, ANDA
51. Promote health education and outreach immunization and family planning services	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	130,000.00	-		x	DHD	GHS
52. Intensify disease surveillance at all levels	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	160,000.00	-		x	DHD	GHS
53. Monitoring and supervision of health delivery points	Kenyasi 1& 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-		x	DHD	GHS
54. Establishment of nutrition rehabilitation centre to manage malnourished cases	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	125,000.00	x		DHD	DA
55. Promote health education and outreach immunization and family planning services	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	130,000.00	-		x	GHS	ANDA
56. District Response Initiative – Malaria, TB, HIV/ AIDS	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	-	-		x	GHS	ANDA
57. Intensify disease surveillance at all levels	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	160,000.00	-		x	GHS	ANDA
58. Monitor and supervise of health delivery points	Kenyasi 1& 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-		x	GHS	ANDA
59. Establish nutrition rehabilitation centre to manage malnourished cases	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	125,000.00	x		GHS	ANDA
60. Conduct educational activities on benefit packages of NHIS in communities and institutions	District wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA

61. Organize community mass registration and house to house visit on NHIS renewal	District wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA
62. Organize stakeholders' engagement with service providers	District wide	x				10,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA
63. Collaborate with Social Welfare, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service and prisons for the registration of indigene and vulnerable groups	District wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA, SW & CD, GHS, GES, Prisons, Assembly members
64. Conduct monitoring visit to NHIS accredited health facilities	District wide	x	x	x	x	12,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	GHS
Objective 3: Strengthen Social Protection for the Vulnerable by the end of 2027													
65. Conduct 3 training on ISSOPs for 35 stakeholders	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	4,000	4,000.00		x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin., NGOs
66. Train 25 caseworkers on child protection toolkits	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	4,000.00	4,000.00		x	DSW&CD	MGCSP
67. Provide social services to 100 children	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	3,000.00	3,500.00	4,000.00		x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin, DOVVSU, Court
68. Monitor 30 ECDC in the District	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	5,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00		x	DSW &CD	GES
69. Facilitate the renewal and registration of 1,500 Leap Household members on the NHIS	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	4000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00		x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin., NHIA
70. Organise 16 outreach visits to 30 LEAP communities for case management and cash out	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	3,000.00	2,000.00	7,000.02		x	DSW &CD	PFI, CFPs
71. Train administrators of 15 health facilities in the District on ISSOPs to facilitate referrals	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	2,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00		x	DSW &CD	GHS, Cent. Admin
72. Organise 8 meetings with stakeholders to discuss social integrated services	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00		x	DSW &CD	DOVVSU, CHRAJ, NHIA, COURT, CCPC, GHS, GES
73. Educate adolescent girls 10 schools on reproductive health and	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	4,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00		x	DSW &CD	Donors

distribute 500 pieces of sanitary pads													
74. Engage 10 NGOs and 20 ECDC managers on their roles in Social Services Delivery	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		x	DSW &CD	NGOs, ECDCs
75. Sensitize 10 communities on Child labour/Child protection using CP toolkit	10 selected communities	x	x	x	x	-	4,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00		x	DSW &CD	Cent Admin. GES, GHS
Facilitate the registration and renewal of 5000 indigents, LEAP, and PWDs on NHIS	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	4,000.00	-	4,000.00		x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin. NHIA
76. Support 50 PWDs	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	1,000,000.00	-	-		x	DSW &CD	Central Admin CSOs NGOs, OPD
77. Support 10 women with start-up capital	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	30,000.00	-		x	DSW &CD	Central Admin, CSOs

Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply from services for all by 2027

Programme: Water expansion and management

78. Continue the implementation of the ANAM initiative	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	210,000.00	-	1,000,000.00		x	DA	IRC, WVG, Aquaya Inst., SWN, Hilton Grantees
79. Training of WSMs and water vendors	Districtwide	x	x	x	x	-	-	10,000.00	10,000.00		x	Planning Unit	DWD, WVG
80. Implementation of 'PAYF'	Districtwide	x	x	x	x	-	-	10,000.00	15,000.00		x	Planning Unit	DWD, WVG
81. Complete rehabilitation and expansion of 1No. Water System	Kenyasi No. 2	x	x	x		-		400,000.00	2,000,000.00		x	DA	NADEF, SDCs, NGOs, CSOs
82. Drill 10No. Boreholes	Selected communities	x	x	x	x	-	910,000.00	-	-	x		ANDA	World Vision Ghana, Easy Water
83. Repair and maintenance of non-functional boreholes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	40,000.00	-	x		ANDA	World Vision Ghana

Programme: Sanitation Management

Objective 1: Enhance access to improved and reliable sanitation services by 2027													
84. Daily collection and disposal of refuse (SIP)	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	400,000.00	100,000.00		x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion
85. Evacuate refuse heaps	KenyasiNo. 1 Kenyasi No. 2 Ntotroso & Gambia	x	x	x	x	-	500,000.00	500,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion Gh.
86. Pushing and levelling of final disposal sites	Kenyasi and Ntotroso	x		x	x	-	200,000.00	300,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA Zoomlion Gh.
87. Cleaning of Central Business District	Kenyasi No. 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	30,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion Gh. Assembly members
88. Screening of food vendors, butcher meat sellers, drinking bar operators	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	70,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA
89. Conduct Domiciliary inspection: House to house, hotels & guest houses Village Sanitation: communities' inspection & education	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	70,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA
90. Facilitate the implementation of CLTS	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	120,000.00	-		x	DEHU	WVG, IRC, DWD, Planning unit
91. Support the Construction of Household latrines	Selected communities	x	x	x	x	-	30,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.00		x	DEHU	WVG, DWD, Latter day saints Charities Planning unit

92. Disinfect and disinfect public places	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	320,000.00	-	-	x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion
93. Implement SHEP programmes i.e sanitation environment and safety systems in schools.	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	60,000.00	-	x	DEHU	GES DHD
94. Procure sanitary tools and petty equipment	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	161,000.00	-	x	DEHU	CA
95. Organise clean up exercise across the district	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	160,000.00	-	x	DEHU	Area Councils TA
96. Organization of National Sanitation Day	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	100,000.00	240,000.00	-	x	DEHU	ANDA
97. Modify 2No. refuse containers	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	60,000	-	x	DEHU	ANDA Zoomilion GH Ltd
98. Construct 5No. skip pad	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	80,000.00	-	x	DEHU	ANDA Works Dept.
99. Construct 1No. institutional latrine	Selected school		x	x	x				450,000.00	x	DEHU	CA, WORKS GES
100. Desilting of drains	Kenyasi No.1 & 2 Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	480,000.00	-	-	x	DEHU	Zoomilion GH Ltd
101. Organise refreshers training for households on water treatment and safe storage	Kenyasi Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	50,000.00	-	x	DEHU	ANDA Aquaya Institute GWCL
Sub Total						130,500.00	11,677,668.96	5,820,191.00	4,060,000.02			

Environment and Human Settlement Development

Programme: Environment and Human Settlement Management

Objective 1: Maintain and increase the forest cover of the district by 5% by 2029

102. Support and implement tree planting activities	Districtwide		x	x		-	15,000.00	-	-		x	FC	ANDA
103. Support implementation of the Ghana Productive Safety Project (GPSNP)	Kwahu No. 2 Onyinase	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	52,000.00		x	DA	MLGRD, World Bank, Consultants
104. Supply improved and early maturing seedlings	Districtwide		x	x		10,000.00	-	-	-		x	FC	ANDA
Objective 2: Improve climate change resilience													
105. Undertake reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserved areas through the plantation development and afforestation programme	District Wide		x	x		-	20,000.00	80,000.00	-	x		ANDA	TA, SDC, NADEF
Objective 3: To increase physical access and road condition by 25% in the District by 2029													
106. Reshape/Spot Improvement/Rehabilitation of 30km feeder roads	Selected roads	x	x	x	x	287,00.00	-	220,000.00	-		x	DWD	ANDA
107. Construct storm drains	Kenyasi, Gyedu, Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	190,000.00	-	330,000.00	950,000.00	x		DWD	ANDA,
108. Construct culverts and foot bridge	Kenyasi Ntotroso Gambia		x	x		-	-	320,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA,
Objective 4: Ensure stable supply of energy to 95% of the district's inhabitants													
109. Procure, supply, install 100No. Solar Powered Street Bulbs	Districtwide	x		x		-	-	600,000.00	-		x	DWD	VRA/NEDCO
110. Extend grid electricity to communities and areas under SHEP	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	800,000.00		x	MoE	VRA/NEDCO
111. Procure 300No. 9M electricity poles	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	600,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA

Objective 5: Attain homogeneous spatial development by the end of 2027													
112. Prepare structure plan	Gambia No. 1&2	x	x	x	x	-	-	69,520.00	-	x		ANDA	LUSPA, GIZ, TA
113. Acquire drone imagery to serve as a base for the local plan preparation	Gambia No. 1&2	x				-	-	8,000.00	-	x		PPD	S.M.D ANDA LUSPA TA
114. Update base maps	Gambia No. 1&2	x	x	x	x	-	2,000.00	-	-	x		PPD	S.M.D ANDA LUSPA TA
115. Prepare Draft local plans and Digitization of local plans	Gambia No. 1&2	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	-	-	-	x		PPD	ANDA LUSPA
116. Ground troth draft local plan	Gambia No. 1&2	x	x	x	x	1,000,00	-	-	-	x		PPD	ANDA LUSPA
117. Generate UPN for property addressing	Gambia No. 1&2	x	x	x	x	-	-	2,000.00	-	x		PPD	ANDA
118. Train field workers for stenciling	Gambia No. 1&2	x	x	x	x	-	-	3,400.00	-	x		ANDA	PPD
119. Carry out actual stenciling for the towns	Gambia No. 1&2	x	x	x	x	-	-	3,500.00	-	x		ANDA	Data Collection Team
120. Train field workers for data collection	Gambia No. 1&2	x	x	x	x	-	-	5,000.00	-	x		ANDA	GIZ Data Collection Team
121. Consult with stakeholders & validation of street name & property codification	Gambia No. 1&2	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	-	-	x		PPD	ANDA TA
122. Data collection on Properties	Gambia No. 1&2	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-	x		PPD	ANDA LUSPA GIZ
123. Organize monthly Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-		x	PPD	ANDA
124. Carry out a monthly planning education	Kenyasi No 1& 2, and Ntotroso					-	-	15,000.00	-		x	PPD	ANDA
Objective: Promote effective maintenance culture by the of 2027													

Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance and Sustainability													
125. Renovate CHRAJ Offices	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	350,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA
126. Renovate 2No. Staff Quarters	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	650,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA
127. Rehabilitate District Health Director Quarters	Kenyasi	x	x			-	-	600,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA, GHS
128. Maintain and Rehabilitate Office/Residential accommodation	Selected communities	x	x	x	x	-	450,000.00	350,000.00	-		x	DWD	ANDA
Sub-Total						201,000.00	497,000.00	4,176,900.00	2,802,000.00				
Governance and Institutional Development													
Objective: To improve the level of efficiency in public administration in the district													
Programme: Management and Administration of the Assembly													
129. Undertake landscaping at Assembly premises	Kenyasi	x	x			-	-	750,000.00	-	x		ANDA	Parks and Gardens
130. Construct 1No. Washing Bay	Kenyasi	x	x			-	-	120,000.00	-	x		ANDA	TA
131. Construct 2No. 4-Unit Staff Quarters	Kenyasi No. 2	x	x	x	x	-	-	1,600,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA
132. Internal management of the Assembly	Kenyasi	x	x	X	x	-	40,000	45,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Department
133. Strengthen sub district structures	Kenyasi No.1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	X	x	-	89,242.00	25,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Department
134. Organise General, Executive, sub-committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	60,000.00	-			CA	Assembly Members
135. Support to Good Governance institutions and agencies	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Departments
136. Organise stakeholder meetings/public outreaches on plan implementation	Kenyasi	x		x		-	20,000.00	20,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, Community members
137. Organise meet the Media Sessions	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	10,00.00	10,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, NCCE, ISD, CICs, Community members
138. Prepare composite Annual Action Plan and budget	Kenyasi		x	x		-	20,000.00	30,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Departments

139. Organize regular press meetings /Town Hall Meetings.	Kenyasi and Gambia No.2	x		x			-	30,000.00	20,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, Community members
140. Organize DPCU, budget and Tender committee, Audit committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		-	-	45,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Departments
141. Procure and supply of stationary, equipment, logistics for office	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		-	60,000.00	40,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Departments
142. Monitor, Evaluate and Report on Projects	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		-	-	60,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Department
143. Support for MP's activities and programmes	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		-	600,000.00	-	-	x		MP	Other Departments
144. Support for community-initiated projects	Selected community	x	x	x	x		-	-	100,000.00	-		x	ANDA	Area Councils
145. Organise national celebrations – Independence Day, Famers Day	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		-	50,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00		x	ANDA	DDA
Objective: Validate staff payroll and train staff by the end of 2029														
Programme: Human Resource Management														
146. Organise capacity building for staff	Kenyasi		x	x			50,000.00	-	86,500.00	-	x		HRM	ANDA,
147. Salary and Payroll Management	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		3,000.00	-	3,578.68	-	x		HRM	Finance Dept. ANDA
Objective: Increase IGF by 25% by 2029														
Programme: Finance and Revenue Mobilization														
148. Prepare and implement Revenue improvement Action Plan	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		-	-	100,000.00	-	x		Finance Dept.	CA
Sub-Total							53,000.00	949,242.00	3,205,078.68	100,000.00				
GRAND TOTAL							691,500.00	18,252,015.74	13,639,669.66	7,089,120.00				

Table 6.3: Annual Action Plan for 2028

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Objective 1: Promote SME Development by the end of 2028													
Programme: Economic Development and Management													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Inst./Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
1. Support the youth apprenticeship program	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	100,000.00	50,000.00	-		x	BAC	NYA, GEA
2. Train 100 youth in entrepreneurial skills	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	-	67,120.00	x		BAC	NBSSSI
3. Organise technical training for 50 women in fruit juice and pastries making	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-	x		BAC	GEA
4. Facilitate client's registration with FDA, GSA, RGD, GEA	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	5,000.00	-		x	BAC	GEA, FDA, GSA RGD
5. Develop 2 market centres	Kenyasi No. 1, Kenyasi No. 2	x	x	x	x		1,865,000.00	-	87,500.00	x		DWD	TA, Assembly members
Objective 2: Increase agricultural yields by 10% by 2028													
6. Monitor the feed Ghana Program and FAW menace in the district	District wide	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	-	-	-		x	DoA	ANDA MOFA
7. Carry out supervisory and monitoring visits by the end of December	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	-	30,000	-		x	DDA	ANDA
8. Undertake a comprehensive market data/information collection exercise on major food commodities and input availability and prices in the district	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	2,500.00	-	5,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA

9. Conduct Zonal planning and District RELC sessions	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	12,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA RADU
10. Conduct Farm and House Visits organized to Sensitized and educate farmers	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	20,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA
11. AEAs establish results and method demonstrations each per season	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	x	DDA	FBOs
12. AEAs Organize field days each per demonstration	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	x	DDA	FBOs
13. Organize food fair on indigenous and local food Consumption	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA FBOS Women Groups
14. Train 10 women Livestock farmers on Proper housing and Management	Kenyasi		x	x		-	-	20,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA
15. Carry out Veterinary activities	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA
16. Conduct Livestock Census	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA
Objective 3: Reduce post-harvest loses by 10% by 2029												
17. Organize post-harvest handling of grains training for women farmers and Aggregators in the District	Kenyasi Ntotroso Gambia		x	x		3,000.00	-	2,000.00	-	x	DDA	ANDA

	Goamu													
18. Support the running of District Center for Agricultural Commerce and Technology	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		-	-		-		x	DDA	ANDA
19. Conduct training for women stakeholders in the Agricultural value chain	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	6,000.00		-		x	DDA	ANDA FBOS
20. Train women FBO in Communities on non-traditional agriculture (Snail and Mushroom)	Kenyasi		x	x		5,000.00	-	3,000.00		-		x	DDA	ANDA
21. Conduct quarterly plant clinic for farmers	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		5,000.00		-		x	DDA	ANDA
22. Organise refresher training for DAOs and AEAs quarterly on Extension reorientation and GAPs	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		10,000.00		-		x	DDA	MOFA
23. Conduct TEDMAG training for technical staff	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		4,000.00		-	x		DDA	MOFA
Sub Total						107,500.00	2,025,000.00	251,000.00	154,620.00					

Social Development

Objective 1: Increase access to and participation in education and training by the end of 2028

Programme: Social Services Delivery

24. Construct 2No. 3-Unit of Classroom block with office, store, computer lab and 4-seater KVIP toilet and changing room	Asempanaye D/A Basic Kwabenafo D/A JHS	x	x	x	x	-	1,710,000.00	-		-	x		GES	ANDA
25. Construct 2No. 2-Unit KG Blocks with ancillary facilities	Nsuta Domeabra KG Tokrom	x	x	x	x	-	800,000.00	800,000.00		-	x		GES	ANDA
26. Construct 1No. 6-Unit of Classroom blocks	Kojokrom	x	x	x	x	-	1,200,000.00	-		-	x		GES	DWD, TA, Assembly Member
27. Construct 2No. 4-Unit teachers' quarters	Kwahu No.2 Tawiakrom	x	x	x	x	-	1,820,000.00	-		-	x		GES	ANDA

28. Rehabilitate Education infrastructure	Gambia No.2 R/C JHS	x	x	x	x	-	-	200,000.00	100,000.00	x		GES	ANDA, NADEF, SDCs
29. Construct 3No. toilet facilities in schools	Yawbrefo Donkorkrom Kwadwokrom	x	x	x	x	-	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	x		GES	ANDA
30. Procure 100No. hexagonal and octagon tables and chairs for KG schools	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	350,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
31. Procure 500 dual desk for primary schools	Kenyasi		x	x	x	-	400,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
32. Procure 1000 mono desk for JHS & SHS	Kenyasi		x	x	x	-	300,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
33. Procure 300 No. tables and chairs for basic school Teachers	Kenyasi	x	x	x		-	400,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
34. Provide Teaching and learning materials	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	-	x		GES,	DWD, TA, Assembly Member
35. Conduct School census	Districtwide		x		x	3,500.00	-	5,000.00				GES	ANDA
36. Organize reading festivals	District wide		x		x	-	-	8,000.00		x		GES	ANDA
37. Organize school sports and culture	District wide		x			5,000.00					x	GES	ANDA
38. Organize district maths and science quiz	District wide		x			10,000.00				x		GES	ANDA
39. Registration and sensitization of BECE candidates	District wide		x	x				10,000.00			x	GES	ANDA
40. Provide financial support to 10 students pursuing Medicine, Mining Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Law	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
Objective 2: Improve the quality of health delivery systems by end of 2028													
41. Rehabilitate 1No. CHPS Compound	Krachikrom	x	x	x	x	-	300,000.00	-	-	x		DWD	CA, DHD,
42. Rehabilitate 1No. Health Centre	Gambia No. 1	x	x	x	x	-	450,000.00	100,000.00	-	x		DWD	CA, DHD,

43. Promote health education and outreach immunization and family planning services	Kenyasi 1& 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	130,000.00	-		x	DHD	GHS
44. Intensify disease surveillance at all levels	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	160,000.00	-		x	DHD	GHS
45. Monitoring and supervision of health delivery points	Kenyasi 1& 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-		x	DHD	GHS
46. Procure medical supplies for health facilities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	1,000,000.00	-	x		GHS	ANDA
47. District Response Initiative – Malaria, TB, HIV/ AIDS	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	-	-		x	GHS	ANDA
48. Intensify disease surveillance at all levels	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	160,000.00	-		x	GHS	ANDA
49. Conduct educational activities on benefit packages of NHIS in communities and institutions	District wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA
50. Organize community mass registration and house to house visit on NHIS renewal	District wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA
51. Organize stakeholders' engagement with service providers	District wide	x				10,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA
52. Conduct monitoring visit to NHIS accredited health facilities	District wide	x	x	x	x	12,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	GHS
Objective 3: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable by the end of 2028													
53. Conduct 3 training on ISSOPs for 20 stakeholders	District wide	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-		x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin., NGOs
54. Train 15 caseworkers on child protection toolkits	District wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	4,000.00	-		x	DSW&C D	MOGCSF
55. Provide social services to 100 children	District wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	-		x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin, DOVVSU, Court
56. Monitor 30 Early Childhood Development Centres in the District	District wide	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	-		x	DSW &CD	GES

57. Facilitate the renewal and registration of 1,500 LEAP Household members on the NHIS	District wide	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin., NHIA
58. Organise 10 outreach visits to 30 LEAP communities for case management and cash out	District wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	PFI, CFPs
59. Train administrators of 15 health facilities in the District on ISSOPs to facilitate referrals	District wide	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	-	x	DSW &CD	GHS, Cent. Admin
60. Organise 8 meetings with stakeholders to discuss social integrated services	District wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	DOVVSU, CHRAJ, NHIA, COURT, CCPC, GHS, GES
61. Educate adolescent girls 10 schools on reproductive health and distribute 500 pieces of sanitary pads	District wide	x	x	x	x	6,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	Donors
62. Engage 10 NGOs and 20 ECDC managers on their roles in Social Services Delivery	District wide	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	NGOs, ECDCs
63. Sensitize 10 communities on Child labour/Child protection using CP toolkit	Selected communities	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	Cent Admin. GES, GHS
64. Support 50 PWDs	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	1,200,000.00	-	-	x	DSW &CD	Central Admin CSOs NGOs, OPD
65. Support 5 women with start-up capital	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	30,000.00	-	x	DSW &CD	Central Admin, CSOs
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply from services for all by end of 2028												
Programme: Water expansion and management												
66. Continue the implementation of the ANAM WASH initiative	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	210,000.00	-	1,000,000.00	x	DA	IRC, WVG, Aquaya Inst., SWN, Hilton Grantees
67. Implementation of 'PAYF'	Districtwide	x	x	x	x	-	-	10,000.00	15,000.00	x	Planning Unit	DWD, WVG
68. Drill 10No. Boreholes	Selected communities	x	x	x	x	-	1,820,000.00	-	-		ANDA	World Vision Ghana

69. Repair and maintenance of non-functional boreholes	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	50,000.00	-			ANDA	Assembly Members, WSMT
70. Mechanise 2No. boreholes for Institutions	Odeneho Basic Wamahinso R/C	x	x			-	100,000	100,00.00	-	x		ANDA	GES
Programme: Sanitation Management													
Objective 1: Enhance access to improved and reliable sanitation services by 2028													
71. Daily collection and disposal of refuse (SIP)	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	387,205.00	150,000.00	-	x		DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion
72. Evacuate refuse heaps	KenyasiNo.1 Kenyasi No. 2 Ntotroso & Gambia	x	x	x	x	-	250,000.00	150,035.71	-	x		DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion Gh.
73. Pushing and levelling of final disposal sites	Kenyasi and Ntotroso	x		x	x	-	400,000.00	200,000.00	-	x		DEHU	ANDA Zoomlion Gh.
74. Cleaning of Central Business District	Kenyasi No. 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	25,000.00	-	x		DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion Gh. Assembly members
75. Establish compost and recycle plant	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	1,200,000.00	300,000.00	-	x		ANDA	Bethel Group Ghana Limited
76. Screening of food vendors, butcher meat sellers, drinking bar operators	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	60,000.00	-	-	x		DEHU	ANDA
77. Conduct Domiciliary inspection: House to house, hotels & guest houses, Village Sanitation: communities' inspection & education	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	8,000.00	-	x		DEHU	ANDA
78. Support 50 households to construct household latrines	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	120,000.00	80,000.00	x		DEHU	WVG, DWD, EHU, Latter day saints Charities Planning unit

79. Disinfection and disinfestation of public places	All Area Councils	x	x	x	x	-	320,000.00	-	-	x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion
80. Implement SHEP programmes i.e sanitation environment and safety systems in schools	All Area Councils	x	x	x	x	-	-	60,000.00	-	x	DEHU	GES DHD
81. Procure sanitary tools and petty equipment for schools and Area Councils	All Area Councils	x	x	x	x	-	-	170,000.00	-	x	DEHU	CA
82. Organise clean up exercise across the district	All Area Councils	x	x	x	x	-	-	150,000.00	-	x	DEHU	Area Councils TA
83. Organization of National Sanitation Day	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	240,000.00	-	-	x	DEHU	ANDA
84. Rehabilitation of 10No. refuse containers	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	160,000.00	-	-	x	DEHU	ANDA Zoomilion GH Ltd
85. Construct 5No. skip pads	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	200,000.00	-	x	DEHU	ANDA Works Dept.
86. Construct 1No. institutional latrine	Selected school		x	x	x	-	-	-	500,000.00	x	DEHU	CA, WORKS GES
87. Desilt choked drains	Kenyasi No.1 & 2 Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	480,000.00	-	-	x	DEHU	Zoomilion GH Ltd
88. Train households on water treatment and safe storage	Kenyasi Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-	x	DEHU	ANDA Aquaya Institute GWCL
Sub total							188,500.00	15,215,705.00	4,904,535.70	2,195,000		
Environment and Human Settlement Development												
Programme: Environment and Human Settlement Management												
Objective 1: Maintain and increase the forest cover of the district by 5% by 2028												
89. Support and implement tree planting activities	Districtwide		x	x		-	150,000.00	50,000.00	-	x	FC	ANDA
90. Implementation of the Ghana Productive Safety Project (GPSNP)	Kwahu No. 2 Onyinase Esinanim	x	x	x	x	-	-	50,000.00	52,000.00	x	DA	MLGRD, World Bank, Consultants

91. Supply improved and early maturing seedlings	District wide		x	x		10,000.00	-	100,000.00	-			FC	ANDA
Objective 2: Improve climate change resilience													
92. Undertake reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserved areas through the plantation development and afforestation programme	District Wide		x	x		-	120,000.00	80,000.00	-	x		ANDA	TA, SDC, NADEF
Objective 3: To increase physical access and road condition by 25% in the District by 2029													
93. Reshape/Spot Improvement/Rehabilitation of 40km feeder roads	Selected roads	x	x	x	x	370,000.00	100,000.00	220,000.00	-		x	DWD	ANDA
94. Construct 100 metres storm drain	Gambia No. 2	x	x	x	x	-	-	350,000.00	150,000.00	x		DWD	ANDA,
95. Construct culverts and foot bridge	Esinanim Adukrom		x	x		-	-	320,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA,
Objective 4: Ensure stable supply of energy to 95% of the district's inhabitants													
96. Procure, supply, install 100No. Solar Powered Street Bulbs	Districtwide	x		x		-	-	600,000.00	-		x	DWD	VRA
97. Extend grid electricity to communities and areas under SHEP	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	100,000.00	-	1,978,079.02		x	DWD	VRA
98. Procure 300No. 9M electricity poles	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	600,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA
Objective 5: Attain homogeneous spatial development by the end of 2028													
99. Prepare Draft local plans and digitize local plans	Goamu Koforidua Asamang	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	-	-	-	x		PPD	ANDA LUSPA
100. Ground trothing of draft local plan	Goamu Koforidua Asamang	x	x	x	x	3,000,00	-	-	-	x		PPD	ANDA LUSPA
101. Generate UPN for property addressing	Goamu Koforidua Asamang	x	x	x	x	-	-	6000.00	-	x		PPD	ANDA
102. Training of field workers for stencilling	Goamu Koforidua Asamang	x	x	x	x	-	-	3,400.00	-	x		ANDA	PPD

103. Carry out actual stencilling for the towns	Goamu Koforidua Asamang	x	x	x	x	-	-	3,500.00	-	x		ANDA	Data Collection Team
104. Train field workers for data collection	Goamu Koforidua Asamang	x	x	x	x	-	-	5,000.00	-	x		ANDA	GIZ Data Collection Team
105. Consult with stakeholders & validation of street name & property codification	Goamu Koforidua Asamang	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00		-	x		PPD	ANDA TA
106. Print maps for data collection	Goamu Koforidua Asamang	x	x	x	x	-	-	2,000.00	-	x		ANDA	PPD
107. Organize monthly Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-		x	PPD	ANDA
108. Carry out a monthly planning education	Kenyasi No 1& 2, and Ntotroso, Wamahinso					-	-	15,000.00	-		x	PPD	ANDA
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance and Sustainability													
Objective: Promote effective maintenance culture													
109. Maintain and Rehabilitate Office/Residential accommodation	Selected communities	x	x	x	x	-	450,000.00	350,000.00	-		x	DWD	ANDA
Sub Total						383,000.00	930,000.00	2,674,900.00	2,180,079.02				
Governance and Institutional Development													
Programme: Management and Administration of the Assembly													
Objective: To improve the level of efficiency in public administration in the district by the end of 2028													
110. Construct and furnish 1No. Area Council Office	Goamu	x	x	x		-	-	-	900,000.00	x		ANDA	Goamu Area Council
111. Internal management of the Assembly	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	40,000.00	50,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Department
112. Strengthen sub district structures	Kenyasi No.1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia	x	x	x	x	-	89,242.00	60,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Department

	Goamu												
113. Organise General, Executive, sub-committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	40,000.00	60,000.00		x	CA	Assembly Members
114. Support to Good Governance institutions and agencies	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Departments
115. Organise stakeholder meetings/public outreaches on plan implementation	Kenyasi	x		x		-	20,000.00	20,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, Community members
116. Organise meet the Media Sessions	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, NCCE, ISD, CICs, Community members
117. Prepare composite Annual Action Plan and budget	Kenyasi		x	x		-	50,000.00	60,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Departments
118. Organise Mid-Term Review of DMTDP (2026-2029)	Kenyasi	x	x				-	-	40,000.00	x		DPCU	Other Departments, Assembly Members
119. Organize regular press meetings /Town Hall Meetings.	Kenyasi and Gambia No.2	x		x		-	30,000.00	20,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, Community members
120. Organize DPCU, budget and Tender committee, Audit committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	45,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Departments
121. Procure and supply of stationary, equipment, logistics for office	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	60,000.00	40,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Departments
122. Monitor, Evaluate and Report on Projects	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	60,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Department
123. Support for MP's activities and programmes	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	500,000.00	-	-	x		MP	Other Departments
124. Support for community-initiated projects	Selected community	x	x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-		x	ANDA	Area Councils
125. Organise national celebrations – Independence Day, Famers Day	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	80,000.00	-		x	ANDA	DDA
Objective: Validate staff payroll and train staff by the end of 2028													
Programme: Human Resource Management													

126. Organise capacity building for staff	Kenyasi		x	x		50,000.00	-	286,500.00	-	x		HRM	ANDA,
127. Salary and Payroll Management	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	-	3,578.68	-	x		HRM	Finance Dept. ANDA
Objective: Increase IGF by 25% by 2028													
Programme: Finance and Revenue Mobilization													
128. Prepare and implement Revenue improvement Action Plan	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-	x		Finance Dept.	CA
Sub Total						54,000.00	859,242.00	985,078.68	1,000,000.00				
GRAND TOTAL						733,000.00	19,029,947.00	8,815,514.38	5,529,699.02				

Table 6.4: Annual Action Plan for 2029

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Objective 1: Promote SME Development by the end of 2029													
Programme: Economic Development and Management													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Inst./Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	On-going	Lead	Collab.
1. Train and equip 30 youth in apprenticeship program	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	100,000.00	-		x	GEA, YEA	ANDA
2. Organise technical training for 20 women in soap and detergent making	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x			50,000.00	50,000.00		x	BAC	GEA
3. Facilitate clients registration with FDA, GSA, RGD, GEA	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	10,000.00		x	BAC	FDA, GSA, RGD, GEA
4. Support for the construction of 1No. daily market	Wamahins o	x	x	x	x	-	1,200,000.00	-	-	x		ANDA	TA, Assembly members, Market Associations
Objective 2: Increase agricultural yields by 10% by the end of 2029													
5. Implement and monitor Feed Ghana Program and FAW menace in the district	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	300,000.00	120,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
6. Carry out supervisory and monitoring visits by the end of December	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	-	30,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
7. Carry out yield studies on 5 major staples by end of year	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	-	-		x	DDA	ANDA

8.Undertake a comprehensive market data/information collection exercise on major food commodities and input availability and prices in the district	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	2,500.00	-	5,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
9. Conduct Farm and House Visits organized to Sensitized and educate farmers	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	-	20,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
10. Establish AEAs results and method demonstrations each per season	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	10,000.00	-		x	DDA	FBOs
11. Organize AEAs field days each per demonstration	Kenyasi Ntotroso Goamu Gambia Zones	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	8,000.00	-		x	DDA	FBOs
12. Organize food fair on indigenous and local food Consumption	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	8,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA FBOS Women Groups
13. Promote Gender Concepts on reproductive role	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	x		DDA	ANDA Women Groups
14. Carry out Veterinary activities	All district Zones	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	10,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
15. Conduct Livestock Census	All district Zones	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	6,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
Objective 3: Reduce post-harvest losses by 10% by the end of 2029													
16. Organize post-harvest handling of grains training for women farmers and Aggregators in the District	Kenyasi Ntotroso Gambia Goamu		x	x		3,000.00	-	2,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
17. Conduct training for women stakeholders in the Agricultural value chain	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	-	6,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA FBOS

18. Train women FBO in Communities on non-traditional agriculture (Snail and Mushroom)	Kenyasi		x	x		5,000.00	-	3,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
19. Conduct quarterly plant clinic for farmers	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	5,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
20. Train DAOs and AEAs quarterly on Extension reorientation and GAPs	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	10,000.00	-		x	DDA	ANDA
21. Conduct TEDMAG training for technical staff	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	x		DDA	ANDA
Sub Total						72,500.00	1,550,000.00	401,000.00	60,000.00				

Social Development

Objective 1: Increase access to and participation in education and training

Programme: Social Services Delivery

22. Construct 2No. 3-Unit of Classroom blocks	Gambia No.1 Kenyasi No.1	x	x			-	820,000.00	820,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
23. Construct 1No. 2-Unit KG Block with ancillary facilities	Kwahu No. 2	x	x			-	-	750,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
24. Construct 1No. 4-Unit teachers' quarters	Kwameme nsahkrom	x	x			-	-	820,000.00		x		GES	ANDA
25. Rehabilitate 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Kensere D/A	x	x			-	-	200,000.00		x		GES	ANDA
26. Construct 1No. 4-Seater Institutional Latrine with Changing Room for Girls	Akosakrom D/A	x	x	x		-	-	-	450,000.00	x		GES	ANDA
27. Procure 100No. hexagonal and octagon tables and chairs for KG schools	Kenyasi	x	x	x		-	180,000	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
28. Procure 300 dual desk for primary schools	Kenyasi		x	x	x		200,000	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
29. Procure 300 mono desk for JHS & SHS	Kenyasi		x	x	x		200,000	-	-	x		GES	ANDA

30. Procure 70 No. tables and chairs for basic school Teachers	Kenyasi	x	x	x		-	105,000.00	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
31. Provision of Teaching and learning materials	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x		GES,	DWD, TA, Assembly Member
32. Conduct School census	Districtwide		x		x	3,500.00	-	-	-			GES	ANDA
33. Organize reading festivals	District wide		x		x	-	-	5,300.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
34. Organize school sports and culture	District wide		x			5,000.00	-	-	-		x	GES	ANDA
35. Organize district maths and science quiz	District wide		x			10,000.00	-	-	-	x		GES	ANDA
36. Register and sensitize BECE candidates	District wide		x	x			-	-	-		x	GES	ANDA
37. Extend electricity to 5No. Schools	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	150,000.00	-	x		ANDA	GES, VRA
38. Provide Teaching and learning materials	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	40,000.00	-		x	GES	MoE
39. Conduct School census	District wide		x		x	3,500.00	-	-	-		x	GES	ANDA
40. Organize reading festivals	District wide		x		x	-	-	5,300.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
41. Organize school sports and culture	District wide		x			-	-	5,000.00	-		x	GES	ANDA
42. Organize district maths and science quiz	District wide		x			-	-	10,000.00	-	x		GES	ANDA
43. Register and sensitize BECE candidates	District wide		x	x		-	-	10,000.00	-		x	GES	ANDA
Objective 2: Improve the quality of health delivery systems													
44. Complete Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound	Tawiahkrom	x	x	x	x	-	-	430,421.60	-	x		DWD	CA, DHD,
45. Promote health education and outreach immunization and family planning services	Kenyasi 1& 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	130,000.00	-		x	DHD	GHS

46. Procure medical supplies for health facilities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	1,000,000.00	-	x		GHS	ANDA
47. Promote health education and outreach immunization and family planning services	Kenyasi 1&2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	130,000.00	-		x	GHS	ANDA
48. District Response Initiative – Malaria, TB, HIV/ AIDS	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	-	-		x	GHS	ANDA
49. Intensify disease surveillance at all levels	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	160,000.00	-		x	GHS	ANDA
50. Monitor and supervise of health delivery points	Kenyasi 1&2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-		x	GHS	ANDA
51. Conduct educational activities on benefit packages of NHIS in communities and institutions	District wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA
52. Organize community mass registration and house to house visit on NHIS renewal	District wide	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA
53. Collaborate with Social Welfare, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service and prisons for the registration of indigene and vulnerable groups	District wide	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	DA SW & CD GHS GES Prisons Assembly members
54. Conduct monitoring visit to NHIS accredited health facilities	District wide	x	x	x	x	12,000.00	-	-	-		x	DHIS	GHS
Objective 3: Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable													
55. Conduct 3 training on ISSOPs for 35 stakeholders	District wide	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	-	6,000.00	-		x	DSW & CD	Cent. Admin., NGOs
56. Organise refresher training for 15 caseworkers on child protection toolkits	District wide		x			-	-	-	3,000.00		x	DSW&C D	MGCSP

57. Provide social services to 50 children	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin, DOVVSU, Court
58. Monitor 30 Early Childhood Development Centres in the District	District wide	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	-	-	x	DSW &CD	GES
59. Facilitate the renewal and registration of 500 LEAP Household members on the NHIS	District wide	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-	-	x	DSW &CD	Cent. Admin., NHIA
60. Educate adolescent girls 10 schools on reproductive health and distribute 1,000 pieces of sanitary pads	District wide	x	x	x	x	6,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00	-	-	x	DSW &CD	Donors
61. Sensitize 10 communities on Child labour/Child protection using CP toolkit	10 eslected communities	x	x	x	x	4,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	-	-	x	DSW &CD	Cent Admin. GES, GHS
62. Support 50 PWDs	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	1,200,000.00	-	-	-	x	DSW &CD	Central Admin CSOs NGOs, OPD
63. Train and support 10 women with start-up capital in entrepreneurship	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	50,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	x	DSW &CD	Central Admin, CSOs
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply from services for all by 2029													
Programme: Water expansion and management													
64. Continue the implementation professionalised water service management	District wide	x	x	x	x	-	210,000.00	-	1,000,000.00	-	x	DA	IRC, WVG, Aquaya Inst., SWN, Hilton Grantees
65. Implementation of 'PAYF'	Districtwide	x	x	x	x	-	-	10,000.00	15,000.00	-	x	Planning Unit	DWD, WVG
66. Drill and mechanise 10No. Boreholes	Selected communities	x	x	x	x	-	1,820,000.00	-	-	-	x	ANDA	World Vision Ghana, Easy Water
67. Repair and maintenance of non-functional boreholes and LMS	District Wide	x	x	x	x	-	40,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	x	ANDA	World Vision Ghana
Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable sanitation services by 2029													
Programme: Sanitation Management													
68. Daily collection and disposal of refuse (SIP)	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	400,000.00	-	-	x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion

69. Evacuate refuse heaps	Kenyasi No. 1 Kenyasi No. 2 Ntotroso & Gambia	x	x	x	x	-	200,000.00	400,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion
70. Pushing and levelling of final disposal sites	Kenyasi and Ntotroso	x		x	x	-	300,000.00	300,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA Zoomlion
71. Cleaning of Central Business District	Kenyasi No. 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	40,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion Assembly members
72. Screening of food vendors, butcher meat sellers, drinking bar operators	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	70,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA
73. Conduct Domiciliary inspection: House to house, hotels & guest houses, Village Sanitation: communities' inspection & education	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	10,000.00	-		x	DEHU	ANDA
74. Facilitate the implementation of CLTS	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	420,000.00	80,000.00		x	DEHU	WVG, DWD, EHU, Latter day saints Charities Planning unit
75. Disinfection and disinfestation of public places	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	400,000.00	-	-		x	DEHU	ANDA, Zoomlion
76. Implement SHEP programmes i.e sanitation environment and safety systems in schools.	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	60,000.00	-		x	DEHU	GES DHD

77. Procure sanitary tools and petty equipment	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	161,000.00	-		x	DEHU	CA
78. Organise clean up exercise across the district	Kenyasi 1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	50,000.00	-		x	DEHU	Area Councils TA
79. Organization of National Sanitation Day	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	240,000.00	-	-		x	DEHU	ANDA
80. Refabricate 5No. new refuse containers	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	160,000.00	-	-	x		DEHU	ANDA Zoomilion
81. Construct 5No. skip pads	Kenyasi Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	-	80,000.00	-	x		DEHU	ANDA Works Dept.
82. Construct 1No. institutional latrine	Selected school		x	x	x	-	-	300,000.00	-	x		DEHU	CA, WORKS GES
83. Desilt choked drains	Kenyasi No.1 & 2 Ntotroso	x	x	x	x	-	480,000.00	-	-		x	DEHU	Zoomilion
84. Train households on water treatment and safe storage	Kenyasi Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-	x		DEHU	ANDA Aquaya Institute GWCL
85. Institute an award for the cleanest community	Selected community		x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-	x		DEHU	ANDA TA Zonal Councils
Sub Total						154,000.00	6,642,000.00	7,218,021.60	1,548,000.00				
Environment and Human Settlement Development													
Programme: Environment and Human Settlement Management													
Objective 1: Maintain and increase the forest cover of the district by 5% by 2029													
86. Support and implement tree planting activities	Districtwide		x	x		-	15,000.00	-	-		x	FC	ANDA
87. Supply improved and early maturing seedlings	Districtwide		x	x		10,000.00	-	40,000.00	-		x	FC	ANDA
Objective 2: Improve climate change resilience by the end of 2029													

88. Undertake reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserved areas through the plantation development and afforestation programme	District Wide		x	x		-	20,000.00	80,000.00	-	x		ANDA	TA, SDC, NADEF
Objective 3: To increase physical access and road condition by 25% in the District by the end of 2029													
89. Reshape/Spot Improvement/Rehabilitation of 30km feeder roads	Selected roads		x	x	x	x	200,000.00	-	220,000.00	-	x	DWD	ANDA
90. Construct culverts and foot bridge	Goamu		x	x			-	-	400,000.00	-	x	DWD	ANDA,
Objective 4: Ensure stable supply of energy to 95% of the district's inhabitants													
91. Procure, supply, install 100No. Solar Powered Street Bulbs	Districtwide		x		x		-	-	600,000.00	-	x	DWD	VRA/NEDCO
92. Extend grid electricity to communities and areas under SHEP	District Wide		x	x	x	x	-	-	-	800,000.00	x	MoE	VRA/NEDCO
93. Procure 100No. 9M electricity poles	Kenyasi		x	x	x	x	-	-	120,000.00	-	x	DWD	ANDA
Objective 5: Attain homogeneous spatial development													
94. Acquisition of drone imagery to serve as a base for the local plan preparation	Biaso		x				-	-	10,000.00	-	x	PPD	S.M.D, ANDA LUSPA, TA
95. Updating of base map	Biaso		x				-	2,000.00	-	-	x	PPD	S.M.D, ANDA LUSPA, TA
96. Preparation of Draft local plans and Digitization of local plans	Biaso		x	x			2,000.00	-	-	-	x	PPD	ANDA, LUSPA
97. Ground trothing of draft local plan	Biaso		x				3,000,00	-	-	-	x	PPD	ANDA, LUSPA
98. Consultation with stakeholders & validation of street name & property codification	Biaso		x	x	x	x	-	10,000	-	-	x	PPD	ANDA TA
99. Printing of maps for data collection	Biaso		x				-	-	1,000.00	-	x	ANDA	PPD
100. Data collection on Properties	Biaso		x	x	x	x	-	-	20,000.00	-	x	PPD	ANDA LUSPA GIZ
101. Organize quarterly Technical Sub-Committee and Spatial Planning Committee meetings	Kenyasi		x	x	x	x	-	-	17,400.00	-	x	PPD	ANDA
102. Carry out a monthly planning education	Kenyasi No 1& 2,		x	x	x	x	-	5,0000.00	-	-	x	PPD	ANDA, Media Station, CIC, TA

	Ntotroso, Gambia													
Programme: Infrastructure Maintenance and Sustainability														
Objective: Promote effective maintenance culture by the end of 2029														
103. Renovate 2No. Staff Quarters	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	450,000.00	-	x		DWD	ANDA	
104. Maintain and Rehabilitate Office/Residential accommodation	Selected communities	x	x	x	x	-	450,000.00	350,000.00	-		x	DWD	ANDA	
Sub Total						212,000.00	547,000.00	2,308,400.00	800,000.00					
Governance and Institutional Development														
Objective: To improve the level of efficiency in public administration in the district by the end of 2029														
Programme: Management and Administration of the Assembly														
105. Renovate and furnish 1No. Area Council Office	Gambia No. 2	x	x			-	-	300,000.00	-	x		ANDA	TA, Area Councillors	
106. Prepare 2030 – 2033 DMTDP	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	-	x		ANDA	Depts. TA T/AC	
107. Internal management of the Assembly	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	40,000	45,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Department	
108. Strengthen sub district structures	Kenyasi No.1 & 2 Ntotroso Gambia Goamu	x	x	x	x	-	100,000.00	25,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Department	
109. Organise General, Executive, sub-committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	20,000.00	60,000.00	-			CA	Assembly Members	
110. Support to Good Governance institutions and agencies	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Departments	
111. Organise stakeholder meetings/public outreaches on plan implementation	Kenyasi	x		x		-	20,000.00	20,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, Community members	
112. Organise meet the Media Sessions	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, NCCE, ISD, CICs, Community members	

113. Prepare composite Annual Action Plan and budget	Kenyasi		x	x		-	20,000.00	30,000.00	-	x		CA	Other Departments
114. Organize regular press meetings /Town Hall Meetings.	Kenyasi and Gambia No.2	x		x		-	30,000.00	20,000.00	-		x	CA	Media, Community members
115. Organize DPCU, budget and Tender committee, Audit committee meetings	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	45,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Departments
116. Procure and supply of stationary, equipment, logistics for office	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	80,000.00	60,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Departments
117. Monitor, Evaluate and Report on Projects	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	80,000.00	-		x	CA	Other Department
118. Support for MP's activities and programmes	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	1,000,000.00	-	-	x		MP	Other Departments
119. Support for community-initiated projects	Selected community	x	x	x	x	-	-	100,000.00	100,000.00		x	ANDA	Area Councils
120. Organise national celebrations – Independence Day, Famers Day	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	80,000.00	-		x	ANDA	DDA
Objective: Validate staff payroll and train staff by the end of 2029													
Programme: Human Resource Management													
121. Organise capacity building for staff	Kenyasi		x	x		50,000.00	-	86,500.00	-	x		HRM	ANDA,
122. Salary and Payroll Management	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	3,000.00	-	3,578.68	-	x		HRM	Finance Dept. ANDA
Objective: Increase IGF by 25% by 2029													
Programme: Finance and Revenue Mobilization													
123. Prepare and implement Revenue improvement Action Plan	Kenyasi	x	x	x	x	-	-	70,000.00	-	x		Finance Dept.	CA
Sub Total						53,000.00	1,380,000.00	1,145,078.68	100,000.00				
GRAND TOTAL						491,500.00	10,119,000.00	11,068,100.28	2,508,000.00				

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) outlines the institutional arrangements that will support and sustain effective Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP at the district level.

The responsibility for monitoring and evaluation lies primarily with the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of the Assembly. The DPCU will take the lead in coordinating all monitoring and evaluation activities undertaken by the Assembly. However, other decentralized departments under the District Assembly, as well as governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and project beneficiaries, may play supportive roles in the monitoring and evaluation of projects.

It is expected that regular monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects will ensure efficient and effective delivery of services by implementers and also provide information to measure performance and also to improve planning.

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

To ensure participation, capacity building, effective dissemination and demand for M&E results, all organisations and groups of people with an involvement in development and poverty reduction in the Asutifi North District were identified and classified, their roles, responsibilities and aspirations were also defined. The stakeholders identified were presented in Table 7.1

Table 7.1: Stakeholder Analysis

No.	Stakeholder	Classification	Needs/Interests/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
1.	NDPC	Primary	Formulate guidelines, Policy direction, capacity building,	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination
2.	RCC	Primary	Advisory services Capacity building Technical support	M&E seminars & meetings, PM&E, data collection, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination
3.	District Assembly	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approve Plans and (MTDP & M&E) Budgets for implementation ▪ Fix fees to guide local revenue collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in M&E meetings ▪ Participate in field monitoring & evaluation of interventions ▪ Participate in mid-term and terminal evaluations of DMTDP

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide logistics for MTDP and M&E Plans implementation 	
4.	DPCU	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare DMTDP and M&E Plan ▪ Data Collection and analysis ▪ Information Dissemination ▪ Produce quarterly progress, annual progress, mid-term and terminal evaluation reports ▪ Disseminate M&E results ▪ Conduct PM & E activities ▪ Conduct evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inspect projects ▪ Participate in M&E workshops, seminars and meetings ▪ Prepare and revise M&E documents ▪ Participate in Participatory M&E, mid-term and terminal evaluations. ▪ Disseminate and communicate M&E Results ▪ Participate in data collection and validation
5.	Decentralized Departments and Agencies	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare Departmental MTDP and M&E Plan ▪ Provide technical support for DA ▪ Produce quarterly progress, annual progress, mid-term and terminal evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in Inspection of projects, M&E workshops, seminars and meetings ▪ Participatory M&E, mid-term and terminal evaluations ▪ Participate in data collection and validation
6.	Zonal Council, Unit Committees, Assembly Members	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilize community members ▪ Monitor projects implementation at community level ▪ Assist in data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in project inspection ▪ Mobilize community members for discussions and assessments
7.	Traditional Authorities & Local Community	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in identification of community needs ▪ Accountability ▪ Project/plan implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist in data collection ▪ Mobilize community members for discussions and assessments ▪ Participate in project inspection
8.	Civil Society Organizations (NGOs – CBOs, voluntary and Faith Based Organization)	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilize M&E data or results for advocacy ▪ Conduct PM&E ▪ Disseminate M&E results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote community participation ▪ Participate in PM&E ▪ Dissemination of information ▪ Collect and validate data

9.	Development Partners/ NGO's	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support training in M & E ▪ Monitor performance of funds projects/ programs ▪ Ensure transparency and financial accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information sharing mechanism ▪ M & E format for data collection and reporting
10.	Media	Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Play Advocacy role ▪ Hold stakeholders and policy makers accountable to the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in project inspection ▪ Disseminate and communicate M&E results

7.3 Monitoring Matrix

The effective monitoring of programmes and projects requires a set indicators and targets to measure progress. Indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the milestones that will confirm the achievement of the stated goal and objectives. The indicators and targets were therefore set through a collaborative process to ensure that they were achievable and directly related to the DMTDP. Furthermore, selected core indicators defined by NDPC for tracking progress in consultation with stakeholder and specific District indicators based on the DMTDP were also defined.

The Monitoring matrix presents the input, output, outcome and impact indicators and their corresponding activities for each adopted policy objectives. It summarises the monitoring indicators by indicating the baseline data, targets for the plan period, monitoring frequency and responsibility. It also shows the linkage of the indicator to the DMTDP broad goal, objectives and programmes. The Monitoring matrix for the DMTDP is presented in Table 7.2.

7.2 Monitoring Matrix

Goal:										
Objective: Promote SME Development										
Programme; Local Economic Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definitions	Indicator type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of Block manufacturing company constructed	Count the number of block manufacturing company established	Output	0	1	-	-	-	Location	Quarterly	ANDA Private Sector
Total beneficiary under youth entrepreneurship program	Count the number of youth entrepreneurship program supported	Output	15	20	25	30	40	Sex	Bi – annually	BAC
Number of beneficiaries supported under Biz Box Program	Count the number of Bizbox beneficiaries and Amount received	Output	147	150	150	150	150	Sex	Quarterly	BAC
Total Number of 24-Hour Economy Market constructed	Count the number of 24-Hour markets constructed	Output	0	1	1	1	1	Location	Annually	BAC
Objective: Increase Agricultural Yields By 10% By 2029										
Programme: Local Economic Development										
Coverage of flagship programme “Feed Ghana”	Count the number of beneficiaries acres of land used for farming under this initiative	Output	1,450	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	Operational areas	Quarterly	DoA
	Number of beneficiaries under the “Nkoko Nketekete programme”	Output	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Operational areas	Quarterly	DoA

Total Agricultural production (mt)											
i. Maize	% change in yield of selected crops and livestock	Output	2.2%	3%	8%	11%	15%	Operational area	Annually	DoA	
ii. Rice (milled)			12.6%	20%	25%	30%	35%				
iii. Cassava			4.2%	5%	7%	10%	14%				
iv. Cocoyam			2.1%	2.5%	3%	3.7%	5%				
v. Plantain			6.7%	10%	15%	20%	25%				
vi. Cattle			13.5%	15%	17%	20%	22.5%				
vii. Sheep			10.7%	13%	15%	17%	20%				
viii. Goat			1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%				
ix. Pig			3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	4%	4.5%				
x. Poultry			2.4%	10%	15%	20%	25%				
Percentage change in output/ yield per farmer	The ratio of total outputs/yields harvesting to the area of total farmers population expressed as a percentage	Outcome	7%	10%	15%	20%	25%	Location	Quarterly	DoA	
Arable land under cultivation	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Output	78%	80%	82%	84%	86%	Location	Annually	DoA	
Objective : Reduce post-harvest loses by 10% by 2029											
Percentage post-harvest losses: Maize	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agricultural produce (crops) incurred after harvest as a percentage of the total percentage	Output	8%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6%	Location	Quarterly	DoA	

Goal										
Objective : Increase access to and participation in education and training										
Programme: Educational Infrastructure										
Educational Infrastructure	Count of new infrastructure constructed	Output	5	5	5	5	5	Location	Quarterly	ANDA GES
	Count of old infrastructure maintained	Output	3	2	2	2	2	Location	Quarterly	ANDA GES
Net Enrolment										
KG	% Change in KG enrolment	Output	139.05%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sex	Annually	GES
Primary	% Change in primary enrolment	Output	104.02%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sex	Annually	GES
JHS	% Change in JHS enrolment	Output	107.37%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sex	Annually	GES
SHS	% Change in SHS enrolment	Output	99.01%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Sex	Annually	GES
Gender Parity Index										
KG	Ratio between boys & girls	Outcome	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Sex	Annually	GES
Primary			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
JHS			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
SHS			2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
Completion rate										
KG	% of pupils completing at each level	Outcome	139.05%	140%	141%	141.5%	142%	Sex	Annually	GES
Primary			104.02%	105%	105.5%	105.9%	160%			
JHS			107.37%	108%	108.5%	109%	109.5%			
SHS			99.01%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
School furniture										
KG	No. of schools supplied with furniture	Output	100	300	200	200	100	Location	Annually	GES
Primary			500	800	500	500	300			
JHS			700	2,200	1,000	1,000	500			
Electricity in schools	No. Of schools connected to electricity	Output	1	5	5	5	5	Location	Annually	GES

Financial Support to Students	Count of students supported in Tertiary	Output	0	10	10	10	10	Sex	Annually	GES
Objective : Improve the quality of health delivery services										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Health Infrastructure	No. of new facility constructed	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Location	Annually	ANDA GHS
	No. of old facilities rehabilitated		1	1	1	1	1			
Operational Health facilities	No. of operational health facilities	Output	19	20	21	22	23	Location	Annually	GHS
CHPS Compound			14	15	15	16	17			
Health Centre			2	2	3	3	3			
Hospital			3	3	3	3	3			
Child Welfare Centres	No. of Child Welfare Centres constructed	Output	0	5	3	2	2	Location	Annually	GHS ANDA
Maternal mortality ratio	No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Facility	Quarterly	GHS
Malaria case fatality	Number of malaria cases recorded	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Sex	Quarterly	GHS
Population with valid NHIS card	Proportion of Population with valid NHIS card	Outcome						Category	Annually	NHIS
Indigens			12%	15%	20%	25%	30%			
Informal			20.8%	22%	25%	27%	30%			
Aged			4.5%	5%	6%	7%	8%			
Under 18			10.2%	12%	15%	18%	20%			
Pregnant women			4%	6%	8%	10%	11%			
Prison inmates			92%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Registered birth and death										
Birth	Number of births registered	Output	1,603 M (692) F (911)	1,680 M (754) F (926)	1,700 M (767) F (933)	1,750 M (810) F (940)	1,800 M (839) F (961)	Sex	Quarterly	Birth and Death Registry

	Number of deaths registered		35 M (22) F (13)	40 M (26) F (14)	45 M (29) F (16)	50 M (32) F (18)	55 M (35) F (20)			
Age 0 -14 15 – 64 64 +		Output						Age	Quarterly	Birth and Death Registry
Objective: Strengthen Social Protection for the vulnerable										
Programme: Social Services Delivery										
Incidence of child abuse cases	Number of children who become victims of violence and abuse (defilement, assault)	Output	1	0	0	0	0	Sex	Annually	DSWCD DOVVSU
Reported cases of domestic violence	Number of women and girls subjected to domestic violence	Output	2	0	0	0	0	Sex	Annually	DSWCD DOVVSU
Poor households benefiting from LEAP	Total number of households that receive cash grant	Output	355	400	450	500	550	Sex	Quarterly Annually	DSWCD
Persons with Disability	No. of PWDs supported – education, assistive devices, medicals, start up capital	Output	35	40	40	50	30	Sex	Quarterly Annually	Fund Management Committee
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply										
Programme: Water expansion management										
Population with sustainable access to safe drinking water source	Percentage of Population with sustainable access to safe drinking water source	Output						Location	Annually	RCC IRC Planning Unit
District			90%	91%	93%	94%	95%			
Urban			61%	70%	80%	90%	95%			
Rural			68%	72%	78%	85%	95%			
No. of Newly Constructed water systems	Count of newly constructed water systems	Output	24	15	15	10	10	Location	Quarterly	ANDA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boreholes fitted with handpumps LMS Piped systems 			11	5	5	2	2			
			13	10	10	8	7			
			0	0	0	0	1			
No. of rehabilitated water systems	Count of boreholes, LMS and Small Town Water Supply Systems rehabilitated		17	15	13	11	10	Location	Quarterly	ANDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boreholes fitted with handpumps LMS Small Town Systems 			15	10	10	6	6			
			1	4	3	5	4			
			1	1	0	0	0			
Proportion of Population with access to improved services	Count of No. of household connected to water source	Output	132	300	500	800	1,000	Location	Annually	ANDA
Proportion of Water Systems managed under Professionalised management system	Count of No. of systems managed by professionals	Output	6	14	20	25	30	Water systems	Annually	ANDA World Visions Ghana
Objective: Enhance access to improved and reliable sanitation services by 2029										
Programme: Sanitation management										
Proportion of Population with access to improved sanitation services	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation	Output						Location	Annually	ANDA World Visions Ghana
	District		99.7%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
	Urban		64.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
	Rural		31%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Objective: Improved the level of efficiency in public administration in the district										
Programme: Management and Administration of the assembly										
Number of General assembly meetings	Count of the number general assembly meetings held	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Location	Annually	DCD

Number of Sub-committee meetings	Count of the number of subcommittee meetings held	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Location	Annually	DCD
Number of Executive Committee meetings	Count the number of executive committee meetings held	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Location	Annually	DCD
Number of National policy dialogue/ town hall meetings/ meet the press	Count the number of meet-the-press series, budget dissemination workshops, and town hall meetings. Etc. organized	Output	2	2	2	2	2	Location	Quarterly	DPO/ DIO
Number of DPCU meetings	Count of DPCU meetings held	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Location	Quarterly	DPO
Number of Monitoring and evaluation	Count of the number of monitoring and evaluation reports prepared	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Location	Quarterly	DPO
Number of Capacity building programmes	Count number of capacity building meetings held	Output	3	3	3	3	3	Location	Quarterly	HRM/ OHLGS
Number of Office accommodation constructed	Count of office accommodation constructed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Location	Annually	DPO/WORK S
Number of Staff quarters constructed	Count of staff quarters constructed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	Location	Annually	DPO/WORK S

7.4 District Evaluation Arrangement

The importance of evaluation in planning cannot be overemphasized as it provides management with information regarding policy, programme and projects performance and also explain the causes as to why activities succeeded or failed. In this respect, the Asutifi North District Assembly has planned to conduct evaluation on the programmes and sub-programmes outlined in the DMTDP, 2026-2029.

Mid-term and terminal evaluation will be conducted either by a consultant or DPCU, the Assemblies technical wing to track the performance of the plan. Aside this, the District Planning Coordinating Unit of the Asutifi North District Assembly will carry phases of evaluation alongside monitoring. These may include;

7.4.1 On-going Evaluation

This stage of the evaluation will commence when actual plan implementation has commenced or is in its implementation stage. The purpose of this process is to analyse the results produced so far and will include; Work in progress, Project implementation schedule and Expected results

7.4.2 Post Project Evaluation

This process, otherwise known as project impact assessment, will be carried out at the end of the plan implementation period and will help management to examine the effectiveness of the project in achieving the stated goals, objectives as well as track changes which will serve as useful insights for managements, where lessons can be drawn for subsequent projects. It will involve the following; the measuring the gain or loss to the target groups as a result of the programmes and sub-programmes

7.5 Participatory M&E

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the approach where all key stakeholders are actively involved in the design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation processes. This method serves as a valuable tool for capturing stakeholders' perceptions and assessing whether interventions have met their expectations particularly those of the poor and vulnerable in society.

To achieve this the DPCU will be using the following PM&E tools to encourage citizen's and other stakeholders to actively participate in tracking the performance, impacts of programmes and projects outlined in the DMTDP and Action plans respectively.

7.5.1 Citizen Participation

For this tool, a number of citizen's capacity will be built on tracking progress on programmes, projects activities and asked to evaluate progress being made on specific projects in terms of

time frame, quality, expenditure, use and impacts. Their scores will be collated in a report for consideration.

7.5.2 Participation in Project Implementation

The key stakeholders are to be trained on how to track implementation, time frames schedules, documentation, records or procurement use of materials, site visits, data gathering, opinion surveys and simple observations. This will help to promote partnership between the Assembly and the communities, NGO's, CBO's and CSO's.

Other tools to be used to achieve the effective participation in the M&E are the Citizen report cards, community scorecards and participatory expenditure tracking, Opinion surveys, focus group discussions and interviews.

7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning

This concept is critical for sustainability and continuous improvement to enhance planning, decision making, implementation reporting processes at the Assembly level. A knowledge mapping and competency learning matrix has been provided in the tables below to ensure that valuable information and expertise are available to the right people at the right time.

Table 7.3 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge sources	Knowledge Gaps
Data base management	MIS, Budget Unit, Planning Unit	Training, software	Innovative technique
Data collection and analysis	DPCU, IRC, World Vision Ghana	Training	New tools needed
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	DPCU	Training	Refresher training
Team and consensus building technique	DPCU	Manuals, training	New method
Project management	ILGS	Data report, software	Advanced methods

Table 7.4 Competency Matrix for Learning

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Facilitation	Training in facilitation skills	Peer feedback	Improve facilitation skills
Leadership	Leadership development program	360- degree feedback	Develop team management skills
Communication	Effective communication training	Performance assessment	Improve oral presentation skill
Community mobilization	Effective community mobilization training	Peer feedback Performance assessment	Improve mobilization of communities for development

CHAPTER EIGHT

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

Dissemination of the contents of the Asutifi North District Medium Term Development Plan 2026-2029 is critical to ensuring ownership by stakeholders. This chapter discusses how the Assembly together with its partners will disseminate or communicate the content of the DMTDP to the good people of the district to enable them play their role in the implementation of the document. As part of the communication strategy various activities targeting specific audience have been outlined and tasked assigned to officer to play. Appropriate method or tools have also designed for specific target groups.

8.2 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The Asutifi North District Medium Term Development Plan 2026-2029 is not sacred document to be kept secret. Therefore, the content of the document would be shared and discussed with relevant stakeholders and decision makers to aware of the happenings in the district. It will also demonstrate the Assembly's commitment to development and poverty reduction and help stakeholders understand their roles in the implementation of the development plan.

To this end, copies of the DMTDP and APR's would be issued to the NDPC, RPCU, Departments of the Assembly and Agencies, Development partners and stakeholders who may have interest in the District. Sharing the content of the DMTDP and APR's with stakeholders at the sub-district and the communities will further boost the commitment of the support development interventions.

Dissemination and communication techniques envisaged would include;

- Media discussions and broadcast in the local FM stations.
- Public fora/Hearing at Community, Area Council Levels and Assembly Levels.
- Stakeholder performance review workshops.
- Posting of DMTDP and M&E reports on Assembly's website
- Creation of awareness on roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.
- Setting up of a District Development communication committee include the Presiding member and the Information Service Officer with the responsibility of informing and

laying bare to the general public the outcome of development interventions outlined in the plan.

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

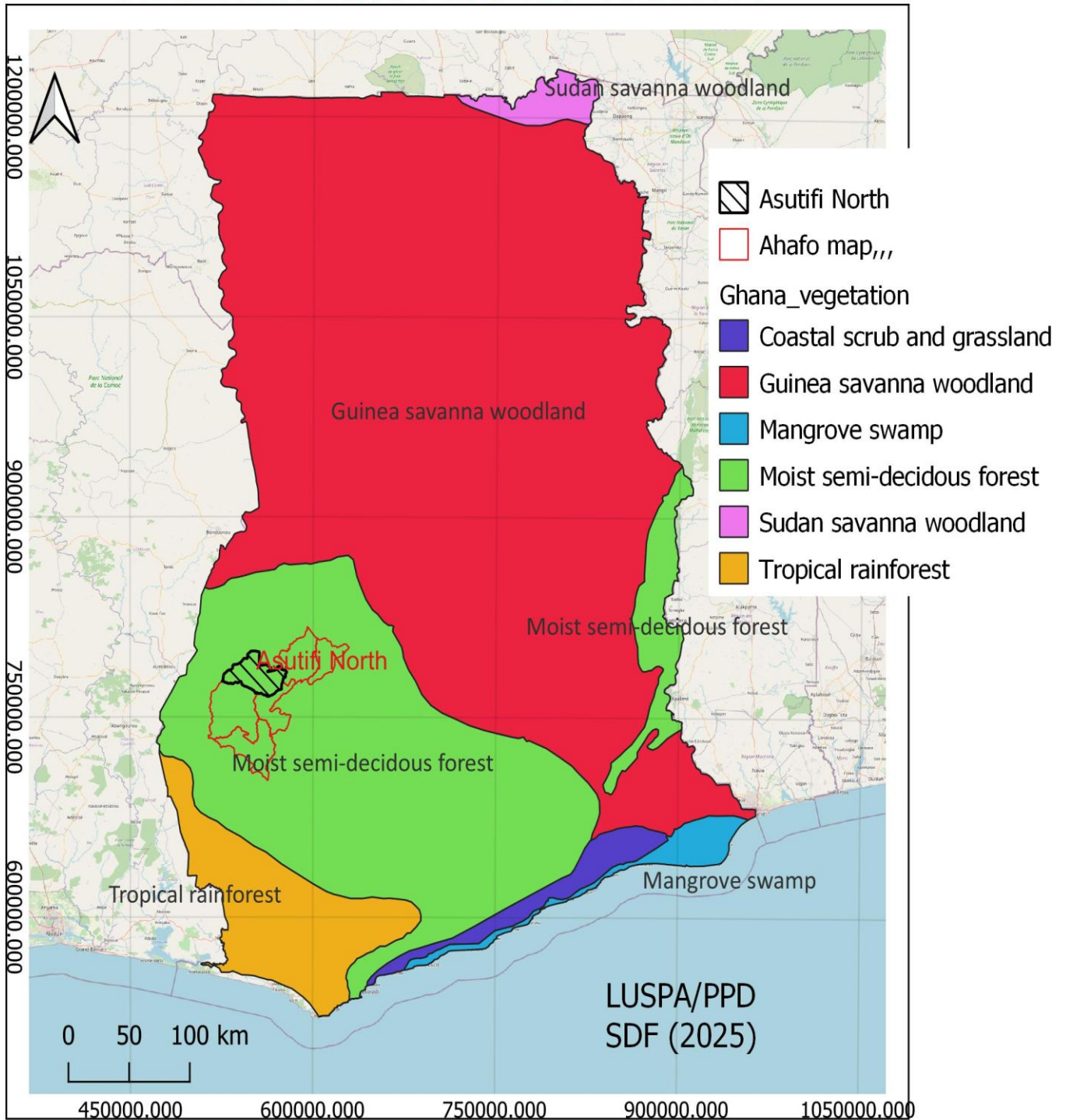
Table 8.1: Dissemination and Communication Activity Matrix

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

Reports	Comments	RPCU, NDPC, HOD's, Development Partners, CSO's	Timely issue of APR and Quarterly reports.	Quarterly	DPCU
Media Discussions	Comments, Contributions through phone- ins and panel discussions Members	General Public	Regular discussion on status of implementation of DMTDP using local FM stations with panel members, HOD's.	Quarterly	DCE / DPCU, Chairman Public Relations and Complaint Unit
Internet	Comments, Contributions Memos	RPCU Web users Donors NDPC	Posting of M&E reports and feedback on Assembly's website.	Quarterly	DPCU/DPO

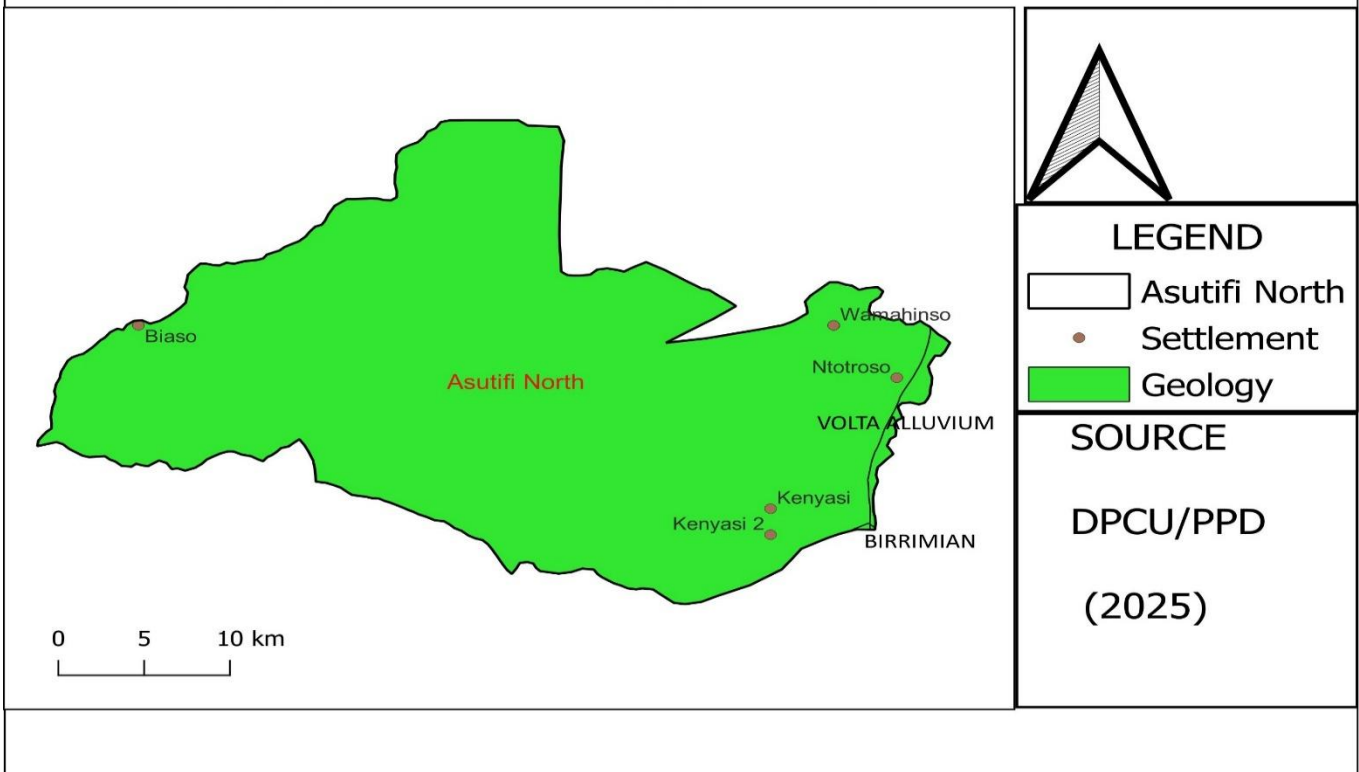
APPENDICES

VEGETATION-ASUTIF NORTH



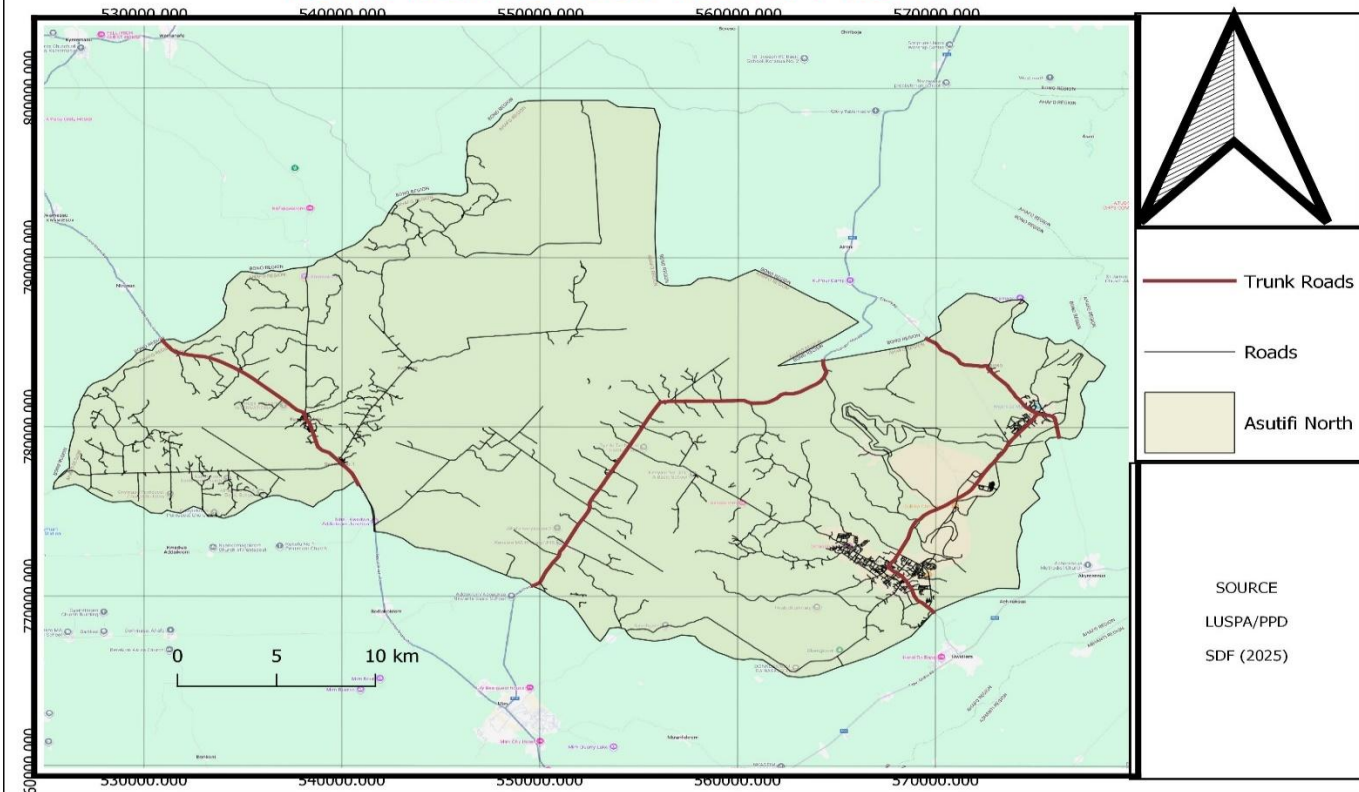
Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ASUTIFI NORTH

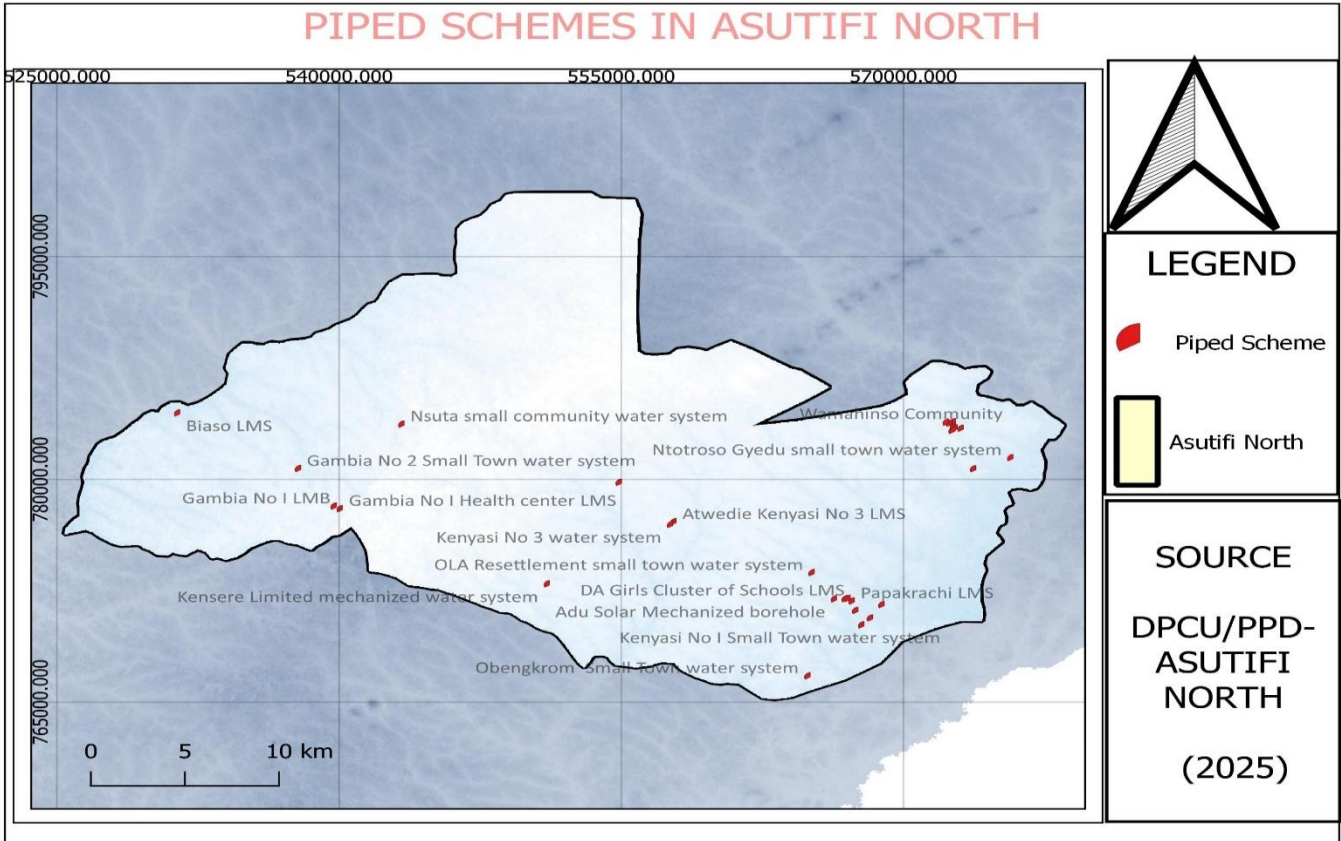


Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025

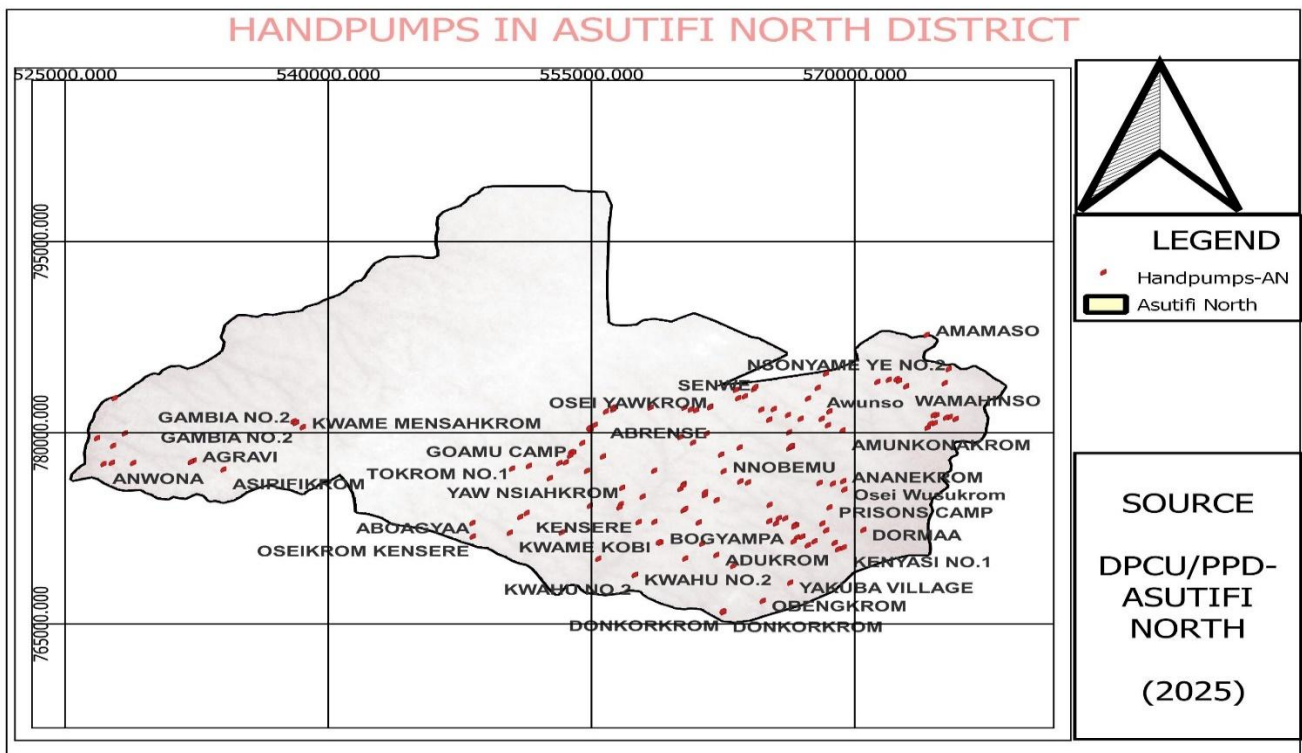
ROAD NETWORK OF ASUTIFI NORTH



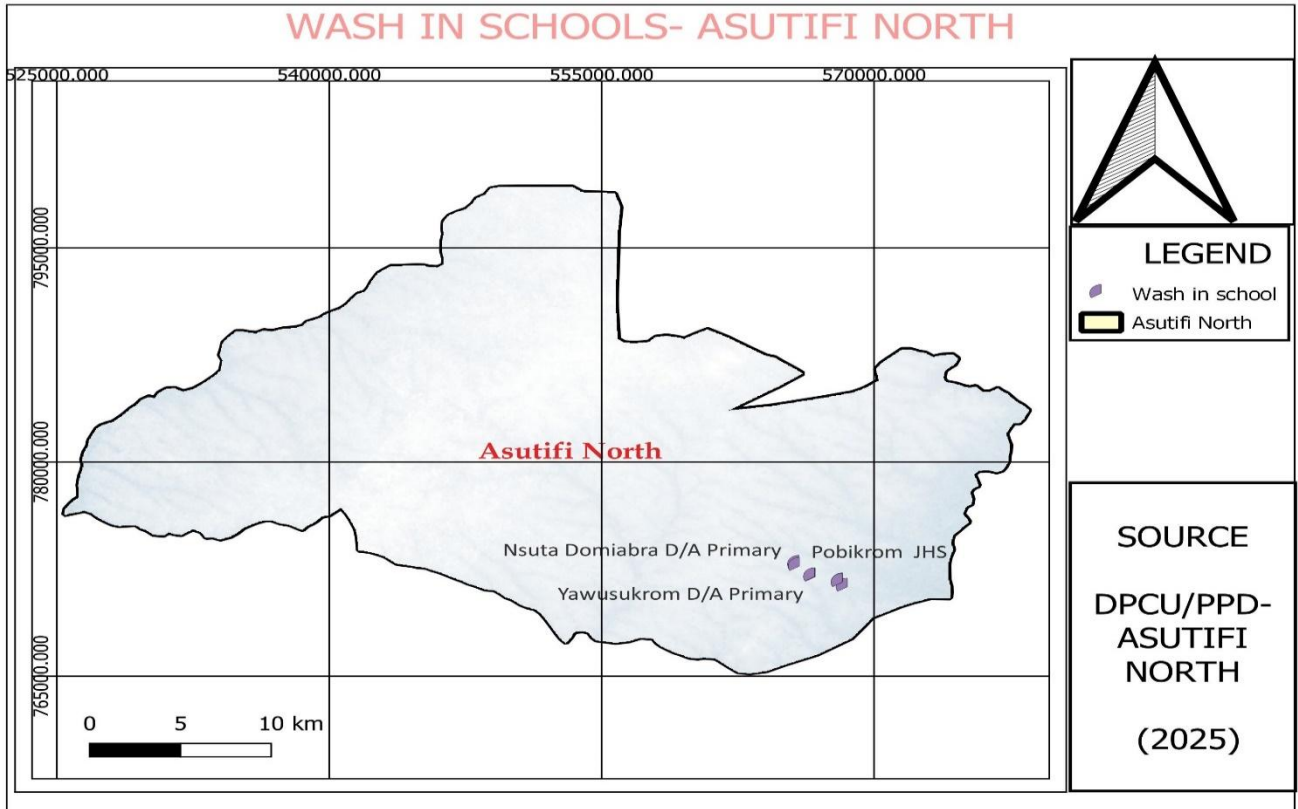
Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025



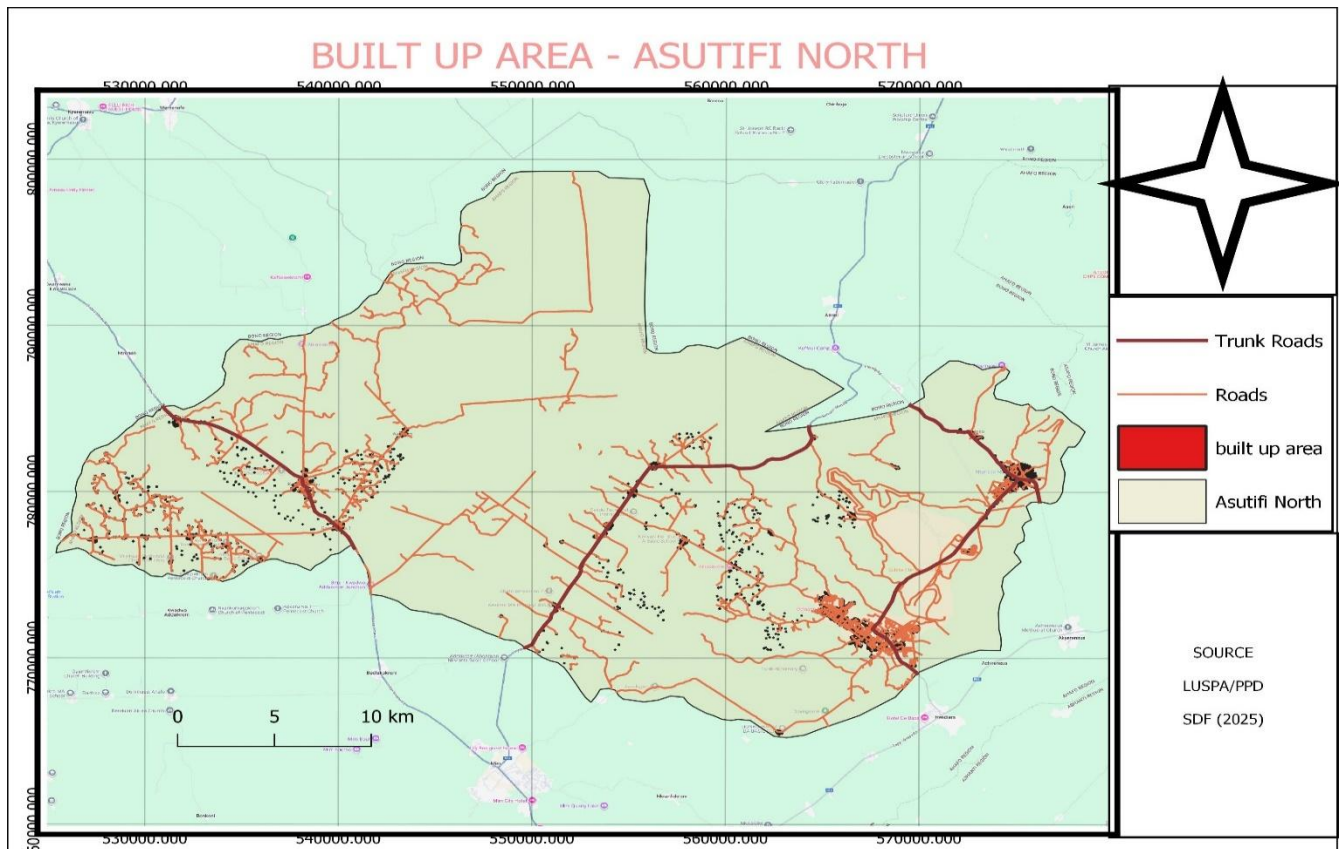
Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025



Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025

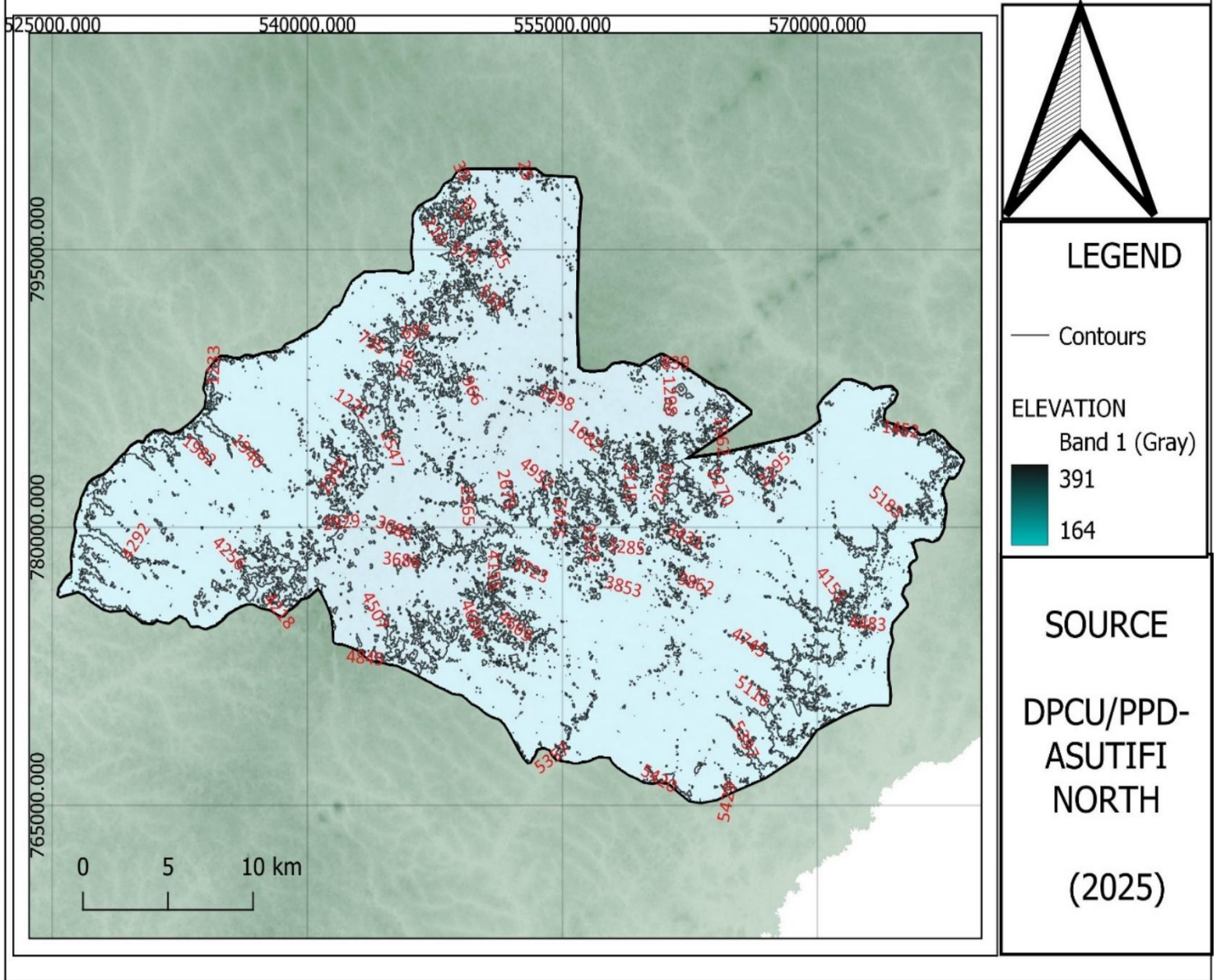


Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025



Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025

ELEVATION MAP OF ASUTIFI NORTH



Source: LUSPA, Ahafo Region, 2025

Appendix 2

PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The decentralized Planning System was introduced to enhance grassroots participation in the development planning process as well as implementation of proposed programmes and projects at the local level. One of the strategies is to win the support of all stakeholders in the implementation process through efficient and effective communication of the provision in the medium-term development plan (MTDP).

This section of the document deals with a report on public hearing organized by Asutifi North District Assembly at Kenyasi to present the draft District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) to key stakeholders for the inputs.

1.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC HEARING

The hearing was organized at the District Assembly Hall on Friday November, 2025. It was attended by the District Chief Executive, District Assembly Officials, Assembly members, Members of the Area council, Traditional Council Representatives, some opinion leaders and the general public. At the hearing, Presiding Member of the Assembly presided over the meeting and the presentations were done by the members of the plan preparation team. Language of presentation and interaction was in English and Twi

Total Number of Persons at the Hearing

In Attendance	Male	Female	Total
Heads of Departments/Units	13	6	19
Assembly Members	25	5	30
Traditional Council Reps	5	2	7
Area Councilors	4	2	6
Community Members	11	5	16
Media	3	1	4
Total	61	21	82

2.0 PRESENTATIONS

The presentation on performance review of the district for the previous District Medium-Term Development Plan (2022-2025) was carried out by the District Planning Officer and other Heads of Departments and Units who contributed to their departmental issues. The sequence of the presentation and issues presented was as follows:

- I. District Environmental Health Unit
 - a) Functions of the unit
 - b) Issues of environmental Sanitation in the District
 - c) Effects of careless environmental health management
 - d) The way forward to proper environmental sanitation in the future

- II. Social Welfare Department and Community Development
 - a) Main programmes carried out by the Department during the plan under review
 - b) Child rights promotion and protection
 - c) Community care

- III. Department of Agriculture

The department shared their vision, goal objectives and activities performed during period (2022-2025)

- IV. Ghana Health Service

Some of the issues presented by the Health Directorate were:

 - a) Main programmes carried out by the Directorate over the planned period
 - b) Disease affecting the populace in the district
 - c) Health personnel and accommodation issues
 - d) Combating pandemics among others

- V. Ghana Education Service

Some of the issues presented by Education Director were on the following:

 - a) Total number of schools in the district (Public and Private)
 - b) Performance of students at BECE during the planned period
 - c) Enrolment Situation
 - d) Challenges and way forward

- VI. Physical Planning Department
 - a) Functions of the Department
 - b) Preparation of Local Plans and Spatial Development Framework

- VII. Finance Department

The Finance Department presented issues on:

 - a) Source of funds to the Assembly
 - b) Revenue performance 2022-2025
 - c) Expenditure performance
 - d) Revenue Improvement Action Plan

- VIII. District Works Department
 - a) Status of projects implemented/being implemented over the planed period (2022-2025)

- IX. District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) Secretariat

The Planning Officer presented the planning process, some functions of the District Assembly, the role of members of DA, Sub- District Structures and individuals in the implementation of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Plan. Key Issues identified were also presented by the District Planning Officer. The various action plans for the period (2026-2029) were also presented by the District Planning Officer to ascertain the views of persons present.

3.0 COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

- i. The Assembly in collaboration with NCCE and other media stations should sensitize community members on the need to change their bad attitude towards sanitation
- ii. The Assembly should enforce its bye-laws on sanitation in order to improve upon sanitation in the district
- iii. The Assembly should continuously support education drive at the district level by providing additional accommodation for teachers. This will help reduce the high teacher attrition especially in the rural communities
- iv. The Assembly should provide mechanism that will deal with post-harvest losses during bumper harvest for some staple foods such as plantain
- v. Provision of adequate health infrastructure, equipment and personnel to manage the health issues in the district
- vi. Re-vitalizing the spirit of volunteerism among the youth for effective service delivery
- vii. Strong commitment of the Assembly and key stakeholders towards maintenance of existing WASH infrastructure sustain the gains made under the ANAM Initiative
- viii. Making adequate budgetary provisions for sanitation promotion in the district
- ix. The Assembly should diversify its revenue sources to broaden the revenue base of the district so as to rake in more revenue to implemented the planned interventions in the DMTDP (2026-2029)

4.0 CONCLUSION

The public hearing held at the District Assembly Hall to debrief participants on the draft DMTDP (2026-2029) was well attended. The forum offered the various stakeholders and community members the opportunity to participate and express their views about plan and recommend strategies to successfully execute the plan.

The Assembly informed the public about its web-site which is: www.asutifinorth.ghanadistricts.gov.gh created to share information in the District with the world as well as its toll-free line 0800304000 which exist to take insights from community members

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING (VALIDATION) REPORT

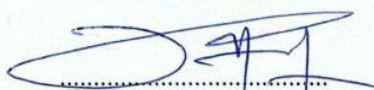
District Chief Executive

Hon. Dauda Hafiz Dabeil



District Co-ordinating Director

Abdul- Aziz Jafaru



Presiding Member

Nnuro-Ameyaw Duoduakwah



Chairman, Dev't Planning Sub-Committee Hon. Laari Solomon



District Planning Officer Bismark Kyereh Asante



Appendix 3: Expenditure Performance

ITEM	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual as at Sept.,	
Compensation of Employees	5,327,692.22	7,578,103.72	9,363,194.74	7,978,098.56	30,247,089.24
Goods and Services	6,982,929.89	6,575,869.35	11,101,010.32	4,760,086.70	29,419,896.26
Assets	7,456,682.91	6,563,790.84	7,851,149.34	844,934.40	22,716,557.49
TOTAL	19,767,305.02	20,717,763.91	28,315,354.40	13,583,119.66	82,383,542.99

Source: Monthly Trial Balances, Annual Accounts 2022-September, 2025

Appendix 4: Prioritization Matrix

Development Issue	CRITERIA							
	Basic Human Right	Multiplier effect on economy	Severity and Impact	Environment	Disaster & Climate Risk	Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	Weighted Score	Rank
Inadequate entrepreneurial skills and business development services	4	5	4	1	3	3	20	9 th
Inadequate credit facilities to expand business	4	5	4	3	3	3	22	7 th
Low records on informal sector businesses	3	5	4	1	3	3	19	10 th
Inadequate viable income generating activities	4	5	4	3	3	3	22	7 th
Inadequate market infrastructure	3	5	3	1	2	4	18	11 th
High cost of production inputs	3	5	4	1	4	4	21	8 th
Limited application of agricultural technology	3	5	3	4	4	4	23	6 th
Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture	5	5	5	4	4	4	27	3 rd
High conversion of farmlands into other land uses eg. Mining, sand winning	4	5	5	4	5	4	27	3 rd
High incidence of pest and diseases	4	4	5	1	4	4	22	7 th
Poor value addition to local produce	3	5	4	2	1	3	18	11 th
High post-harvest losses	4	5	5	2	3	3	22	7 th
Inadequate storage facilities	4	5	3	1	0	4	17	12 th
Geographical disparities in access to quality education at all levels	5	5	3	0	0	5	18	11 th
Inadequate teaching and learning materials	5	5	3	0	0	5	18	11 th
Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools	5	5	3	0	0	4	17	11 th
Inadequate science and ICT laboratories	5	5	3	0	0	3	16	12 th

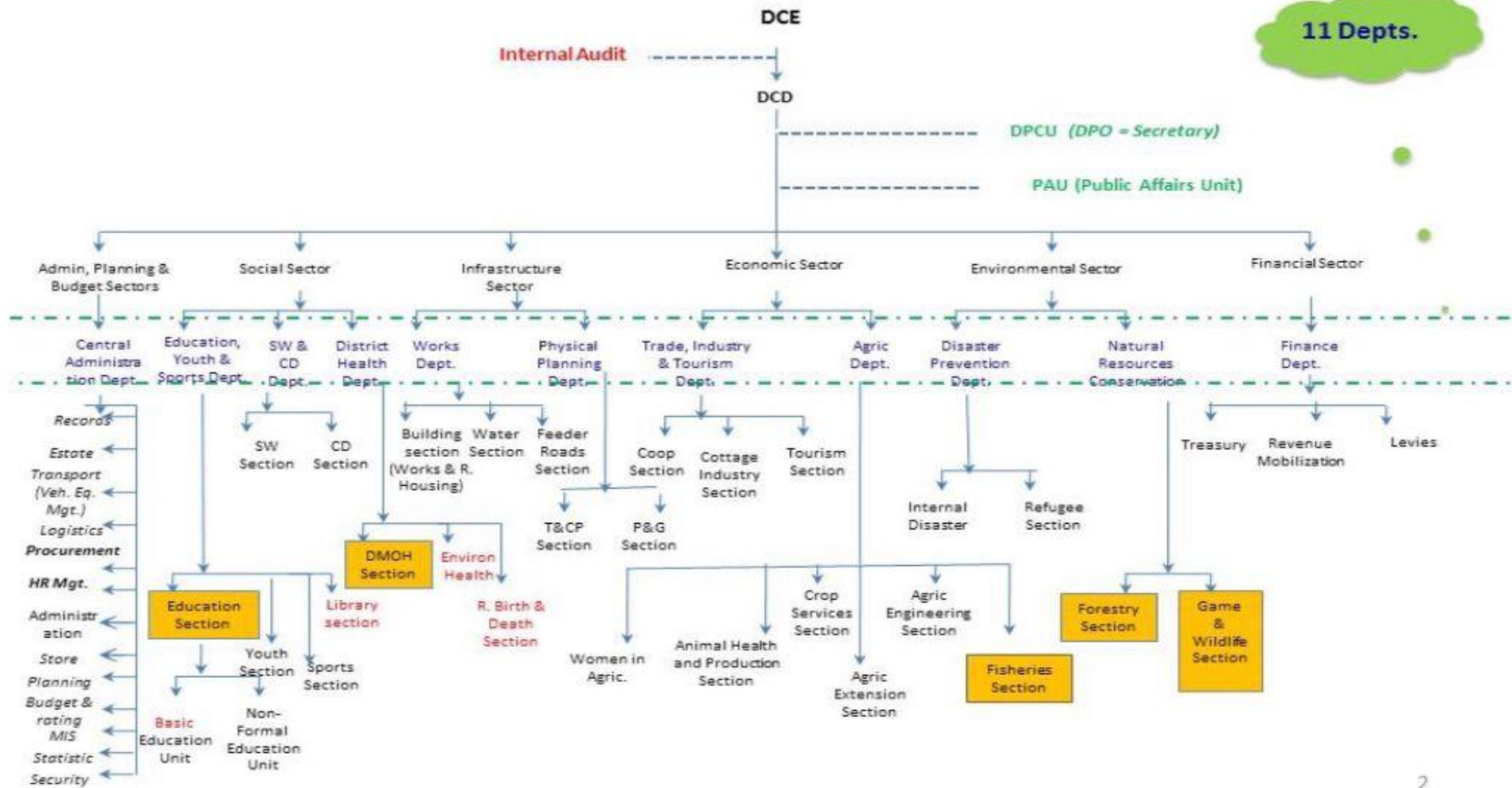
Development Issue	CRITERIA							
	Basic Human Right	Multiplier effect on economy	Severity and Impact	Environment	Disaster & Climate Risk	Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	Weighted Score	Rank
Lack of internet and facilities for e-learning	5	4	3	0	0	3	15	13 th
Inadequate recreational and sports infrastructure	4	3	2	0	0	2	11	14 th
Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes	3	3	2	0	0	3	11	17 th
Limited access to essential health services	5	5	3	0	0	4	17	17 th
Geographical disparities in healthcare Delivery	5	5	3	0	1	5	19	12 th
High malaria prevalent rate	4	5	4	2	3	4	22	10 th
Limited HIV and AIDS/STIs awareness especially among the vulnerable group	4	5	4	0	0	5	18	7 th
Inadequate health personnel	4	5	4	0	0	4	17	11 th
Lack of improved (communal) water services for hard-to-reach rural population	5	5	4	2	2	5	23	12 th
Low levels of “safely-managed” water supply: only 16% of total District population have household connections;	5	5	4	2	2	4	22	6 th
Intermittent supply of water in urban communities	5	5	4	2	2	4	22	7 th
Frequent breakdown of handpumps	5	5	4	2	1	4	21	7 th
Ineffective management of WASH facilities	5	5	4	3	4	4	25	8 th
Lack of facilities for treatment and disposal of liquid waste	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	4 th
Poor sanitation and waste management in both urban and rural communities	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	1 st
Poor attitude of the citizens towards environmental sanitation	4	5	5	5	4	4	27	1 st
Low capacity for effective WASH Asset management	5	4	4	2	3	4	22	3 rd
Poor maintenance of WASH infrastructure	5	4	4	2	3	4	22	7 th

Development Issue	CRITERIA							
	Basic Human Right	Multiplier effect on economy	Severity and Impact	Environment	Disaster & Climate Risk	Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	Weighted Score	Rank
Low level of investment in sanitation sector	5	5	4	5	5	5	29	7 th
Poor management of WASH facilities in schools and health care facilities	5	4	3	4	4	5	25	2 nd
High youth unemployment	5	5	4	3	2	4	23	4 th
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	4	4	2	1	1	5	17	6 th
Inadequate funding for social protection interventions	5	3	2	1	0	5	16	12 th
Inadequate coordination among institutions for the swift implementation of social protection interventions	4	3	2	1	0	5	15	13 th
Inadequate gender mainstreaming in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation	4	2	1	0	0	5	12	14 th
Limited access to quality inclusive education for PWDs	5	4	2	1	0	5	17	16 th
Inadequate employment opportunities for the PWDs	5	5	2	1	0	5	18	12 th
Non-functioning child protection committees	5	3	2	0	0	5	15	11 th
Prevalence of child abuse and child labour	5	3	3	0	0	5	16	14 th
Inadequate sensitization on child protection issues	5	2	2	0	0	5	14	13 th
Indiscriminate sand winning activities	4	4	3	5	5	4	25	14 th
Excessive farming in protected areas	4	3	4	5	5	4	25	4 th
High incidence of bush fire during the dry season	4	4	2	5	5	5	25	4 th
Rise in Illegal and unsustainable mining activities	2	4	4	5	5	3	23	4 th
Illegal activities of chain saw operators	2	4	4	5	5	3	23	6 th
Indiscriminate mining and sand winning activities destroying farmlands and water bodies	2	4	4	5	5	3	23	6 th
Poor farming practices	2	4	4	5	5	3	23	6 th











Development Issue	CRITERIA							
	Basic Human Right	Multiplier effect on economy	Severity and Impact	Environment	Disaster & Climate Risk	Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	Weighted Score	Rank
Improper management of afforestation programmes	2	4	4	5	5	3	23	6 th
Lack of commitment and ownership towards climate change interventions at the community level	3	4	3	5	5	3	23	6 th
Improper management of climate change programmes	3	4	3	5	5	3	23	6 th
Poor roads condition and network	4	5	3	4	4	4	24	5 th
Inadequate funding for road maintenance	4	4	4	4	4	3	23	6 th
Inadequate street lights	2	2	2	1	2	3	12	16 th
Unreliable electricity power supply	2	5	3	0	0	2	12	16 th
High dependence on wood fuel	2	1	2	5	5	5	20	9 th
Absence of electricity and/or low expansion of electricity in communities	2	4	2	0	0	2	10	18 th
Inadequate and outdated spatial plans	1	2	3	4	2	1	13	15 th
Inadequate human and Institutional capacities for land use planning and management	2	2	2	4	2	1	13	15 th
Weak enforcement of building regulations	1	2	2	3	1	1	10	18 th
Incomplete street naming and property addressing system	1	1	2	2	0	1	7	20 th
Poor maintenance culture	3	2	4	4	2	2	17	12 th
Poor drainage systems	4	2	4	4	4	3	21	8 th
Limited public participation in local governance especially women	4	1	2	0	1	5	13	15 th
Inadequate service delivery by local authorities	5	4	2	2	2	4	19	10 th
Ineffective sub- district structures	4	2	2	3	2	4	17	12 th

Development Issue	CRITERIA							
	Basic Human Right	Multiplier effect on economy	Severity and Impact	Environment	Disaster & Climate Risk	Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	Weighted Score	Rank
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	3	5	2	3	2	4	19	10 th
Weak Spatial Planning at the local level	2	2	1	2	1	1	9	19 th
Weak Implementation of planning, budgeting at the local level	2	3	1	1	2	3	12	16 th
Weak revenue generating capacities	2	5	1	1	1	3	13	15 th
Inadequate and delay in central Government's transfers	2	5	3	2	2	3	17	12 th
Low public knowledge on safety and security issues	3	2	2	2	0	4	13	15 th
Lack of well documented history and heritage of the district and potential tourist sites	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	21 st

Appendix 5: Organisational Structure of the District



Appendix 6: WASH PARTNERS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY

S/N	PARTNER	AREA OF INTERVENTION
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide leadership for the masterplan preparation and implementation
2.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves as a backbone organization, providing hub support & strengthening systems
3.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish small water enterprises in urban and peri-urban areas
4.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide WASH services in rural and deprived communities, schools & healthcare facilities
5.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of WASH in schools and Healthcare facilities
6.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate advocacy and networks
7.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop approaches for drinking water quality management.
8.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy on sustenance of WASH gains in Health Care Facilities
9.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of potable water to last mile/peri-urban communities
10.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical backstopping in the implementation of our WASH Masterplans

Appendix 7: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Sustainability Test Matrix – Matrix 1

Description of Program: Economic Development and Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises, and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The programme should result in development that encourages strong and stable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test Matrix – Matrix 2

Description of Programme: Social Services Delivery		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize the use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy used	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of people benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women and promote equal educational opportunities.	Number of women and girls benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, especially in education-related services.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5

Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land for educational infrastructure.	Number of institutions/communities benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to safe water in educational facilities.	Number of schools benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve accessibility of schools through better roads or transport services.	Number of schools/communities benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation and hygiene in schools.	Number of schools benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor/vulnerable benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, floods, crises, and conflicts should be reduced, ensuring school safety and continuity.	Occurrence to be monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The programme should contribute to human capital development and productivity for sustainable economic growth.	Educational output and quality improvement	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test Matrix – Matrix 3

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

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, and sanitation.	Number of people exposed to diseases or lacking adequate sanitation to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to safe water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport for waste collection and water distribution.	Number of the poor to be assisted	1 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation facilities and waste management.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against vulnerable people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, floods, or health crises should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should result in improved water delivery, sanitation services, and stable local economic conditions.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test Matrix – Matrix 4

Description of Programme: Sanitation Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, and sanitation.	Number of people exposed to diseases or lacking adequate sanitation to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to safe water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport for waste collection and water distribution.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation facilities and waste management.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against vulnerable people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, floods, or health crises should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should result in improved water delivery, sanitation services, and stable local economic conditions.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test Matrix – Matrix 5

Description of Programme: Environment and Human Settlement Management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE (0–5)
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit local communities by improving air, soil, and water quality.	Number of people benefiting from improved environmental quality	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women in environmental conservation and climate resilience.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create green jobs for local people, particularly women and youth.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should promote sustainable land management and restoration.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should enhance watershed protection and water availability.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to sustainable transport options.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve waste management and reduce pollution.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfires, floods, and other climate hazards should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should encourage sustainable economic growth through green jobs and climate-smart investments.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test Matrix – Matrix 6

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

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	0 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit local communities by improving air, soil, and water quality.	Number of people benefiting from improved environmental quality	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women in environmental conservation and climate resilience.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create green jobs for local people, particularly women and youth.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should promote sustainable land management and restoration.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should enhance watershed protection and water availability.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to sustainable transport options.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve waste management and reduce pollution.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfires, floods, and other climate hazards should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should encourage sustainable economic growth through green jobs and climate-smart investments.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0 1 2 3 4 5