



ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2026 - 2029

THEME:

***“RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA: CREATING JOBS, ENSURING
ACOUNTABILITY, AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY”***

Prepared By:

District Planning Co-ord. Unit

(DPCU)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEA	Agricultural Extension Agents
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASDA	Asutifi South District Assembly
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CHAG	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DADU	District Agricultural Development Unit
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDE	District Director of Education
DDF	District Development Fund
DDHS	District Director of Health Services
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DEHU	District Environmental Health Unit
DFO	District Finance Officer
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DWD	District Works Department
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
FBO's	Famer Based Organisations
GCFRP	Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Services
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School

KG	Kindergarten
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG	Modernise Agriculture Ghana
MLGCRA	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MSHAP	Multi-Sectorial HIV&AIDS Programme
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale- Industries
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NDPF	National Development Policy Framework
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PWD	People With Disability
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PTAs	Parents Teachers Association
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	School Health Education Programme
SHS	Senior High School
SMCs	School Management Committees
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STME	Science Technical Mathematics Education
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TA	Traditional Authorities
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCC	Women Consultative committee
WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children Funds

FOREWARD

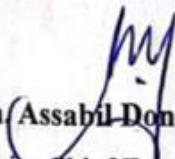
The Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) mandates District Assemblies to formulate and implement development plans, programmes, and strategies that promote the efficient mobilization and utilization of resources for the holistic development of their areas of jurisdiction. In fulfilment of this statutory mandate, and in response to the expressed needs, priorities, and aspirations of our communities and Nananom, the Asutifi South District Assembly has prepared the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the period 2026–2029. This Plan has been developed under the guidance of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and aligns with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026–2029), ensuring coherence between national priorities and local development aspirations.

The DMTDP serves as a strategic blueprint to guide socio-economic development interventions within the District over the four-year period. It provides a coordinated framework through which the Assembly will mobilize resources, foster partnerships, strengthen institutions, and ensure equitable and sustainable development for all residents. This document will be instrumental in leveraging financial, technical, and human resource support from central government, development partners, the private sector, and civil society towards achieving our collective vision of an inclusive, resilient, and prosperous Asutifi South.

In preparing this plan, a wide range of consultations were carried out 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 duly acknowledge the financial and technical contributions of the following institutions during the preparation of the plan: Traditional Authorities, The Regional Co-ordinating Council, National Development Planning Commission, Civil Society Organizations working in the District and the Departments of the Assembly.

The Assembly is fully committed to the implementation of this plan and call on development partners to support our collective efforts of reducing poverty and contributing to Sustainable Development Goals.

We anticipate your support in this direction.


Hon. Assabil Donkor Benjamin
District Chief Executive
Asutifi South District Assembly

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The decentralized system of governance in Ghana positions District Assemblies as the central authority for local level development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. As the highest administrative and political authority in the District, the Assembly is mandated to initiate, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate all development interventions including community initiated and donor supported programmes through participatory and inclusive processes involving all relevant stakeholders.

District Assemblies are legally required to prepare and implement Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) to guide development within a four-year planning cycle. This mandate is derived from key national policy and legal frameworks, including the 1992 Constitution (Chapter 20), Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232), Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925), and other relevant instruments. The 2026–2029 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) of the Asutifi South District has therefore been prepared in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026–2029) and NDPC’s planning guidelines.

The preparation of the DMTDP followed a comprehensive and participatory methodological approach, consistent with NDPC guidelines. The methodology involved:

1. **Inception and Orientation Sessions**

A series of preparatory meetings were held with the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) to review the NDPC guidelines, assign roles, and develop a work plan for preparing the MTDP.

2. **Community Needs Assessment**

Needs assessment exercises were conducted across all Electoral Areas to gather information on community challenges, needs, and aspirations. These engagements involved community members, opinion leaders, youth groups, women’s groups, and other local stakeholders.

3. **Data Collection and Situation Analysis**

Both primary and secondary data were collected. Field visits, stakeholder interviews, and departmental submissions informed the analysis of existing conditions and district performance under the 2022–2025 MTDP.

4. Stakeholder Consultations and Technical Meetings

Multiple stakeholder consultations were organized with decentralized departments, Assembly Members, Civil Society Organizations, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, Religious Bodies, private sector actors and financial institutions. These consultations shaped the development goals, objectives, strategies, and programmes for the plan.

5. Technical Backstopping

The Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) provided technical support through capacity building sessions and review meetings.

In accordance with the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232), a public hearing was organized to present the draft MTDP (2026–2029) to stakeholders and the general public. The public hearing:

- Provided an open platform for citizens to review and validate the draft plan;
- Enabled stakeholders to offer feedback, suggestions, and inputs for improving the final plan;
- Included participation from Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, CSOs, NGOs, Faith-Based Organizations, youth groups, women’s groups, private sector actors, and community representatives.

A public hearing report, signed by key stakeholders and participants, has been prepared and attached as an annex to this MTDP as evidence of compliance with statutory planning requirements.

The Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029) captures the District profile, performance review 2022-2025 District Medium-Term Development Plan, analysis of existing conditions and Diagnosis/ Current situation, District Potentials, Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies, Development Programmes, Implementation of Annual Action Plans, Monitoring and Evaluation, Communication Strategy and Conclusion. The preparation of this MTDP reflects the commitment of the Asutifi South District Assembly to inclusive, evidence-based, and results-oriented planning. With continued collaboration from development partners, civil society, traditional authorities and the citizenry, the Assembly aims to implement this plan effectively to improve livelihoods and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provide a brief background of the Asutifi South District Assembly, the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, organogram (organisational structure) and locational map. This chapter should also provide a structure of the various chapters of this document.

1.1 Background of the Asutifi South District Assembly

Asutifi South District Assembly is one of the administrative districts in the newly created Ahafo Region. The District was carved from the then Asutifi District in 2012. It lies between latitudes 6°40' and 7°15' North and Longitudes 2°15' and 2°45' west. In terms of land area, the District covers about 597.2440 sq. kilometers. The District shares boundaries with Asutifi North District to the North, Ahafo Ano North District to the East, Asunafo North Municipal to the West, Atwima Mponua District to the South-East, and Asunafo South District to the South-West. The central location of the district makes it a market hub for the trading of good and services; a situation that has resulted in a two-day weekly market on Tuesdays and Fridays. The District has Hwidiem as the capital and it's about 3.2 kilometers away from the mother District Capital, Kenyasi.

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone marked by double rainfall maxima. They are the major season (April to July) and minor season (September to October). The major rainy season is good for crop farming which is the major occupation in the District. This rainfall pattern gives much information to farmers in terms of land preparation of farms and sowing of seeds. The forest plateau in the District is within an average height of about 700 feet above sea level. The lowest part is about 650 feet above sea level found along the river basins while the highest point is found within the north-east reaching a height of 1,400 feet above sea level.

Citizen's participation in the development process in the District is enhanced by various institutional structures that include state institutions, traditional governance structures, the private sector and non-governmental organizations. The Assembly is the local authority and responsible for development of the whole District. Under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions. The Assembly has 23 Electoral Areas and one Constituency (Asutifi South). The elected assembly members are twenty-three (23) and eleven (11) Government Appointees. To support the work of the Assembly's Executive Committee, seven subcommittees have been established. There are four (4) Area Councils, namely Hwidiem, Nkasiem, Dadiesoaba and Acherensua. The Area

Councils are responsible for sub-district level planning, programming, implementation and evaluation of development activities. The effective operations of the area councils have been hampered by inadequate office, personnel and logistical support.

1.2 Strategic Direction of Asutifi South District Assembly

The Vision : The vision of the Asutifi South District Assembly envisages to reduce the level of socio economic deprivation in the District

Mission: In the mission statement, the Asutifi South District Assembly exists to mobilizes human, physical and financial resources to provide basic social services and to create an enabling environment for wealth creation in collaboration with Civil Society Organisation (CSO)

Objectives: To enhance good governance through the active involvement of citizens

Core values: Accountability, Client oriented, creativity, diligence, discipline, equity, integrity, innovativeness, loyalty, commitment, anonymity, impartiality, permanence, timeliness and transparency

Functions of the Asutifi South District

The key functions of the Asutifi South District are

- Monitoring, coordinating and ensuring security, orderliness and peace in the District
- Co-ordinating and harmonizing the effective administration of all the departments in the District
- Ensuring smooth operation of the entire government machinery in the District as well as its effective and efficient Service delivery to maximize Good Governance and public welfare
- Formulating a comprehensive Development Framework for the District to guide the programmes of the Departments of the Assembly, other Agencies, NGOs and other Development Partners
- Facilitating and co-ordinating the formulation of Medium –Term Development Plan (MTDP) by the decentralized departments and harmonizing them for presentations at Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
- Co-ordinating, monitoring and evaluating activities of the Departments of the Assembly including implementation of MTDPs

- Ensuring equitable allocation of resources including funds for the smooth administration of the District and prudent utilization of resources allocated

1.3 Organogram

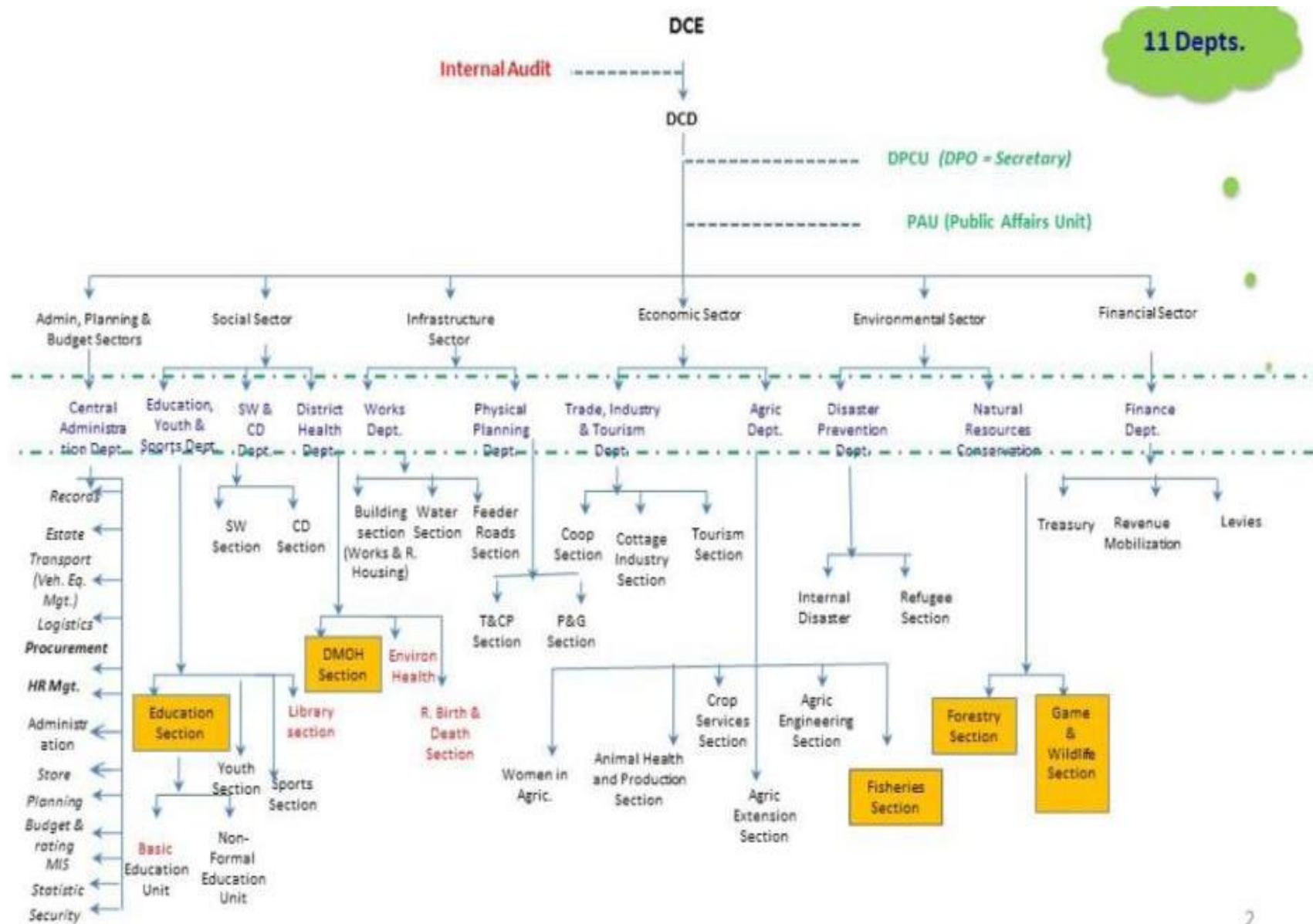
The organizational organogram is designed to support the mission, vision and goals of the Asutifi South District. The structure is hierarchical, with clear lines of authority and responsibility. According to the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1961 and the Local Government Service organogram for MMDAs the Asutifi South District consists of the following Departments:

1. Central Administration- Consists of Administration, Records, Procurement, Human Resource Management, Budget, Development Planning, Transport, Stores, Statistics, Security and MIS Units
2. Education Youth and sports- Youth, Sports, Education
3. Social Welfare and Community Development- Social Welfare and Community Development
4. Health- District Health, Environmental Health, Birth and death sections
5. Works Department - Building Sections
7. Physical Planning
12. Agricultural - Extension, Women in agriculture Animal health and Production, Crop Service, Agric. Engineering and Fisheries Sections.
13. Disaster Prevention - Internal disaster and Refuge Sections
15. Finance - Treasury, Revenue Mobilizations and Levies Sections

All Units heads report to their heads of Departments whiles Departments heads report to the District Coordinating Director who is the administrative head of the office of the District Assembly. The Coordinating Director intends responses to the District Chief Executive who is the Representative of the Central Government and in charge of the day-day performance of the Executive functions of the Assembly.

The Assembly has a technical wing called DPCU. It is the Unit that provides technical backstopping to the Assembly in terms of policy formulation and implementation and comprises the heads of Departments, CSOs and some key Units of the Assembly. The DPCU is responsible for the preparation and execution of the MTDP

Figure 1.1 Organogram of the Asutifi South District Assembly



Source: OHLGS, 2025

1.4 Location

Asutifi South District Assembly is one of the administrative districts in the newly created Ahafo Region. The District was carved from the then Asutifi District in 2012. It lies between latitudes 6°40' and 7°15' North and Longitudes 2°15' and 2°45' west. In terms of land area, the District covers about 597.2440 sq. kilometers. The District shares boundaries with Asutifi North District to the North, Ahafo Ano North District to the East, Asunafo Municipal to the West, Atwima Mponua District to the South-East, and Asunafo South District to the South-West. The central location of the district makes it a market hub for the trading of good and services; a situation that has resulted in a two-day weekly market on Tuesdays and Fridays. The District has Hwidiem as the capital and it's about 3.2 kilometers away from the mother District Capital, Kenyasi.

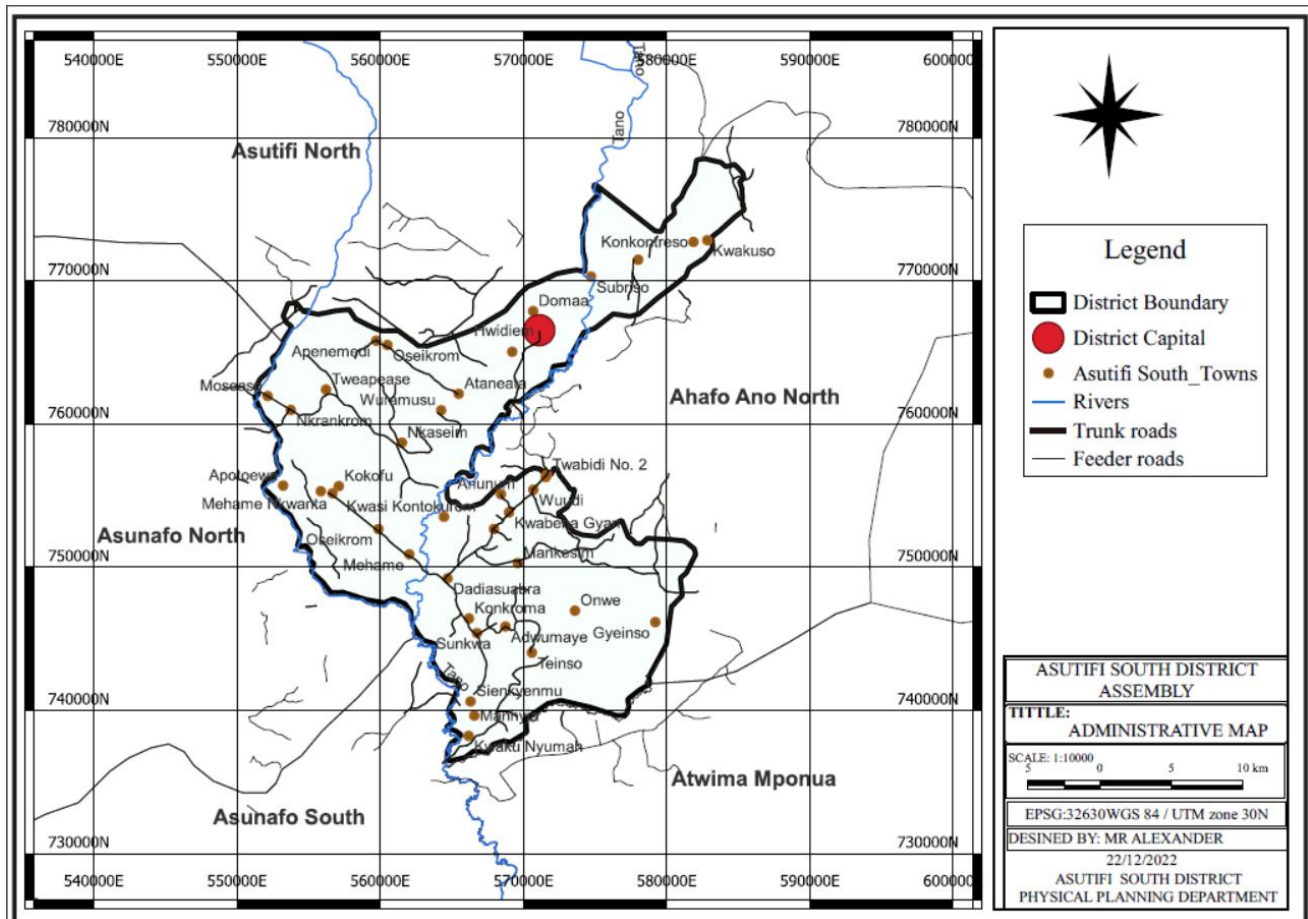


Figure 1.2: Administration Map

Source: Field Survey, 2022

1.5 Structure of the Plan

In terms of structure, the document or plan consists of eight main chapters. First Chapter deals with brief background of the Asutifi South District Assembly, the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values, organogram (organisational structure) and locational map. Chapter two mainly provides a comprehensive situational analysis, serving as a foundation for strategic planning and decision-making processes, a thorough identification of key issues, review of performance of the 2022-2025 MTDP, a summarised list of issues, an analysis of financial performance, and a medium-term needs assessment and projections. The next Chapter focuses on the key development priorities. Chapter four entails the formulation of development goals, objectives and strategies linked to the Medium Term National Development Policy framework, Spatial Development Framework or Structure Plans.

Chapter five highlights the Composite Development Programmes of action of the District Assembly for 2026 -2029. It also includes development interventions of all Departments of the Assembly and Agencies and Civil Society Organizations working within the District. Sixth Chapter presents a brief account on the District Annual Action Plan linked to the composite programme based budgeting which will be extracted from the board programmes of action for implementation annually. The next Chapter 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. The last chapter eight presents the dissemination and communication strategy which will be used to disseminate the content of the plan to all stakeholders.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT

2.0 Introduction

This chapter of the plan deals with a comprehensive situational analysis, serving as a foundation for strategic planning and decision-making processes, a thorough identification of key issues, review of performance of the 2022-2025 MTDP, a summarised list of issues, an analysis of financial performance, and a medium-term needs assessment and projections.

2.1 Performance Review of the 2022-2025 MTDP

The performance review assessed the extent to which the implementation of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) contributed to the attainment of the district’s expected development outcomes and impacts. The review went beyond reporting on outputs and focused on analysing trends in key outcome and impact indicators that reflect real improvements in the well-being of the population. These include changes in agricultural productivity and household income levels; improvements in access to quality social services such as education, health, water, and sanitation, progress in infrastructure and environmental management and enhancement in governance, accountability, and disaster resilience. Emphasis was placed on the extent to which implemented programmes and interventions translated into measurable changes in service coverage, efficiency, equity, and overall socio-economic conditions within the district.

The assessment was conducted across all development dimensions of the MTDP, using a results-based approach that enabled a clear comparison between baseline conditions, medium-term targets and actual performance recorded during the review period. This approach ensured that the review captured not only achievements but also the gaps, challenges, and emerging issues that have implications for future planning and resource allocation.

The review process was coordinated by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), which provided technical leadership and ensured adherence to national planning standards. The process was participatory and inclusive, involving active collaboration with all Departments of the Assembly, development partners, traditional authorities, private sector actors, civil society organisations, Assembly Members, Area Councils and community representatives. Their contributions ensured that the review captured diverse perspectives and validated the accuracy of the data and narratives presented.

A variety of data sources were used to strengthen the credibility and quality of the analysis. These included annual departmental performance reports, administrative records, national and district-level surveys, field monitoring reports, community feedback sessions, and information generated through

routine M&E systems. The use of multiple data sources allowed for triangulation and a more comprehensive understanding of the results achieved, factors influencing performance, and areas requiring improved interventions going forward.

Table 2.1 Performance review (2022 -2025)

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022- 2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Total output in agricultural production Mt (mt/ha)			2024		On-going
					4650(3.7) 5072(3.1) 0	
	Maize	10,536	4200(3.5)		26560(23.2)	
	Rice (milled)	16,904	4662(2.8)		480(7.2)	
	Millet	291.20	0		3110(6.8)	
	Cassava	139,944	22300(23.5)		28755(17.48)	
	Yam	438.9	450(7.0)		1685(3.4)	
	Cocoyam	329.44	3100(6.5)		1870	
	Plantain	168,091	28500(17.45)		2265	
	Cowpea	0	1700(3.5)		128	
	Cattle	438.9	1800		433	
	Sheep	2000	2200		4661	
	Goat	4500	150			
	Pig	323	450			
Poultry	2000	4500				
	Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha):			2024		On-going
	Maize	2.4	4.5		4.3	
	Rice	3.2	4		3.89	
	Tomato	1.3	3		2.3	
	Cabbage	1.42	4		3.9	
	Cassava	20.4	25		20.11	
	Plantain	19.25	25		20.94	
	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	26%	60%	2024	59%	On-going
	Adaptation rate of climate smart agriculture (proportion of farmers trained in CSA practice adopting them)	12.70	35.00	2024	38.00	Target Achieved

	Fish farming production	4,634	5000	2024	5,008	Target Achieved	
Social Development	Net Enrollment Rate	89.10%	100%	2024	133.08%	Target Achieved	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary 52.60% • JHS 48.40% • SHS 		100%		108.38%		85.18%
	Percentage of trained teachers	89.40%	95%	2024	94.02%		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary 96.90% • JHS 100% • SHS 		100%		99.30%		100%
	Proportion of health facilities that are functional	100%	100%	2024	100%		Target Achieved
	i. CHPS Compound	100%	100%		100%		
ii. Clinic	N/A	N/A		N/A			
iii. Health Center	100%	100%		100%			
iv. Polyclinic							
v. Hospital							
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	51.9%	76.6%	2024	67.7%	On-Going		
i. Total	18.7%	20.8%		19.5%			
ii. Indigents	29.4%	30.4%		23.2%			
iii. Informal	3.2%	4.4%		5.6%			
iv. Aged	50.4%	17.7%		13.8%			
v. Under 18years	4.0%	2.9%		5.8%			
vi. Pregnant Women							
Number of births and deaths registered	1,912	1,740	2024	1,755	On-Going		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth 45 • Death 25 				30			
	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe	73.8%	98%	2024	96%	On-Going	

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	drinking water sources i. Urban ii. Rural	14.6%	70%		69%	
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services i. Urban ii. Rural	63.4 26.8	100% 100%	2024	96% 69%	On-Going
	Number of water service applications	34	50	2024	119	Target Achieved
	Number of approved water service applications	34	50	2024	88	Target Achieved
	Percentage of road network in good condition i. Urban ii. Feeder	3.5% 32%	100% 100%	2024	15% 55%	On-Going
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity • District • Rural • Urban	97.22 95.07 99.84	100% 100% 100%	2024	98% 96% 99.84%	On-Going
	Number of electric power applications	169	100	2024	155	Target Achieved
	Number of approved electric metre applications	150	100	2024	125	Target Achieved
	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Improvement in the delivery of development outcomes: (% of MTDP implemented)	96%	100%	2024	66.2%
Emergency Planning and Response	Number of communities affected by disaster i. Bushfire ii. Floods	1 1 1	0 0 0	2024	8 0 1	Target Not Achieved

	iii. Wind/R ain Storm					
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	Percentage of annual action plan implemented	83.1%	98%	2024	77.8%	On-Going

Source: DPCU, 2025

2.1.1 Summary of Key Development Outcomes Achieved (2022–2024)

The review of the 2022–2024 MTDP implementation revealed measurable progress across the major development dimensions of the district. An assessment of outcome and impact indicators shows improvements in agricultural productivity, social service delivery, infrastructure provision, and governance performance. This section provides a summary of the key development outcomes achieved during the period, highlighting areas where interventions resulted in significant change as well as sectors that require further attention in the remaining years of the Medium-Term Plan.

- Economic Development Outcomes

Significant progress was recorded in agricultural productivity and climate resilience. Average yields of major crops such as maize, rice, cassava and plantain increased over the period, indicating improved farming practices and enhanced extension support. Adoption of climate-smart agriculture interventions increased from 12.7% to 38%, reflecting improved farmer resilience and capacity to adapt to climate-related shocks. Fish farming production also exceeded the medium-term target, contributing to improved household incomes and food security.

- Social Development Outcomes

Improvements were observed in access to quality education and health services. Net enrolment rates at the primary, JHS, and SHS levels increased significantly, indicating enhanced school participation and retention. The proportion of trained teachers also improved across all levels, contributing to better learning outcomes.

In the health sector, functionality of health facilities remained high at 100%, ensuring continuous access to basic health services. However, NHIS enrolment recorded mixed progress, with some categories showing marginal improvement while others declined, signalling the need for intensified community sensitisation.

- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Outcomes

Access to safe drinking water improved for both rural and urban populations, supporting better health and sanitation conditions. The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities also increased, reflecting progress in hygiene promotion interventions.

Although road network conditions improved slightly particularly feeder roads, the overall road quality remains below the district’s medium-term target, affecting mobility and access to markets. Electricity coverage remained high, with rural communities recording steady increases in access.

- Governance, Accountability and Emergency Response Outcomes

Implementation of the MTDP stood at 66.2% by 2024, indicating moderate progress toward the achievement of development objectives. Disaster incidents, especially bushfires, increased during the period, highlighting gaps in community resilience and early warning systems.

Overall Impact

The cumulative impact of the interventions implemented under the MTDP demonstrates progress toward enhancing agricultural productivity, improving access to essential social services, and strengthening local governance. However, challenges remain in road infrastructure, NHIS coverage, disaster response, and full implementation of planned activities. These gaps will guide priority-setting in the next phase of the MTDP.

2.2 Financial Performance

Total actual revenue directly transferred to the District Assembly from all sources amounted to **GH¢ 21,354,632.70** equivalent to 47.8% of the total envelope **GH¢ 44,710,765.07** needed to implement the plan as at August, 2025, leaving revenue variance of **GH¢ 23,356,132.37**. The table below shows the performance of financial resource for 2022 - 2025.

The revenue inflows over the period showed mixed performance across the various funding streams, with some sources performing moderately while others fell significantly short of expectations. The financial performance for the period 2022–2025, as summarized in the table below, presents a detailed breakdown of each funding source, the allocations expected, the actual amounts received, and the variances recorded.

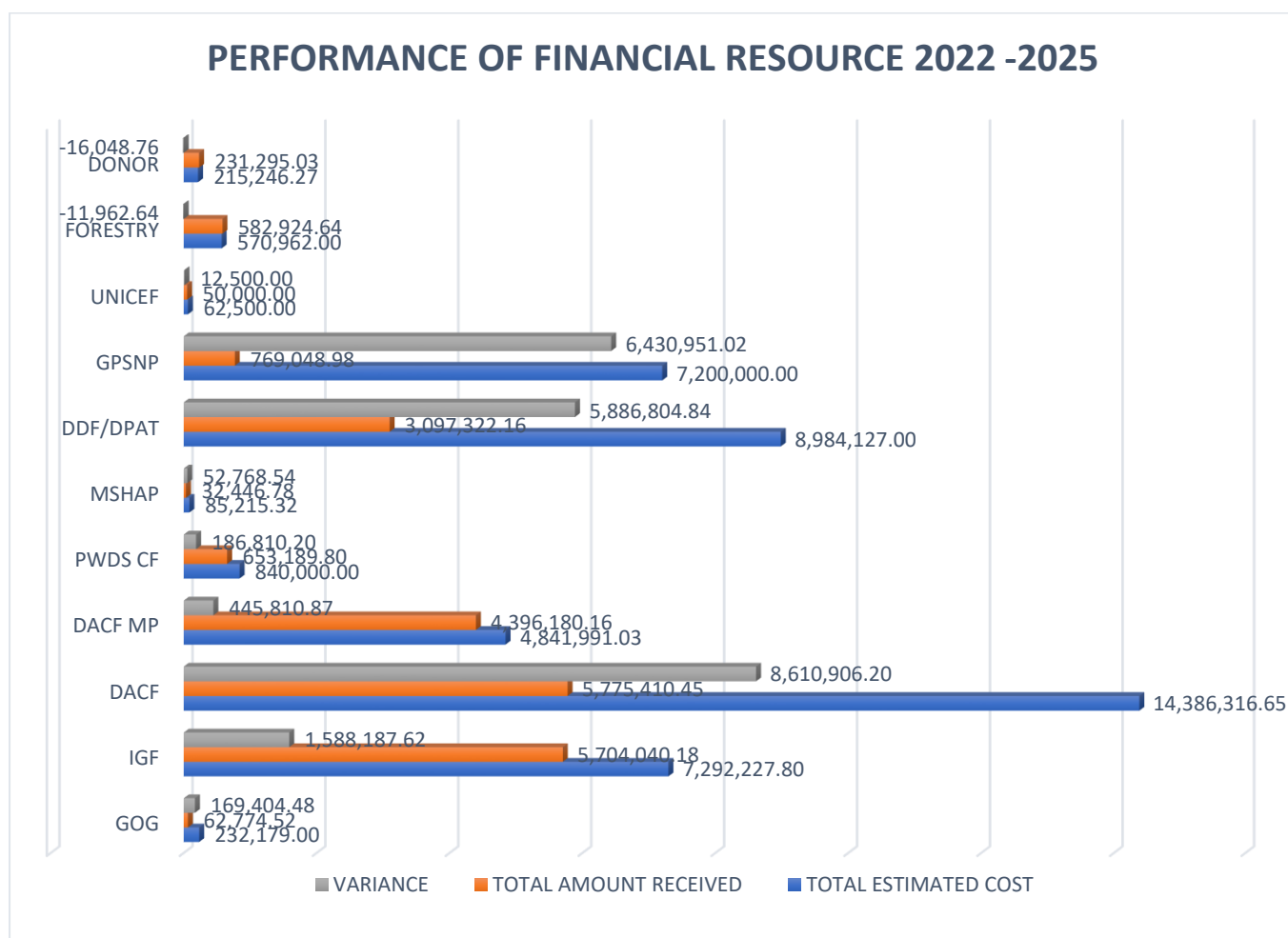
Table 2.2 Financial Performance Review

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PLAN (A)	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED (B)	VARIANCE (C) = (A-B)
GOG	232,179.00	62,774.52	169,404.48
IGF	7,292,227.80	5,704,040.18	1,588,187.62
DACF	14,386,316.65	5,775,410.45	8,610,906.20
DACF MP	4,841,991.03	4,396,180.16	445,810.87
PWDS CF	840,000.00	653,189.80	186,810.20
MSHAP	85,215.32	32,446.78	52,768.54
DDF/DPAT	8,984,127.00	3,097,322.16	5,886,804.84
GPSNP	7,200,000.00	769,048.98	6,430,951.02
UNICEF	62,500.00	50,000.00	12,500.00
GCFRP (FORESTRY)	570,962.00	582,924.64	-11,962.64
DONOR	215,246.27	231,295.03	-16,048.76
TOTAL	44,710,765.07	21,354,632.70	23,356,132.37

Source: Finance Department, 2025

Overall, the revenue performance underscores the need for enhanced fiscal measures, stronger engagement with development partners, and improved efficiency in internally generated funds to support timely implementation of planned activities and reduce the impact of funding gaps on district development outcomes.

Figure 2.1 Performance of financial resources for 2022 - 2025



Source: Finance Department, 2025

To strengthen its financial position and sustain development, the Asutifi South District plans to boost Internally Generated Funds through property rate reforms, improved business licensing, digitized collections, and strict enforcement to curb leakages. Financial accountability will be enhanced via robust management systems and timely reporting to build credibility and attract donor support. The District aims to diversify funding through public-private partnerships, corporate social responsibility contributions, and proactive engagement with central government for timely and adequate fund releases. Donor projects will be aligned with the Medium-Term Development Plan to match local priorities, while limited resources will be focused on high-impact, revenue generating and socially essential projects. Strengthened collaboration with NGOs and development partners will further enable co-financing and technical support in critical sectors such as WASH, education, and climate resilience.

2.3 Analysis of Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

This section outlines the scope of the analysis, including the demographic characteristics, physical characteristic, social (education, health sectors, WASH), the economy, the environment, etc

2.3.1 Demographic Characteristics

According to 2021 Population and Housing Census of Ghana (GSS 2021), the District has a population of 67,334 which is projected to reach 68,275 by 2025 and through to 72,182 by 2029. The district's population is comprised of 51.1% males (34,408) and 48.9% females (32,926) with a growth rate of 1.4 percent. The District's Population Density is 116.2 persons per square kilometre. The district occupies a land size of 579 square kilometres, with a mix of urban and rural populations.

The higher population growth observed in Asutifi South District from 2025 to 2029, compared to the modest increase between 2021 and 2025, can largely be explained by a combination of demographic, social, and economic factors. Firstly, the period recorded a higher natural increase, as the number of births significantly outpaced deaths. This was influenced by improved access to maternal and child health services, wider immunization coverage, better nutrition, and public health interventions that reduced infant and maternal mortality. The overall improvement in health systems contributed to longer life expectancy and fewer preventable deaths.

Secondly, the district experienced a noticeable level of in-migration. Economic opportunities particularly in agriculture (cocoa farming, cash crops and coconut plantations), small-scale mining, and emerging local industries drew people into the area in search of livelihoods. Development projects and social protection interventions also helped stabilize household incomes, encouraging families from surrounding districts and even outside the region to settle in Asutifi South.

Thirdly, improvements in infrastructure and social amenities played a vital role. The expansion of road networks, extension of electricity, improved water and sanitation systems, as well as the construction of schools and health facilities, made communities more attractive for settlement. With better connectivity and access to services, rural-urban migration within the district slowed, while new settlers found the district a viable place to live and work. Taken together these factors, higher birth rates combined with reduced mortality, significant in-migration spurred by economic prospects, and enhanced infrastructure and living conditions explain the sharp rise in population growth recorded between 2025 and 2029.

2.3.1.1 Age Sex Structure

The district has a population of 67,334, with more males (51.1%) than females (48.9%). The sex ratio is 104.5 males per 100 females. This indicates a higher number of males than females in the population. The district's population pyramid is broad-based and narrow-topped, typical of a developing country with a high proportion of young people. Males dominate females in almost all age categories. The Asutifi South District has a predominantly youthful population, with about 57.6% below 20 years and a sex ratio of 116.7, indicating more males than females. Its population pyramid is broad-based and narrow-topped, reflecting high fertility and mortality rates typical of developing countries. Except for the 60+ age group, each age cohort is smaller than the one before it, with males outnumbering females in most age categories.

Table 2.3 Age Sex Structure

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
0-14	13,503	12,714	26,217
15-64	21,178	18,148	39,326
65+	1,362	1,370	2,732
Total	36,043	32,232	68,275

Source: Ghana Statistical Service. 2021

The youthful population and gender imbalance in Asutifi South District are creating pressure on education, healthcare, and employment services, with risks of high youth unemployment, overstretched social systems, and persistent gender disparities if not addressed. To turn this challenge into a demographic dividend, the district aims to expand education and skills training, promote job creation and entrepreneurship, strengthen healthcare, and mainstream gender equity in development programs. These interventions are expected to reduce youth unemployment, improve gender balance, enhance human capital, and build a more inclusive and resilient workforce for sustainable development.

2.3.1.2 Rural-Urban split

The Asutifi South District has a rural population of 34,610, accounting for approximately 51.4% of the total population and the urban population of 32,724 accounting for approximately 48.6% of the total population. With a total population of 67,334 the district exhibits a near-even distribution between rural and urban dwellers, leaning slightly towards a rural character. This demographic breakdown can significantly influence the district's development strategies, economic activities and social services. The main urban areas in the district are Hwidiem with the estimated population of 11,471 people, Acheresua with a population of 9,003, Nkasiem with

a population of 7,198, and Dadiesoaba with population of about 5,564. The proportion of growth of the rural and urban population will have implications for facility provision and service levels, especially at the urban areas where rapid urbanization is taking place.

The demographic structure of the District indicates a gradual shift toward urbanization, with potential benefits such as economic growth and improved access to services in urban areas. However, the growing imbalance between rural and urban communities may create challenges in service delivery, land use, and equitable resource allocation. Strategic interventions are therefore required to balance development across both rural and urban areas.

2.3.1.3 Household Characteristics

In Asutifi South District Assembly, the exact average household size ranges from 3 to 4 persons per household. The district has a mix of rural and urban households, with varying population densities. Asutifi South District occupies a land size of 579 square kilometers with a population density of 116.2 persons per square kilometer. The nuclear family system is dominant among households. The main ethnic group in the district is Akan (51.4%), followed by Mole-Dagbani (21.3%), and Gruma (7.5%)

The demographic and household dynamics characterized by moderate household sizes, a dominant nuclear family system, moderate population density, and ethnic diversity, present long-term implications for land use planning, equitable service delivery, and inclusive governance, while in the medium term creating increased demand for housing and infrastructure, driving urbanization, and fostering cultural integration and evolving settlement patterns.

2.3.1.4 Occupation Distribution

The occupation distribution in Asutifi South District Assembly is diverse, with a strong emphasis on agriculture. 55.1% of the employed population works in this sector (Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Work) highlighting the district's rural character and agricultural potential. 9.5% of the workforce is engaged in service and sales, which includes various businesses and trading activities. 8.3% of the population is involved in craft and related trades, showcasing the district's artisanal skills. 5.6% of the workforce holds management, professional, and technical positions, indicating a smaller but significant presence of skilled professionals.

In terms of employment status, the district has 63.7% of the workforce falling into this category (Self-Employed without Employees), indicating a high level of entrepreneurship and self-reliance, 11% of the workforce contributes to family businesses or farms without receiving a

formal salary. 3.8% of the workforce engages in casual labor, often on a temporary or seasonal basis. The private informal sector dominates the job market, providing employment opportunities for 91.4% of the population. This suggests that many residents are engaged in informal businesses, trading, or small-scale agriculture.

The dominance of agriculture and the informal private sector underscores a strong reliance on small-scale farming, artisanal trades, and informal businesses, which shapes the district's rural economy and limits access to formal employment benefits and social protection. However, in the medium term, this employment structure fosters high self-reliance and entrepreneurship but also results in income instability, limited job security, and constrained opportunities for professional and technical career growth.

2.3.1.5 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio for Asutifi South Assembly is 73.6, indicating a relatively high proportion of dependents (people under 15 and above 65) to the working-age population (15-64 years). This ratio suggests that for every 100 working-age individuals, there are approximately 73.6 dependents relying on them for support. The Female Dependency Ratio is 77.6 whilst the Male Dependency Ratio is 70.2. This data implies a significant burden on the working-age population to support dependents, which can have implications for policy formulation, planning, and interventions in areas like education, healthcare, and economic development.

The district's high dependency ratio of 73.6, with females experiencing a heavier burden than males, places significant pressure on household income and economic productivity. This challenge limits savings, investment, and resilience of families while increasing household expenditure on education, healthcare, and basic needs. To address this, the Assembly will prioritize income-generating opportunities, skills development, social protection, and women's economic empowerment to reduce the long-term strain on the working-age population.

2.3.2 Physical Characteristics

2.3.2.1 Climate

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone marked by double rainfall maxima. They are the major season (April to July) and minor season (September to October). The major rainy season is good for crop farming which is the major occupation in the District. This rainfall pattern gives much information to farmers in terms of land preparation of farms and sowing of seeds.

2.3.2.3 Climate Analysis

Climate change is a major cross-cutting challenge impacting various sectors such as agriculture, water resources, health, infrastructure, and local livelihoods. The district is increasingly experiencing unpredictable rainfall patterns, prolonged dry spells, rising temperatures, and recurrent droughts, all of which disrupt the traditional farming calendar and reduce agricultural productivity, the main source of livelihood for most residents. The key climate-related issues affecting the district include drought, mining activities, and deforestation.

2.3.2.4 Deforestation

Asutifi South District has experienced a dramatic and sustained decline in forest cover over the past two decades. According to data result from the satellite imagery, forest cover shrank from 10,672.52 hectares in the year 2000 to 480.05 hectares by 2022, representing 95.5% loss in forest cover over a 22-year period due to the illegal mining and lumbering activities.

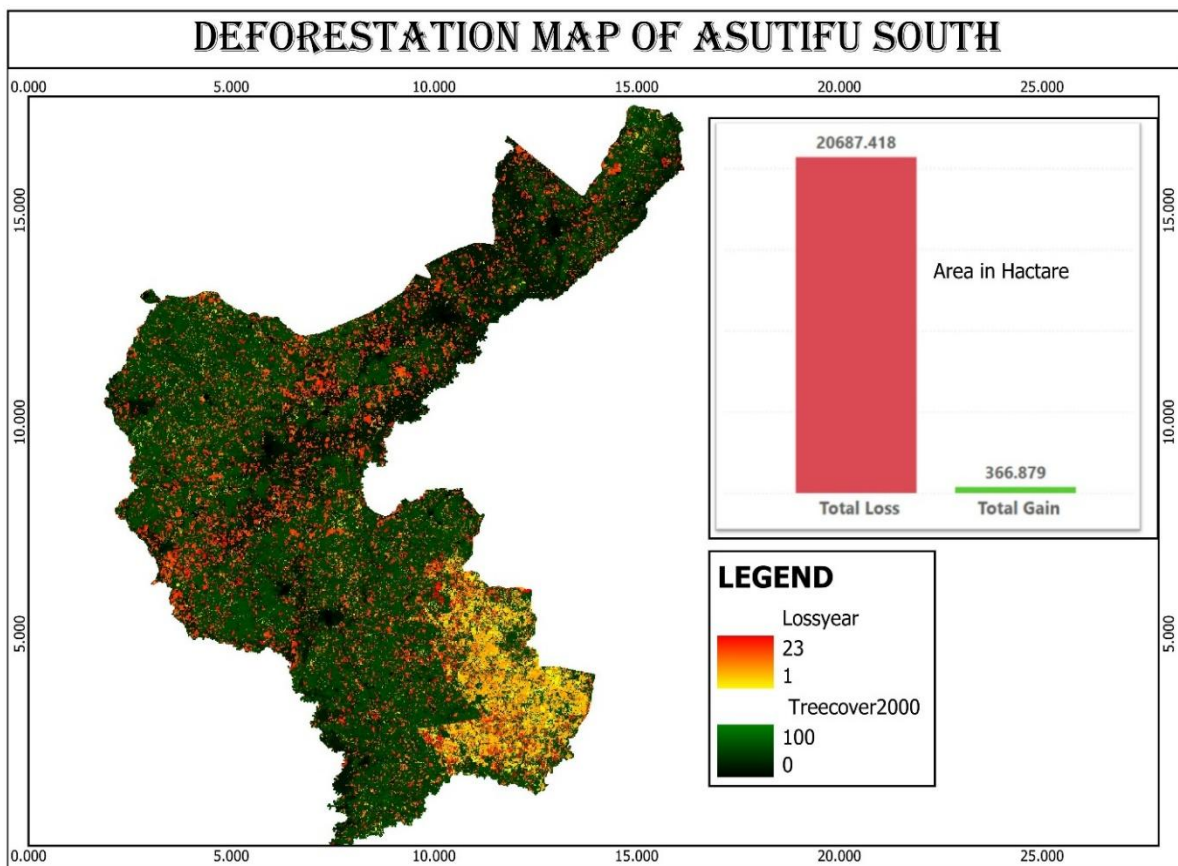


Figure 2.3: Deforestation Map

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

Annual Forest Cover Loss and Percentage Reduction in Asutifi South District (2000–2022)

Year	Forest Cover (ha)	% Reduction from Previous Year
2000	10,672.52	–
2001	10,504.29	1.58%
2002	10,093.31	3.91%
2003	10,010.49	0.82%
2004	9,833.03	1.77%
2005	9,589.38	2.48%
2006	8,256.29	13.90%
2007	7,714.95	6.56%
2008	6,873.70	10.90%
2009	6,712.47	2.35%
2010	6,665.61	0.70%
2011	6,083.43	8.73%
2012	6,017.39	1.09%
2013	5,649.60	6.11%
2014	4,896.92	13.32%
2015	4,649.88	5.04%
2016	4,299.58	7.53%
2017	3,341.76	22.28%
2018	2,479.83	25.79%
2019	2,155.90	13.06%
2020	1,432.05	33.58%
2021	1,039.73	27.40%
2022	480.05	53.83%
Total (2000–2022)		95.50%

Source: ASDA, DPCU, 2025

The deforestation trend was somewhat gradual in the early 2000s. From 2000 to 2005, the district lost approximately 1,083 hectares, maintaining a relatively moderate rate of decline. However, between 2006 and 2015, forest loss intensified significantly, with cover dropping from 8,256.29 ha in 2006 to 4,649.88 ha in 2015 a loss of over 3,600 hectares in less than a decade. The most alarming rate of forest loss occurred after 2015. From 2016 to 2022, the forest cover was reduced from 4,299.58 ha to just 480.05 ha, marking a decline of approximately 89% in just six years. In particular, the district lost over 4,800 hectares between 2017 and 2022, indicating a rapid acceleration in deforestation that has pushed the ecosystem to a critical point.

2.3.2.3 Vegetation

The district has a vegetation type dominated by semi-deciduous forest. Man's activities notably farming, lumbering and occasional bush fires have however disturbed this vegetation. This has transformed some areas into a deprived wood savanna. Such transitional zones could be observed around Dadiesoaba and Sienchiem. These developments call for immediate measures

to protect this sensitive ecological zone. There are however, large areas of forest reserves in the District which include Bosomkese Forest Reserve, Desiri Forest Reserve and Goa Shelter Belt.

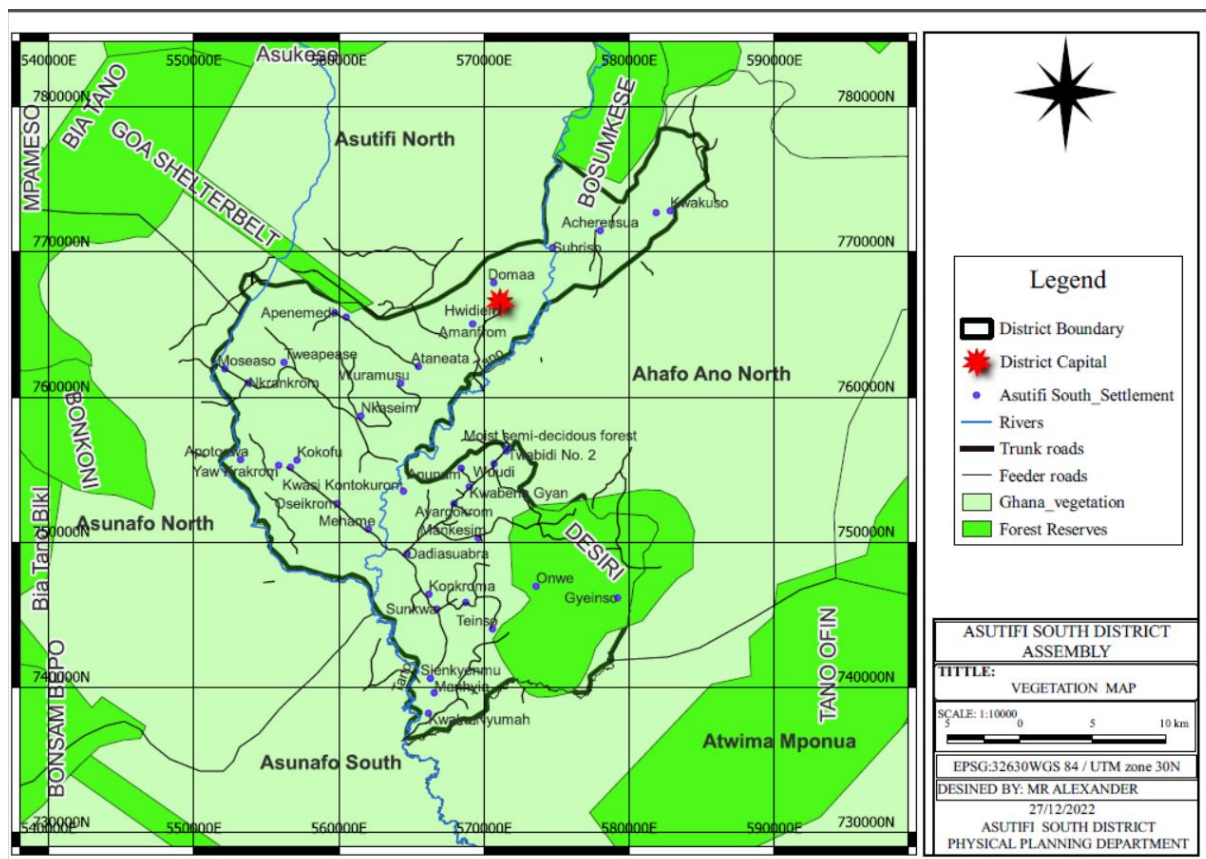


Figure 4: Vegetation Map

Source: Field Survey, 2025

2.3.2.4 Relief and Drainage Systems

The topography is predominantly undulating with gentle slopes of less than 1 percent inclination. The land generally rises from 30m above sea level to over 61m in the South West, with some high elevations occurring around Sienchiem and Nkrankrom. The drainage pattern formed by the Tano River and its many tributaries can be described as dendritic. The Tano River provides the most reliable source of water for both domestic and agricultural purposes in the lean season for communities located along it in the district. Other river bodies found in the district include River Konkontre, Subin, Kwasu and Subri.

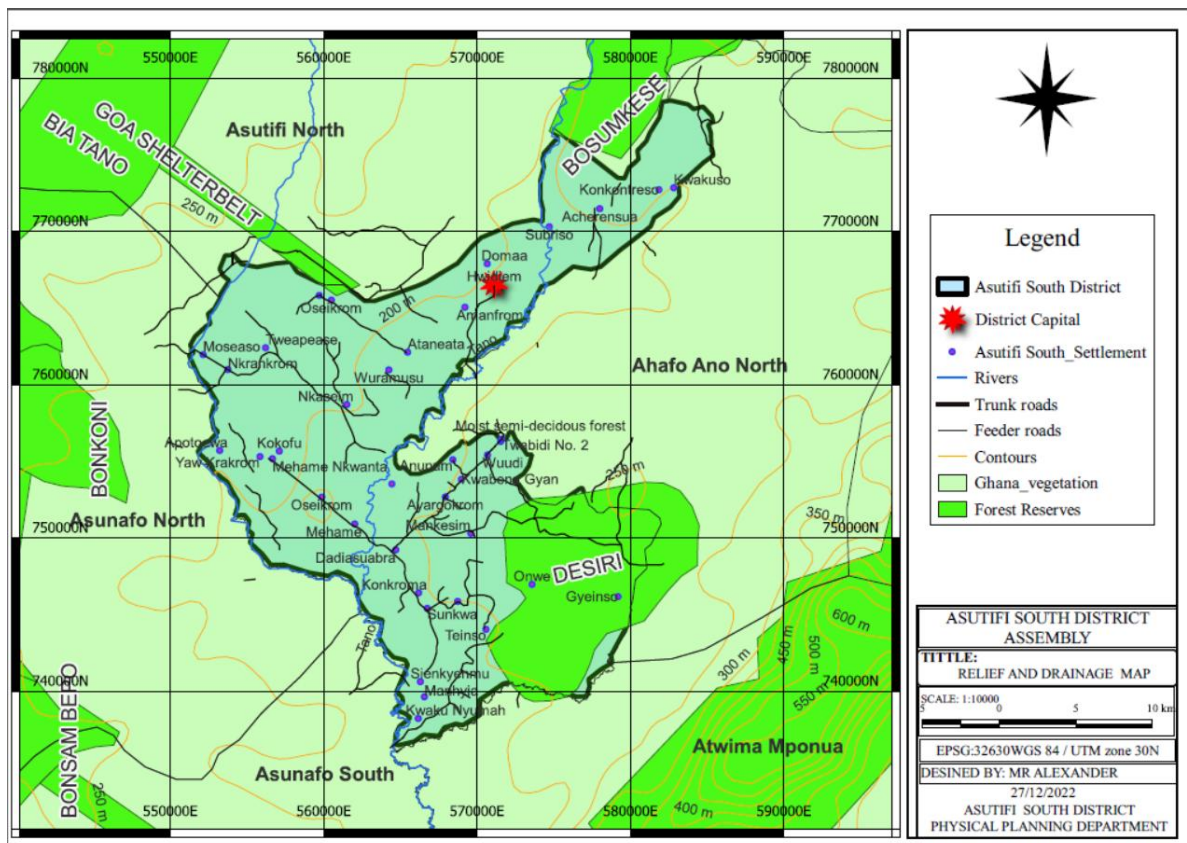


Figure 2.5: Relief and Drainage map
 Source: Field Survey, 2025

2.3.2.5 Geology and Mineral Deposit

The Geology Map of Asutifi South District reveals a diverse geological structure comprising Dahomeyan, Tarkwaian, Birimian, Voltaian, and Cape Coast Granitic Complex formations. This diversity underpins the district’s mineral potential, soil fertility, and development prospects. The Birimian rocks, dominant in the Dadiesoaba and Nkaiem areas, contain rich gold deposits that support both large- and small-scale mining, including illegal “galamsey” activities. Gold occurrences are notable around Hwidiem, Woromumuso, Nkaseim, and Acherensua, with Golden Team Mining Company currently operating at Atta Ne Atta/Woromumuso. Tarkwaian rocks also host gold-bearing sediments, while Dahomeyan and Cape Coast Granitic Complex formations in the west provide durable materials for construction. The Voltaian rocks in the north-central zone support agriculture with moderately fertile soils and enhance groundwater availability. Overall, these formations sustain key economic activities mining, construction, agriculture, and water development making Asutifi South a strong driver of local and regional growth when sustainably managed.

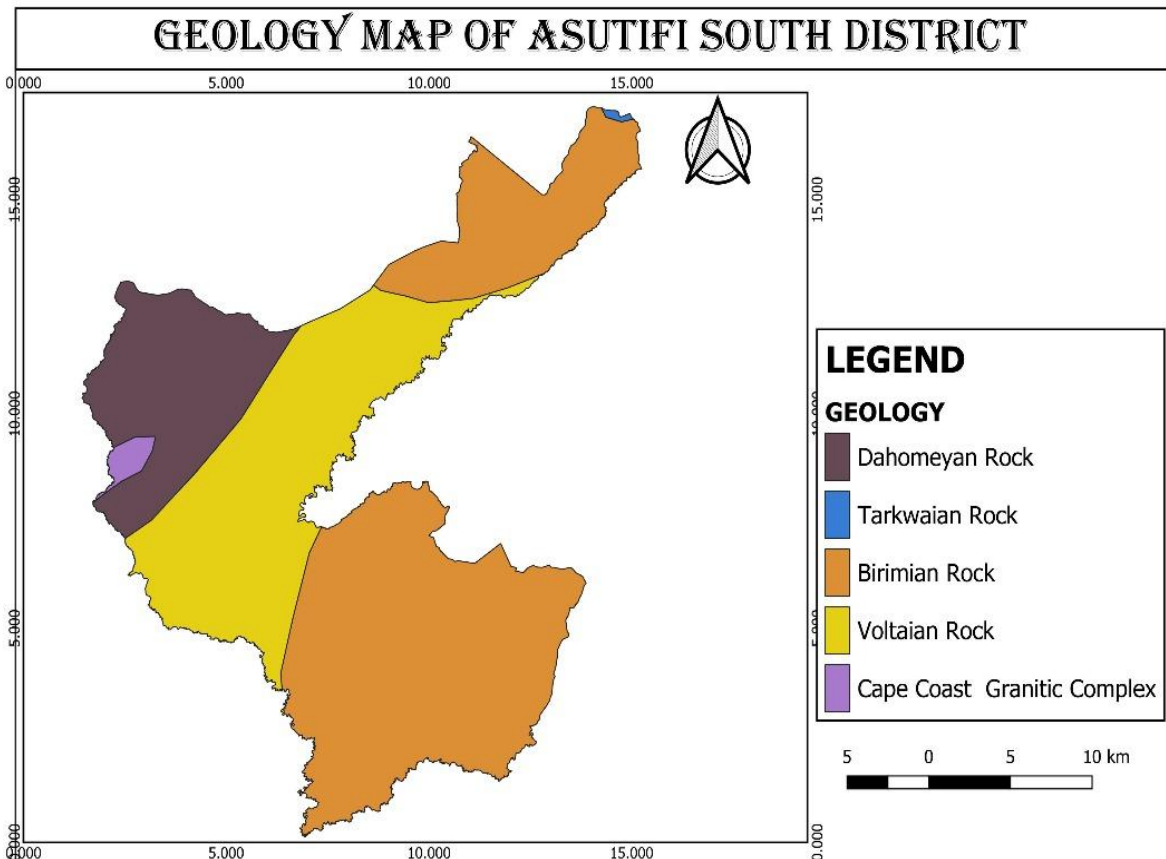


Figure 2.6: Geology and Mineral Deposit Map

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

Resource of the Asutifi South District

The Resource Map of Asutifi South District shows a rich natural endowment that makes the area a key contributor to local and regional economic growth. Major resources include timber, gold, ginger, cocoa, forest reserves, and vital water bodies such as the Tano and Subin Rivers, which support livelihoods and economic activities within and beyond the district.

Cocoa cultivation remains a major economic activity, widely practiced across the district due to its favorable climate and fertile soils. It provides employment, improves household incomes, and supports Ghana's export earnings while promoting inter-district trade and agro-processing. Gold deposits found in communities such as Nkasiem, Krapoo, Woremumususo, Atta-Ne-Atta, and Menhyia indicate active or potential small-scale mining. When well regulated, mining can attract investment, create jobs, and boost Internally Generated Funds (IGF). However, environmental concerns such as river pollution and land degradation require strict management and regulation. The forest reserve in the southeastern part of the district offers potential for sustainable timber production, carbon trading, and eco-tourism. It also provides non-timber

forest products like herbs, honey, and mushrooms, supporting local industries and livelihoods. Moreover, Ginger cultivation in the district especially, Nkasiem Area Council of the district presents opportunities for agribusiness diversification. As a high-value crop with growing demand for food, beverages, and pharmaceuticals, it can drive local entrepreneurship, job creation, and value addition. The Tano and Subin Rivers support agriculture, domestic water use, irrigation, and fish farming while serving as natural boundaries that promote inter-district trade and cooperation.

Despite these potentials, challenges such as illegal mining, deforestation, and poor infrastructure threaten sustainable resource use. Addressing these issues requires strong land-use planning, enforcement of environmental laws, and investment in sustainable technologies. The District’s abundant natural resources provide a solid foundation for socio-economic growth. Effective management, value addition, and inter-district collaboration will enhance livelihoods, promote local industry, and ensure sustainable development.

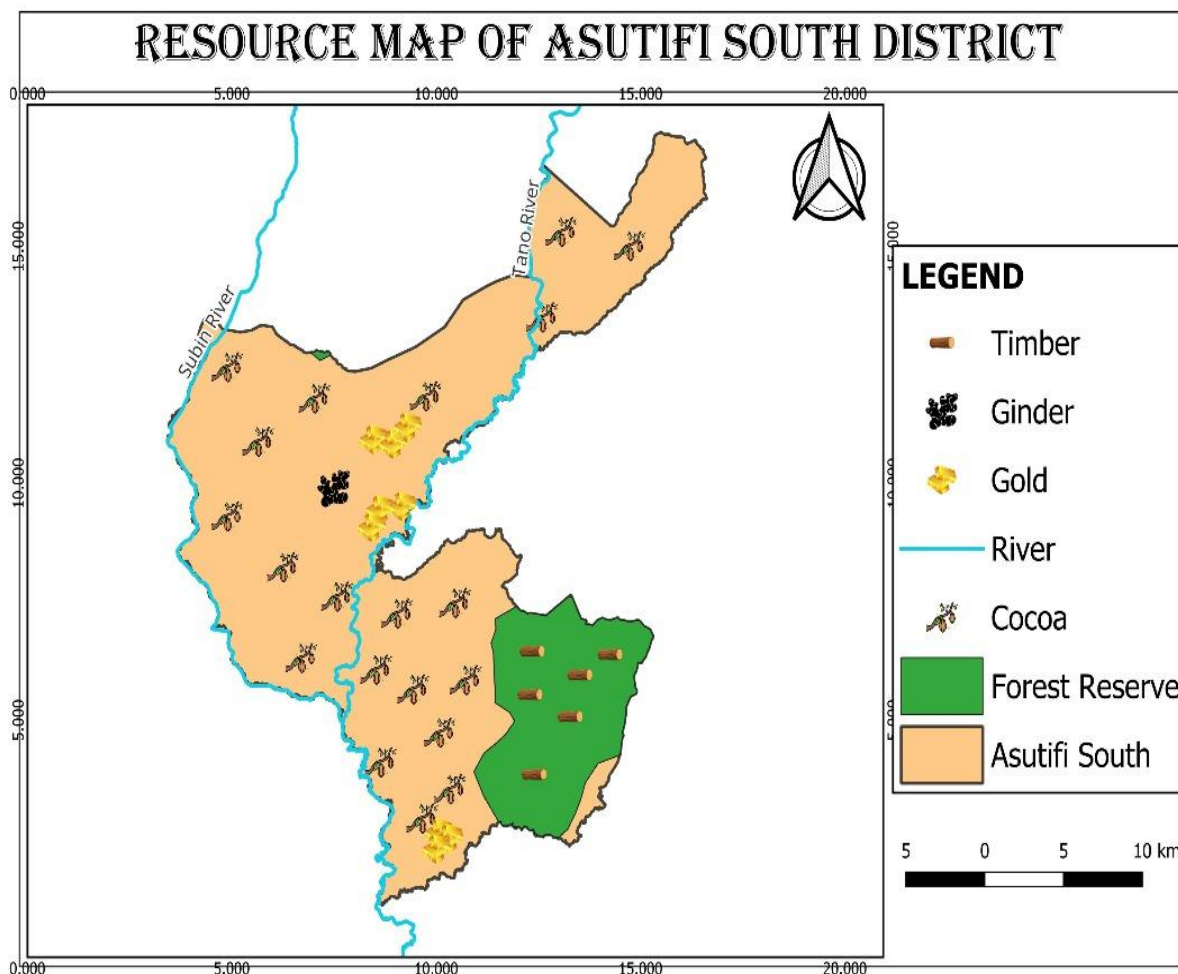


Figure 2.7: Resource Map
Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

2.3.2.6 Water Resource Management

Water resource management is critical to the continuous availability of water for supply of water services without compromising sustainability. The District has only one irrigation facility in the District which is at Hwidiem-Bosukese road. However, there are several rivers and streams such as the Tano, Subin, Twabidi, other other rivers which support crop production under irrigation system.

Environmental degradation resulting from illegal mining, galamsey activities, lumbering, farming alongside riverbank and improper application of agro chemicals, poses a threat to the sustainability management of water bodies in the district. Moreover, climate change also poses a threat to water resources management in the District because of lack of integrated flood management in development planning, inadequate coping mechanisms for climate change, and inadequate financing of water resources development and management. These have remained the key environmental challenges that affect water resources management in the district.

2.3.3 Social Characteristics

2.3.3.1 Education Sector

Education remains a cornerstone for human development and a key driver of socio-economic transformation in the District. Education service delivery in the district is guided by the Education Act, 2008 (Act 778), which outlines standards for basic and secondary education, teacher deployment, and school management. The expansion of educational facilities and interventions such as school feeding and capitation grants aligns with national policy commitments including the GES School Health Education Programme (SHEP) and the Ghana School Feeding Programme Policy (2019).

As such, the Assembly continues to prioritize investments in access, equity, quality and infrastructure at all levels of education. Efforts have been directed at expanding educational facilities, improving teaching and learning outcomes, enhancing teacher deployment, and promoting inclusive education. Despite progress, the sector continues to face challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, gender disparities, low learning outcomes in some areas, and limited access to higher levels of education in certain communities. Addressing these challenges remains critical to achieving the District's broader development goals and aligning with national education policies and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.3.3.1.1 Educational Infrastructure

The district currently has total number of 226 school infrastructure, both publicly and privately owned. This comprises of 76 kindergarten, 78 primary schools, 67 junior high schools and 3

senior high schools. The district also has one Vocational Institute and one Tertiary education (Nursing Training). The table below provides the details of the educational facilities in the District.

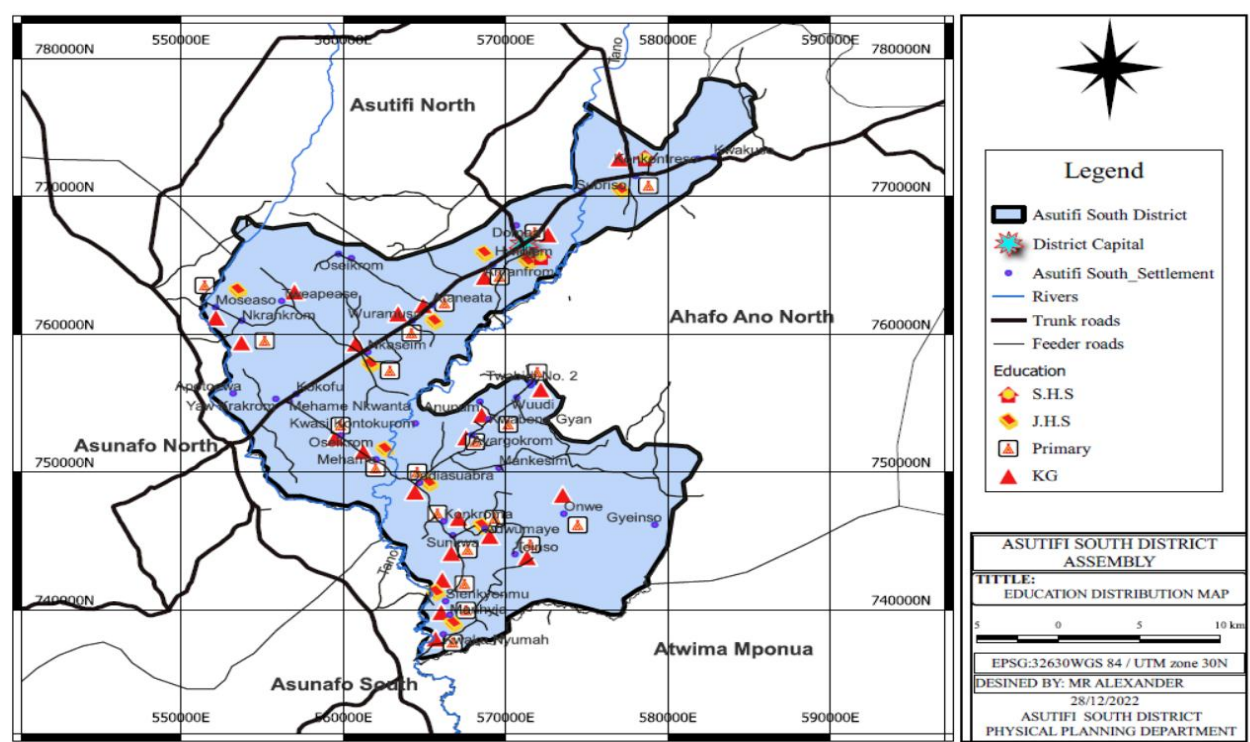


Figure 2.8: Educational Map of Asutifi south District

Source. ASDA, DPCU 2025

Table 2.4 School Infrastructure in the District

Type of School	Public	%	Private	%	Total	Total%
Kindergarten (KG)	59	77.6	17	22.4	76	100
Primary school	58	74.4	20	25.6	78	100
Junior High School (JHS)	47	70.1	20	29.9	67	100
Senior High/Technical Schools	3	100	-	0	3	100
Vocational Institutions	-	0	1	100	1	100
University/Tertiary	1	100	-	0	1	100
Total	165		58		226	100

Source: Asutifi South Education Directorate, 2025

2.3.3.1.2 Gender Parity Index in the District

The data presents enrolment trends for boys and girls at different educational levels (Kindergarten, Primary, JHS, SHS) over four academic years. The Gender Parity Index (GPI)

here is interpreted through the proportion of enrolment by sex, with 50:50 indicating gender parity.

Table 2.5 Gender Parity Index (2021/2022 – 2024/2025)

Level	Enrolment											
	2021/2022			2022/2023			2023/2024			2024/2025		
	Boys	Girl	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Kindergarten	53.8	46.2	100	53.2	46.8	100	50	50	100	51.2	48.8	100
Primary	53.1	46.9	100	52.6	47.2	100	50	50	100	51.9	48.1	100
JHS	50.8	49.2	100	50.7	49.3	100	50.8	49.2	100	47.9	52.1	100
SHS	53.7	46.3	100	53.6	46.4	100	51.1	48.9	100	46.5	53.5	100
Total	52.8	47.2	100	52.5	47.4	100	50.5	49.5	100	49.4	50.6	100

Source: Distruct Education Directorate, 2025

From the table, it can be shown that there is a consistent narrowing of gender gaps, with girls increasingly closing the enrolment gap. At the JHS and SHS levels, girls' enrolment surpasses boys by 2024/25, indicating improved gender parity and stronger retention of female students. This could be attributed to the fact that the pregnant girl child is able to continue and complete school without any challenge.

2.3.3.1.3 Teacher Population and Teacher Pupil Ratio

The Asutifi South teacher population at the schools including senior high level is favourable considering the pupil teacher ratio recorded in all categories of schools. The table below indicates the number teachers in public and private schools as well as the overall teacher pupil ratio in the District

Table 2.6 Number and Level of Teachers

Type of school	Teacher Population			Total Enrolment	Overall Pupil Teacher Ratio	Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio
	Trained	Untrained	Total			
Kindergarten	118	3	121	3171	26:1	27:1
Primary	324	9	333	8075	24:1	25:1
JHS	253	7	260	3412	13:1	13:1
SHS	197	23	220	5013	23:1	25:1
Total	892	51	934	19,671	21:1	22:1

Source:

It is observed from the table above that, teacher quality is high, with the vast majority trained. The JHS level has the best PTR (13:1), suggesting better classroom attention. SHS has a relatively high number of untrained teachers (23), potentially affecting instructional quality.

2.3.3.1.4 School Performance

Table 2.7 BECE performance (2022 to 2025)

	2022	2023	2024
Total Number of Pupils Presented	1370	1436	1,315
No. Passed (No of pupils who got admission to Second Cycle)	1345	1428	1119
Percentage Passed	98	99	84.5%

Source: District Education Directorate, 2025

2.3.3.2 Health Sector

The development of the District and the country at large significantly depend on the Health status of the people. Health infrastructure and service delivery follow the Public Health Act, 2012 (Act 851), which regulates disease prevention, food safety, sanitation, and environmental health. The provision of healthcare through hospitals, health centres and CHPS facilities is further anchored in the Ghana Health Service and Teaching Hospitals Act, 1996 (Act 525) and the National Health Insurance Act, 2012 (Act 852).

For that matter 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

2.3.3.2.1 Health Infrastructure

The District has one hospital, managed by the Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) partner, which serves as the main referral centre for emergencies, surgeries, maternal care, and complex cases. Three government health centres provide primary healthcare, while one private health centre and one private clinic expand service options. A rural clinic caters to hard-to-reach communities, and eight CHPS Compounds offer rural health services, though only 15 of the 23 designated CHPS zones are functional, reflecting operational challenges. Additionally, a Family Planning Clinic delivers essential reproductive health services, counselling, and contraceptive access.

Table 2.8 Health facilities in the District

HEALTH FACILITY	NUMBER
Hospital (CHAG)	1
Govt Health Centres	3
Private Health Centre	1
Rural Clinic	1

Private clinic	1
CHPS Compounds	8
CHPS zones Demarcated	23
Functional CHPS zones	15
Family Planning Clinic	1

Source: Asutifi South, Health Directorate, 2025

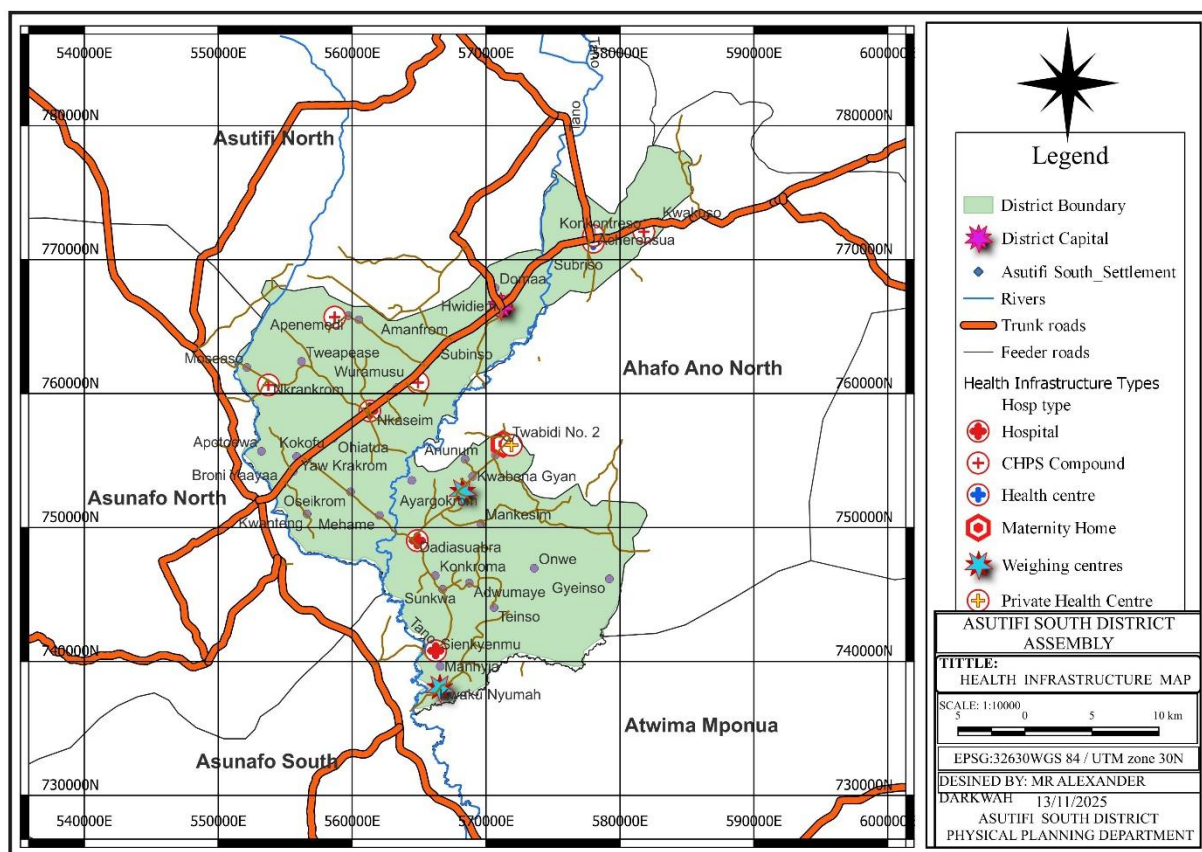


Figure 2.9: Health Facilities Map
Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

Table 2.9 Health Facilities and Ownership

NO	HEALTH FACILITIES	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP
1	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Hwidiem	Catholic Diocese of Goaso
2	Acherensua Health Centre	Acherensua	Ghana Health Service
3	Dadiesoaba Health Centre	Dadiesoaba	Ghana Health Service
4	Sienchem CHPS	Sienchem	Ghana Health Service
5	Nkasiem Health Centre	Nkasiem	Ghana Health Service
6	Apenimadi CHPS Compound	Apenimadi	Ghana Health Service
7	Akotosu CHPS Compound	Akotosu	Ghana Health Service
8	Nkrankrom CHPS Compound	Nkramkrom	Ghana Health Service
9	Apotoyowa CHPS Compound	Apotoyowa	Ghana Health Service

10	Mehame CHPS Compound	Mehame	Ghana Health Service
11	Worumumuso CHPS Compound	Worumumuso	Ghana Health Service
12	Blessed Family Health Centre	Twabidi	Private
13	Family Planning Clinic	Hwidiem	Ghana Health Service

Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

2.3.3.2.2 Incidence of Diseases

Malaria remains the leading cause of OPD attendance over the years. Although cases rose from 2022 to 2023, there was a notable decline in 2024, which may reflect improved malaria control efforts such as increased use of insecticide-treated nets, spraying, or better diagnostics. The dataset below presents the top ten diseases recorded at Outpatient Departments (OPD) in the district from 2022 to 2024. The analysis highlights disease burden trends, shifts in prevalence, and emerging health concerns.

Table 2.10: Top Ten OPD Morbidity 2022-2024

	2022		2023		2024	
	DISEASE	FIG.	DISEASE	FIG.	DISEASE	FIG.
1	Malaria	19787	Malaria	21191	Malaria	17906
2	Urti	10158	Urti	10254	Urti	11873
3	Diarrhoea Disease	4588	Rheumatism/Other Jointpains/Arthritis	5570	Rheumatism/Other Jointpains/Arthritis	11117
4	Pneumonia	4519	Diarrhoea Disease	4581	Diarrhoea Disease	5675
5	Acute Eye Infection	4489	Skin Diseases	3290	Acute Eye Infection	4841
6	Gynaecological Condition	4101	Pneumonia	3200	Skin Diseases	3817
7	Skin Diseases	3580	Intestinal Worms	3094	Intestinal Worms	3789
8	Rheumatism/Other Joint Pains/Arthritis	3451	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2833	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3470
9	Intestinal Worms	3393	Acute Eye Infection	2349	Pneumonia	2986
10	Anaemia	2898	Gynaecological Condition	1981	Anaemia	1567

Source: District Health Directorate, 2025

2.3.3.2.3 Doctor & Nurse Population Ratio, 2022-2024

This dataset presents essential indicators of the health workforce, focusing on the availability of Physician Assistants (PAs), Nurses, and Midwives in proportion to the population. These ratios are vital for evaluating access to healthcare services, the sufficiency of health personnel, and the overall quality of service delivery.

Table 2.11: Doctor & Nurse Population Ratio, 2022-2024

INDICATORS	2022	2023	2024
Annual Population	69,830	71,297	70715
Number of Physician Assistants	10	9	10
PA Population ratio	1:6983	1:6482	1:7076
Number of Nurses	307	303	370
Nurse population ratio	1:227	1: 235	1:191
Midwife to Women in fertility Age pop. Ratio	1: 197	1:211	1:201

Source: District Health Directorate 2025:

From Table 2.11, it can be seen that the number of PAs declined in 2023 but returned to 10 in 2024. Despite the increase in absolute numbers from 2023 to 2024, the ratio worsened (from 1:6,482 to 1:7,076) due to population growth. Overall, the PA coverage remains low, far below the WHO recommendation of 1 doctor per 1,000 population (though PAs are not full doctors, they are frontline care providers in many Ghanaian Districts). Physician Assistant coverage is critically low and this puts pressure on nurses and community health workers, especially in hard-to-reach areas.

Moreover, the nurse workforce decreased slightly in 2023, leading to a worsening ratio. In 2024, a significant increase in nurses (from 303 to 370) resulted in an improved ratio (1:191). This is a positive development and indicates efforts to strengthen frontline care capacity, especially at CHPS and health centre levels. The jump from 1:235 to 1:191 is commendable and could lead to improved service delivery, patient monitoring, and health outcomes. However, sustainability of this gain (e.g., through retention and motivation) must be ensured.

Furthermore, the Midwife to Women in fertility age population ratio deteriorated in 2023, likely due to increased numbers of women in the reproductive age group. The ratios suggest a stretched midwifery workforce, which can negatively affect maternal and newborn care quality, especially in rural communities. Midwife coverage needs strengthening. The ratios are still

relatively high, suggesting that access to skilled maternal care remains a concern which is also critical for meeting SDG 3 (maternal health), particularly in reducing maternal mortality

2.3.3.3 Social and Child Protection

Safeguarding social protection in the district involves addressing vulnerability issues through targeted interventions and inclusive policies. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), vulnerability is defined as a state of acute and persistent disadvantage. This includes women, persons living in informal settlements, individuals with disabilities, people affected by HIV/AIDS, street and working children, and hard-to-reach populations. In response, the District Assembly has implemented a range of social protection programmes aimed at reducing the impact of vulnerability and promoting equity.

Key interventions include:

- **Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP):** A cash transfer programme supporting extremely poor households, especially those with orphans, the elderly, or persons with severe disabilities. The LEAP programme has provided regular cash transfers to extremely poor households, improving their ability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and school-related expenses. This has contributed to a reduction in extreme poverty levels among vulnerable families
- **Capitation Grant:** Financial support to promote universal basic education by eliminating school fees, thus encouraging enrolment and retention of children from disadvantaged backgrounds. The Capitation Grant have reduced the financial burden of schooling.
- **School Feeding Programme:** Provides daily meals to pupils in selected basic schools, improving nutrition and supporting regular school attendance. Through the School Feeding Programme, children are assured of at least one nutritious meal a day, leading to improved concentration and learning outcomes. More children from low income households have been enrolled and retained in schools, with attendance rates improving significantly, especially among girls
- **Free National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) for Indigents:** Ensures access to essential health services for the poor and vulnerable who would otherwise be excluded due to financial constraints. Additionally, the Free NHIS for indigents has ensured that poor and marginalized households access healthcare without facing financial barriers, thereby reducing preventable illnesses and deaths.
- **Persons with Disability (PWD) Fund:** Provides financial and logistical support to persons with disabilities to promote income-generating activities and social inclusion.

The PWD Fund has supported income-generating ventures, vocational training and provision of assistive devices, enabling persons with disabilities to live more independent and productive lives.

The implementation of social protection programmes in Asutifi South District has significantly improved the lives of vulnerable populations by addressing inequality and promoting inclusion. Key interventions such as LEAP, Capitation Grant, School Feeding, NHIS for indigents, and the PWD Fund have enhanced household livelihoods, expanded access to education, improved health and nutrition, and empowered persons with disabilities.

In the long term, these programmes have reduced extreme poverty, strengthened human capital, and promoted social cohesion. They have also built household resilience against shocks, laying the foundation for inclusive and sustainable development while ensuring that no one is left behind.

2.3.3.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The District prioritizes access to safe water, improved sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) as essential for public health and sustainable development. Inadequate WASH services lead to disease spread, poor health, and reduced productivity, especially among women and children. To address this, the Assembly works with partners such as GWCL, CWSA, Zoomlion, IRC Ghana, Aquaya Institute, Saha Global, Netcentric Campaigns, and Easy Water to expand potable water supply, sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion, supporting both national and global development goals, including the SDGs.

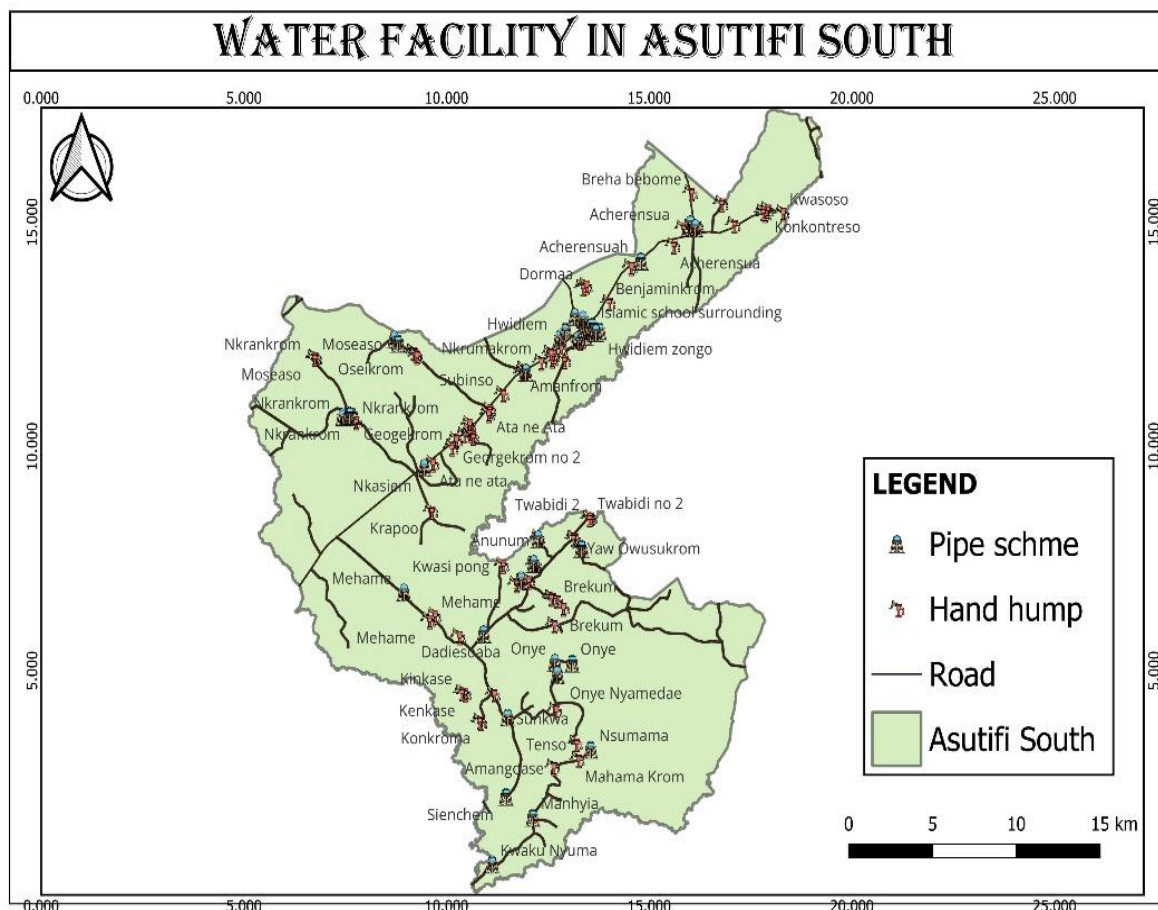


Figure 2.10: Water Facility Map
 Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

The map illustrates a fairly balanced distribution of water facilities across the District, with higher concentrations around major settlements such as Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkasiem, and Dadiesoaba, where population density and institutional presence are greater. Peripheral communities like Mahama, Sienchem, and Nkrankrom are also served with hand pumps, ensuring that no significant area is left without access to water. This widespread presence of over 100 hand pumps highlights the district’s commitment to providing potable water, particularly in rural areas where piped systems may not be feasible due to terrain or lower population density. Additionally, the substantial number of pipe schemes concentrated in larger communities reflect a progressive shift toward more reliable and sustainable water delivery systems. The provision of water facilities in health centers demonstrates the district’s prioritization of hygiene, sanitation, and healthcare delivery, especially in maternal and child health. Likewise, the installation of school-based water systems enhances sanitation and hygiene practices (WASH), reduces absenteeism particularly among girls and creates a healthier learning environment. Overall, the spatial spread and diversity of water facilities underscore the

district's substantial investment and commitment to ensuring equitable and sustainable access to safe water across all communities.

2.3.3.4.1 Water Provision and Management

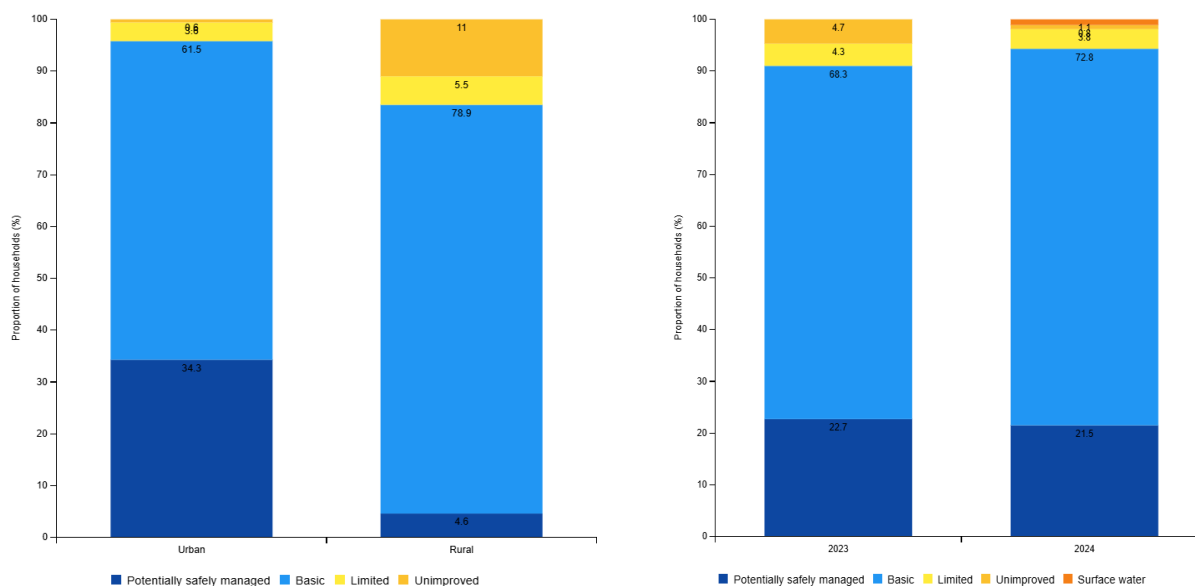
The provision and effective management of potable water in the District remains a considerable challenge for the Assembly, due to a combination of technical, financial, and logistical constraints. Despite these challenges, the District Assembly, through its WASH team and in collaboration with key stakeholders, continues to make progress in improving water infrastructure and service delivery across communities.

Service monitoring rounds carried out in 2024 revealed that a total of 111 hand pump-operated boreholes, 5 Piped Schemes and 60 Limited mechanized boreholes have been successfully mapped and documented within the District. These water systems serve as the primary sources of potable water for many rural and peri-urban communities.

The LMBs and Piped schemes are particularly critical, as they offer more reliable and higher-capacity water supply options. Together, these systems have provided a total of 120 functional public standpipes and taps, strategically located in various communities to ensure convenient access to water. In addition, approximately 1,502 households have been directly connected to the piped networks, enhancing access to water at the household level and reducing the time and burden associated with fetching water, especially for women and children.

Water service levels from the service monitoring, between 2023 and 2024, shows that there was a modest increase in households with basic water service (piped or protected sources within 30 minutes). However, a significant portion still falls under limited or unimproved service categories, indicating ongoing inequalities. This implies that households with only limited service face higher risks of water-borne diseases and Women and children spend time fetching water, reducing productivity and school attendance. The water service levels can be shown in the figure below

Figure 2.11: Water Service Levels



Source: 2023/2024 WASH Service Monitoring,

While this mapping and infrastructure expansion represents meaningful progress, the Assembly acknowledges that significant gaps remain. Issues such as frequent breakdowns, inadequate funding for repairs, and limited technical capacity at the community level continue to hinder the sustainability and efficiency of these water systems. As such, the Assembly remains committed to ongoing investment in maintenance, capacity building, and the strengthening of community-based water management structures to ensure that safe and adequate water reaches every household in the District.

The District WASH Team, working in collaboration with the Environmental Health Unit, plays a crucial role in promoting safe water practices across the District. As part of their mandate, they conduct regular public sensitization campaigns and community outreach programs aimed at educating residents on the importance of protecting water sources from contamination. These sessions cover key topics such as safe water collection, storage practices, proper sanitation, and the health risks associated with using untreated water. In addition to the public education, the team supports the early detection and management of water-borne diseases through health screenings, referrals, and community-based reporting mechanisms. This proactive approach helps to minimize outbreaks and protect vulnerable populations, particularly in high-risk and underserved areas. The District is enhancing the sustainability of water infrastructure by promoting community ownership through Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs). These teams are trained in basic repairs, provided with tools and spare parts, and tasked with

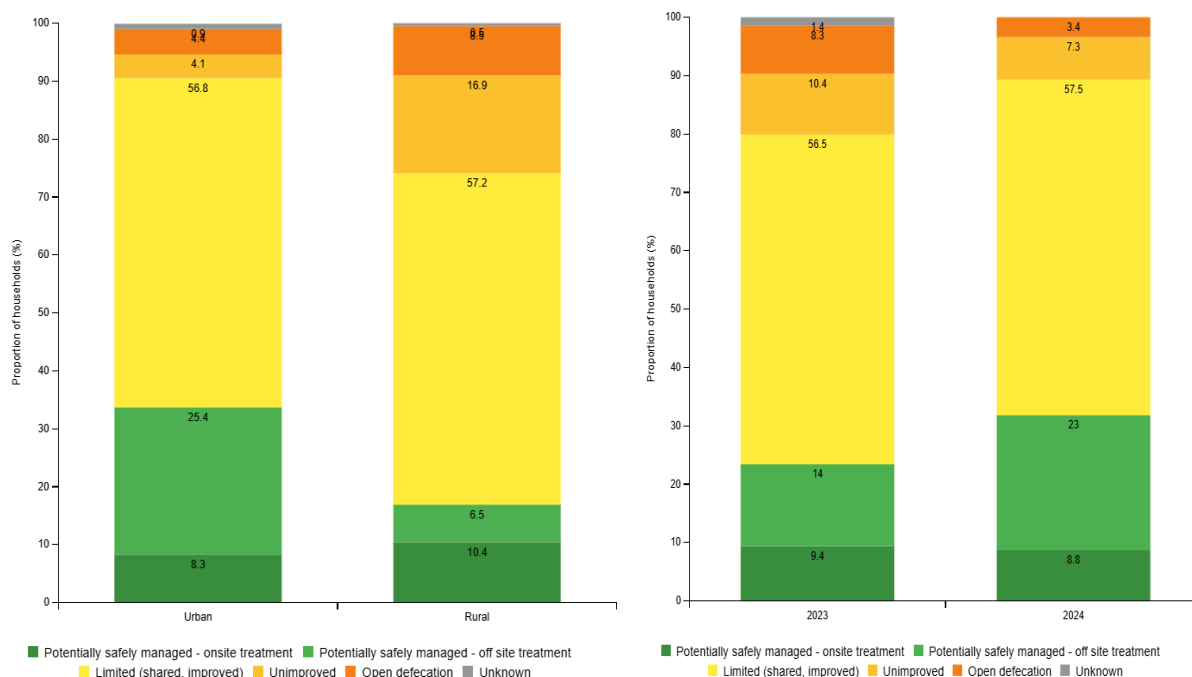
managing boreholes and water points. This approach builds local capacity, reduces downtime, and ensures reliable, long-term access to safe water, even without immediate external support.

2.3.3.4.2 Sanitation

Environmental Sanitation Management remains a significant national concern, as it directly impacts the health, productivity, and overall well-being of the population. The District continues to face persistent challenges in managing waste, including large refuse heaps, widespread littering, blocked drains, stagnant water, and frequent flooding during the rainy season. These conditions contribute to the spread of sanitation-related diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, and typhoid. To promote a healthier environment, the District undertakes several activities including the management of liquid waste, inspection of hospitality facilities (such as hotels, guest houses, and restaurants), food hygiene and vendor screening, issuance of hygiene certificates to food vendors, and health education in schools. Regular inspections are conducted to ensure food hygiene and safety. Common issues identified during these inspections include flies around food, damaged insect screens, unclean waste bins, smoke, noise, and improper waste disposal practices. Public health education campaigns are also carried out across communities to address sanitation issues.

Data from recent service monitoring in figure 2.3 shows progress in sanitation is slower than in water. The majority of households still rely on unimproved or shared facilities, with open defecation persisting in some communities. This implies that the District has failed to meet SDG 6.2 (adequate sanitation for all).

Figure 2.12 Sanitation Service Ladder



Source: 2023/2024 WASH Service Monitoring,

A major sanitation challenge facing the District is the widespread practice of crude and illegal dumping of solid waste. Many residents dispose of household waste in drains, on streets, and along roadsides, where it is left to pile up. Currently, waste management systems are inadequate, and a comprehensive solution is still lacking. Greater effort is therefore required from the District Assembly, NGOs, WASH partners, and individuals to support the acquisition of more refuse containers and improve overall waste disposal practices. Liquid waste management is also another area which the environmental health office is paying attention to.

The table below shows the number of refuse dumps and containers in the district

Table 2.12 Number of refuse dumps and containers in the district

S/N	Area council	No. of containers	No. of final disposal sites
1.	Hwidiem	7	1
2.	Acherensua	2	1
3.	Nkasiem	-	-
4.	Dadiesoaba	-	-

Source: District Environmental Health Unit, 2025

Table 2.13 State of Public Toilets

Area Council	No. of public toilet	Hand washing facility	Condition		Remarks
			Good	Bad	
Hwidiem	9	2	7	2	Intensify health education. Provision of hand washing by toilet operators
Acherensua	7	1	5	2	
Dadiesoaba	7	1	5	2	
Nkasiem	16	1	1	12	

Source: District Environmental Health Unit, 2025

The public toilets are mismanaged by the managers and are in deplorable state. There has been an increased in household toilets from 3245 in 2022 to 4,178 in 2025. The surge is due to vigorous education by sanitation officers and the need for each household to get a toilet.

2.3.3.4.3 Institutional WASH

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services in institutions such as schools, health facilities play a vital role in safeguarding public health, promoting education, and supporting economic activity in Asutifi South District. Institutional WASH ensures that these facilities have reliable access to safe water, adequate sanitation infrastructure, and proper hygiene practices, in line with Ghana's national guidelines and the Sustainable Development Goals.

In the area of water supply, most basic schools in the district have access to improved sources, including boreholes fitted with handpumps. These facilities help reduce the time spent by students fetching water and improve the learning environment. However, a few remote schools still depend on community water points, which can cause interruptions to instructional hours.

For health facilities, particularly CHPS compounds and health centers, water is usually provided through mechanized boreholes. While this arrangement generally meets basic service standards, challenges remain with supply reliability, especially during the dry season when groundwater levels drop.

During the service monitoring, it was seen that some schools saw improvements in water access in 2024, but not all have reliable and sustainable sources. Data implications shows that schools without adequate water face hygiene challenges (handwashing, cleaning), also girls especially suffer due to lack of water for menstrual hygiene, leading to absenteeism and academic performance is indirectly affected due to poor sanitation and hygiene environments. Furthermore, it can be seen that health facilities perform better than schools, but not all meet the "basic service" standard (improved source on premises).

Figure 2.13 Water in Schools

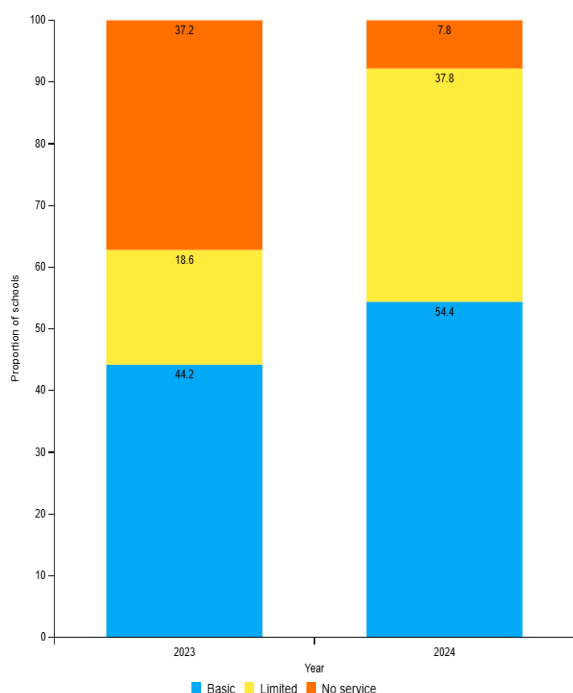
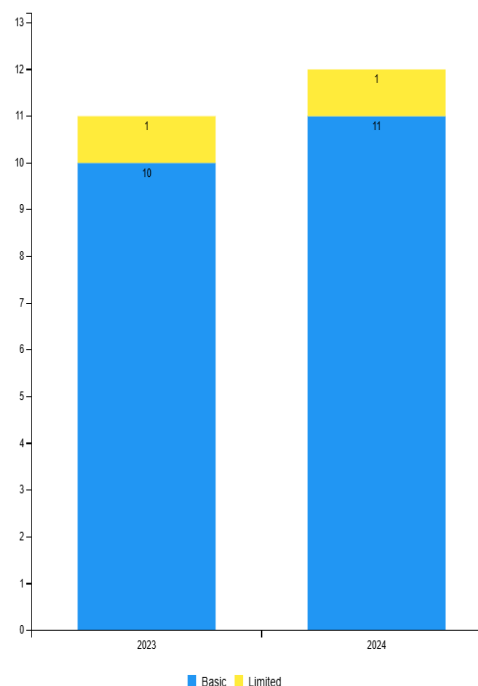


Figure 2.14 Water in HCFs



Source: 2023/2024 WASH Service Monitoring

Sanitation facilities in institutions vary in type and quality. Schools typically use improved ventilated pit latrines (KVIPs), but the Ghana Education Service requirement for separate toilet facilities for boys and girls is not universally met. Sanitation access in schools is still poor, with a mix of limited and unimproved facilities. Some progress in 2024, but gender-sensitive toilets are still lacking. This implies that the girls’ retention and attendance drop during menstruation, also there is increased risk of communicable diseases in overcrowded toilets. This also makes the school environments remain un conducive for effective learning. This gap affects privacy, hygiene, and gender-sensitive learning environments. In health facilities, toilet facilities are generally adequate, but improvements are needed to make them more disability-friendly and to maintain cleanliness. Sanitation in health facilities lags behind water services. Some facilities still lack improved toilets with proper waste disposal which exposes patients to cross-infections, Undermines efforts to maintain safe maternity wards and delivery rooms and contradicts WHO WASH in health facilities guidelines. Sanitation service levels in schools and healthcare facilities can be seen in Figure 2.6 and 2.7 respectively

Figure 2.15 Sanitation in Schools

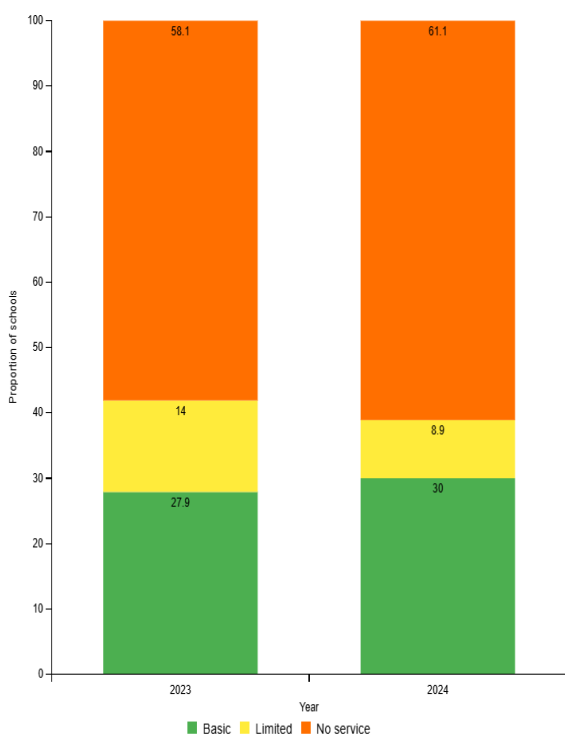
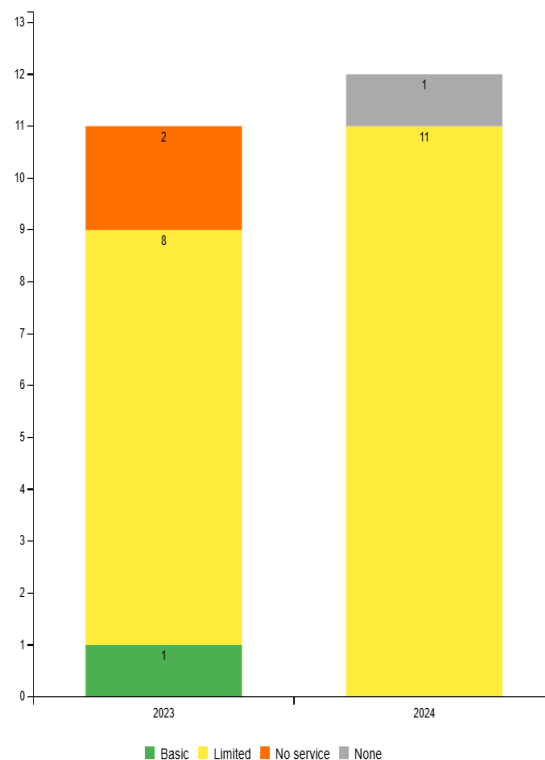


Figure 2.16 Sanitation in HCFS



Source: 2023/2024 WASH Service Monitoring

Hygiene services in institutional settings have improved in recent years, partly due to increased awareness from COVID-19 prevention campaigns. Many schools, health facilities, and markets now have handwashing stations, although regular replenishment of soap and water is not always guaranteed. Hygiene promotion activities, such as school WASH clubs and community sensitization campaigns, have contributed to improved practices, including menstrual hygiene management for adolescent girls. Solid waste management in institutions is also improving, with some schools and health facilities beginning to practice segregation at source, but collection and disposal systems still require strengthening.

Figure 2.17 Hygiene in Schools

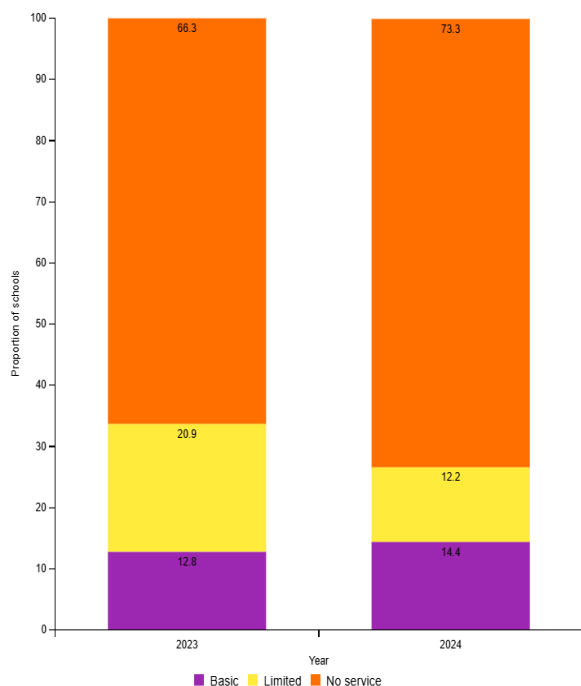
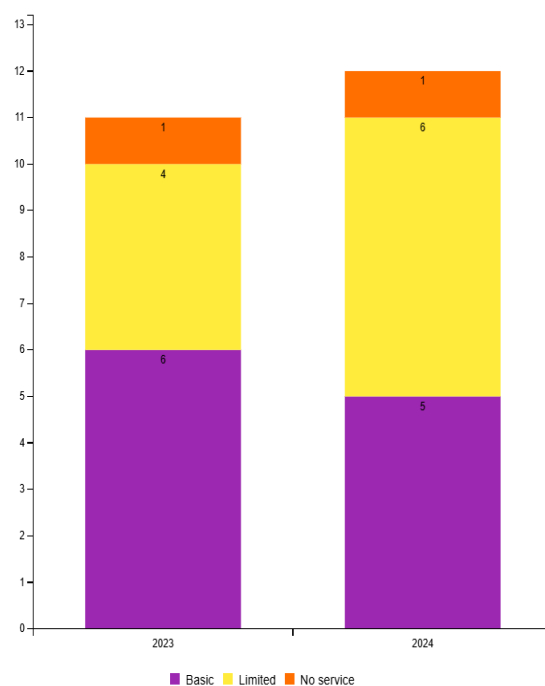


Figure 2.18 Hygiene in HCFs



Source: 2023/2024 WASH Service Monitoring

Despite these advancements, institutional WASH in Asutifi South faces persistent challenges. Limited funding constrains regular maintenance and repair of infrastructure. Gaps remain in meeting national standards, particularly for sanitation and hygiene in schools, and weak enforcement of management responsibilities sometimes leads to facility neglect.

To address these issues, the district, in collaboration with WASH partners is implementing targeted interventions. These include upgrading water supply systems in schools and CHPS compounds, constructing gender segregated sanitation facilities and expanding hygiene promotion campaigns linked to climate change resilience and public health outcomes. These efforts aim to ensure that institutional WASH services in Asutifi South are not only functional but also sustainable, equitable, and aligned with the district’s broader development goals.

District Poverty Profiling and Mapping

The least poverty-stricken area encompasses Hwidiem, the district capital, and it’s surrounding settlements such as Amankrom and Oseikrom. This zone benefits from relatively better infrastructure, educational facilities, healthcare, and commercial activities. The concentration of administrative functions and social services in Hwidiem provides employment and livelihood opportunities, leading to reduced poverty levels.

The underlying causes of poverty in the district are multi-dimensional, cutting across economic, infrastructural, and environmental factors ranging from limited access to economic opportunities, poor infrastructure, low educational attainment, environmental degradation and inequitable distribution of development.

The effects of poverty in the district are evident across multiple socio-economic dimensions. These include increased rural–urban migration, particularly among the youth in search of better livelihood opportunities; food insecurity resulting from heavy dependence on subsistence farming; and poor health outcomes linked to malnutrition and inadequate access to quality healthcare services. Additionally, the district faces low school enrollment and high dropout rates, especially in remote communities, coupled with a weak local revenue base that constrains the District Assembly’s capacity to finance essential development initiatives.

The poverty situation in Asutifi South District exhibits strong spatial inequality, with Dadieasoaba and Nkasiem Area Councils facing severe deprivation, while the urban corridor around Hwidiem experiences relative prosperity. Addressing this imbalance requires a multi-sectoral and spatially targeted approach that combines infrastructure improvement, livelihood diversification, and social protection. With sustained investment and effective coordination, the district can achieve inclusive and resilient economic growth that benefits all communities.

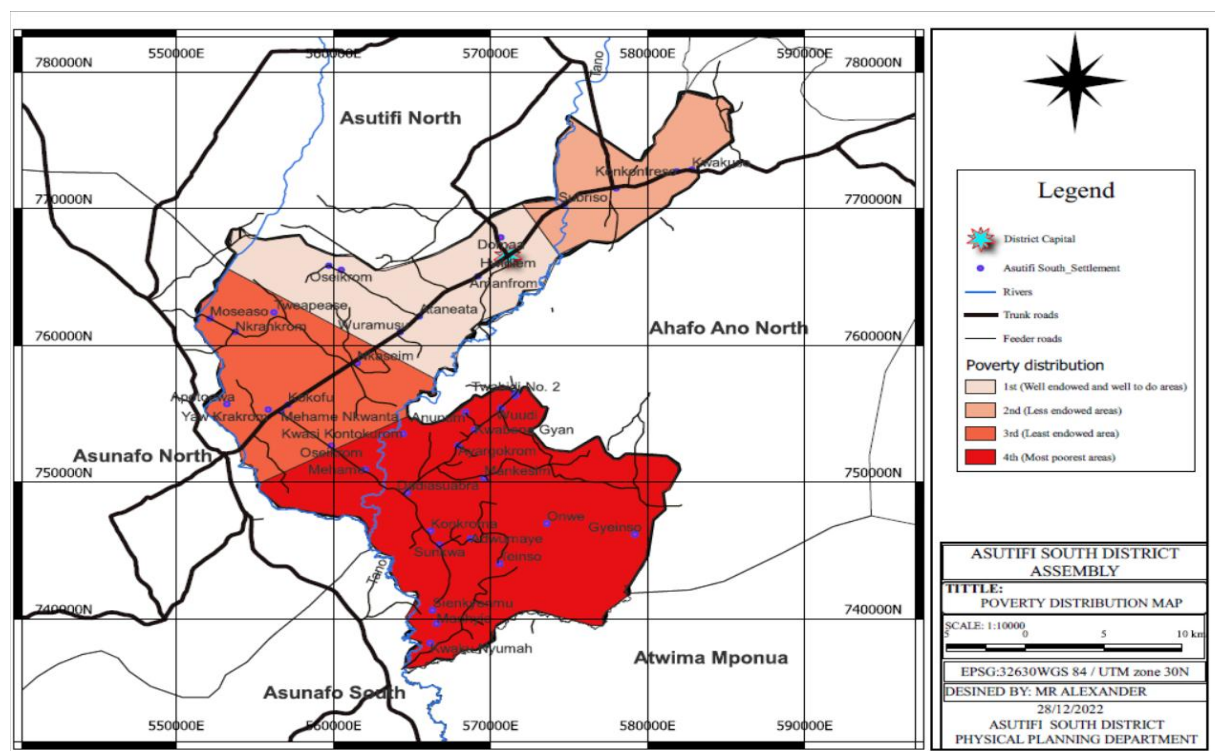


Figure 2.2: Poverty Map
 Source: Field Survey 2025

2.3.4 Economy of the District

The economy of the district is driven by a diverse range of activities, including farming, mining, trade, and banking. Among these, agriculture stands out as the backbone of the local economy, engaging the majority of the district's active workforce and serving as the primary source of income and livelihood for most households.

2.3.4.1 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is not only the largest employer in the district, but also the cornerstone of food security and economic resilience. The sector encompasses crop farming, livestock rearing, and agro-processing, and plays a vital role in sustaining both rural and peri-urban livelihoods. The district is known for the cultivation of staple crops such as cassava, maize, plantain, yam, and cocoyam, as well as cash crops like cocoa and oil palm. Livestock farming including poultry, goats, sheep, and pigs also contributes to household income and food diversity. Agricultural produce from the district is regularly supplied to markets in other parts of the country, strengthening the district's position in the national food chain.

Despite its dominance, the agricultural sector faces challenges such as limited access to modern farming technologies, post-harvest losses, climate variability, and inadequate extension services. Nonetheless, the sector holds vast potential for growth if properly supported with investment in irrigation, mechanization, input supply, and value chain development.

Improved agricultural practices and investments have the potential to enhance crop yields, increase household incomes, improve food availability and create agro-based employment opportunities. Strengthening livestock production and value addition will further diversify livelihoods and reduce poverty levels in the district. Over the long term, a resilient agricultural sector will secure food self-sufficiency, reduce rural-urban migration by sustaining local livelihoods, and contribute significantly to district revenue generation. It will also position the district as a strategic food hub, strengthen national food security, and enhance the community's adaptive capacity to climate change.

2.3.4.2 Trade and commerce

Trading and commercial activities revolves mainly around foodstuffs, semi-processed food and crafts. The Assembly's traditional market network is primarily centered around four key towns thus Hwidiem, Acherensua, Dadiesoaba, and Nkaseim. These towns have historically served as economic hubs, facilitating trade, supporting livelihoods, and contributing significantly to the local economy. Among these, Hwidiem stands out as the principal market center in the district,

with the other towns like Nkaseim, Dadiesoaba, and Acherensua playing supportive, yet important, complementary roles in the overall market system.

Hwidiem market is experiencing rapid growth and expansion, driven by increasing population, improved accessibility, and a rise in commercial activities. It operates on a daily basis, with Tuesdays and Fridays designated as the main market days that attract traders, farmers, and buyers from within and outside the district. The market has become a strategic economic asset, offering a wide range of goods and services to surrounding communities. The commodities traded in Hwidiem and other markets are diverse, comprising both perishable and non-perishable goods. These include locally produced food items such as cereals, vegetables, tubers, and livestock, manufactured products including plastic wares, utensils, and household goods and imported goods like fabrics, second-hand clothing, and electronics

This vibrant trading activity not only enhances local economic resilience but also serves as a key source of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) for the District Assembly. The contribution of these markets to the district's revenue profile is significant, particularly through market tolls, license fees, and daily user charges. Communities like Sienchem view market infrastructure development as a priority due to their strategic location and potential for trade growth. However, many markets face poor conditions, including inadequate sanitation, storage, commodity spaces, and trader shelters. Upgrading to modern facilities is essential to maximize revenue potential and socio-economic benefits.

2.3.4.3 Mining Sector

Mining activities in the district fall under the legal framework of the Minerals and Mining Act, 2006 (Act 703) and the Minerals and Mining (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act 900). These laws regulate mineral rights, environmental obligations, and community protections. Illegal artisanal mining (“galamsey”) remains a major source of environmental degradation, violating multiple provisions of Act 703 relating to responsible mining, pollution control and land reclamation. The District can however boast of 2 mining companies thus Golden Team Mining Company (Ata ne Ata) and Nadamumuso Mining Company (Woramumuso) which are currently mining gold within the district.

Small-scale mining has created employment opportunities, especially for the youth, and diversified household income sources, thereby reducing poverty levels for some families. The operations of the two mining companies have also contributed to local revenue mobilization, corporate social responsibility initiatives, and the development of social infrastructure. On the other hand, unregulated artisanal mining has led to negative outcomes such as the loss of farmlands, pollution of water bodies, destruction of vegetation and public health risks. In the

long term, formalized and well-regulated mining activities will stimulate economic growth, generate substantial revenue for the District Assembly and support infrastructure development. However, if artisanal mining remains unregulated, the district risks severe environmental degradation, reduced agricultural productivity, and long-term health challenges for local communities. Ensuring sustainable mining practices will therefore have a profound impact on balancing economic gains with environmental conservation and community well-being.

2.3.4.4 Banking and Financial Services

The presence of Ghana Commercial Bank, Asutifi Rural Bank, Teacher's Credit Union and mobile money agents has enhanced access to financial services across the district. These services support savings, credit, and payment transactions for farmers, traders, and small-scale entrepreneurs, thereby promoting financial inclusion and stimulating local economic activity.

The availability of financial institutions and mobile money services has improved access to credit for small businesses, enabled secure savings for households, and facilitated faster and safer payment systems. This has enhanced business transactions, supported agricultural financing and increased capital for small-scale entrepreneurs, thereby strengthening local commerce and livelihoods.

Over time, improved financial inclusion contributes to poverty reduction, economic empowerment, and resilience of households against shocks. It also fosters entrepreneurship, encourages investment in productive ventures and promotes sustainable economic growth within the district. The strengthened financial ecosystem positions the district as an enabling environment for future investment and broader development.

2.3.4.5 Services and Industry

The services sector comprising transportation, hospitality, education, and health services is gradually expanding, driven by population growth and urbanization. In addition, there is growing interest in light industrial activities, including food processing, carpentry, tailoring, and metal fabrication, which offer employment and value addition to local raw materials.

The growth of the services sector has improved access to essential social services such as education and healthcare, enhanced mobility of people and goods, and increased demand for hospitality services. Light industrial activities have created jobs, especially for the youth and women, promoted skill development, and supported small-scale enterprises. Together, these developments have diversified the local economy beyond agriculture and mining, making livelihoods more stable.

Ultimately, the expansion of services and light industry will strengthen the district’s economic base, reduce unemployment, and improve living standards. It will also encourage local value addition, reduce rural poverty, and contribute to balanced urban-rural development. A vibrant services and industrial sector enhances the district’s attractiveness to investors, promotes socio-economic resilience, and supports sustainable development.

2.3.4.6 Small Scale Manufacturing Industry

The District has small-scale manufacturing industries which engage 15% of the working population. These industries are into the production of sachet water, bread and other food products; groundnuts, milling or grinding of maize for domestic use, rice, weaving and dressmaking, rice milling and soap making and fabrication of basic farm equipment such as hoes and cutlasses. These industries provide revenue, income and employment opportunities for skilled and non-skilled residents of the District. There is the need to invest more in the manufacturing industries. The District has major potential in industrial and commercial activities. This is greatly attributed to the availability of raw materials and a youthful workforce.

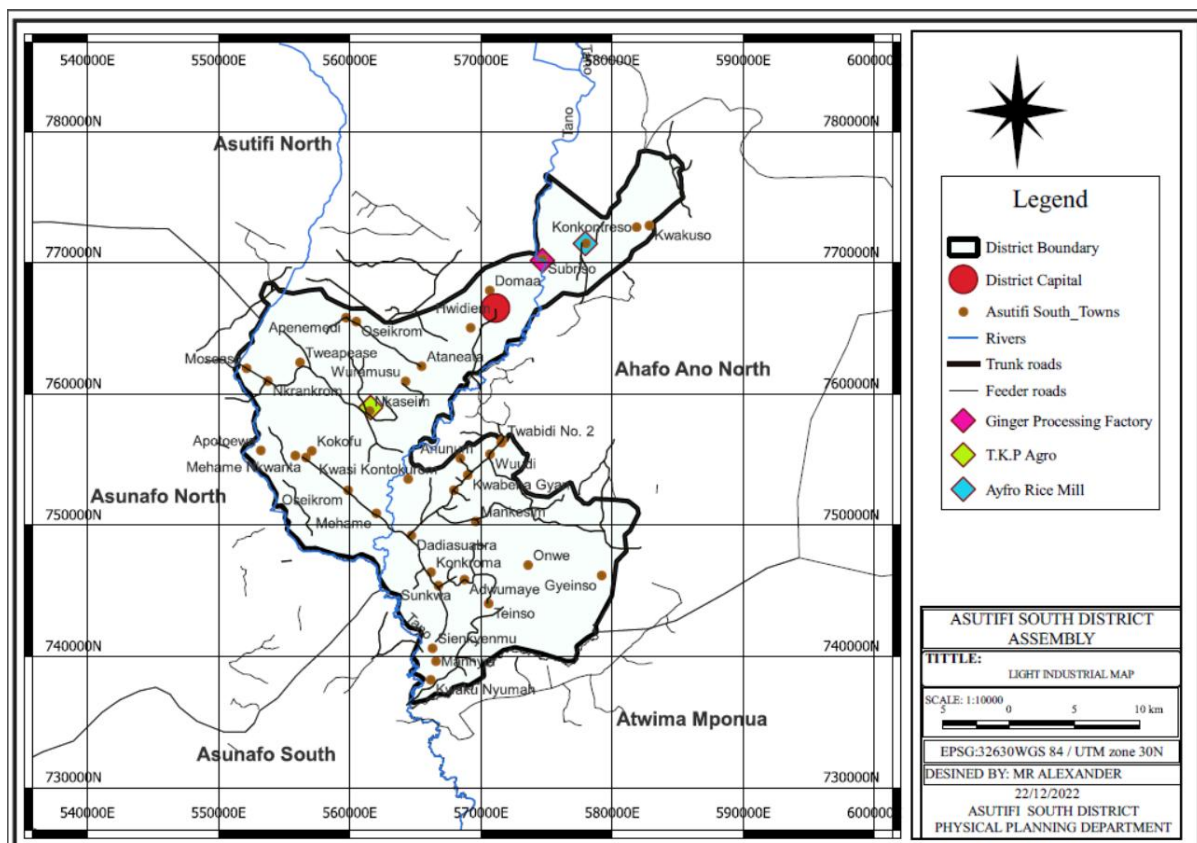


Figure 2.18: Light Industrial Map

Source: Field Survey, 2025

2.3.4.7 Local Economic Development (LED)

The District has varied resources that foster community development, including farming, small-scale trades like phone repairs, hairdressing, shoemaking, and mushroom rearing, as well as hospitality services. Its lone radio station plays a key role in public education, entertainment, and promoting accountability. The Business Advisory Centre supports youth skills development, job creation, and business productivity through training, counselling, credit facilitation, and NVTI exam registration. However, rising operational costs, limited credit access, and weak entrepreneurial skills continue to constrain business growth, employment, and income generation.

The District's rich cocoa production offers a major opportunity for local economic growth through value addition and innovation. Cocoa pods and their by-products can be transformed into organic fertilizer, livestock feed, bio char, biomass fuel, and pectin for food processing, reducing farm costs and boosting soil fertility. Promoting cocoa-based enterprises especially among youth and women can create soaps, lotions, handicrafts, and briquettes, fostering inclusive economic participation. Positioning the District as a cocoa innovation hub through tourism and events can enhance market access, while increased licensing, tolls, and private partnerships will grow Internally Generated Funds. Skills training in processing, packaging, and marketing, with support from COCOBOD, NGOs, and other partners, will enable communities to fully tap into these opportunities. By strategically harnessing the potential of cocoa pods and their derivatives, the District can diversify its economy, create sustainable jobs, and enhance resilience while positioning itself as a center for cocoa-based development.

2.3.5 Environment

The quality of environment is vital for the sustainable development of the district. This will no doubt promote efficient, safe, healthy and sustainable environment.

2.3.5.1 Conditions of the Natural Environment.

Human activities such as illegal mining, bush burning, indiscriminate tree felling, and poor farming practices continue to degrade vegetation cover and expose soil to erosion and nutrient depletion. These acts violate provisions of the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 (Act 490) and the Forestry Commission Act, 1999 (Act 571), which regulate environmental protection and sustainable forest management.

The district is endowed with Birimian rock which has gold deposits. This has attracted a lot of small scale miners, given rise to both legal as well as illegal ‘galamsey’ mining activities in the district. The mineral deposits can mainly be found in areas around communities such as Hwidiem, Woromumuso, Nkaseim and Acherensua among others. Reliance on fuel wood for cooking, annual bush fires, charcoal burning, the activities of chainsaw operators and poor farming practices constitute the major activities, which degrade the environment. This does not only leave farming land bare and exposed to erosion, but it is gradually destroying the vegetation and changing the ecology of the district. Farming along water bodies, which contributes to riverbank destruction and siltation, also contradicts the Water Resources Commission Act, 1996 (Act 522).

The successive intensive use of land for agricultural purposes has reduced the fallow period of about 6-7 years to 2 or less years. This has resulted in low soil fertility and the continuous demand for crops which originally did not require fertilizer. This trend precipitates climate occurrence to change rainfall pattern to affect food production and increase disasters in the district.

2.3.5.2 The Built Environment

The impact of human activities on the built environment such as poor drainage system waste management, housing, road construction and inadequate settlement planning characterize the built environment in the district. The spatial development of the district is guided by national land use legislation, particularly the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925), which provides the regulatory framework for settlement planning, zoning, and development permitting. Unauthorized siting of containers and kiosks along greenbelts and utility lines contravenes this Act and affects the orderly development of the district.

In recent times, unauthorized siting of containers and kiosks by traders especially in the Central Business District and along the green-belts is on the increase. These kiosks are in most cases placed on utility lines, lanes, pavements, water hydrants and other unauthorized places which tend to cripple the planning schemes in the district

The direction of growth in the district is towards the East, West and South that is Acherensua-Tepa Road, Hwidiem - Goaso, Hwidiem – Kenyase. This may suggest the need to open-up the area with social services and infrastructure development.

2.3.5.3 Climate Change

Climate change has become one of the most pressing development challenges globally, with local manifestations in the form of rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and increased frequency

of extreme weather events. In Ghana, and particularly in the Asutifi South District, the impacts of climate change are visible in reduced agricultural productivity, deforestation, land degradation, and water stress.

As a response to these challenges, climate mitigation and adaptation strategies have been implemented through various programs, including the REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) initiative. REDD+ is a global mechanism under the UNFCCC that incentivizes forest-rich developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The “plus” extends to conservation, sustainable forest management, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Ghana has committed to REDD+ implementation as a key pillar of its national climate strategy. The Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP), launched in 2019, is one of the main operational REDD+ efforts, focusing on reducing emissions in the High Forest Zone while improving cocoa productivity and community resilience.

Asutifi South is part of the GCFRP implementation area due to its cocoa-producing potential and high deforestation rates. In 2024, the District Assembly, in collaboration with the Forestry Commission and other stakeholders, organized a climate change awareness campaign to promote community involvement in forest conservation and introduce REDD+ concepts. Community durbars and workshops were held to educate farmers and local leaders on climate change, its local impacts, and the role of forests in climate mitigation. Farmers were also trained to integrate shade trees in cocoa farms, improve soil health and adopt sustainable farming practices that reduce land degradation. As part of Green Ghana Day and REDD+ afforestation efforts, tree seedlings were distributed and planted along degraded forest edges, water bodies, and schools. Local volunteers and traditional authorities have been involved in forest monitoring and reporting illegal activities.

To scale up REDD+ success and address climate vulnerabilities, the District Assembly has intended to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration among government, NGOs, traditional authorities, and farmer cooperatives and also expand farmer field schools and training programs on climate-smart agriculture

2.3.5.4 Infrastructure

2.3.5.4.1 Road Infrastructure

Road transport remains the dominant and most accessible mode of transportation in Asutifi South District, serving as the primary means by which people, goods, and services move within and between communities. The importance of road infrastructure goes beyond mobility, it plays

a critical role in shaping the spatial organisation of the District, influencing the location and accessibility of settlements, public services, economic activities and social amenities.

A key aspect of spatial development is the distribution of services, such as health, education, markets, and administrative centres. These services are typically concentrated in accessible locations, and their reach to rural and outlying communities is largely dependent on the quality and extent of the road network. Communities located along well-maintained roads tend to enjoy better access to services, while those in remote or poorly connected areas remain underserved. The road network in the District is predominantly made up of feeder roads, which link the rural communities to major towns and trunk roads. These feeder roads are essential for agricultural production and trade, as they enable the transportation of farm produce to market centres and input supplies to farming areas. However, the network is often constrained by inadequate funding, poor drainage, and limited all-weather access.

Construction, rehabilitation and periodic maintenance of these feeder roads are undertaken by the Feeder Roads Unit of the District Works Department, in collaboration with the Regional Department of Feeder Roads. Despite ongoing efforts, many feeder roads remain in poor condition, especially during the rainy season, leading to restricted access, increased transportation costs, and delayed service delivery. Improving the road network is therefore vital for promoting equitable development, enhancing socio-economic opportunities, and ensuring effective decentralised governance. Prioritising road investment and routine maintenance will help bridge the accessibility gap between urban and rural communities and strengthen the overall spatial integration of the District.

2.3.5.4.2 Settlement system

The settlement pattern of Asutifi South District can be described as predominantly rural with dispersed settlements clustered around key service centers. The larger settlements namely Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkaseim, Dadiesoaba, Mehame and Nkrankrom lie in different routes. This type of settlement hinders the distribution of facilities such as water, schools, health facilities etc. A scalogram analysis, which presents a matrix of services available across settlements, was used to establish the centrality and functional importance of each settlement. (Refer to appendix 2) This tool offers insight into the spatial economy of the District and assists in identifying gaps and priorities for infrastructure and service delivery.

The functional Matrix shows the major settlements, the populations and their corresponding economic and social services and facilities existing in them. This scalogram-based analysis focused on the location, population, and availability of 50 essential services across twenty three (75) communities within the Asutifi South District.

The central objective is to determine the centrality index for each community, thereby categorizing them into functional levels (orders) for effective planning and equitable resource allocation. This matrix computes a centrality score (based on weights assigned to each service), which reveals the relative importance of each settlement in the district spatial structure. The hierarchy of settlements was derived from the centrality index. In all, 4 levels of hierarchy were derived.

Hwidiem was found to be the only level 1 settlement having 37 services. This was followed by Nkaseim and Dadiesoaba as level 2 settlement with 28 and 27 services respectively. Acherensua was found to be only level 3 settlement with 26 services. Even though Settlements such Mehame, Goagya Broniyaayaa, Worammumuso, Sienchem and Konkontroso are 4th order settlements they have at least 15 services. Similarly, the remaining communities are also 4th order settlements but with a total centrality index between 5 and 20.

The cells with zero (o) data on the Scalogram imply that in the District’s future developments, more facilities and services should be provided in communities which are least endowed to ensure a more balanced spatial development.

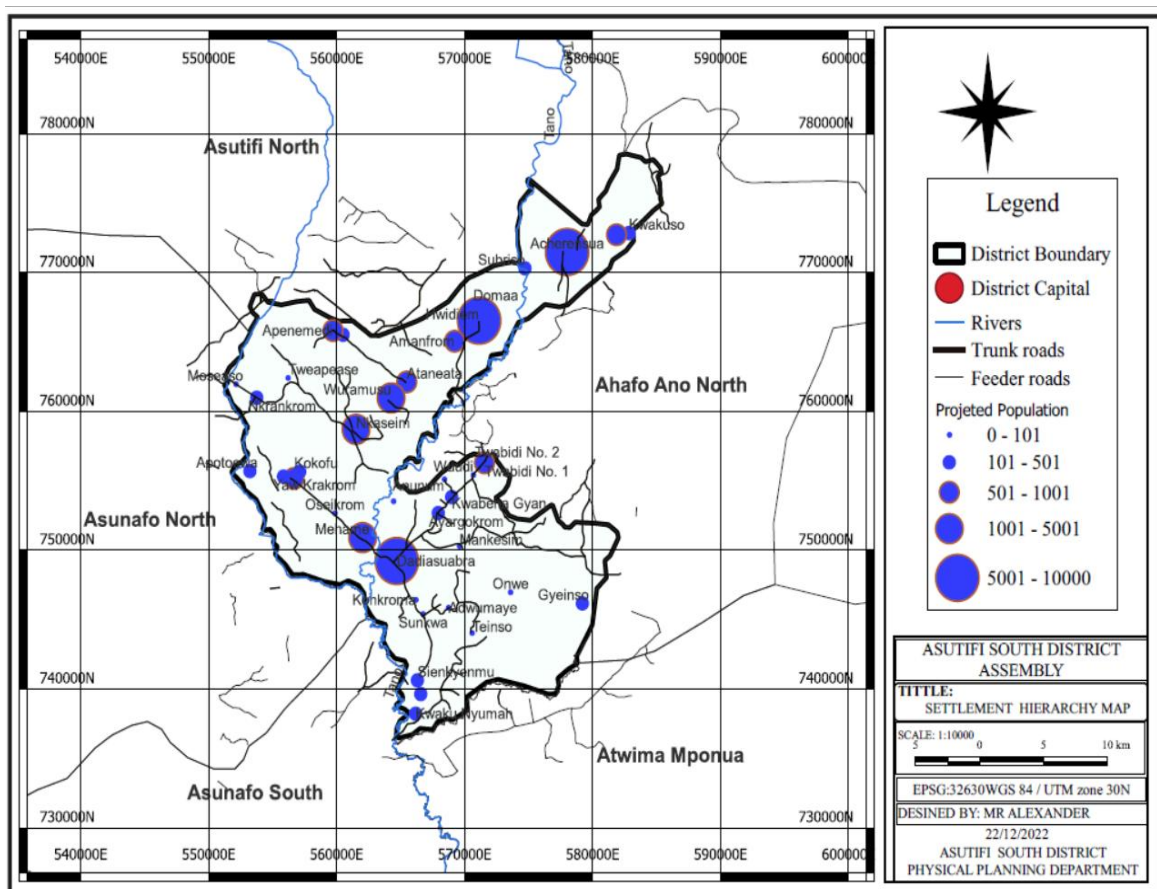


Figure 2.19: Light Industrial Map
Source: Field Survey, 2025

2.3.5 Governance

The Asutifi South District Assembly serves as the highest political, administrative, and planning authority mandated to oversee the holistic development of the district. The Assembly's mandate is anchored in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), which provides the legal framework for decentralised planning, administration and service delivery. The Assembly is not only a policymaking body but also the main institution through which government policies are decentralized and translated into action at the local level.

To strengthen governance and promote transparency, the District Assembly places strong emphasis on community engagement and participatory decision-making in line with the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) and the NDPC Guidelines for the Preparation of Medium-Term Development Plans (2022–2025).

The Assembly is composed of 34 Assembly Members, of which 23 are elected by universal adult suffrage from electoral areas, while 11 are government appointees who bring expertise and balance to the decision-making process. In addition, the Member of Parliament (MP) for Asutifi South serves as an ex-officio member, ensuring linkage between parliamentary work and local governance. Supporting the Assembly is a cadre of decentralized departments and units such as health, education, agriculture, social welfare, and planning, which collectively deliver services and drive development programmes. To strengthen governance and promote transparency, the District Assembly places strong emphasis on community engagement and participatory decision-making. Regular public forums, including town hall meetings, fee-fixing sessions, budget hearings, and stakeholder consultations are organized to solicit feedback and ensure that citizens' voices are reflected in policies and development priorities. Particular attention is given to inclusive participation, ensuring that marginalized groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly are actively involved in discussions that affect their lives.

Through these structures and practices, the Asutifi South District Assembly plays a central role in fostering democratic governance, promoting accountability, and facilitating inclusive development that aligns with both national development policies and the aspirations of the local population.

2.3.6 Emergency Preparedness and Response

The Asutifi South District is prone to a range of disasters, both natural and human-induced. Common incidents include fire outbreaks, windstorms, building collapses, and occasional epidemic threats. Bushfires have also been reported, resulting in the destruction of cocoa farms and vegetation, thereby threatening livelihoods and the environment. Torrential rainfall and

heavy storms have led to ripped roofs of school buildings and the collapse of mud structures in both rural areas and some urban settlements. These disaster events disrupt lives, damage property, displace residents, and put enormous pressure on the District's limited resources and infrastructure.

In response to these risks, the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) maintains a functional office in the District. Disaster preparedness and response activities in the district are governed by the National Disaster Management Organisation Act, 2016 (Act 927). NADMO is mandated to coordinate disaster risk reduction, early warning, mitigation and response activities, especially during bushfires, windstorms, flooding and other emergencies. The presence of NADMO has significantly improved the District's capacity to manage disaster-related issues through early warning systems, preparedness, response, and recovery interventions. This institutional presence has enhanced resilience by providing structured coordination during emergencies and building community awareness of disaster risk reduction. In the long term, recurrent disasters threaten sustainable development in the District by destroying critical infrastructure, undermining livelihoods (particularly in agriculture), and diverting scarce resources toward emergency relief rather than planned development. Environmental degradation from bushfires and storm damage further compromises food security and ecological balance, while the vulnerability of housing and schools highlights the need for climate-resilient infrastructure. In the medium term, the District experiences displacement of residents, loss of property, reduced agricultural productivity, and disruption of social services such as education and health. However, the active presence of NADMO has strengthened early response mechanisms, improved community preparedness, and reduced the scale of disaster impacts compared to a situation without coordinated disaster management.

2.4 Development Issues Emerging From The Analysis Of The District's Existing Situation

The analysis of the district's existing conditions revealed a number of critical development issues that have implications for the achievement of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Development Plan objectives. These issues were identified through a comprehensive review of sectoral performance, stakeholder consultations, spatial assessments, and an examination of key outcome and impact indicators. The emerging development issues highlight gaps in service delivery, infrastructure provision, environmental sustainability, economic growth, social development, and governance. This section presents a summary of these issues, organised according to the national development dimensions, to guide the formulation of appropriate strategies and interventions in the subsequent chapters of the MTDP

Economic Development

- Low adoption of modern technologies and mechanization among farmers.
- High post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage, processing, and market linkages.
- Increasing impact of climate change on agricultural productivity (erratic rainfall, droughts).
- Limited irrigation infrastructure causing heavy dependence on rainfall.
- Poor extension-farmer ratio affecting dissemination of improved practices.
- Destruction of farmlands by illegal mining (“galamsey”).
- Low value addition and weak agricultural value chains.
- Poor market infrastructure, including inadequate sheds, storage, and sanitation in major markets.
- High dependency on the informal sector with limited business formalisation.
- Low access to affordable credit for farmers and SMEs.
- Weak entrepreneurial and technical skills among youth and women.
- Limited support for cottage industries and agro-processing.

Social Development

- Inadequate and uneven distribution of school infrastructure (classrooms, furniture, WASH facilities).
- High number of untrained teachers at SHS level affecting instructional quality.
- Poor sanitation conditions in many schools, impacting learning outcomes.
- Inadequate gender-sensitive facilities, leading to absenteeism among adolescent girls.
- Poor BECE performance trends in certain years and communities.
- Inadequate health personnel, especially physician assistants and midwives.
- Limited functional CHPS zones (only 15 out of 23 operational).
- High malaria incidence, persistent URTI and diarrhoeal diseases.
- Weak emergency care and referral systems in rural communities.
- Low NHIS coverage among certain population groups (informal, poor households).
- High poverty levels in rural communities, especially Dadiesoaba and Nkasiem areas.
- Limited livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups (women, PWDs, aged).
- Inadequate targeting and coverage of social protection programmes.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

- Massive deforestation (95% forest cover loss between 2000–2022).

- Land degradation from mining, logging, and bushfires.
- Pollution of water bodies due to illegal mining and poor farming practices.
- Weak enforcement of environmental regulations.
- Increased vulnerability to climate shocks (floods, droughts).
- Environmental degradation from illegal small-scale mining activities.
- Weak enforcement of mining regulations leading to river pollution and loss of vegetation.
- Limited alternative livelihoods for youth in mining-affected communities
- Inadequate potable water supply in some communities.
- Overreliance on handpumps, with frequent breakdowns and inadequate maintenance.
- Poor household sanitation; high dependence on shared/unimproved facilities.
- Persisting open defecation in some communities.
- Inadequate management of solid waste, leading to indiscriminate dumping.
- Poor institutional WASH in schools and health facilities, affecting service quality.
- Poor feeder road conditions, especially during rainy seasons.
- Limited all-weather access to remote communities.
- Insufficient investment in routine maintenance of road networks.
- Unplanned settlements and the proliferation of unauthorized structures.
- Weak enforcement of planning schemes under the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act.
- Unequal distribution of services across settlements.
- Poor drainage systems contributing to flooding in some areas.

Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability

- Moderate MTDP implementation rate (66.2%), indicating resource and capacity constraints.
- Limited community participation in local governance in some area councils.
- Weak monitoring and evaluation systems across decentralized departments.
- Insufficient IGF mobilisation due to leakages, weak enforcement, and limited taxable base.
- Inadequate coordination among departments and development partners.

Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management

- Increased frequency of disasters (bushfires, windstorms, building collapses).
- Limited community awareness and preparedness for disaster prevention.

- Weak early warning systems and community-level disaster structures.
- Inadequate logistics and resources for NADMO operations.
- Destruction of public buildings (schools, homes) during heavy storms.

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation

- Limited use of evidence-based planning across departments.
- Inadequate periodic monitoring of projects leading to incomplete or delayed interventions.
- Limited staff capacity in planning, budgeting, and M&E practices.
- Incomplete integration of cross-cutting issues (gender, environment, climate change) in departmental reports.

2.5 Prioritised Harmonised Development Issues

Following the analysis of the district's existing situation and the extensive community needs assessment conducted across all Area Councils, a harmonisation process was undertaken to consolidate and prioritise the identified development issues. This process involved a systematic comparison and alignment of issues emerging from sector performance reviews, spatial and environmental assessments, key development indicators, and stakeholder consultations with the expressed needs and aspirations of communities.

The harmonisation ensured that overlapping issues were merged, inconsistencies resolved, and location-specific concerns aligned with district-wide development challenges. Priority was given to issues that were widely reported across communities, have significant impact on socio-economic development, pose risks to environmental sustainability, and directly affect the achievement of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) objectives. Consideration was also given to cross-cutting issues such as gender, youth, climate change, and social inclusion.

The outcome of this process is a set of prioritised harmonised development issues that reflect both evidence-based analysis and community priorities, providing a credible and inclusive basis for the formulation of strategies, programmes, and projects under the 2022–2025 MTDP. These prioritised issues are presented below

1. Poor Road Infrastructure and Limited Accessibility

- Deplorable feeder roads, lack of bridges and footbridges, and poor drainage systems.

- Limited all-weather access to rural and farming communities, especially during rainy seasons.
- Inadequate routine maintenance of road networks.

2. Inadequate Access to Potable Water

- Insufficient mechanised boreholes and small water systems.
- Overreliance on handpumps with frequent breakdowns.
- Limited maintenance and sustainability of existing water facilities.

3. Poor Sanitation and Environmental Health Conditions

- High dependence on shared and unimproved sanitation facilities.
- Persistence of open defecation in several communities.
- Weak solid waste management systems and indiscriminate dumping.
- Poor institutional WASH in schools and health facilities.

4. Inadequate Educational Infrastructure and Learning Environment

- Inadequate and uneven distribution of classrooms, furniture, ICT and science laboratories.
- Poor sanitation and lack of gender-sensitive facilities in schools.
- Limited teachers' accommodation affecting staff retention in rural areas.
- Poor learning outcomes in some communities.

5. Inadequate Health Infrastructure and Service Delivery

- Limited functional CHPS zones and inadequate health facilities in rural areas.
- Shortage of health personnel, accommodation, and essential logistics.
- Weak emergency referral systems and limited preventive healthcare services.

6. Low Agricultural Productivity and Weak Agribusiness Value Chains

- Low adoption of modern farming technologies and limited mechanisation.
- High post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage, processing, and market access.
- Heavy dependence on rainfall due to limited irrigation infrastructure.
- Destruction of farmlands and water bodies by illegal mining activities.

7. Limited Access to Credit, Skills Development, and Employment Opportunities

- Low access to affordable credit for farmers, SMEs, women, and youth.
- Weak entrepreneurial, technical, and vocational skills development.

- Limited support for artisans, agro-processing, cottage industries, and PWDs.
- High youth unemployment and underemployment.

8. Weak Market and Economic Infrastructure

- Inadequate and poorly maintained market facilities, lorry parks, and storage infrastructure.
- Poor sanitation, lighting, and security in market centres.
- Weak linkages between producers and markets.

9. Environmental Degradation and Climate Change Vulnerability

- Massive deforestation, land degradation, and pollution of water bodies.
- Weak enforcement of environmental and mining regulations.
- Increased vulnerability to climate-related shocks such as floods, droughts, and bushfires.
- Limited alternative livelihoods in mining-affected communities.

10. Unreliable Public Lighting and Energy Infrastructure

- Inadequate street lighting coverage and frequent breakdowns.
- Limited electricity extension to growing and peri-urban communities.
- Public safety and security concerns linked to poor lighting.

11. Weak Spatial Planning and Human Settlement Management

- Unplanned settlements and proliferation of unauthorized structures.
- Weak enforcement of planning schemes and development controls.
- Unequal distribution of basic services across settlements.

12. Inadequate Security and Public Safety Infrastructure

- Inadequate police stations, accommodation, and logistics.
- Limited community-level security presence in expanding settlements.

13. Weak Governance, Coordination, and Local Revenue Mobilisation

- Limited community participation in local governance processes.
- Weak inter-departmental coordination and stakeholder collaboration.
- Low IGF mobilisation due to leakages, weak enforcement, and limited taxable base.

14. Weak Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation Systems

- Limited use of evidence-based planning across departments.
- Inadequate project monitoring leading to delays and incomplete projects.
- Capacity gaps in planning, budgeting, and M&E practices.

15. Weak Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Systems

- Limited community awareness and preparedness for disasters.
- Weak early warning systems and community-level disaster structures.
- Inadequate logistics and resources for NADMO operations.

2.5 Identifying Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats

In the pursuit of sustainable and inclusive development, it is essential to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the internal and external factors that influence the progress of the District. One of the most effective tools for this purpose is the SWOT analysis, which helps to identify key Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

2.5.1 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis is a strategic tool used to assess development issues before programming them for implementation. This helps refine the district's goals, objectives, policies, and strategies by identifying internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as external opportunities and threats. In line with national policy frameworks, the district's prioritized development issues are subjected to a SWOT analysis. This process aims to ensure that appropriate and realistic strategies are formulated to address identified gaps, optimize resources, and improve the effectiveness of development interventions. Table 2.14 is a sector-based SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis

Table 2.14 SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) Analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Poor Road Infrastructure and Limited Accessibility			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Existing feeder road network linking major settlements and farming communities. <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Works Department and Feeder Roads Department at district/regional level. <input type="checkbox"/> Community willingness to support routine maintenance through communal labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Poor road surfaces, inadequate drainage, and lack of bridges and footbridges. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited funding for routine and periodic maintenance. <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal inaccessibility of roads during rainy period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Government and donor programmes targeting feeder road improvement. <input type="checkbox"/> Potential for labour-based road maintenance to create local employment. <input type="checkbox"/> Public–private partnerships for road and bridge construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy rains and flooding accelerating road deterioration. <input type="checkbox"/> Rising cost of construction materials. <input type="checkbox"/> Overloading of vehicles and weak enforcement of axle load regulations.
Inadequate Access to Potable Water			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of existing boreholes and small water systems in several communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Frequent breakdown of handpumps and mechanised systems. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited household water connections. <input type="checkbox"/> Weak maintenance culture and limited spare parts availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> National and donor-funded rural water supply programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> Potential for upgrading boreholes to small water systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution of water sources from illegal mining and poor farming practices. <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change impacts on groundwater recharge.

<input type="checkbox"/> Community Water and Sanitation Committees (WATSANs) in some localities. <input type="checkbox"/> Experience of Environmental Health and Works Departments in water projects		<input type="checkbox"/> Community willingness to contribute to maintenance costs	<input type="checkbox"/> Rising costs of drilling and mechanisation.
Poor Sanitation and Environmental Health Conditions			
<input type="checkbox"/> Existence of Environmental Health Units and sanitation bye-laws. <input type="checkbox"/> Community awareness of sanitation-related health risks. <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of some public toilets and waste disposal site	<input type="checkbox"/> High dependence on unimproved sanitation facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate solid waste management infrastructure. <input type="checkbox"/> Weak enforcement of sanitation bye-laws	<input type="checkbox"/> National sanitation campaigns and open defecation-free initiatives. <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector participation in waste management. <input type="checkbox"/> Behaviour change communication programmes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Disease outbreaks linked to poor sanitation. <input type="checkbox"/> Population growth increasing waste generation. <input type="checkbox"/> Flooding spreading waste and contaminants.
Inadequate Educational Infrastructure and Learning Environment			
<input type="checkbox"/> High enrolment levels and strong community value for education.	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate classrooms, furniture, and laboratories.	<input type="checkbox"/> Government education infrastructure programmes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Overcrowding due to population growth.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of basic schools and SHSs across the district. <input type="checkbox"/> Support from Ghana Education Service and PTA structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Poor WASH facilities and lack of gender-sensitive infrastructure. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited teachers' accommodation in rural communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Donor and NGO support for school improvement. <input type="checkbox"/> Potential for community participation in minor school works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Poor learning outcomes if infrastructure gaps persist. <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism of school facilities.
Inadequate Health Infrastructure and Service Delivery			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Existing health centres and CHPS compounds. <input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated health staff and collaboration with Ghana Health Service. <input type="checkbox"/> Community acceptance of primary healthcare services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited functional CHPS zones and staff accommodation. ▪ Inadequate logistics, equipment, and emergency referral systems. ▪ Uneven distribution of health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Government and donor support for primary healthcare. <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion of CHPS and preventive healthcare programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> Use of mobile health outreach services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Rising disease burden and population growth. <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed release of health sector funding. <input type="checkbox"/> Public health emergencies and epidemics.
Low Agricultural Productivity and Weak Agribusiness Value Chains			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fertile agricultural land and large farming population. <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of District Agriculture Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Low mechanisation and limited irrigation. <input type="checkbox"/> High post-harvest losses and weak storage facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Poor extension-to-farmer ratio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Government flagship agricultural programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> Growing demand for agro-processed products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change impacts on rainfall and yields. <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal mining destroying farmlands.

<input type="checkbox"/> Existing farmer-based organisations		<input type="checkbox"/> Potential for agro-processing and value addition.	<input type="checkbox"/> Price volatility in agricultural markets.
Limited Access to Credit, Skills Development, and Employment Opportunities			
<input type="checkbox"/> Large youth population with labour potential. <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of informal artisans and SMEs. <input type="checkbox"/> Existing TVET institutions and apprenticeship systems.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low access to affordable credit. <input type="checkbox"/> Weak entrepreneurial and technical skills. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited formal employment opportunities.	<input type="checkbox"/> National youth employment and skills programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> Microfinance and cooperative development initiatives. <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector partnerships for skills training.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rising youth unemployment and social vices. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited sustainability of short-term employment programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> Economic shocks affecting SMEs.
Weak Market and Economic Infrastructure			
<input type="checkbox"/> Existing markets serving local and surrounding communities. <input type="checkbox"/> Active trading population. <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic location of some market centres.	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate sheds, storage, sanitation, lighting, and security. <input type="checkbox"/> Poor maintenance of market facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Weak linkages between producers and markets.	<input type="checkbox"/> Market redevelopment programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> Public–private partnerships for market infrastructure. <input type="checkbox"/> Growing regional trade opportunities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Market congestion and fire outbreaks. <input type="checkbox"/> Competition from better-developed markets. <input type="checkbox"/> Health risks from poor market sanitation.
Environmental Degradation and Climate Change Vulnerability			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Growing awareness of environmental protection. <input type="checkbox"/> Existence of environmental and forestry institutions. <input type="checkbox"/> Community interest in alternative livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Weak enforcement of environmental and mining regulations. <input type="checkbox"/> High deforestation and land degradation. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited climate adaptation capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Climate finance and environmental restoration programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> Reforestation and alternative livelihood projects. <input type="checkbox"/> Integration of climate-smart agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Continued illegal mining and logging. <input type="checkbox"/> Increased frequency of floods, droughts, and bushfires. <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of biodiversity and water sources.
Unreliable Public Lighting and Energy Infrastructure			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Existing electricity grid in major settlements. <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of streetlight technology. <input type="checkbox"/> Community demand for improved lighting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Frequent breakdown of streetlights. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited coverage in peri-urban and rural areas. <input type="checkbox"/> Poor maintenance and vandalism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable energy and solar streetlight programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> PPPs in energy infrastructure. <input type="checkbox"/> Improved safety and economic activity through better lighting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Power supply instability. <input type="checkbox"/> Theft and vandalism of lighting equipment. <input type="checkbox"/> Rising cost of energy infrastructure.
Weak Spatial Planning and Human Settlement Management			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Existence of planning schemes and statutory planning structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Weak enforcement of development controls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Digital land-use planning tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Digital land-use planning tools.

<input type="checkbox"/> Support from traditional authorities. <input type="checkbox"/> Legal framework under the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act.	<input type="checkbox"/> Proliferation of unauthorized structures. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited technical capacity in spatial planning.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building support from national agencies. <input type="checkbox"/> Community sensitisation on planning regulations.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building support from national agencies. <input type="checkbox"/> Community sensitisation on planning regulations.
Inadequate Security and Public Safety Infrastructure			
<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of police posts and community watchdog groups. <input type="checkbox"/> Community cooperation in maintaining security. <input type="checkbox"/> Support from traditional authorities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate police stations, accommodation, and logistics. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited personnel in expanding settlements. <input type="checkbox"/> Poor lighting contributing to insecurity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government security infrastructure programmes. • Community policing initiatives. • Use of ICT for crime reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising crime linked to unemployment. • Expansion of settlements without security services. • Resource constraints in security agencies.
Weak Governance, Coordination, and Local Revenue Mobilisation			
<input type="checkbox"/> Functioning District Assembly and Area Councils. <input type="checkbox"/> Legal mandate for decentralised governance. <input type="checkbox"/> Experience in stakeholder engagement.	<input type="checkbox"/> Weak inter-departmental coordination. <input type="checkbox"/> Low IGF mobilisation and revenue leakages. <input type="checkbox"/> Limited community participation in some areas.	<input type="checkbox"/> Digital revenue mobilisation systems. <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building support from central government. <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society engagement in accountability	<input type="checkbox"/> Overdependence on central government transfers. <input type="checkbox"/> Political interference in local decision-making. <input type="checkbox"/> Public distrust if accountability is weak.

Weak Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation Systems			
<input type="checkbox"/> Existence of District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU). <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of planning and M&E guidelines. <input type="checkbox"/> Growing awareness of results-based management.	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited staff capacity in M&E. <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate data collection and reporting. <input type="checkbox"/> Weak follow-up on project implementation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Digital M&E tools and capacity-building programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> Donor support for results-based planning. <input type="checkbox"/> Integration of GIS and data systems.	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor data quality affecting decision-making. <input type="checkbox"/> Staff turnover. <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed release of funds affecting implementation.
Weak Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Systems			
<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of NADMO structures at district level. <input type="checkbox"/> Community experience in responding to past disasters. <input type="checkbox"/> Existing disaster management frameworks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited logistics, equipment, and funding. <input type="checkbox"/> Weak early warning systems. <input type="checkbox"/> Low community preparedness and awareness.	<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction and climate resilience programmes. <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based disaster preparedness initiatives. <input type="checkbox"/> Integration of disaster planning into development plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Increasing frequency and severity of disasters. <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change impacts. <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate emergency funding during major events.

Source:

Through this SWOT analysis, the District Assembly is able to diagnose key development challenges and potentials, align strategies with the district's comparative advantages, anticipate and mitigate risks and also make informed decisions on prioritization and resource allocation. This process provides a structured foundation for formulating realistic, impactful, and sustainable development strategies.

2.5.2 Formulation of strategies using the SWOT/TOWS Matrix

The SWOT/TOWS matrix is a strategic planning tool used to identify and align an organization's internal capabilities (Strengths and Weaknesses) with external conditions (Opportunities and Threats). While the SWOT analysis identifies these four factors, the SWOT matrix goes a step further by turning this information into practical strategies. It answers the critical question: *"Given our strengths and weaknesses, how can we take advantage of opportunities and defend against threats?"*

	Opportunities (O)	Threats (T)
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies – Use strengths to take advantage of opportunities	ST Strategies – Use strengths to minimize or avoid threats
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies – Address weaknesses by leveraging opportunities	WT Strategies – Minimize weaknesses and avoid threats

The SWOT/TOWS matrix helps to translate sector challenges (e.g., in health, agriculture, education) into actionable strategies, prioritize interventions based on available strengths and anticipated risks and also support effective resource allocation and policy formulation. In essence, the TOWS matrix ensures that planning is not just descriptive but strategically responsive to the realities on the ground. This matrix helps to align internal strengths and weaknesses with external opportunities and threats to create realistic and targeted strategies for each sector.

Table 2.15 SWOT/TOW Matrix

	Opportunities (O)	Threats (T)
Poor Road Infrastructure and Limited Accessibility		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Leverage existing road networks and Works Department capacity to access national feeder road and donor-funded infrastructure programmes.	ST Strategies Use community participation and institutional oversight to protect road assets from flooding and overloading
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Address poor road conditions by adopting labour-based road maintenance and PPP approaches.	WT Strategies Prioritise climate-resilient road designs and phased rehabilitation to reduce deterioration and high costs
Inadequate Access to Potable Water		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies	ST Strategies

	Upgrade existing boreholes and water systems through rural water supply and donor programmes	Protect water sources using environmental health structures and community monitoring.
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Strengthen WATSAN committees and maintenance systems through capacity building and community financing.	WT Strategies Diversify water sources and promote water conservation to reduce climate and pollution risks.
Poor Sanitation and Environmental Health Conditions		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Enforce sanitation bye-laws using Environmental Health Units and community leadership.	ST Strategies Intensify public education to prevent sanitation-related disease outbreaks.
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Expand sanitation infrastructure through PPPs and national sanitation programmes.	WT Strategies Promote low-cost household toilets to reduce dependence on public facilities.
Inadequate Educational Infrastructure and Learning Environment		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Leverage GES structures and community support to access education infrastructure programmes.	ST Strategies Protect school facilities through community monitoring and maintenance systems.
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Address classroom, furniture, and WASH gaps through phased upgrading and NGO support	WT Strategies Prioritise overcrowded schools to prevent declining learning outcomes.
Inadequate Health Infrastructure and Service Delivery		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Expand CHPS coverage using Ghana Health Service partnership	ST Strategies Strengthen preventive healthcare and disease surveillance systems.
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Improve staff accommodation and logistics through targeted infrastructure investment.	WT Strategies Integrate health emergency preparedness into disaster management plans.
Low Agricultural Productivity and Weak Agribusiness Value Chains		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies	ST Strategies

	Promote modern farming and value addition through MoFA programmes and farmer groups.	Promote climate-smart agriculture to reduce climate risks
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Improve irrigation, storage, and extension services using public and donor funding	WT Strategies Diversify livelihoods to reduce dependency on climate-vulnerable agriculture.
Limited Access to Credit, Skills Development, and Employment Opportunities		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Expand skills training and entrepreneurship programmes using youth and TVET systems	ST Strategies Promote employment-intensive projects to reduce youth-related insecurity.
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Facilitate access to credit through cooperatives and microfinance schemes.	WT Strategies Strengthen SME resilience against economic shocks.
Weak Market and Economic Infrastructure		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Upgrade existing markets through government and donor programmes.	ST Strategies Strengthen market management to prevent congestion and fire outbreaks
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Improve sanitation, lighting, and storage through PPPs.	WT Strategies Phase market development to reduce financial and operational risks.
Environmental Degradation and Climate Change Vulnerability		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Implement reforestation and restoration programmes with communities.	ST Strategies Integrate climate adaptation into infrastructure and agricultural planning.
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Strengthen enforcement and alternative livelihoods to curb illegal mining	WT Strategies Build community resilience and disaster risk reduction systems.
Unreliable Public Lighting and Energy Infrastructure		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Expand lighting coverage using solar and renewable energy programmes.	ST Strategies Improve safety and night-time economic activity through strategic lighting.

Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Improve maintenance systems through PPPs and community monitoring.	WT Strategies Adopt vandal-resistant and energy-efficient lighting systems
Weak Spatial Planning and Human Settlement Management		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Enforce planning schemes with support from traditional authorities.	ST Strategies Protect environmentally sensitive areas from encroachmen
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Build technical capacity and digitise spatial planning systems.	WT Strategies Regularise existing developments to reduce social disruption.
Inadequate Security and Public Safety Infrastructure		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Strengthen community policing initiatives.	ST Strategies Integrate lighting and employment strategies to reduce crime risks.
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Improve police infrastructure and logistics through targeted investment.	WT Strategies Promote community vigilance and conflict prevention mechanisms.
Weak Governance, Coordination, and Local Revenue Mobilisation		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Leverage decentralised structures to enhance coordination.	ST Strategies Improve transparency to build public trust and reduce political risks.
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Strengthen IGF mobilisation using digital revenue systems	WT Strategies Diversify revenue sources to reduce dependence on central transfers.
Weak Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation Systems		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies Institutionalise results-based planning through DPCU structures.	ST Strategies Improve data quality to support evidence-based decisions.
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Build staff capacity and adopt digital M&E tools.	WT Strategies Standardise monitoring processes to minimise project failure.
Weak Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Systems		
Strengths (S)	SO Strategies	ST Strategies

	Strengthen NADMO and community disaster committees.	Integrate disaster risk reduction into infrastructure planning.
Weaknesses (W)	WO Strategies Improve logistics, early warning systems, and preparedness training	WT Strategies Build climate-resilient infrastructure and emergency financing mechanisms.

Source: ASDA, DPCU, 2025

2.6 Medium-Term Needs Assessment

Development needs and problems identified by the various stakeholders led to the identification of numerous development challenges which accounted for the current state of the District. This is to enable the Assembly identify the relevant thematic areas that the planned programmes and sub-programmes would be aligned within the planned period.

Primary data was collected from all four (4) area councils which include: Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkaseim and Dadiesoaba. The composition included women, men, Area council executives, Unit Committee members, Chiefs, Elders, Persons with Disability and the youth from within communities in the various councils. The Asutifi South District Assembly conducted community needs assessment in 32 communities within the four Area councils. These communities are the main communities which serve the other small communities and as such community members living in the smaller communities participated in the needs assessment by joining close by communities among the 32 communities and thereafter, came out with their own prioritized issues. The list of key issues identified in each Area Council has been presented in Table 2.16

Table 2. 16 List of Key Issues

Development Dimension	Key Issues
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low crop yield 2. Limited access to credit facilities and financial services for SMEs 3. Lack of access to formal market 4. Low skills development in tourism 5. Erratic rainfall patterns /Intermittent rainfall 6. High post-harvest losses 7. Poor road access to farms 8. Inadequate agric extension and veterinary officers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Low technology use 10. High cost of inputs 11. Pests and diseases
<p>Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate school infrastructure 2. Malnutrition among students 3. Dilapidated infrastructure in many schools 4. Inadequate teaching and learning materials 5. Lack of scholarship for needy students 6. Undeveloped ICT base 7. Inadequate furniture and Teaching and Learning Materials 8. Inadequate skills training and development among the youth 9. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth 10. Inadequate child welfare clinics 11. Inadequate health infrastructure and facilities 12. Lack of recreational facilities 13. Inadequate maintenance of facilities 14. High unemployment rate 15. Inadequate equipment and accommodation for staff 16. High malaria and HIV prevalence 17. Inadequate access to potable water supply 18. Poor sanitation services 19. Poor solid/liquid waste management 20. Inadequate household latrines 21. Poor drainage systems 22. Low capacity of WATSAN committees 23. Inadequate improved water services in the rural areas 24. Frequent breakdown of hand pumps/boreholes 25. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 26. Lack of child protection services 27. Low support for physically challenged and aged 28. Increasing youth immorality (e.g. ghettos, prostitution) 29. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure

<p>Environment and Human Settlement Development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor nature of road infrastructure and low accessibility 2. Poor communication network Services 3. Inadequate access to electricity grid 4. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 5. Inadequate /unreliable public lighting infrastructure 6. Inadequate transportation infrastructure and logistics facilities 7. Underdeveloped small scale industries 8. Upsurge in legal mininig 9. Weak enforcement of environmental mining laws and regulations 10. Pollution of waterbodies by illegal mining activities 11. High rate of forest loss 12. High rate of deforestation contributing to climate vulnerability
<p>Governance and Institutional Development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ineffective sub-district structures 2. Non-functioning substructures 3. Politicization of local elections 4. Delays in fund releases 5. Inconsistent data from departments/units/agencies 6. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 7. Implementation of unplanned expenditures 8. Inadequacy and delays in central government transfers 9. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 10. Political and civic apathy 11. Inadequate financial resources for projects and programmes implementation 12. Inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF) for projects and programmes implementation 13. Ineffective M&E for implementation of development projects and programmes 14. Non-functional sub-District structures within the District 15. Unreliable internet services within the District 16. Poor record keeping and documentation by departments of the Assembly

International relations	1. Limited Diaspora engagement and participation in community development
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Source:

2.6 Development projections

Forecasting plays a crucial role in identifying future development needs. It helps ensure that upcoming populations can be adequately provided with essential services such as education, healthcare, water, and sanitation. However, accurately estimating the exact number of people who will benefit from future interventions is challenging and may lack precision without relying on existing data. Therefore, population projections for planned initiatives are grounded in reliable data provided by the Ghana Statistical Service

2.6.1 Population Projection

The current growth rate of the Asutifi South District is 1.4 percent according the District Statistical Service. In projecting the various population variables, the exponential method of projection was employed. Mathematically, the formula for the exponential forecasting technique is defined as:

$$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Where; P_t = the future population

P_0 = the current (base year)

population r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

$e = 2.718282$ is a constant.

The underlying assumptions guiding this projection are that migration is constant, birth and death rates are constant and Proportions of age cohorts will remain constant

2.6.1.1 Demographic Situation

Based on the current population figures provided by the Ghana Statistical Service, the District's population is expected to grow from the 2021 figure of 67,334 to 68,275 by 2025 and to 72,182 by 2029. This is based on projected single aged population from 2026 to 2029 data collected from the Ghana Statistical Service.

2.6.1.2 Age and Sex Structure

The age structure of the population of the District indicates a broad base which gradually tapers off with increasing age. The District has a youthful population structure with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons. A broad base and sharply tapering sides are reflective of high fertility rate, high mortality rate, and low life expectancy. Furthermore, it depicts a younger dependant making the dependency ratio

Table 2.17 Summary of District population by age group

Year	AGE GROUP									
	0-14			15-64			65+			District
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
2025	13,503	12,714	26,217	21,178	18,148	39,326	1,362	1,370	2,732	68,275
2026	13,693	12,893	26,586	21,476	18,403	39,879	1,381	1,389	2,770	69,235
2027	13,884	13,073	26,957	21,776	18,660	40,436	1,400	1,409	2,809	70,202
2028	14,078	13,256	27,334	22,080	18,921	41,001	1,420	1,428	2,848	71,183
2029	14,276	13,442	27,718	22,390	19,186	41,576	1,440	1,448	2,888	72,182

Source: GSS, 2021 Population and Housing Census, DPCU

2.6.1.3 Spatial Distribution Of Population

The population of the district is unevenly distributed, with significant variations between urban, peri-urban, and rural communities. The total district population stood at 67,334 according to the 2021 Population and housing census, comprising both male and female residents across 73 identified notable communities. The most populous communities in the district are the larger urban and peri-urban settlements. Notably, Hwidiem, the administrative capital of the district, recorded the highest population with 11,471 inhabitants. Acherensua, a major commercial town, followed closely with a population of 9,003. Other significant population centers include Nkasiem (7,198) and Dadiesoaba (5,564). These towns serve as economic, administrative, and service delivery hubs, attracting more residents due to better access to infrastructure, markets, education, and healthcare facilities. The Spatial distribution of population is presented in the table below

Table 2.18 Spatial Distribution

S/N	Communities	Baseline 2021			Projected figures				
		Male	Female	Total population	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1.	Hwidiem	5692	5779	11471	11632	11794	11960	12127	12297
2.	Acherensua	4473	4530	9003	9129	9257	9386	9518	9651
3.	Nkasiem	3658	3540	7198	7299	7401	7505	7610	7716
4.	Dadiesoaba	2692	2872	5564	5642	5721	5801	5882	5965
5.	Mehame	1304	1271	2575	2611	2648	2685	2722	2760
6.	Nkrankrom_1	858	888	1746	1770	1795	1820	1846	1872
7.	Goa-agya/ Broniyaayaa	889	829	1718	1742	1766	1791	1816	1842
8.	Woramumuso	775	720	1495	1516	1537	1559	1580	1603
9.	Sienchiem	618	614	1232	1249	1267	1284	1302	1321
10.	Amanfrom	591	552	1143	1159	1175	1192	1208	1225
11.	Mehame Nkwanta	574	564	1138	1154	1170	1186	1203	1220
12.	Nkrankrom_2	543	435	978	992	1006	1020	1034	1048
13.	Konkontreso	424	424	848	860	872	884	896	909
14.	Oseikrom	416	372	788	799	810	822	833	845
15.	Ata ne Ata	388	356	744	754	765	776	787	798
16.	MTC Camp	282	265	547	555	562	570	578	586
17.	Dunkwao	284	254	538	546	553	561	569	577
18.	Nsumamah Junction	289	245	534	541	549	557	565	572
19.	Mmoseaso	282	238	520	527	535	542	550	557
20.	Sunkwa	259	245	504	511	518	525	533	540
21.	Cocoa station	293	208	501	508	515	522	530	537
22.	Nana K. Sarpongkrom	264	237	501	508	515	522	530	537
23.	Kwaku nyumakrom	244	252	496	503	510	517	524	532
24.	Manhyia	239	241	480	487	494	500	507	515
25.	Ohiatua	250	206	456	462	469	475	482	489
26.	Apenamadi	243	212	455	461	468	474	481	488
27.	Apotoyewa	240	205	445	451	458	464	470	477
28.	Twabidi No.1	222	222	444	450	457	463	469	476
29.	Konkroma	240	193	433	439	445	451	458	464
30.	Okoyotse Sunkwa	225	191	416	422	428	434	440	446
31.	Akotosu	202	200	402	408	413	419	425	431
32.	Owusukrom	209	189	398	404	409	415	421	427
33.	Djankrom	218	174	392	397	403	409	414	420
34.	Anunum	197	185	382	387	393	398	404	409
35.	Dinkyini	185	194	379	384	390	395	401	406

36.	Tenso	203	171	374	379	385	390	395	401
37.	Temebabi	200	173	373	378	384	389	394	400
38.	Subinso	249	118	367	372	377	383	388	393
39.	Mankesim	194	173	367	372	377	383	388	393
40.	Tweapease	202	157	359	364	369	374	380	385
41.	Nyame nndae	182	155	337	342	347	351	356	361
42.	Anokyewaakrom	176	149	325	330	334	339	344	348
43.	Nkramkrom	157	164	321	325	330	335	339	344
44.	Twikrom	174	144	318	322	327	332	336	341
45.	Saviour Church	157	157	314	318	323	327	332	337
46.	Georgekrom	168	140	308	312	317	321	326	330
47.	Kwasuso	154	150	304	308	313	317	321	326
48.	Kwame Nkrumah Akura	170	131	301	305	309	314	318	323
49.	Kwasi Dubikrom	162	138	300	304	308	313	317	322
50.	Asubimakrom	150	131	281	285	289	293	297	301
51.	Krapoo	157	123	280	284	288	292	296	300
52.	Kofi Antwi Krom	155	122	277	281	285	289	293	297
53.	Subriso	144	132	276	280	284	288	292	296
54.	Maame Serwaa Akura	144	131	275	279	283	287	291	295
55.	Nornukrom	135	127	262	266	269	273	277	281
56.	Kyikyioibe	136	123	259	263	266	270	274	278
57.	Bronikrom	140	117	257	261	264	268	272	276
58.	Kwamokrom	137	114	251	255	258	262	265	269
59.	Akwapimkrom	149	102	251	255	258	262	265	269
60.	Akwasi Oppong	130	116	246	249	253	256	260	264
61.	Yaw Mensahkrom	132	102	234	237	241	244	247	251
62.	Kokofu	105	110	215	218	221	224	227	230
63.	Kwame Dapaah	120	90	210	213	216	219	222	225
64.	Yaw Krakrom	111	98	209	212	215	218	221	224
65.	Agya Ayitey Akura	107	101	208	211	214	217	220	223
66.	Dormaa	111	96	207	210	213	216	219	222
67.	Duakrom	114	89	203	206	209	212	215	218
68.	Yaw Antwikrom	100	97	197	200	203	205	208	211
69.	Obi Nkyen Mukrom	96	95	191	194	196	199	202	205
70.	Ayargokrom	90	91	181	184	186	189	191	194
71.	Alors Akura	87	86	173	175	178	180	183	185
72.	Twabidi No.2	92	77	169	171	174	176	179	181
73.	Kwabena Amoahkrom	88	80	168	170	173	175	178	180

74.	Aboaboso	75	88	163	165	168	170	172	175
75.	Nana Akosua Duku Akura	76	83	159	161	163	166	168	170

Source: GSS, 2021 Population and Housing Census, DPCU

The spatial distribution pattern in Asutifi South reveals a typical rural-urban divide. Population is heavily concentrated in a few large towns, while the majority of communities are sparsely populated and widely dispersed. This has important implications for development planning, particularly in the allocation of resources, infrastructure development, and delivery of public services.

Equitable distribution of social services such as schools, health facilities, and water systems must consider both population size and spatial access. Additionally, environmental and disaster risks in remote areas must be integrated into settlement planning. To ensure effective development, population data should be routinely updated and applied through spatial planning tools to guide infrastructure investment, resource allocation, and service provision across the district.

2.6.2 Educational projections

Education is central to Asutifi South’s development, driving human capital growth, poverty reduction, and socio-economic transformation. However, the sector faces major challenges, including poor infrastructure, inadequate learning materials, and a shortage of trained teachers, especially in rural areas. Many schools operate in temporary structures, and some JHSs run composite classes due to low enrolment or staffing gaps. Rural-urban disparities in access and performance persist, and limited post-basic institutions restrict higher learning opportunities. Projections from 2025–2029 outline future enrolment, teacher needs, and infrastructure gaps to guide equitable resource allocation, target underserved communities, and align education planning with district development goals.

2.6.2.1 Pre School

Assumptions

- A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms
- One classroom shall contain a maximum of 45 pupils
- It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period
- The age range for preschool ranges between 0-5 year

Table 2.19 Projections for Preschools

Year	No. of children	No. of schools existing	No. of schools required	Surplus	No. of classroom Existing	Standard	No. of classroom Required	Backlog	Surplus
2025 (Base year)	3,171	59	35	24	87	1:45	70	-	17
2026	3,215	61	36	25	87	1:45	71	-	16
2027	3,260	63	36	27	87	1:45	72	-	15
2028	3,306	65	37	28	87	1:45	73	-	14
2029	3,351	67	37	30	87	1:45	74	-	13

Source: District Education Directorate, 2025

2.6.2.2 Primary Schools

Assumptions

- A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
- Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the District
- One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
- The age range for primary education is 6-11 years

Table 2.20 Projections for Primary Schools

Year	No. of children	No. of schools existing	No. of schools required	Backlog	Surplus	No. of classroom Existing	Standard	No. of classroom Required	Backlog	Surplus
2025 (Base year)	8,075	58	34	-	24	300	1:40	201	-	99
2026	8,188	58	34	-	24	300	1:40	205	-	95
2027	8,302	58	35	-	23	300	1:40	208	-	92
2028	8,416	58	35	-	23	300	1:40	210	-	90
2029	8,531	58	36	-	22	300	1:40	213	-	87

Source: District Education Directorate, 2025

2.6.2.3 Junior High School

Assumptions

- A JHS shall contain three classrooms
- Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the District
- A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
- The age range for JHS is 12-14 years

Table 2.21 Projections for JHS

Year	No. of children	No. of schools existing	No. of schools required	Backlog	Surplus	No. of classroom Existing	Standard	No. of classroom Required	Backlog	Surplus
2025 (Base year)	3,412	47	28	-	19	139	1:40	85	-	54
2026	3,461	47	29	-	18	139	1:40	87	-	52
2027	3,509	47	29	-	18	139	1:40	88	-	51
2028	3,558	47	30	-	17	139	1:40	89	-	50
2029	3,608	47	30	-	17	139	1:40	90	-	49

Source: District Education Directorate, 2025

2.6.2.4 Senior High School

Assumptions

- The age range for SHS is 15-18 years
- SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighbourhood standards. 1 SHS is thus to serve 20,000 people
- All Senior High Schools would have a constant sphere of influence
- Continuous implementation free SHS programme will result in high enrolments

Table 2.22 Projections for SHS

Year	2025 (Base year)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total District Population	5,013	5,083	5,153	5,224	5,297
No. of Schools existing	3	3	3	3	3
Total/No. of Schools required	0	0	0	0	0

Surplus/backlog	0	0	0	0	0
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Source: *District Education Directorate, 2025*

2.6.2.5 Teachers Requirement

Assumptions

- Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through some teacher training
- The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period
- The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-14 years
- Projections are across board for the entire District
- The District would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs

Table 2.23 Projections for Teachers

Year	Population of School going Age	Number of Teachers	Standard	Existing	Required	Surplus/Backlog
2025	19,671	934	1:40	934	880	54
2026	19,946	934	1:40	934	880	54
2027	20,226	934	1:40	934	920	14
2028	20,511	934	1:40	934	920	14
2029	20,802	934	1:40	934	920	14

Source: *District Education Directorate, 2025*

2.6.3 Health Projections

A healthy population is the foundation of every thriving economy and a critical driver of sustainable development. Without good health, individuals are unable to participate effectively in education, productive work, and community life. As such, ensuring access to quality healthcare is not just a social responsibility, it is a strategic investment in the human capital needed to propel the development of the district and the nation as a whole.

Asutifi South District must focus on sustainable, inclusive health interventions to meet the needs of its growing, widely dispersed population. While health facilities exist, access remains uneven,

with infrastructure presence not always translating into effective service delivery. Planning must address geographic access, population coverage, and service quality. Health needs projections based on population trends, facility distribution, and service uptake highlight gaps in infrastructure, personnel, and maternal/child health services. These projections guide equitable facility placement, upgrades, mobile outreach in underserved areas, and resource allocation aligned with population growth and settlement patterns.

Assumptions

- There would be planned delivery of all backlogs
- The number of Doctors will remain constant within the plan period
- The number of nurses will also remain constant within the plan period
- Distribution of health facilities would be done evenly to promote good accessibility by all population groups to such infrastructure

Table 2.24 Health Projections

Required Facility	No. Existing (2025)	Standard	2026	2027	2028	2029
			69,235	70,202	71,183	72,182
Hospitals	1	25000+	1:69,235	1:70,202	1:71,183	1:72,182
Health Centres	4	5,000-25,000	1:17,309	1:15,551	1:17,796	1:18,046
Clinics/CHPS	11	0-5,000	1:6,294	1:6,382	1:6,471	1:6,562
Doctor/Population ratio	10	1:10,000	1:6,924	1:7,020	1:7,118	1:7,218
Nurse/Population ratio	370	1:5,000	1:187	1:190	1:192	1:195

Source: Asutifi South DPCU, 2025

2.6.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Projection

2.6.4.1 Water Projections

Water is one of the basic needs of a population. Service monitoring rounds carried out in 2024 revealed that a total of 111 hand pump-operated boreholes, 5 Piped Schemes and 60 Limited

mechanized boreholes have been successfully mapped and documented within the District. These water systems serve as the primary sources of potable water for many rural and peri-urban communities.

The LMBs and Piped schemes are particularly critical, as they offer more reliable and higher-capacity water supply options. Together, these systems have provided a total of 120 functional public standpipes and taps, strategically located in various communities to ensure convenient access to water. In addition, approximately 1,502 households have been directly connected to the piped networks, enhancing access to water at the household level and reducing the time and burden associated with fetching water, especially for women and children. The water situation condition of Asutifi South District is generally not satisfactory.

Assumptions

- Small town piped system can serve an estimated population of 10,000 per the standards of CWSA.
- A mechanized Borehole can serve a population of 2,000 per CWSA standards.
- A manual Borehole fitted with hand/foot pump can serve a population of 300 per CWSA standards.

Table 2.25 Projections on Water facilities

s/n	Community	Current Population (2025)	Available Facilities (2025)	Type of Facility	NUMBER OF BH/LMS/STWSS REQUIRED				REMARKS
					2026	2027	2028	2029	
1.	Hwidiem	11632	1	Piped scheme	-	-	-	-	Expansion
2.	Acherensua	9129	1	Piped scheme	-	-	-	-	Expansion
3.	Nkasiem	7299	1	Piped scheme	-	-	-	-	Expansion
4.	Dadiesoaba	5642	1	Piped scheme	-	-	-	-	Expansion
5.	Mehame	2611	1	Piped scheme	-	-	-	-	Expansion
6.	Nkrankrom	1770	1	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
7.	Goa-agya (Broniyaayaa)	1742	1	MB 1, BH 1	0	0	0	0	No WF needed

8.	Woramumuso	1516	2	BH 1, MB 1	0	0	0	0	Expansion
9.	Sienchem	1249	4	MB 2, BH 2	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
10.	Amanfrom	1159	2	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
11.	Mehame Nkwanta	1154	1	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
12.	Nkrankrom (2)	992	1	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
13.	Konkontreso	860	1	BH	2	0	0	0	2 BH needed
14.	Oseikrom	799	1	BH	1	1	0	0	2 BH needed
15.	Ata ne Ata	754	1	BH	1	1	0	0	2 BH needed
16.	MTC camp	555	1	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
17.	Dunkwao	546	1	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
18.	Nsumamah Junction	541	1	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
19.	Mmoseaso	527	1	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
20.	Sunkwa	511	2	BH, MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
21.	Cocoa station	508	1	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
22.	Nana k. Sarpongkrom	508	1	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
23.	Kwakunyumakrom	503	2	MB 1, BH 1	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
24.	Manhyia	487	2	MB 1, BH 1	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
25.	Ohiatua	462	1	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
26.	Apenamadi	461	1	MB	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
27.	Apotoyewa	451	2	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
28.	Twabidi No.1	450	1	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
29.	Konkroma	439	1	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
30.	Okoyotse sunkwa	422	1	Borehole	1	0	0	0	No WF needed
31.	Akotosu	408	1	BH	1	0	0	0	1 BH needed
32.	Owusukrom	404	2	MB, BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
33.	Gyankrom	397	2	MB, Dug out	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
34.	Anunum	387	1	BH	0	0	0	1	1 BH needed
35.	Dinkyini	384	2	BH,	0	0	0	0	No WF needed

				Hand dug well					
36.	Tenso	379	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No BH require
37.	Temebabi (kwaa-kuo/kwaku fokuo)	378	1	BH	0	0	0	1	1 BH needed
38.	Subinso	372	1	BH	0	0	0	1	1 BH needed
39.	Mankesim	372	1	BH	0	0	0	1	1 BH needed
40.	Tweapease	364	1	BH	0	0	0	1	1 BH needed
41.	Nyamendae	342		BH, Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
42.	Anokyewaakrom	330	1	Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
43.	Nkramkrom	325	1	Borehole	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
44.	Twikrom	322	2	Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
45.	Saviour church	318	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
46.	Georgekrom	312	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
47.	Kwasuso	308	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
48.	Kwame nkrumah akura	305	2	BH, Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
49.	Kwasi dubikrom	304	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
50.	Asubimakrom	285		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
51.	Krapoo	284	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
52.	Kofi antwi krom	281		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
53.	Subriso	280	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
54.	Maame serwaa akura (mortar)	279		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
55.	Nornukrom	266	1	Borehole	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
56.	Kyikyioibe	263	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
57.	Bronikrom	261	5	BH 3, MB 2	0	0	0	0	No WF needed

58.	Kwamokrom	255	2	MB 1, BH 1	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
59.	Akwapim krom	255	1	Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
60.	Akwasi oppong	249	1	Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
61.	Yaw mensah krom	237		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
62.	Kokofu	218	1	Hand dug well	0	0	0	0	
63.	Kwame dapaah	213		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
64.	Yaw krakrom	212	2	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
65.	Agya ayitey akura	211		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
66.	Dormaa	210	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
67.	Duakrom	206		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
68.	Yaw antwikrom	200	1	Borehole	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
69.	Obi nkyen mu krom	194		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
70.	Ayargo krom	184	2	MB, BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
71.	Alors (aloss) akura	175		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
72.	Twabidi no.2	171	1	BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
73.	Kwabena amoahkrom	170		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed
74.	Aboaboso	165	2	Hand dug well, BH	0	0	0	0	No WF needed
75.	Nana akosua duku akura	161		Stream	1	0	0	0	1 hand dug well needed

Source:

Investment in boreholes, mechanized water systems has had a transformative effect on the lives of residents in Asutifi South District. These interventions have significantly improved access to safe and reliable water sources, particularly in rural and peri-urban communities that previously

depended on unsafe streams and rivers. The availability of potable water within close proximity to households has contributed to a reduction in the incidence of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, and typhoid, thereby improving public health outcomes and reducing pressure on healthcare facilities.

2.6.4.2 Sanitation

Sanitation in Asutifi South District is inadequate, with many communities lacking safe and hygienic facilities, contributing to disease outbreaks and reduced quality of life. Toilet coverage is low, especially in rural and peri-urban areas, leading to widespread open defecation. Facilities range from water closets and various improved pit latrines to traditional pits, but many are poorly maintained, lack handwashing stations, or are unusable due to irregular emptying.

Most households in the district lack improved sanitation, especially in hard-to-reach areas, due to poor waste management, weak by-law enforcement, and limited hygiene education. Institutional sanitation is also inadequate, with some schools lacking toilets or gender-separated facilities. To address this, the District Assembly and partners are mapping sanitation needs and prioritizing interventions. The table below provides a summary of existing toilet facilities across the district, disaggregated by type, location, and ownership. This data serves as a planning tool to inform targeted investments, track progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, and ensure that every community regardless of size or location can access safe sanitation.

Table 2.26 Toilet Facilities in the District

Household Latrines					Public Latrines			Institutional latrines		
W/C	KVIP	VIP	STL	Pit	W/C	KVIP	Pit	W/C	Biofel	VIP
3,800	3	155	53	167	5	31	3	43	1	58

Source: District Environment Health Unit, 2025

Toilet facilities in the district serve about 52,400 people, leaving 16,835 without access and relying on open defecation. To address this, the District, with WASH partners and WSMTs, plans to build 200 household toilets on a credit basis, targeting homes without facilities. Collaboration with small water system management teams in Dadiesoaba, Hwidiem, and Nkasiem will support this initiative to eliminate open defecation and serve the deficit population.

Table 2.27 Projected Toilet Facilities Required (2026-2029)

Number without access to toilet facility in the District	Projected toilet facilities for houses in the district			
	2026	2027	2028	2029
16,835	200	200	200	200

Source: Environmental Health Unit, 2025

2.6.4.3 WASH in Schools

Hand washing in schools has become integral part of the educational system and in view of that all schools have to get water facilities. These facilities when provided will enhance the hygiene situation in schools and the district at large. The table below touches on the projected water facilities in schools.

Sanitation and personal hygiene is one of the critical challenges third world countries are facing and it has become an impediment on us as an Assembly to that matter very serious. As a District, sanitation and hygiene in basic schools are not encouraging and for that matter the need to project the future demand for such facilities.

A total of 90 schools have been assessed during the service monitoring, including 79 primary schools, 60 JHSs, 31 combined primary and JHS schools and 3 SHS (in Hwidiem, Acherensua, and Nkasiem), and the Nursing and Midwifery Training College in Dadiesoaba.

To have basic water services, a school should have drinking water from an improved source available at the school. 49 schools have basic water and 7 schools are without water services. The remaining 34 schools had limited water services, with an improved water source, but with water not available at the time of data collection.

In order to have basic sanitation, schools should have improved sanitation facilities for students that are usable (accessible, functional, private) and sex separated. Overall, 27 schools assessed were found to have basic sanitation services. 55 schools were without sanitation facilities (thus without any facility or with unimproved facilities). Of the remaining 8 schools where with limited sanitation services, the majority did not meet the basic sanitation benchmark because of lack of privacy (which means there were no closable doors that lock from the inside or there were large gaps in the structure).

To have basic hygiene services, schools should have handwashing facilities with water and soap. This was the case for 13 of the assessed schools. 66 schools had no handwashing facilities with

water in place at all. The remaining schools (11) did have handwashing facilities with water, but no soap.

The SHS level is different as all the two schools have toilet facilities but may not be adequate.

Table 2.28 Projected Water Facilities in Schools

LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	WATER FACILITY AVAILABLE	BACKLOG	2026	2027	2028	2029	REMARKS
KG	59	25	34	10	10	10	4	34 Water facilities needed
Primary	58	25	33	10	10	10	3	33 Water facilities needed
JHS	39	25	14	5	5	4	0	14 Water facilities needed
SHS	3	3	0	0	Exp	0	0	Need for expansion

Source: DPCU, 2025

Table 2.29 Projected Toilet Facilities in Schools

LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TOILET FACILITY AVAILABLE	BACKLOG	2026	2027	2028	2029	REMARKS
KG	59	15	44	10	10	10	4	44 Toilet facility needed
Primary	58	29	29	9	9	9	2	29 Toilet facility needed
JHS	39	18	21	6	6	6	3	21 Toilet facility needed
SHS	3	3	0	0	0	Exp	0	Expansion required

Source: DPCU, 2025

2.6.5 District Security Projections

The geographical location of Asutifi South District positions it as a strategic commercial hub, attracting traders, transporters, and visitors from surrounding districts such as Asutifi North, Asunafo North, Tano South, and beyond. Weekly markets and trading activities, especially in key towns like Hwidiem, Nkaseim and Acherensua, draw considerable foot traffic, making the district a vital economic hotspot within the Ahafo Region. This increasing commercial activity, while economically beneficial, presents rising challenges related to safety, law enforcement, and general public security. As economic interactions intensify, so too does the risk of theft, assault, road traffic incidents, and other social vices that may accompany large gatherings and increased human movement.

In light of this, it is essential to strengthen the district’s internal security systems to safeguard residents, traders, and visitors. Adequate security infrastructure is a necessary complement to sustainable development and investor confidence. Therefore, attention must be drawn to the adequacy of police presence, the condition and distribution of police stations and posts, response times, and the overall capacity of the security apparatus to manage both routine and emergency situations. Given the projected growth in population over the planning period, and taking into account the current staff strength of the Ghana Police Service within the District, projections have been made to estimate the future security needs. These projections are based on key assumptions such as population growth trends, urbanization patterns, the frequency of market days and events, available police infrastructure, and national security staffing benchmarks.

The table below summarizes the current security setup and provides projections to guide planning, investment, and resource mobilization efforts toward improving public safety and ensuring that the district continues to thrive as a safe and secure commercial centre.

2.6.5.1 Security Infrastructure Needs Assumptions

- Police post/stations would be built based on total District population
- They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs
- One police station/ post would be built within the planned period

Table 2.30 District Security Projections

Year	Total District Population	No. of existing police stations	Required Standard	No. Required	Backlog/Surplus
2026	69,235	4	1:20,000	0	0
2027	70,202	5	1:20,000	1	0
2028	71,183	6	1:20,000	1	0
2029	72,182	7	1:20,000	1	0

Source: Asutifi South DPCU, 2025

2.6.5.2 Police Strength Needs Assumptions

- The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
- Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the District

Table 2.31 District Police Strength Projections

Year	Total District Population	No. of Policemen	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog/ Surplus
2026	69,235	66	1:500	66	138	- 72
2027	70,202	66	1:500	66	140	- 74
2028	71,183	66	1:500	66	142	- 76
2029	72,182	66	1:500	66	144	- 78

Source: Asutifi South DPCU, 2025

2.6.6 Agricultural Projections

Agriculture remains the dominant economic activity and primary source of livelihood for the majority of residents in Asutifi South District. The district is endowed with fertile land, a favorable climate, and abundant water resources, which collectively support diverse agricultural production throughout the year. Both subsistence and commercial farming are widely practiced, making agriculture not only a means of food security but also a vital contributor to household income and local economic development. Key food crops cultivated in the district include maize, rice, plantain, cassava, millet, yam, plantain and cocoyam, which form the staple diet of the population and are sold in local markets to meet the demands of surrounding communities. In addition, cash crops such as cocoa are grown extensively, especially in communities like Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, and Acherensua, and serve as major export earners for the district. The cultivation and processing of these crops provide employment opportunities for farmers, farmhands, traders, and agro-processors, thereby reducing rural poverty and migration.

Agriculture is a key contributor to Asutifi South's revenue through levies, market tolls, and licensing, boosting the Assembly's IGF for local development projects. Support from MoFA, NGOs, and agribusinesses promotes modern farming, input access, and market linkages. However, productivity is hindered by limited mechanization, post-harvest losses, climate impacts, and poor storage. Strengthening agriculture through infrastructure investment, farmer capacity building, better extension services, and value chain development is vital for food security, economic growth, and resilience.

Assumptions

- The registered District farmers' population would remain constant within the plan period.

- Five extension officers would be needed every year within the planning period
- Agriculture would continue to play a key role in the development of the District Extensions services are provided only by the public extension system

Table 2.32 Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents

Year	Current farmer pop.	Standard	Current ratio	Required AEs	Current available AEs	Surplus/Backlog
2026	16,295	1:500	1:1,253	32	13	-19
2027	16,295	1:500	1:905	32	18	-14
2028	16,295	1:500	1:708	32	23	-9
2029	16,295	1:500	1:582	32	28	-4

Source: Asutifi South DPCU, 2025

2.6.7 Projections of the District's Finances

2.6.7.1 Revenue

Successful administration of a District or entity to achieve its desired goals and objectives is heavily dependent on resource availability. The Asutifi South District Assembly in planning interventions for the medium term, 2026-2029 must necessarily put in place measures to mobilise resources to meet the development programmes outlined in the plan. The DMTDP is financed from a range of sources. Based on the budget ceilings provided by the Ministry of Finance for IGF and other funds for 2025, a few assumptions were made to enable the Assembly make projections for subsequent years as contained in the table below.

Assumptions

- Improvement in timely releases of District Assemblies Common Fund (budget ceiling will also remain constant).
- The District Assembly would perform well to benefit from DDF/DPAT and amount allocated in 2025 will remain constant over the planned period.
- IGF will grow averagely by 10 percent a year over the planned period.
- GOG budget ceilings will increase averagely by 4 percent a year over the planned period.

- The Assembly will put in place prudent measures to harness untapped Internally Generated Funds

Table 2.33 Expected District Revenue from 2026-2029

Source of Funding	Base year (2025)	2026	2027	2028	2029
Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	2,080,000.00	2,288,000.00	2,516,800.00	2,768,480.00	3,045,328.00
District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)	2,780,000.00	2,780,000.00	2,780,000.00	2,780,000.00	2,780,000.00
MP-CF	2,026,000.00	2,026,000.00	2,026,000.00	2,026,000.00	2,026,000.00
PWD-CF	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
DPAT/DDF	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
GOG	101,500.00	105,560.00	109,782.40	114,173.70	118,740.64
TOTAL	7,687,500.00	7,899,560.00	8,132,582.40	8,388,653.70	8,670,068.64

Source: Asutifi South DPCU, 2025

2.6.7.2 Expenditure

Revenues and expenditures are intricately related. It is only possible to spend after one has generated. However, prudent fiscal management, transparency, accountability and fiscal discipline are important factors in the expenditure management frame. The Asutifi South District Assembly must in this regard abide by the measures outlined in the Public Finance Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658) and the Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914) in the disbursement and utilization of public resources. The table depicts the anticipated expenditure patterns for the District Assembly using 2025 as a base year.

Assumptions

- Compensation of Employees would increase by 15%
- Goods and Services and Assets would also increase by 11% and 13% respectively
- Monitoring of interventions under the DMTDP would be intensified
- Maintenance plans of the District would be implemented
- Intensification of capital investments that would lead to development
- Fiscal discipline in the management of District finances

- Expenditure will be curtailed while efforts are made to pay outstanding debts or commitments

Table 2.34 District Expenditures (2026-2029)

Expenditure Head	Base Year 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Compensation	4,128,116.00	4,747,333.40	5,459,433.41	6,278,348.42	7,220,100.68
Goods and Services	4,780,284	5,306,115.24	5,889,787.92	6,537,664.59	7,256,807.69
CAPEX	3,864,600.00	4,366,998.00	4,934,707.74	5,576,219.75	6,301,128.31
TOTAL	12,773,000.00	14,420,446.64	16,283,929.07	18,392,232.75	20,778,036.69

Source: Asutifi South DPCU, 2025

2.7 Future Development Needs

Based on the population, education, health, water and sanitation, housing, infrastructure, and economic projections, the following future development needs have been identified for the plan period.

1. Expansion of social service infrastructure to keep pace with projected population growth.
2. Strengthening of family planning, reproductive health, and population management programmes to manage high dependency ratios.
3. Targeted interventions for vulnerable groups, including women, youth, the aged, and persons with disabilities, in response to projected population structure.
4. Additional classroom infrastructure at the basic and secondary levels to address projected increases in school-age population.
5. Recruitment and equitable distribution of trained teachers, particularly in underserved and fast-growing communities.
6. Expansion of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to absorb the growing youth population and improve employability.
7. Provision of adequate WASH facilities in schools, including gender and disability-responsive sanitation.
8. Expansion and upgrading of health facilities, especially CHPS compounds, to meet projected population–facility ratios.

9. Increased deployment of health personnel, particularly midwives, physician assistants, and community health nurses.
10. Strengthening of disease prevention and environmental health interventions in response to projected disease burden.
11. Improvement in NHIS coverage, especially for vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations
12. Expansion of potable water supply systems to meet projected household and institutional demand.
13. Improvement in sanitation coverage, including household latrines and institutional sanitation facilities.
14. Strengthening of solid and liquid waste management systems to cope with increased population and urbanisation.
15. Sustainable operation and maintenance of water facilities to reduce breakdowns and service interruptions.
16. Improved spatial planning and development control to manage settlement expansion resulting from population growth.
17. Upgrading of feeder roads and transport infrastructure to support projected economic activities and service delivery.
18. Expansion of drainage systems to reduce flooding risks associated with increased settlement density.
19. Provision of market, lorry park, and public infrastructure to serve the growing population.
20. Promotion of agricultural diversification and value addition to absorb the growing labour force.
21. Development of agro-processing and small-scale industrial activities to create employment opportunities.
22. Improved access to credit and business development services for SMEs, youth, and women entrepreneurs.
23. Skills development and entrepreneurship training to address projected youth unemployment.
24. Strengthening of environmental protection and land management measures in response to projected pressure on natural resources.

25. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into infrastructure and sector planning.
26. Rehabilitation of degraded lands and water bodies, particularly those affected by illegal mining and deforestation.
27. Enhancement of disaster preparedness and early warning systems to manage climate-related risks.
28. Strengthening of planning, monitoring, and evaluation systems to manage increasing development demands.
29. Improvement in Internally Generated Fund (IGF) mobilisation to finance projected service and infrastructure needs.
30. Capacity building for Assembly Members and decentralised departments to manage future development pressures.
31. Enhanced coordination with development partners and the private sector to leverage resources for projected needs.

The identified future development needs reflect the implications of projected population growth, service demand, and economic expansion. These needs provide a forward-looking basis for the formulation of development goals, policy objectives, strategies, and programmes for the Medium-Term Development Plan.

CHAPTER THREE KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

The development of any District requires a deliberate and strategic approach that reflects both the aspirations of its people and the broader national development agenda. In line with this, the identification and prioritization of key development issues form a crucial component of the planning process. This chapter presents the key development priorities of the District, carefully aligned with the five thematic areas of the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF). The aim is to ensure that development interventions are relevant, responsive, and capable of addressing the root causes of underdevelopment in a structured and impactful manner.

3.1 Key Development Priorities

The development issues identified in the situational analysis were prioritised through a structured and participatory process that applied two complementary tools thus Pairwise Ranking and the Eisenhower Matrix. These tools were selected because they provide a clear, transparent, and systematic method for comparing issues, assessing their urgency and importance, and guiding decision-making in situations where resources are limited.

The process began with a stakeholder validation meeting involving district departments, community representatives, traditional authorities, and technical officers. Participants reviewed the list of development issues and confirmed their relevance across sectors and communities. The first stage of prioritisation involved the use of a Pairwise Ranking Matrix to compare each development issue against every other issue using agreed criteria. These included:

1. Severity and diversity of the problem and the benefits of addressing it
2. Potential economic multiplier effects, including job creation and income growth
3. Linkage to basic human needs and rights, especially health, education, water, and security
4. Contribution to sustainable spatial and settlement development

Stakeholders assessed each pair of issues and selected the one with the higher impact based on these criteria. Scores were aggregated to determine the most critical challenges facing the district.

The Pairwise Ranking helped to filter and organise the issues by identifying those affecting the largest number of people and those with the highest socio-economic and environmental implications.

The issues that ranked highest in the pairwise exercise were further analysed using the Eisenhower Matrix, which categorises issues into four quadrants based on its urgency (how quickly the issue needs to be addressed) and its importance (the long-term impact of the issue on development outcomes)

Issues that were both urgent and important such as the poor nature of road infrastructure, inadequate access to potable water, inadequate school and health infrastructure, malnutrition among students, poor sanitation, and low crop yields were placed in the top priority category. These issues have direct implications for human survival, service delivery, economic productivity, and community well-being.

Issues such as inadequate public lighting, lack of recreational facilities, limited access to credit, poor communication networks, and inadequate police accommodation were also prioritised because they contribute to safety, youth development, business growth, and social cohesion. The issues that emerged as top priorities met several of the agreed criteria:

- High severity and widespread impact, especially on health, education, livelihoods, and mobility.
- Strong economic multiplier effects, particularly for roads, water, sanitation, and agricultural productivity.
- Direct linkage to basic human rights, including access to water, healthcare, security, and conducive learning environments.
- Significant influence on spatial development, as infrastructure gaps restrict movement, limit access to services, and undermine settlement development.

3.2 List of Prioritized Key Development Issues

Top Priority (Critical Basic Needs & High Multiplier Impact)

1. Poor nature of road infrastructure and low accessibility
2. Inadequate access to potable water
3. Inadequate Health Infrastructure

4. Poor sanitation services
5. Malnutrition among students
6. Massive deforestation, land degradation, and pollution of water bodies.

High Priority (Education, human development & basic services)

7. Inadequate school infrastructure
8. Inadequate Child Welfare Clinics
9. Inadequate school furniture
10. Inadequate/unreliable public lighting infrastructure

Medium Priority (Economic empowerment & productivity)

11. Low crop yields
12. Limited access to credit facilities and financial services
13. Inadequate skills training and development among the youth
14. Lack of access to formal marketplace
15. Poor communication network service

Lower Priority (Security, community development & socio-welfare)

16. Inadequate office and accommodation for Police
17. Lack of recreational facilities
18. Limited Diaspora engagement and participation in community development

3.3 Rationale for Ranking

The rationale for the ranking is based on the relative urgency, impact, and long-term development benefits of each issue. Top-tier issues address immediate human needs such as health, water, mobility, and sanitation while also offering significant economic and social multiplier effects. Education-related issues follow because of their long-term contribution to human capital development. Matters relating to agricultural productivity, youth skills, access to credit, and communication services occupy the mid-range, as they strongly influence livelihoods and local economic growth. Security infrastructure, recreational facilities, and community project financing,

although important, were ranked lower due to their comparatively limited immediate impact on survival and broad socio-economic transformation.

This ranking is consistent with the prioritisation criteria and aligned with the District's development goals and national policy directions. By combining the Pairwise Ranking tool with the Eisenhower Matrix, the district was able to objectively compare issues, classify them by urgency and importance, and ensure that the most critical and high-impact challenges were placed at the top of the development agenda. This approach provided a transparent and evidence-based foundation for selecting priority interventions for the Medium-Term Development Plan.

CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

The Asutifi South District Assembly's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026-2029 is designed to accelerate economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve the overall quality of life for residents. This chapter outlines the development projections, goals, objectives, and strategies that will guide the district's development agenda over the next four years. Building on the analysis of the district's development context, challenges, and opportunities presented in the previous chapters, this chapter provides a clear roadmap for achieving the district's vision and mission. The development projections, goals, objectives, and strategies outlined in this chapter are aligned with the Development Goals (SDGs), and the District's own unique development needs and priorities. The goals, objectives, and strategies presented in this chapter will serve as a guide for the district's development efforts over the next four years, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and effectively to achieve maximum impact. Most of the issues discussed here are adopted and synchronized with the issues identified in the National Medium-Term Policy Framework.

4.1 District Development Goal

Development of every locality must not be undertaken haphazard but must be guided by well-defined policies, goals objectives and strategies and as well, an effective mechanism for tracking the realization of proposed interventions. Planning of this nature therefore requires that specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound and gender sensitive goals and objectives are formulated to guide development initiatives. In view of this, the development goal of the district should be in line with the National vision 2057 alignment as well as the climate adaptation, Gender responsiveness and Sustainable Development Goals integration.

The goal of the Asutifi South District is to develop the Human Resource Base of the district, enhance good governance and create an environment conducive for the development of the private sector with emphasis on agriculture, agro-processing, service and commerce through active involvement of the citizenry especially women in decision-making and implementation.

The district also aim to enhance the standard of education in the district, ensuring quality education for all and also ensure quality Health care by ensure quality healthcare by improving the overall

health and wellbeing of residents. The district also aims to ensure citizen Participation by encouraging active citizen participation in the development process, ensuring that the needs and concerns of all stakeholders are addressed. These goals are aligned with the National Development Agenda and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring that Asutifi South District's development efforts are integrated into the broader national and global development frameworks.

4.2 Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

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. To ensure harmonization with the MTNDPF 2026-2029, the District specific issues, objectives and strategies were linked to the National development issues, goals, policy objectives and strategies.

Table 4.1 Formulation of development goals, Objectives and Strategies

<p>Goals</p>	<p>To promote a conducive environment at the district level for sustained local business growth, decent employment opportunities and economic empowerment for all.</p>	<p>To promote inclusive, equitable and resilient social development by improving access to quality health care, education and social protection and other essential services.</p>	<p>To ensure sustainable, climate-resilient and well-planned human settlements by promoting efficient land use, sustainable natural resource management</p>	<p>To strengthen democratic governance, public institutions and decentralization systems by promoting transparency, accountability, citizens participation, digital transformation and effective public service delivery.</p>	<p>To strengthen international cooperation and partnerships for development in Asutifi South by leveraging global, regional and sister cities relations to mobilize resources, promote trade and investment opportunities</p>	<p>Heighten the implementation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of development outcomes at all levels in the district</p>	<p>To improve land use and socio-economic development in cocoa-growing area the district</p>	<p>To improve access to safe and reliable water supply service and enhance access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation service for all</p>
<p>To promote a conducive environment at the district level for sustained local business growth, decent employment opportunities and economic empowerment for all.</p>		<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>

<p>To promote inclusive, equitable and resilient social development by improving access to quality health care, education and social protection and other essential services.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>To ensure sustainable, climate-resilient and well-planned human settlements by promoting efficient land use, sustainable natural resource management</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>To strengthen democratic governance, public institutions and decentralization systems by promoting transparency, accountability, citizens participation, digital</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>

transformation and effective public service delivery.								
To strengthen international cooperation and partnerships for development in Asutifi South by leveraging global, regional and sister cities relations to mobilize resources, promote trade and investment opportunities	High	High	High	High		High	High	High
Heighten the implementation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of development outcomes at all levels in the district	High	High	High	High	High		High	High

Table 4.2 Matrix On Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies And Programmes

PRIORITIZED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Low crop yields	To promote a conducive environment at the district level for sustained local business growth, decent employment opportunities and economic empowerment for all.	Increase average yields of major food crops in Asutifi South District by 30% by December 2029 through improved farming practices and reduced post-harvest losses.	Improve post-harvest management	<p>Promote mechanisation and adoption of improved farming technologies.</p> <p>Develop irrigation schemes to reduce dependence on rainfall.</p> <p>Establish storage, processing, and market facilities to reduce post-harvest losses.</p> <p>Strengthen farmer groups and link them to buyers and agro-processors.</p> <p>Enforce regulations to stop illegal mining and protect farmlands and water bodies.</p>	Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme

Limited access to credit facilities and financial services		Increase the number of farmers and MSMEs accessing affordable credit from financial institutions by 50% by 2029.	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	Support credit schemes and MSME access to funding	Financial Management Programme
Inadequate skills training and development among the youth		Provide entrepreneurship and employable skills training to at least 1,000 youth by 2029 to enhance self-employment and job creation.	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	Implement business incubation, mentorship, and skills training programmes	Local Economic <u>D</u> evelopment Programmes
Lack of access to formal marketplace		Construct or rehabilitate at least four functional market facilities by 2028 to improve trading conditions and incomes for farmers and traders.	Enhance Domestic Trade	Rehabilitate and expand local markets. Construct modern market with sheds and stalls	Local Economic <u>D</u> evelopment Programmes
Poor communication network service	Improve access to Network services	Expand mobile and internet network coverage to at least 90% of communities in the district by 2029.	Expand the digital technology Landscape	Expand telecom infrastructure in rural and underserved areas; strengthen regulatory frameworks	Road Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme

DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

<p>Inadequate access to potable water</p>	<p>To improve access to safe and reliable water supply service and enhance access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation service for all</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of the district population with access to basic water services from 39.9% to 90% by 2029.</p>	<p>To Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all</p>	<p>Expand and improve water infrastructure. Strengthen WASH systems and partnerships. Promote sanitation, hygiene, and accountability.</p>	<p>Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme</p>
<p>Malnutrition among students</p>	<p>To promote inclusive, equitable and resilient social development by improving access to quality health care, education and social protection and other essential services.</p>	<p>Reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among basic school pupils in the district by 25% by 2029.</p>	<p>Promote nutrition specific and sensitive programmes and interventions</p>	<p>Establish school feeding programs to all schools to provide nutritious meals to students. Promote nutrition education and awareness among students, teachers, and parents. Support local food production and procurement to ensure availability of nutritious food for school feeding programs.</p>	<p>Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme</p>
<p>Inadequate school infrastructure</p>		<p>Increase the proportion of basic schools with</p>	<p>Enhance equitable access to, and</p>	<p>Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to</p>	

		adequate classrooms, libraries, and sanitation facilities to 80% by 2029.	participation in quality education at all level	<p>identify gaps in school infrastructure.</p> <p>Promote community participation in school infrastructure development, including the use of local materials and labor.</p> <p>Construct and refurbish schools, classrooms, and sanitation facilities</p> <p>Strengthen School Infrastructure Maintenance</p>	Education Improvement Programme
Inadequate Child Welfare Clinics		Establish and equip child welfare clinics in all underserved communities by 2029.	Ensure affordable, equitable, accessible quality and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all	<p>Establish and equip child welfare clinics in underserved communities.</p> <p>Provide essential medical supplies, vaccines, and logistics.</p> <p>Deploy and support trained health personnel to run the clinics.</p>	Health Improvement programme

				Strengthen outreach and community-based child health services.	
Inadequate school furniture		Eliminate furniture deficits in all identified basic schools by 2028.		<p>Allocate District Assembly and GETFund resources for furniture procurement.</p> <p>Engage local carpenters and SMEs to produce furniture at affordable cost.</p> <p>Partner with NGOs, PTAs, and corporate bodies for additional support.</p>	Educational Improvement Programme
Lack of Recreational facilities		To Provide or rehabilitate recreational facilities in at least 60% of schools and selected communities by 2029.	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all	<p>Identify and allocate suitable land for playgrounds and sports facilities.</p> <p>Construct and equip basic recreational infrastructure</p>	Youth and Sport Development Programme

				<p>such as fields and play equipment.</p> <p>Partner with NGOs, private sector, and sports organizations for support.</p> <p>Integrate maintenance plans into school and community management systems.</p>	
Poor communication network service	Improve access to reliable communication networks to enhance connectivity in the district.	To expand and strengthen telecommunication and internet services in underserved areas.	Enhance mobile and internet connectivity in underserved communities	<p>Collaborate with telecom companies to extend network coverage.</p> <p>Advocate for government and private sector investment in communication infrastructure.</p> <p>Identify and prioritize areas with poor or no network service.</p> <p>Promote community awareness on reporting network issues for timely resolution.</p>	Local Economic Development Programme

				Explore alternative technologies (e.g., satellite or wireless solutions) for remote areas.	
Inadequate Health Infrastructure	To promote inclusive, equitable and resilient social development by improving access to quality health care, education and social protection and other essential services.	Construct and equip functional health facilities in all underserved communities by 2029 to improve access to quality healthcare	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	<p>Construct and equip functional CHPS compounds and health centers in underserved areas.</p> <p>Recruit and retain health personnel by providing accommodation and incentives.</p> <p>Supply essential medical equipment, drugs, and logistics for effective service delivery.</p> <p>Strengthen emergency referral systems and expand preventive healthcare programs.</p> <p>Partner with NGOs, development partners, and the private sector for health system support.</p>	Health Improvement Programme

<p>Poor sanitation services</p>	<p>To improve access to safe and reliable water supply service and enhance access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation service for all</p>	<p>Increase access to improved sanitation services to 85% of communities and reduce open defecation by 50% by 2029.</p>	<p>Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>Construct and rehabilitate household and community sanitation facilities.</p> <p>Promote behavior change campaigns to eliminate open defecation.</p> <p>Establish and strengthen solid waste collection and disposal systems.</p> <p>Improve WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) infrastructure in schools and health facilities.</p> <p>Engage local authorities, NGOs, and communities in monitoring and sustaining sanitation initiative</p>	<p>Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programm</p>
<p>DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</p>					
<p>Poor nature of road infrastructure and low accessibility</p>	<p>To ensure sustainable, climate-resilient and well-planned human settlements by promoting efficient land use, sustainable natural resource management</p>	<p>Rehabilitate and maintain at least 70% of feeder roads by 2029 to ensure all-weather accessibility to</p>	<p>Improve efficiency and effectiveness of roads transport infrastructure and services</p>	<p>Construct and rehabilitate feeder roads, bridges, and footbridges in rural areas.</p>	<p>Road Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme</p>

		farming and rural communities.		<p>Develop proper drainage systems to prevent road damage during rains.</p> <p>Implement routine road maintenance programs for sustainability.</p> <p>Collaborate with the District Assembly, communities, and development partners for road projects.</p>	
Inadequate/unreliable public lighting infrastructure	To ensure sustainable, climate-resilient and well-planned human settlements by promoting efficient land use, sustainable natural resource management	Install and rehabilitate streetlights in all priority communities by 2028 to enhance safety and night-time economic activities..	Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	<p>Install and rehabilitate streetlights in priority areas.</p> <p>Extend electricity to underserved and expanding communities.</p> <p>Establish routine maintenance systems for lighting infrastructure.</p> <p>Collaborate with ECG, the District Assembly, and private partners to improve power reliability.</p>	Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme

<p>Massive deforestation, land degradation, and pollution of water bodies.</p>	<p>To ensure sustainable, climate-resilient and well-planned human settlements by promoting efficient land use, sustainable natural resource management</p>	<p>Restore at least 500 hectares of degraded land and reduce illegal mining and logging activities by 40% by 2029.</p>	<p>Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion</p>	<p>Enforce environmental and forestry laws to curb illegal logging, mining, and land degradation.</p> <p>Implement reforestation and land reclamation programmes.</p> <p>Protect and restore rivers, streams, and wetlands through buffer zones and cleanup activities.</p> <p>Promote community awareness on environmental protection and sustainable practices.</p>	<p>Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme</p>
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DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

<p>Inadequate office and accommodation for Police</p>	<p>To strengthen democratic governance, public institutions and decentralization systems by promoting transparency, accountability, citizens participation, digital transformation and effective public service delivery.</p>	<p>To construct and equip police stations and staff accommodation in all high-growth communities by 2029 to enhance public safety.</p>	<p>Enhance public safety and security</p>	<p>Construct and equip police stations and provide staff accommodation.</p> <p>Supply essential security logistics and equipment.</p> <p>Establish police posts and community policing units in expanding settlements.</p>	<p>Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme</p>
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				Strengthen collaboration between the Police Service, District Assembly, and traditional authorities	
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DIMENSION/THEMATIC AREA: INTERNATIONAL RELATION

Limited Diaspora engagement and participation in community development	Promote inclusive participation of the diaspora in national development	Establish a functional district diaspora engagement mechanism and mobilize support for at least five development projects by 2029.	Leverage the Ghanaian Diaspora for Economic, Political and Cultural Development	<p>Establish a district diaspora desk or database to coordinate engagement.</p> <p>Create transparent investment and project funding channels for diaspora support.</p> <p>Organize regular diaspora community forums and development forums.</p> <p>Promote diaspora involvement in priority projects and local enterprises.</p>	Sister-Cities Relations Programme
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4.3 Spatial and Structural Plan of the Asutifi South District Assembly

4.3.1 Introduction

The fast-urbanizing development occurring within Urban Hwidiem is being influenced by its location as a nodal town in the Asutifi South District Assembly. This is occurring in an environment where there is unguided spatial development to some extent. To handle the anticipated influx and growth, there is an urgent need for effective spatial and land use planning. Therefore, to respond to these concerns, the Asutifi South District Assembly (ASDA) has initiated the preparation of a comprehensive Structure Plan (SP) to facilitate effective and orderly development of Urban Hwidiem.

The Structure Plan is a long term (10-15 years) statutory framework used to guide the development or redevelopment of a town or city and its peripheries. It is used to define; future development and land use patterns; the layout of trunk (primary distribution networks) infrastructure and main transportation routes, including terminals; conservation and protected areas; and other key features for managing the direction of physical development.

The land use proposals included in the Structure Plan are based on meeting the strategic objectives and sector policy proposals for the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of the settlement. These objectives and policies form part of the District Medium Term Development Plan, which is approved by the Assembly.

4.3.2 Objectives of the Structure Plan (SP)

The basis of the Structure Plan is to respond to long term physical development of Urban Hwidiem and should guide the development or regeneration of the SP area and their environments into the future. It also involves a clear understanding of the physical and environmental conditions including location, climate conditions, the vegetation, drainage patterns, the spatial distribution of protected forests and environmentally sensitive areas in the urban area. The specific objectives of the Structure Plan (Urban Hwidiem) are as follows;

1. To provide a physical development pattern to guide the long-term development of Hwidiem Urban Area within the context of Ahafo Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF).
2. Improve Institutional performance for urban management.

3. To provide the legal and institutional basis for the designation of land use, infrastructure, permissible developments and densities through an integrated and participatory structure planning process.
4. To incorporate development proposals made in the Asutifi South District Assembly Medium Term Plan (MTDP) into the Structure Plan as well as to the Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) and District Spatial Development Framework (DSDF) that will guide the future development of the entire district, and
5. To improve basic services in Urban Hwidiem.

4.3.3 Justification of the Structure Plan

The need for this SP as part of the hierarchy of spatial plans is consistent with the new planning model being implemented in Ghana under the Land Administration Project (LAP) which categorically states that SP should be prepared after all the necessary SDFs are completed within a geographical area. Consequently, this SP is being prepared under the guidance of the Physical Planning Department. Considering the fact that Urban Hwidiem is considered as the district capital within the sub region and coupled with the creation of the Ahafo Region, it is of utmost importance that a structure plan is prepared to regulate land use planning and to ensure judicious use of land.

Land use Inventory of Urban Hwidiem

The total land area of Urban Hwidiem is 9217.64 Acres. Built up area as at 4464.61 constituted 48.44 %. This however, increased to 5662.02 representing 61.43 % of the total land area in 2022, as a result of the increase in demand for land for residential and other economic activities. Furthermore, it was projected that there would be an increase in the total built up area in 2035 representing 71.83%. These factors have resulted in an exponential increase in demand for land for residential purposes, thus reducing the available undeveloped land. Table 4.5 shows the composition in percentages of the area.

Table 4.5 Major Land Uses of Urban Hwidiem (2015-2035)

TYPE OF LAND USE	BASED MAP (2015)-ACRES	(%)	2022 REVISED MAP (ACRES)	(%)	PROJECTED (2035) ACRES	(%)
Residential	2024.94	21.96	2679.76	29.07	2982.11	32.35
Commercial	53.91	0.58	84.38	0.92	164.72	1.79
Education	242.55	2.63	327.22	3.55	377.86	4.10

Civic & Culture	269.56	2.92	369.80	4.01	417.01	4.52
Water Course	720.78	7.82	720.78	7.82	720.78	7.82
Circulation	320.03	3.47	541.59	5.88	643.87	6.99
Undeveloped	4215.01	45.80	3014.58	32.71	2055.74	22.30
Sanitation	42.02	0.46	64.28	0.70	133.30	1.45
Recreational	340.32	3.69	381.00	4.13	477.86	5.18
Light Industrial	440.48	4.78	493.21	5.35	703.35	7.63
Irrigation Farm	541.04	5.89	-	-	-	-
Total Land Use	9217.64 Acres	100	9217.64 Acres	100	9217.64 Acres	100

Source: Field survey, 2022.

Residential/Built Up Area

The total built up area of Urban Hwidiem as at 2015 was 2024.94 acres, representing 21.96 percent of the total land area. In 2022, the total residential land use increased to 2679.76 acres, which represents 29.07 percent. This trend of increment in the total number of lands used for residential purposes is primarily attributed to the natural population growth and the rate of urbanization in Urban Hwidiem. The projected residential land use is expected to increase to 2982.11 representing 32.35 percent of the total land area in 2035

Commercial Uses

As evident in table 3.6, the total land area that was occupied by commercial uses in Urban Hwidiem was 53.91 acres (0.58 percent) in the year 2015. This was increased 0.92% in 2022. The total number of lands been used for commercial purposes during the plan period is projected to remain constant representing 1.79 percent of the total land area.

It can therefore be seen that, the total number of lands used for commercial purpose has been increasing over the planned period, implying, as the population of the SP area increases, the land available for commercial uses also increases. This implies that there are improvement economic activities as a result of the influx of foreigner's demand of land to establish businesses in urban Hwidiem.

Educational Land Uses

Urban Hwidiem is endowed with educational institutions spanning from pre-schools to the senior high level. These institutions translate to a land area of 121.48 acres representing 2.91 percent in 2015. In 2022, there was a marginal increase in educational land use to 122.90 acres representing

2.94 percent. It was projected to increase to 140.97 acres in 2035 representing 3.40 percent. This could be attributed to the capacity of institutions to absorb changing populations.

Civic and Culture

This component of the land use comprises of land been used for activities such as hospitals, offices, chief's palace, the traditional council, the district assembly etc. The total land area been used for civic and culture as at the year 2015 was 33.03 acres, which represents 0.8 percent of the total land area in Urban Hwidiem. The number remains constant throughout the planned period. This was because there weren't any significant changes in those land uses in that period of time. Even though small churches and mosque were built within that period the land size doesn't allow those areas to be classified as land use zones. So therefore, they are part of residential land use

Water Course

The total flood plain area of Urban Hwidiem as at 2015 was 999.51 acres representing 24.0 percent. It was reduced to 929.95 acres representing 22.25 percent of the total land area in 2022. It was projected to reduced again by the end of the plan period to 879.03 acres representing 21.2 percent. This was as a result of residents developing in flood plain areas which has been reserved.

Circulation

Circulation is one of the mechanisms of land use which makes a settlement very reachable. Without proper accessibility, a settlement may not be able to function the way it is supposed to do. From the base year, 2015, total land for circulation was 53.6 acres representing 1.3 percent. In 2022 it was declined to 16.28 acres representing 0.38 percent. Again, it was also expected to increase to 40.1 in 2035 representing 0.97 percent of the total land area. This implies that accessibility improved in the base year, and the development of temporal structures resulted to the decline in 2022 and projected to improve by enforcing the byelaws.

All the analyses on the various land uses were established when the base map which was our first primary data source was updated during the survey. Figures 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 show the base map and the updated map respectively. The various planning colours are used on both maps. Brown colour depicts a residential land use, Red colour for Civic and Culture etc.

Undeveloped Land

The total undeveloped area of Urban Hwidiem as at 2015 was 2329.31 acres, representing 55.8 percent of the total land area but was reduced in 2022 to 2324 at a rate of 55.6 percent. Again, the total land area of undeveloped land declined significantly to 2055.74 acres, which represents 50.0 percent in 2035. This trend of decline in the size of undeveloped land in the SP area is primarily attributed to the natural population growth and the rate of urbanization in Urban Hwidiem. Also, the creation of the new Ahafo Region, with Goaso as its capital town, which is close to Urban Hwidiem coupled with immigration is another factor that is accounting for the high demand for land for residential uses, which will reduce the size of the undeveloped lands.

Sanitation

Sanitation management is one of the challenges facing the MMDAs throughout the country and there should therefore be conscious efforts by the Assembly's to make provisions in their development schemes for areas to be used for sanitary facilities. As shown in table 4.7, the total land area used for sanitation has been increasing marginally. For instance, in the 2015 base year, 22.20 acres of land was used for sanitation, which represents 0.52 %. The size of land remains constant since the total land area for 2022 does not increase. It was marginally increase to 22.50 acres in 2035 representing 0.54 percent of the total land area. This implies that, efforts are been put in place to ensure proper and sustainable management of sanitation in Urban Hwidiem.

Industrial Uses

There was no major industrial activity in urban Hwidiem. The structure plan seeks to address the issue by proposing 38.0 acres representing 0.92 percent of the total land area by the end of the plan period. Aside this, other minor industrial activities such as carpentry works are interspersed within Urban Hwidiem.

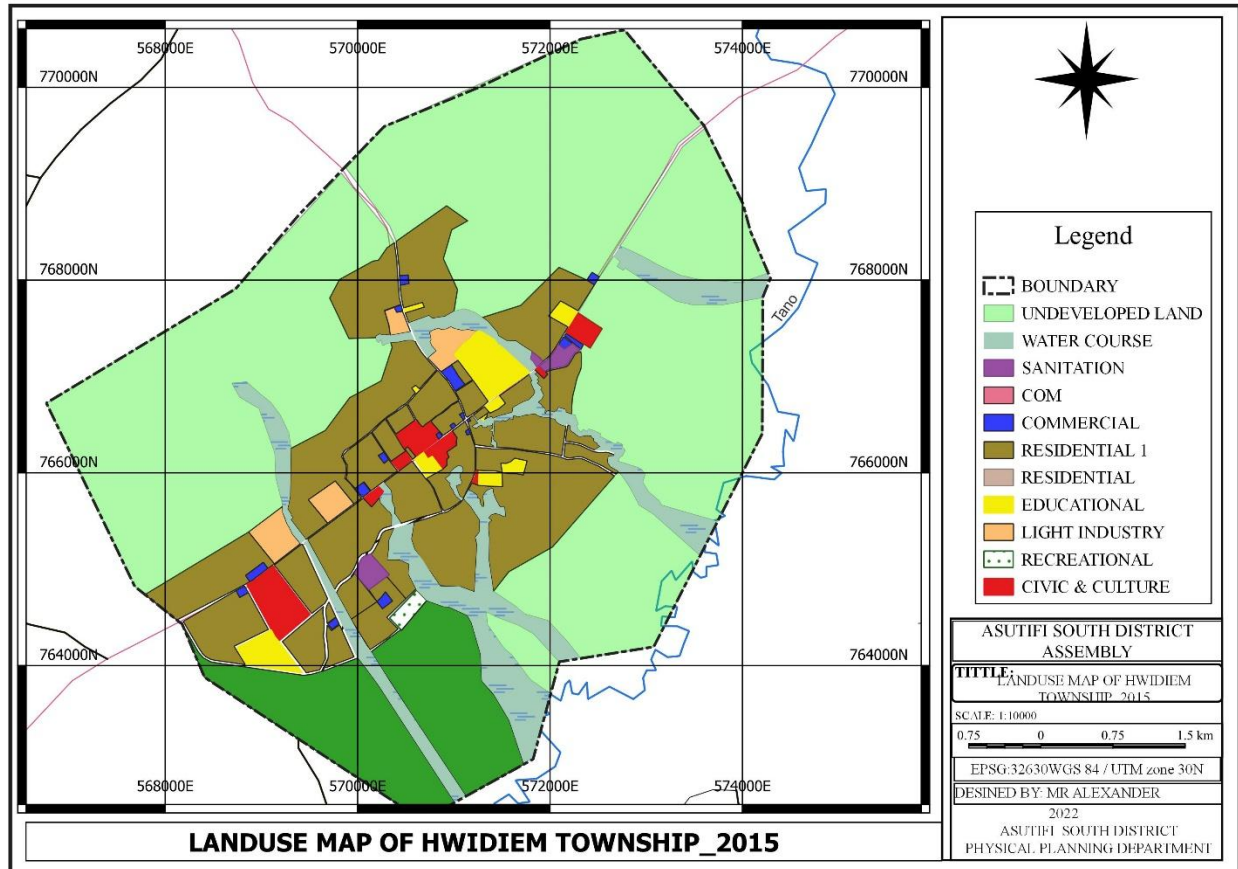


Figure 4.1: Direction of Physical Growth of the SP area (2015)

Source: Field Survey, 2015

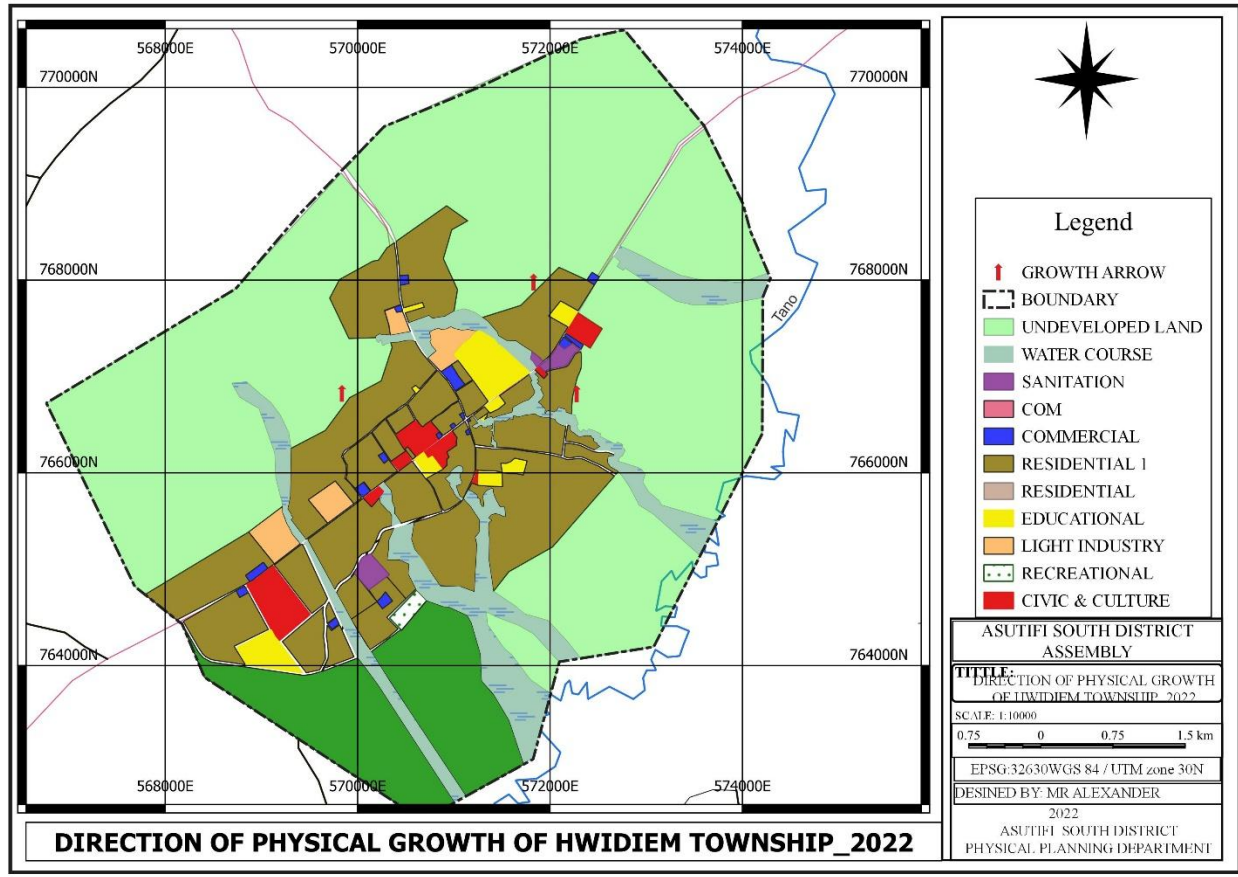


Figure 4.2: Direction of Physical Growth of the SP Area (2022)
Source: Field Survey, 2022

Development Focus of the Structure Plan Area

This section of the structure plan talks about the direction of physical growth of Urban Hwidiem. Spatial development of the SP area is expanding faster as oppose to other areas as indicated The observed growth pattern indicates a spatial shift from a compact urban form to a more dispersed, corridor-based expansion. While this reflects positive economic development and improved accessibility, it also raises concerns about sprawl, land conversion, and service delivery

The main areas of expansion are concentrated around the peri-urban fringes, and major road corridors, where residential settlements and commercial facilities are rapidly developing. New housing developments, educational institutions, and small-scale industrial activities are emerging, particularly near transport terminals, town centers, and service nodes. Agricultural lands in the outskirts are gradually being converted into residential and mixed-use areas, reflecting increasing urban pressure.

The growth pattern shows a predominant expansion towards the District administration block, Bronikrom where other institutions like the Circuit Court and District police Office is located. following the alignment of the Hwidiem-Goaso trunk road and newly developed feeder routes.

Secondary expansion trends are evident along the Hwidiem–Kenyasi road, where new residential estates and social infrastructure such as schools, Guest houses, and filling stations have been developed. This pattern reflects a linear or ribbon-type growth concentrated along major transport corridors.

The spatial distribution of development has been influenced by a combination of physical and socio-economic factors, including road networks, topography, and land availability. The extension of the main highway and improvement of feeder roads have enhanced accessibility, attracting both residential and commercial activities. Additionally, the provision of essential services such as electricity, potable water, and social amenities has further stimulated growth within these serviced areas. The relatively gentle terrain in the Apaaso, Totopeaso areas has proven more suitable for construction. efficiency.

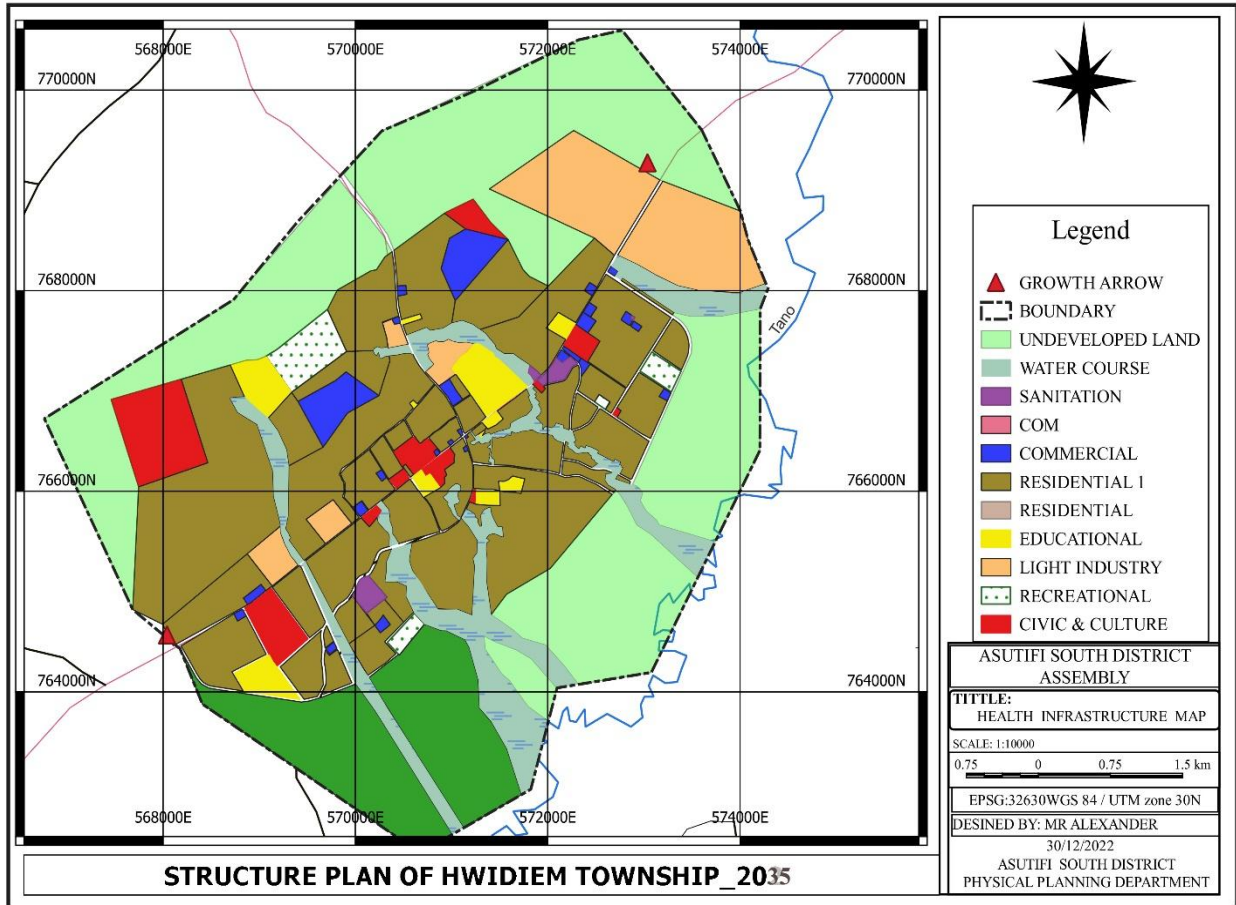


Figure 4,3: Projected Structure Plan
Source: Field Survey, 2022

CHAPTER FIVE COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.0 Introduction

Following a thorough examination of the District's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to key development priorities, it became clear that tailored development goals, objectives, and strategies were necessary to align with the community's needs and aspirations. This chapter focuses on designing targeted initiatives and programs that will drive progress toward achieving these development objectives. Additionally, this chapter explores available internal and external resources required to execute projects and programs during the planning period. The successful implementation of these initiatives relies heavily on resource availability. To address this, strategies for securing additional resources have been outlined to ensure effective execution.

5.1 Assumptions used for the Costing

Six main general assumptions were made as follows:

- There shall be none or minimal natural disasters;
- There shall be little or no civil unrest in the District during the planned period;
- The population growth rate of 1.4% shall remain unchanged over the planned period;
- The existing birth and death rates shall remain same during the duration of the plan;
- The current net migratory trend shall remain same during the planned period.
- The proportion of each broad age cohort will not vary significantly.

5.2 Methodology Used for Costing of Programmes and Projects

The costing of programmes and projects under the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) was undertaken using the following methodology:

- Programmes and projects were identified from the District's prioritized development issues, community action plans, stakeholder consultations, public hearings and alignment with national and sector policy frameworks.
- A SWOT analysis was conducted to inform the formulation of targeted development goals, objectives and strategies that respond to the district's development needs and aspirations.
- Outputs and deliverables for each programme and project were clearly defined, and quantities were estimated based on population projections, service coverage gaps and sector standards.

- Unit costs were determined using prevailing market prices, recent contract rates within the district and neighbouring districts, sector ministry cost norms, and historical cost data from previous plans and annual action plans.
- Total costs for each programme and project were computed by multiplying the estimated quantities by the applicable unit costs.
- Costs were phased over the 2026–2029 planning period in line with implementation timelines, institutional capacity and expected resource inflows.
- Available funding sources, including Internally Generated Funds (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), sector transfers, donor support and private sector contributions, were analysed to determine financing capacity.
- Resource gaps were identified and strategies for mobilizing additional resources, including public-private partnerships, development partner support and diaspora engagement, were proposed.
- Cost estimates were reviewed and validated by relevant decentralized departments and key stakeholders to ensure realism, consistency and alignment with budget ceilings.

Table 5.1 Programs of Action (PoA)

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost				Programme Status		Implementation Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others (Specify)	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Financial Management Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	✓	✓	Finance Dept	DA
Local Economic Development Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	1,200,000.000	0.00	0.00			DDA, BAC	CA
Spatial Development programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00	✓	✓	PPD	CA, Works
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,200,0000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	✓	✓	DDA, BAC	CA
Youth and Sports Development Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	✓	✓	DED, Sports Auth.	CA
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programm	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	700,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	✓	✓	DEHU, DHD	CA, WORKS, NGOs
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	400,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	✓	✓	DSWCD	CA, NGOs
Education Improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	✓	✓	DED	CA

Health Improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	✓	✓	DHD	CA, WORKS, NGOs
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000.00	0.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	✓	✓	REDD+	CA, NGOs, NADMO, Forestry Comm., EPA, DA
Road Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	50,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	✓	✓	Works, Feeder Rds	CA
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	✓	✓	CA	NCCE, INFO.,
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	✓	✓	CA, DPCU	Works,
Diaspora Engagement and Investment Programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	✓	✓	DA	TC
TOTAL					12,950,000.00	2,170,000.00	220,000.00	30,000.00				

Table 5.2 Programme Financing

Development Programmes	Programme cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding							Total (B)	Gap (C)=(B-A)
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others (Specify)		
Financial Management Programme	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	0
Local Economic Development Programme	1,200,000	0	300,000	200,000	0	0	700,000	0	1,200,000	0
Spatial Development programme	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0
Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme	1,200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	1,200,000	0
Youth and Sports Development Programme	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	60,000	0
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programm	750,000	100,000	200,000	50,000	0	0	400,000	0	750,000	0
Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme	400,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	400,000	0
Education Improvement Programme	150,000	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	0

Health Improvement Programme	150,000	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	0
Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme	100,000	50,000	20,000	0	0	0	30,000	0	100,000	0
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme	60,000	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	0
Road Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme	200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	0
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	0	200,000	0
Diaspora Engagement and Investment Programme	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	0
Total	4,770,000	1,210,000	720,000	410,000	0	0	2,430,000	0	4,770,000	0

5.3 Strategies by the District Assembly to Ensure the Implementation of the Plan

Financial resources cannot be generated within the District alone over the plan period. Even with its share of Common Fund and DACF-RFG, the Assembly will still need extra strategies to improve its revenue base. As part of resource mobilization. Looking at the total cost and the budgetary allocations, for the plan implementation, the following strategies would be adopted and carry out to ensure a successful implementation of the plan;

- a. A reliable database would be built to strengthen and enhance adequate internal resource funds.
- b. Effective supervision of revenue collection would be strengthened to help reduce the loopholes, leakages and bottlenecks in revenue generation; Capacity of revenue collectors would be built to improve upon the ethics of revenue collection.
- c. New and other sources of revenue would be identified and inculcate them in the fee fixing resolutions.
- d. New sources of development funding would be identified and series of good and winnable Proposals would be submitted to potential donors, Embassies and High Commissioners to be help solicit funds to complement the efforts of the government in implementing the plan to improve the living conditions of the people.
- e. The Assembly will explore Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) arrangement for implementing planned programmes, projects and activities.
- f. The capacity of staff of the various Department and Units would continue to be strengthened to help the Assembly to continue to perform well and qualify for the current District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) by the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development in collaboration with Development partners to help implement the planned projects and programmes

5.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The Assembly is endowed with natural resources. However, these resources are being negatively impacted upon by human activities. SEA will guide decision-makers on ways of refining their activities and budgets, to ensure that they:

- Stimulate environmentally friendly patterns of growth,
- Protect and enhance the natural resources on which people depend for their livelihoods,

- Improve health and well-being by eliminating pollution and disease,
- Reduce the risks to the vulnerable and excluded and
- Make the consequences of their activities more sustainable

The programmes outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) were further subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment to evaluate their internal consistency and environmental compatibility. This analysis aimed to determine how each programme aligns with sustainability objectives, assessing whether they contribute positively to the natural environment, social and cultural wellbeing, and institutional development. The detailed SEA matrix is presented in the appendix.

5.4.1 Summary of SEA

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was conducted to examine the potential environmental, social, and economic implications of the programmes and projects proposed under the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). The assessment applied the sustainability test matrix in line with NDPC guidelines to evaluate the extent to which the proposed programmes support or undermine key sustainability objectives.

Table 5. 3 Summary of the SEA

Programme Area	Key Positive Impacts Identified	Potential Environmental/Social Risks	Overall SEA Outcome
Financial Management	Improved efficiency, transparency, and equitable resource allocation	Minimal direct environmental impact	Supports sustainability
Local Economic Development	Job creation, income diversification, private sector growth	Increased pressure on land and natural resources	Supports sustainability with mitigation
Spatial Development	Improved land use planning and settlement development	Risk of land degradation and encroachment on sensitive areas	Neutral to positive with safeguards
Agriculture Modernisation & Post-Harvest Management	Improved food security, livelihoods, and productivity	Soil degradation, water pollution, land conversion	Supports sustainability with mitigation

Programme Area	Key Positive Impacts Identified	Potential Environmental/Social Risks	Overall SEA Outcome
Education Improvement	Enhanced human capital development and social inclusion	Minimal environmental impact	Strongly supports sustainability
Health Improvement	Improved health outcomes and wellbeing	Increased waste generation (medical waste)	Supports sustainability with proper management
Water, Environmental Health & Sanitation	Improved access to safe water and sanitation, reduced disease burden	Pollution risks if waste is poorly managed	Strongly supports sustainability
Youth & Sports Development	Youth empowerment, social cohesion, job creation	Minimal environmental impact	Supports sustainability
Vulnerability, Social & Child Protection	Reduced poverty and vulnerability, improved equity	Minimal environmental impact	Strongly supports sustainability
Climate Change & Environmental Sustainability	Enhanced resilience, environmental protection, green jobs	None significant	Strongly supports sustainability
Road Infrastructure & Safety Management	Improved accessibility, trade, and mobility	Habitat disturbance, pollution, land take	Supports sustainability with mitigation
Governance, Accountability & Public Safety	Improved participation, accountability, and service delivery	Minimal environmental impact	Supports sustainability
Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning	Improved planning, performance tracking, and learning	No significant environmental impact	Supports sustainability

Source:

5.3.2 Measure to Address the Impacts

The sustainability analysis revealed that the majority of the programmes assessed scored between 3.00 and 4.00, indicating that they are generally either very compatible or neutral in relation to the sustainability criteria. Most of the programme analyzed were found to align with the economic, socio-cultural, institutional, and natural resource considerations

Enhance Monitoring and Evaluation with established comprehensive and well-structured Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to track the progress and sustainability performance of all programmes. This framework should incorporate key environmental, social, and economic indicators that align with national development priorities and international sustainability standards. Regular data collection, performance reviews, and impact assessments will help identify deviations early and inform corrective actions. Furthermore, integrating digital tools and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can improve accuracy, transparency, and timely reporting of sustainability outcomes across sectors.

Conduct frequent stakeholder engagement to strengthen collaboration and partnership with key stakeholders, including traditional authorities, local communities, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and relevant government agencies. Engagement sessions, community durbars, and consultative forums should be institutionalized to ensure that local knowledge, experiences, and priorities are fully integrated into programme planning and implementation. This inclusive approach will enhance ownership, promote accountability, and foster consensus on appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures. It will also help identify site-specific challenges and opportunities for achieving long-term sustainability.

Prioritize enhanced capacity building to the development of human and institutional capacities to effectively implement sustainable interventions. This includes organizing regular training workshops, technical support programmes, and awareness campaigns for project implementers, local government officials, and community-based organizations. Emphasis should be placed on practical skills such as sustainable land management, climate-smart agriculture, environmental protection, and green innovation. Building the resilience and adaptive capacity of local communities will empower them to mitigate environmental risks, sustain livelihoods, and contribute meaningfully to the success of development initiatives

CHAPTER SIX IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.0 Introduction

The successful implementation of activities captured in the Composite Programme of Action in the Asutifi South District Assembly's MTDP needs to be extracted on a yearly bases to know the projects to be implemented in each year of the plan period under the various sectors and the Dimension as a whole.

The annual action plans (2026 – 2029) detailed the projects to be implemented, their location, implementing agencies, which include the lead and the collaborating partners, the time frame and the indicative budget required for each project as well as institutions responsible for monitoring and evaluation. This Development Plan contains the annual plans for the four-year period within which this plan is operational and valid.

Table 6. 1 Action Plan for 2026

Objective: To strengthen democratic governance, public institutions and decentralization systems by promoting transparency, accountability, citizens participation, digital transformation and effective public service delivery.													
Programmes: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
NALAG activities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	27,171.36				ASDA
Organize statutory committee meetings(General Assembly, Executive Committee, Sub-Committee Meetings, and Core Management Meetings)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Organize Hon. DCE Familiarization visit/ Tour to at least 30 communities across the district and public hearing forums	District wide					0.00	0.00	30,250.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Organize administrative meeting. (District security committee (DISEC) meetings, emergency meetings and GSFP-DIC Meetings)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	25,760.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Conduct 4 Monitoring of Ghana School Feeding (GSFP) in the District	District wide					0.00	0.00	4,250.00	0.00		✓	DA	MGSP
Repair and maintenance of vehicles and machinery of the Assembly	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	80.000.00	0.00		✓	DA	

Organize independence day celebration.	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	GES
Support school fees and community initiative projects.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000		✓	MP	DA
Organize stakeholder engagements on government policies and other interventions	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Host state and other official visits to the district, funeral, anniversary, Harvest and other donations	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Preparation and submission of monthly and annual reports	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1200.00	0.00		✓	Record management unit	RCC
Organization of sensitization on records management book and new scheme	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00		✓	DA	RCC
Audit cash, revenue, procurement and stores management,	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00		✓	I.A	FO/DCD
Hold four (4) statutory quarterly Entity Tender committee meetings, 16 no. Tender opening and Evaluation meetings (4 for every quarterly) and two special entity tender committee meetings	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	40,000	0.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA
Preparation of 1no annual procurement plan for the year 2026	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA

Procurement of office stationary(A4 sheet, calculator, 3 no laptop, 1 no. printer, Ino. combined machines 1no. desk top computers), 200 No. office curtains, for accountant and other staff	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	120,000.00	140,000.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA
Procurement of items (building materials, electricals, jersey, story books text books,)	hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00		✓	MP	Procurement unit /DA
support for youth in sports and apprenticeship programme	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	MP	DA
Prepare and submit quarterly Monitoring and Annual progress reports	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	4,000.00	500.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DPTMT/ UNITS/ SERVICE
Undertake projects and programmes M & E and safety net monitoring exercise monthly and quarterly	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	100,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DEPT
Organize public hearing forum, town hall meetings and stakeholders meeting (ISCC)	District wide					0.00	0.00	60,000.00	60,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/COMMUNITIES
Preparation and review of annual action plan(2026) and MTDP	HWIEDIEM					0.00	0.00	30,000.00	70,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DEPT

Education on Gender based violence, intimate partner violence, Child labour, interstate succession law(PNDC), Child right, women's right, parental duty, stigmatization and discrimination of PLHIV, Evil corruption, domestic violence, property rights of spouse, child labour and women rights.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	CHRAJ	SW dept, GHS, GES, LEGAL AID
Training in procurement procedures(GHANEPS),state management, report and minutes writing, revenue collectors, local government protocols, and capacity building of staff	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	ILGS	HR/DA
Education on protecting the environment against indiscriminate bush fires	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	NCCE	GNFS EHU DA
Sensitization on practicing good sanitation in the community and workplace	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	NCCE	DA
Education, sensitize on promoting peace and unity in communal and national developments on child neglect and marriage, child labour and teenage pregnancy	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	NCCE	GPS

Public sensitization on government policies, Assembly budget and Reports coverage of Assembly activities and events. And News publication on development activities of the Assembly (FM/Radio, TV and online news publication on the Assembly)	Dadiesoaba Twabidi 1 Twabidi 2 Annunum Owusukrom Timbabi Kwabenagyan Acherensua Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	Infor service Depart (ISD)	Media
Undertake monitoring and evaluation activities on programmes and projects	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,000	100,000.00		✓	DPCU	WORKS
Strengthen communication mechanisms	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		✓	DPCU	Information NCCE

Objective: To promote a conducive environment at the district level for sustained local business growth, decent employment opportunities and economic empowerment for all.

Programme: Local Economic Development Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Repairs and Maintenance of official vehicle	Kumasi					0.00	0.00	10,000	5000.00		✓	Deppt. Of Agric	
Organize Training to promote local rice and other local food ingredients for balance diet	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	Dept. of Agric	GHS
Conduct training on proper farm records keeping	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	-
Conduct training for youth in Agriculture	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	-
Organize meeting for processing firms	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	LED/GEA

Conduct training on cost benefit analysis for processors	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	LED/GEA
Train 2 women FBO on how to make liquid soaps, shower gel and parazone	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	BAC /GENDER/ LED/ SWCD
Construction of Dam	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	Plg unit/DA(LED)
Monitoring performances on coconut seedlings	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	DA	Dept of Agric
Ghana job and skill project(GJSP), Business plan, NVTI Examination, formalization of business, coaching and mentoring, and Internships	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	55,,000.00		✓	BAC	DA
Organize 2 business forums(led) and support to businesses	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00		✓	BAC/LE D	DA
Development of existing and potential sites for tourism, school, and culture,	District wide (Mmoseaso					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	CNC	DA
Research and facts of various traditional areas and school culture orientation	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	CNC	GES
Organize a meeting with revenue collectors, executives of area councils, department/units' heads on identifiable new revenue items	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000,00		✓	Budget Unit	Heads Of Unit, Businesses,

Organize meeting with business, property and business association	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	Budget unit	Business associates
Organize consultative stakeholders meeting on Fee Fixing Resolution for 2026,	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENT S/UNITS
Preparation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan(RIAP) and submission of revenue bills	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENT S/UNITS
Preparation of Budget Implementation Report and composite budget	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENT S/UNITS
Organize Budget Committee, finance and Admi committee, budget hearing, and revenue collectors meetings.	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENT S/UNITS
Preparation and submission of Monthly and annual financial statements, validation /update of nationals a/cs based on IPSAS	Accra ,Goaso, Bechem					0.00	0.00	26,000.00	0.00		✓	FINANC E DEPT	ASDA
Quarterly Validation and production of National accounts	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	16,000.00	0.00		✓	Finance Dept	ASDA
Participation and attendance of MMDFOs and professional accountants Annual Conferences	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		✓	FINANC E DEPT	ASDA

Design and construction of 24-hour economic model market	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4,482,259.23	✓		Works, Planning	Asda
Construction of market	Nkaseim					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of market	Acherensuah					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of mini-Market	Broni yaaya					0.00	0.00	0.00	56,000	✓		Works	ASDA
Construction of community durbar grounds	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	600,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of boys and girls' hostel and kitchen for apprentice	Hwidiem-					0.00	0.00	0.00	700,000	✓		Works	Asda
								145,000.00	7,381,259.23				

Objective: *To promote inclusive, equitable and resilient social development by improving access to quality health care, education and social protection and other essential services.*

Programme; Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme, Health and Education Improvement Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the payment of LEAP grant to beneficiaries	26 LEAP communities					0.00	0.00	5,400.00	0.00		✓	SW	GPS, PFI (Asutifi Rural Bank - Acherensua), CLIC/CFP,
Monitor 100 PWDs supported	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		✓	SW	DA, GES, GHS
Support 70 PWDS in income generating activities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	240,000.00		✓	SW	DA,DFMC
Conduct 16 case management and upload on SWIMS	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		✓	SW	Assembly members, CCPC

Embark on 5 child labor /family welfare sensitization programmes and upload on CP toolkit.	Selected communities					0.00	0.00	3,000.00	5,000.00		✓	SW	Taditional authority, GES,GHS, CSOs, Assembly members.
Facilitate the training of 35 PWDS in local /soft drinks, detergents making.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00		✓	SW	DA,DFMC,BAC
Conduct needs assessment for 70 PWDs and Gather data on PWDs	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		✓	SW	DA, DFMC, GFDS
Hold ISS stakeholder review meeting	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	SW	Committee members
Conduct district fund management committee meetings for PWDs	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00		✓	SW	Da,Dfmc
Inspect 16 early childhood development centers	Mehame,nkwata,acherensua,hwidiem, Nkasekm					0.00	0.00	4,392.00	0.00		✓	SW	Ges,Ehu
Organize and train 12 proprietors and stakeholders on early childhood care and development (0-3 years)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	SW	Proprietors of day care centers, DA./GES/EHD
Gather data on vulnerable groups	District wide					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	SW	DA
Support vulnerable household in need of support	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		✓	SW	CLIC/CFP/DA
Form and train community child protection committees (CCPCS) in 5 communities	Woramumuso, sunkwa,konkонтreso,					0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00		✓	SW	Traditional authority, CSOs,NCCE,As sem members

	konkroma,sub riso												
Mobilize and sensitize 10 communities on domestic violence and child protection	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	SW	DOVVSU, GES, Traditional authority, GHS, CSOS NCCE, Assembly members
Training of midwives on skilled delivery, CAC and Helping baby's breath	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	70,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Equip CHPs compounds with basic medical equipment	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Conduct Bi-annual nutrition surveillance of children under five/adults	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Train all clinical staff in IMCI	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Compile community register of children 0-11 months	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Organise child health promotion week	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	19,500.00		✓	GHS	DA
Hold quarterly meetings with in-charges and DHC	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	16,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Completion of single-story dormitory block	Dadiesoaba midwifery					0.00	0.00	0.00	868,452.00		✓	DA	GHS
Completion construction of 1no.CHP compound and supply of medical equipment.	Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00	398,739.68		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1.No 20 unit nurses quarters	Bronikrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	529,496.00		✓	DA	GES

Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furniture	Kwaku Nyumah					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semidetached bedromm flat including medical items and furnitures	Ayargo					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furnitures	Mankessim					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Fencing of Midwifery training college	Dadiesoaba					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furniture	Nsumama					0.00	0.00	0.00	1030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of CHP Compound	hwidiem Zongo					0.00	0.00	0.00	492,903.76		✓	MP/DA	GHS
Monitoring activities, payment District AIDS Management Committee members Compiling, submitting report Quarterly and support to PLHIV	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	89,645.18		✓	HIV/AIDS Focal Person	GHS, GES, NGOs, CSO
Quarterly DAC meeting, Workshops, Celebration of World AIDS Day 2026	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	12,000.00		✓	HV/AIDS Focal Person	GHS, GES, NGOs, CSO

Train and educate the public on emergency preparedness, Modus operandi of service, students with first aid skills, and organize first aid clubs	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00-		✓	Ghana Ambulance Service (GAS)	DA NCCE
Complete construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and 1No. 2-Seater KVIP latrine	Kwakunyuma					0.00	0.00	0.00	411,785.14		✓	DA	GES
Complete construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office store, computer laboratory and 2- Seater toilet and 90 pieces of dual desk	Nkaseim D/A					0.00	0.00	0.00	18,000.00		✓	DA	GES
Complete construction of 3 unit classroom block, with ancillary facility and bay urinal	Acherensuah					0.00	0.00	0.00	505,280.00		✓	DA	GES
Complete Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom block and 1No 4 –seater KVIP toilet with ancillary facilities	Mankessim					0.00	0.00	0.00	480,299.18		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and 4 seater latrine	Onwe primary					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000,00		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no.3unit classroom block with office, storeroom, staff common room and computer laboratory and 4seater latrine	Tienso JHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	DA	GES

Construction of 1.no 2-unit kindergarten block with office, storeroom, fence and 3- seater water closet.	Nkrankrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	445,917.47		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Anunum					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES MP/DA
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Aportoyiwa					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 2 No. semidetached teachers' quarters	Acherensuah Presby and Nkrankrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	700,000.00		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Manhyia					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Acherensuah Presby primary school					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000,00		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Mehame saviuor church primary sch					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES

Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Mmoseaso					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Complete Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Hwidiem Presby					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. -6unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Bomagyei					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facility	Twabidi					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	Works	GES
Construction of teachers bungalow	Hwidiem SHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	500,000.00		✓	works	DA
Procurement of 2652 dual desk, 1250 mono desk and 350 teachers table and chairs	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,179,903.76		✓	DA	GES
Procurement of Dual and Mono Desk	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000		✓	MP/DA	GES
Organization of District Performance Test and supper mock	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	13,500.00		✓	GES	DA
Commemoration of Girls in ICT, menstrual hygiene management and conduct	Acherensua, hwidiem and all schools					0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00		✓	GES	

regular inspection in schools and reporting													
Inter-schools Athletics Championship, Hand Games (Volleyball, handball, Table Tennis)	Nkasiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	35,000.00		✓	GES	
Maintenance of 12 No. valve chamber, cleaning storage tanks and weeding of pump houses and storage tanks	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	17,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
Water quality monitoring, and Non-revenue water management	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
80 No. new private connection of water lines	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
Construction of 8 No. boreholes	Totopease, Odurokrom, Acherensuah, Islamic school,.Dahome,Dumgya(a manfrom) aboabogya (sienchem) Apotoryiwa,n kaseim Methodist basic,					0.00	0.00	0.00	515,350.67		✓	WORKS	DA
Construction of 4 no. mechanized borehole	Sienchem police station, Nsumama CHPS					0.00	0.00	0.00	467,590.00		✓	Works	DA

	compound, Kwaku nyuma CHPs compound and Acherensuah												
Construction of 20No. boreholes	Broniyaya, odurokrom, Abronye, 10 jhs/basic schools					0.00	0.00	0.00	1220,000.00		✓	Works	DA
Construction of hand dug wells in hard to reach areas	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00		✓	Works	DA
Construction of overhead tank	Acherensuah SHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	works	DA
Construction of 2 no. mechanized borehole	Ayargo and Mankessim CHP compound					0.00	0.00	0.00	230,000.00		✓	work	DA
WASH counterpart funding with development partners	Sienchem upgrade to STWS, Nkrankromup grade					0.00	0.00	0.00	550,296.57		✓	PLG	WORKS,DA
Maintenance and rehabilitation of water facilities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	128,086.09		✓	WORKs	ASDA
Organize monthly/Quarterly district WASH committee meeting and WASH outreach programmes	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.		✓	PLG	Adv team CWSA, STWS, GWCL

Monitoring, Education, community engagement, formation of WATSAN committees, etc	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	131,580.43		✓	PLG UNIT	ENVT HEALTH AND WORKS DEPARTMENT
Construction of police station facility	wuramumuso					0.00	0.00	0.00	150,000		✓	DA	Police
Construction of police bungalow	Sienchem					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000		✓	DA	POLICE
Extension of electricity	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	VRA	DA
Connect 100 houses to the National Electricity Grid	District Wide					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	20,000.00		✓	VRA	. DA
Mounting of network mask	Low/no network areas					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,00000		✓	GIFEC	DA
Disconnection and re-connection, Vegetation control, Substation maintenance and Fault rectification	Hwidiem and surrounding communities					0.00	0.00	0.00	130,000.00		✓	VRA	DA
Support for security operations	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	GPS	DA
Road Safety Campaign among motorist	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	GPS/ghana road safty authority
SUB-TOTAL						0.00	0.00	23,292.00	22,518,294.2		✓		
Objective: <i>To ensure sustainable, climate-resilient and well-planned human settlements by promoting efficient land use, sustainable natural resource management</i>													
Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Proqramme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating

Construction of Slaughterhouse	Hwidiem					0.00	214,000.00	0.00	0.00	✓		WORKS	ENVT
Construction of 10-seater KVIP toilet facility	Atta ne Atta					0.00	0.00	0.00	250,000	✓		Works	Envt
Conduct food vendors medical screening education and training	District					0.00	0.00	9,500.00	0.00		✓	DEHO	GHS, LAB, DA,envt, caterers assoc
Educate 50 basic schools on school health and conduct school health inspection	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DEHO	GES,(SHEP CORD,M/DAs,C WSA)
Procure sanitary tools and detergents for the unit	District wide					0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Procurement of 6 skip containers	Nkaseim,dadi esoaba,bronik rom					0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DEHO/W ORKS	DA
Updating district DESSAP for environmental health unit	District wide					0.00	0.00	10,050.00	0.00		✓	DPCU	DA
Organize school debate on sanitation	District wide					0.00	0.00	12,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	GHS, GES, DA
Training of environmental health officer	Hwidiem					0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
organize training for the shamp and operators on occupational health and safety	Hwidiem, Acherensua, Woramumuso, Nkasiem					0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Create liquid waste pond	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	26,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Desilting of storm drains	Hwidiem								110,000.00		✓	-	DEHO, Assembly members, Head works
Enforce landlords/ladies to construct and use an	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,850.00		✓	EHU	Assem Members, TA,

approved latrines in their houses													Landlords/ladies. Building Inspect
Evacuate/pushing and levelling 6 No. unapproved refuse dumps	Nkaseim Acherensua Hwidiem, Atta ne atta ,Nkrankrom, hwidiem Presby sch area					0.00	0.00	350,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion, DA
Hold 30 community durbars on sanitation programmes	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		✓	EHU	GHS, CWSA DA
Supporting 200 household toilet	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Construction of toilet facilities	5 school, broni yaya, hwidiem Zongo, Subriso, Manhyia					0.00	50,000.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Monitoring of sanitation facilities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Celebration of world toilet 19 th Nov	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	6,500.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Conduct regular routine inspection of 3,000 premises	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,400.00		✓	EHU	Sanitation Guides, DA
Fumigate mosquito/insect prone areas and refuse dumps	District wide					0.00	366,275.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion Co. Ltd, DA
Sanitation improvement packages (SIP)	District wide					0.00	387,205.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion co, ltd

Organize communal clean up exercise Monthly	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,600.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion C. Ltd., AMs, CLs, DA
Celebration of world environment day, 5 th June.	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,600.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Purchasing of 4no. motor bikes	Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, ac herensua and Nkaseim Area councils					0.00	65,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DA	EHU
Supply of dustbins	Hwidiem					0.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	EHU
Planting of trees/CCMI/tree crop establishment.	Kwaku Nyumah and Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	Plg unit/ DA(LED)
Support with the enactment and enforcement of HIA by-laws	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	96,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA
Support with forest monitoring	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	120,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA
Participate in consortium meetings	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA/All dept
Undertake climate change awareness in line with the REDD+programme	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA
Undertake fire education	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	80,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	Forestry Commission/ DA/NADMO

Organize fresher training on the GCFRP For staff	District Wide					0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00		✓	PLG UNIT	Forestry Commission/ DA
Workshop and training for DVGS Revamp the dormant DVGS	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	Resource person
District Afforestation programme/Tree planting	Selected communities					0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	Forestry Commission, DA
Organize stakeholders or disaster management meeting, field visitation to disaster prone areas, and pre flood clean up exercise in the district,	Thematic Areas					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	DA
Conduct quarterly capacity building exercise on climate change and green technology	Thematic Areas					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	NADMO	Resource Persons DA
Undertake planning education for all major towns and villages, stakeholders and focal groups on quarterly basis	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba Nkrankrom Wuramuso Kokofu					0.00	1,500	0.00	1,000.00		✓	DA	PPD, DWD
To produce local plans for fast growing areas	Hwidiem- Apaaso, Acherensua Nkaseim- Ohiatua, Kokofu					0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	PPD, Survey, TRAD., AUTH. Stakeholders Local FM

Revised and update existing planning scheme	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba					0.00	0.00	8,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Trad. Auth.
Weekly site inspection for development	District wide					0.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	Task Force
Installation of 10 signage post	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	12,324.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Survey, Trad., Auth., Stakeholders
To produce structural plans for major towns	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba					0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Survey, Trad., Auth., Stakeholder
Hold Spatial Planning Committee and Technical Sub-committee Meetings every month	Assembly Conference Hall					0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	PPD, DSPC MEMBERS
Weekly site inspection for development	District wide					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	TASK FORCE
Rehabilitation/reshaping/Renovation and Maintenance of Health centers , public schools , markets, assembly stores, street lights, bore holes, feeder roads	District Wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00		✓	WORKS dept	GHS/DA
Construction of footbridge	hwidiem mortuary, hwidiem zongo, meham e					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	✓		works	DA
Painting of schools	District wide					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	work	DA

Renovation of DFO and Planning officers' residential bungalows	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	Works deot	DA
Support to area council activities	Acherensuah Hwidiem Nkaseim Dadiesoaba					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00		✓	Acherensuah, Hwidiem m,Nkaseim, Dadiesoaba.Area Council	DA
<i>Objective: Enhance engagement mechanisms and opportunities for diaspora contributions</i>													
<i>Programme: Limited Diaspora engagement and participation in community development</i>													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Establish diaspora liaison Desk	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	✓		DA	TA ,CSO
Create platforms for diaspora-community collaboration	District wide					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	✓		DA	TA,CSO
Sub Total								20,000.00					
Total								1,742,726.00	34,175,576.80				
Grand Total						35,898,322.806							

Table 6.2 Action Plan for 2027

Objective: To strengthen democratic governance, public institutions and decentralization systems by promoting transparency, accountability, citizens participation, digital transformation and effective public service delivery.													
Programmes: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
NALAG activities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	27,171.36				ASDA
Organize statutory committee meetings(General Assembly, Executive Committee, Sub-Committee Meetings, and Core Management Meetings)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Organize Hon. DCE Familiarization visit/ Tour to at least 30 communities across the district and public hearing forums	District wide					0.00	0.00	30,250.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Organize administrative meeting. (District security committee (DISEC) meetings, emergency meetings and GSFP-DIC Meetings)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	25,760.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Conduct 4 Monitoring of Ghana School Feeding (GSFP) in the District	District wide					0.00	0.00	4,250.00	0.00		✓	DA	MGSP

Repair and maintenance of vehicles and machinery of the Assembly	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	80,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Organize independence day celebration.	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	GES
Support school fees and community initiative projects.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000		✓	MP	DA
Organize stakeholder engagements on government policies and other interventions	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Host state and other official visits to the district, funeral, anniversary, Harvest and other donations	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Preparation and submission of monthly and annual reports	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1200.00	0.00		✓	Record management unit	RCC
Organization of sensitization on records management book and new scheme	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00		✓	DA	RCC
Audit cash, revenue, procurement and stores management,	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00		✓	I.A	FO/DCD
Hold four (4) statutory quarterly Entity Tender committee meetings, 16 no. Tender opening and Evaluation meetings (4 for every quarterly) and two special entity tender committee meetings	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	40,000	0.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA

Preparation of 1no annual procurement plan for the year 2026	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA
Procurement of office stationary(A4 sheet, calculator, 3 no laptop, 1 no. printer, Ino. combined machines 1no. desk top computers), 200 No. office curtains, for accountant and other staff	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	120,000.00	140,000.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA
Procurement of items (building materials, electricals, jersey, story books text books,)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00		✓	MP	Procurement unit /DA
support for youth in sports and apprenticeship programme	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	MP	DA
Prepare and submit quarterly Monitoring and Annual progress reports	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	4,000.00	500.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DPTMT/ UNITS/ SERVICE
Undertake projects and programmes M & E and safety net monitoring exercise monthly and quarterly	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	100,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DEPT
Organize public hearing forum, town hall meetings and stakeholders meeting (ISCC)	District wide					0.00	0.00	60,000.00	60,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/COMMUNITIES

Preparation and review of annual action plan(2026) and MTDP	HWIEDIEM				0.00	0.00	30,000.00	70,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DEPT
Education on Gender based violence, intimate partner violence, Child labour, interstate succession law(PNDC), Child right, women's right, parental duty, stigmatization and discrimination of PLHIV, Evil corruption, domestic violence, property rights of spouse, child labour and women rights.	District wide				0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00		✓	CHRAJ	SW dept, GHS, GES, LEGAL AID
Training in procurement procedures(GHANEPS),state management, report and minutes writing, revenue collectors, local government protocols, and capacity building of staff	Hwidiem				0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000		✓	ILGS	HR/DA
Education on protecting the environment against indiscriminate bush fires	District wide				0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		✓	NCCE	GNFS EHU DA
Sensitization on practicing good sanitation in the community and workplace	District wide				0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00		✓	NCCE	DA
Education, sensitize on promoting peace and unity in communal and national developments on child	District wide				0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000.00		✓	NCCE	GPS

neglect and marriage, child labour and teenage pregnancy															
Public sensitization on government policies, Assembly budget and Reports coverage of Assembly activities and events. And News publication on development activities of the Assembly (FM/Radio, TV and online news publication on the Assembly)	Dadiesoaba Twabidi 1 Twabidi 2 Annunum Owusukrom Timbabi Kwabenagyan Acherensua Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00			3,000.00		✓	Infor service Depart (ISD)	Media
Undertake monitoring and evaluation activities on programmes and projects	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,000	100,000.00				✓	DPCU	WORKS
Strengthen communication mechanisms	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00				✓	DPCU	Information NCCE
Objective: <i>To promote a conducive environment at the district level for sustained local business growth, decent employment opportunities and economic empowerment for all.</i>															
Programme: Local Economic Development Programme															
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating		
Repairs and Maintenance of official vehicle	Kumasi					0.00	0.00	10,000	5000.00				✓	Deppt. Of Agric	
Organize Training to promote local rice and other local food ingredients for balance diet	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00				✓	Dept. of Agric	GHS
Conduct training on proper farm records keeping	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00				✓	Dept of Agric	-

Conduct training for youth in Agriculture	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	-
Organize meeting for processing firms	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	LED/GEA
Conduct training on cost benefit analysis for processors	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	LED/GEA
Train 2 women FBO on how to make liquid soaps, shower gel and parazone	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	BAC /GENDER/ LED/ SWCD
Construction of Dam	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	Plg unit/DA(LED)
Monitoring performances on coconut seedlings	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	DA	Dept of Agric
Ghana job and skill project(GJSP), Business plan, NVTI Examination, formalization of business, coaching and mentoring, and Internships	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	55,,000.00		✓	BAC	DA
Organize 2 business forums(led) and support to businesses	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00		✓	BAC/LE D	DA
Development of existing and potential sites for tourism, school, and culture,	District wide (Mmoseaso					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	CNC	DA
Research and facts of various traditional areas and school culture orientation	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	CNC	GES
Organize a meeting with revenue collectors, executives of area councils,	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000,00		✓	Budget Unit	Heads Of Unit, Businesses,

department/units' heads on identifiable new revenue items													
Organize meeting with business, property and business association	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	Budget unit	Business associates
Organize consultative stakeholders meeting on Fee Fixing Resolution for 2026,	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENT S/UNITS
Preparation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan(RIAP) and submission of revenue bills	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENT S/UNITS
Preparation of Budget Implementation Report and composite budget	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENTS/UNITS
Organize Budget Committee, finance and Admi committee, budget hearing, and revenue collectors meetings.	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENTS/UNITS
Preparation and submission of Monthly and annual financial statements, validation /update of nationals a/cs based on IPSAS	Accra ,Goaso, Bechem					0.00	0.00	26,000.00	0.00		✓	FINANCE DEPT	ASDA
Quarterly Validation and production of National accounts	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	16,000.00	0.00		✓	Finance Dept	ASDA
Participation and attendance of MMDFOs and	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		✓	FINANCE DEPT	ASDA

professional accountants Annual Conferences													
Design and construction of 24-hour economic model market	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4,482,259.23	✓		Works, Planning	Asda
Construction of market	Nkaseim					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of market	Acherensuah					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of mini-Market	Broni yaaya					0.00	0.00	0.00	56,000	✓		Works	ASDA
Construction of community durbar grounds	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	600,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of boys and girls' hostel and kitchen for apprentice	Hwidiem-					0.00	0.00	0.00	700,000	✓		Works	Asda
								145,000.00	7,381,259.23				

Objective: *To promote inclusive, equitable and resilient social development by improving access to quality health care, education and social protection and other essential services.*

Programme; Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme, Health and Education Improvement Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the payment of LEAP grant to beneficiaries	26 LEAP communities					0.00	0.00	5,400.00	0.00		✓	SW	GPS, PFI (Asutifi Rural Bank - Acherensua), CLIC/CFP,
Monitor 100 PWDs supported	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		✓	SW	DA, GES, GHS
Support 70 PWDS in income generating activities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	240,000.00		✓	SW	DA,DFMC

Conduct 16 case management and upload on SWIMS	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		✓	SW	Assembly members, CCPC
Embark on 5 child labor /family welfare sensitization programmes and upload on CP toolkit.	Selected communities					0.00	0.00	3,000.00	5,000.00		✓	SW	Taditional authority, GES,GHS, CSOs, Assembly members.
Facilitate the training of 35 PWDS in local /soft drinks, detergents making.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00		✓	SW	DA,DFMC,BAC
Conduct needs assessment for 70 PWDs and Gather data on PWDs	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		✓	SW	DA, DFMC, GFDS
Hold ISS stakeholder review meeting	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	SW	Committee members
Conduct district fund management committee meetings for PWDs	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00		✓	SW	Da,Dfmc
Inspect 16 early childhood development centers	Mehame,nkwata,acherensu a,hwidiem, Nkasekm					0.00	0.00	4,392.00	0.00		✓	SW	Ges,Ehu
Organize and train 12 proprietors and stakeholders on early childhood care and development (0-3 years)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	SW	Proprietors of day care centers, DA./GES/EHD
Gather data on vulnerable groups	District wide					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	SW	DA
Support vulnerable household in need of support	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		✓	SW	CLIC/CFP/DA

Form and train community child protection committees (CCPCS) in 5 communities	Woramumuso, sunkwa, konko nteso, konkroma, sub riso					0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00		✓	SW	Traditional authority, CSOs, NCCE, As sem members
Mobilize and sensitize 10 communities on domestic violence and child protection	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	SW	DOVVSU, GES, Traditional authority, GHS, CSOS NCCE, Assembly members
Training of midwives on skilled delivery, CAC and Helping baby's breath	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	70,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Equip CHPs compounds with basic medical equipment	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Conduct Bi-annual nutrition surveillance of children under five/adults	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Train all clinical staff in IMCI	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Compile community register of children 0-11 months	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Organise child health promotion week	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	19,500.00		✓	GHS	DA
Hold quarterly meetings with in-charges and DHC	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	16,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Completion of single-story dormitory block	Dadiesoaba midwifery					0.00	0.00	0.00	868,452.00		✓	DA	GHS
Completion construction of 1no. CHP compound and supply of medical equipment.	Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00	398,739.68		✓	DA	GHS

Construction of 1.No 20 unit nurses quarters	Bronikrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	529,496.00		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furniture	Kwaku Nyumah					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semidetached bedromm flat including medical items and furnitures	Ayargo					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furnitures	Mankessim					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Fencing of Midwifery training college	Dadiesoaba					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furniture	Nsumama					0.00	0.00	0.00	1030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of CHP Compound	hwidiem Zongo					0.00	0.00	0.00	492,903.76		✓	MP/DA	GHS
Monitoring activities, payment District AIDS Management Committee members Compiling, submitting report Quarterly and support to PLHIV	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	89,645.18		✓	HIV/AIDS Focal Person	GHS, GES, NGOs, CSO

Quarterly DAC meeting, Workshops, Celebration of World AIDS Day 2026	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	12,000.00		✓	HV/AIDS Focal Person	GHS, GES, NGOs, CSO
Train and educate the public on emergency preparedness, Modus operandi of service, students with first aid skills, and organize first aid clubs	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00-		✓	Ghana Ambulance Service (GAS)	DA NCCE
Complete construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and 1No. 2-Seater KVIP latrine	Kwakunyuma					0.00	0.00	0.00	411,785.14 -		✓	DA	GES
Complete construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office store, computer laboratory and 2- Seater toilet and 90 pieces of dual desk	Nkaseim D/A					0.00	0.00	0.00	18,000.00		✓	DA	GES
Complete construction of 3 unit classroom block, with ancillary facility and bay urinal	Acherensuah					0.00	0.00	0.00	505,280.00		✓	DA	GES
Complete Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom block and 1No 4 –seater KVIP toilet with ancillary facilities	Mankessim					0.00	0.00	0.00	480,299.18		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and 4 seater latrine	Onwe primary					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000,00		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no.3unit classroom block with office, storeroom, staff common	Tienso JHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	DA	GES

room and computer laboratory and 4seater latrine													
Construction of 1.no 2-unit kindergarten block with office, storeroom, fence and 3- seater water closet.	Nkrankrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	445,917.47		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Anunum					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES MP/DA
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Aportoyiwa					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 2 No. semidetached teachers' quarters	Acherensuah Presby and Nkrankrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	700,000.00		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Manhya					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Acherensuah Presby primary school					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000,00		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and	Mehame saviuor					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES

4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	church primary sch													
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Mmoseaso					0.00	0.00	0.00		792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Complete Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Hwidiem Presby					0.00	0.00	0.00		792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. -6unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Bomagyei					0.00	0.00	0.00		792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facility	Twabidi					0.00	0.00	0.00		100,000.00		✓	Works	GES
Construction of teachers bungalow	Hwidiem SHS					0.00	0.00	0.00		500,000.00		✓	works	DA
Procurement of 2652 dual desk, 1250 mono desk and 350 teachers table and chairs	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00		1,179,903.76		✓	DA	GES
Procurement of Dual and Mono Desk	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00		100,000		✓	MP/DA	GES
Organization of District Performance Test and supper mock	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00		13,500.00		✓	GES	DA

Commemoration of Girls in ICT, menstrual hygiene management and conduct regular inspection in schools and reporting	Acherensua,h wiediemi and all schools					0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00		✓	GES	
Inter-schools Athletics Championship, Hand Games (Volleyball, handball, Table Tennis)	Nkasiemi								35,000.00		✓	GES	
Maintenance of 12 No. valve chamber, cleaning storage tanks and weeding of pump houses and storage tanks	Hwidiemi					0.00	0.00	0.00	17,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
Water quality monitoring, and Non-revenue water management	Hwidiemi					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
80 No. new private connection of water lines	Hwidiemi					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
Construction of 8 No. boreholes	Totopease, Odurokrom, Acherensuah, Islamic school,.Dahome,Dumgya(a manfrom) aboabogya (sienchem) Apotoryiwa,n kaseim Methodist basic,					0.00	0.00	0.00	515,350.67		✓	WORKS	DA

Construction of 4 no. mechanized borehole	Sienchem police station, Nsumama CHPS compound, Kwaku nyuma CHPs compound and Acherensuah					0.00	0.00	0.00	467,590.00		✓	Works	DA
Construction of 20No. boreholes	Broniyaya, odurokrom, Abronye, 10 jhs/basic schools					0.00	0.00	0.00	1220,000.00		✓	Works	DA
Construction of hand dug wells in hard to reach areas	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00		✓	Works	DA
Construction of overhead tank	Acherensuah SHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	works	DA
Construction of 2 no. mechanized borehole	Ayargo and Mankessim CHP compound					0.00	0.00	0.00	230,000.00		✓	work	DA
WASH counterpart funding with development partners	Sienchem upgrade to STWS, Nkrankromup grade					0.00	0.00	0.00	550,296.57		✓	PLG	WORKS,DA
Maintenance and rehabilitation of water facilities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	128,086.09		✓	WORKS	ASDA

Organize monthly/Quarterly district WASH committee meeting and WASH outreach programmes	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.		✓	PLG	Adv team CWSA, STWS, GWCL
Monitoring, Education, community engagement, formation of WATSAN committees, etc	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	131,580.43		✓	PLG UNIT	ENVT HEALTH AND WORKS DEPARTMEN T
Construction of police station facility	wuramumuso					0.00	0.00	0.00	150,000-		✓	DA	Police
Construction of police bungalow	Sienchem					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000		✓	DA	POLICE
Extension of electricity	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	VRA	DA
Connect 100 houses to the National Electricity Grid	District Wide					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	20,000. 00		✓	VRA	. DA
Mounting of network mask	Low/no network areas					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,00000		✓	GIFEC	DA
Disconnection and re-connection, Vegetation control, Substation maintenance and Fault rectification	Hwidiem and surrounding communities					0.00	0.00	0.00	130,000.00		✓	VRA	DA
Support for security operations	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	GPS	DA
Road Safety Campaign among motorist	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,000.00			✓	DA	GPS/ghana road safty authority
SUB-TOTAL								23,292.00	22,518,294 .2		✓		

Objective: *To ensure sustainable, climate-resilient and well-planned human settlements by promoting efficient land use, sustainable natural resource management*

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of Slaughterhouse	Hwidiem					0.00	214,000.00	0.00	0.00	✓		WORKS	ENVT
Construction of 10-seater KVIP toilet facility	Atta ne Atta					0.00	0.00	0.00	250,000	✓		Works	Envt
Conduct food vendors medical screening education and training	District					0.00	0.00	9,500.00	0.00		✓	DEHO	GHS, LAB, DA,envt, caterers assoc
Educate 50 basic schools on school health and conduct school health inspection	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00		✓	DEHO	GES,(SHEP CORD,M/DAs,C WSA)
Procure sanitary tools and detergents for the unit	District wide					0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Procurement of 6 skip containers	Nkaseim,dadi esoaba,bronik rom					0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DEHO/W ORKS	DA
Updating district DESSAP for environmental health unit	District wide					0.00	0.00	10,050.00	0.00		✓	DPCU	DA
Organize school debate on sanitation	District wide					0.00	0.00	12,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	GHS, GES, DA
Training of environmental health officer	Hwidiem					0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
organize training for the shamp and operators on occupational health and safety	Hwidiem, Acherensua, Woramumuso, Nkasiem					0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Create liquid waste pond	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	26,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA

Desilting of storm drains	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	110,000.00		✓	-	DEHO, Assembly members, Head works
Enforce landlords/ladies to construct and use an approved latrines in their houses	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,850.00		✓	EHU	Assem Members, TA, Landlords/ladies. Building Inspect
Evacuate/pushing and levelling 6 No. unapproved refuse dumps	Nkaseim Acherensua Hwidiem, Atta ne atta ,Nkrankrom, hwidiem Presby sch area					0.00	0.00	350,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion, DA
Hold 30 community durbars on sanitation programmes	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		✓	EHU	GHS, CWSA DA
Supporting 200 household toilet	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Construction of toilet facilities	5 school, bronu yaya, hwidiem Zongo, Subriso, Manhyia					0.00	50,000.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Monitoring of sanitation facilities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Celebration of world toilet 19 th Nov	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	6,500.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Conduct regular routine inspection of 3,000 premises	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,400.00		✓	EHU	Sanitation Guides,

													DA
Fumigate mosquito/insect prone areas and refuse dumps	District wide					0.00	366,275.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion Co. Ltd, DA
Sanitation improvement packages (SIP)	District wide					0.00	387,205.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion co, ltd
Organize communal clean up exercise Monthly	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,600.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion C. Ltd., AMs, CLs, DA
Celebration of world environment day, 5 th June.	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,600.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Purchasing of 4no. motor bikes	Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba,acherensua and Nkaseim Area councils					0.00	65,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DA	EHU
Supply of dustbins	Hwidiem					0.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	EHU
Planting of trees/CCMI/tree crop establishment.	Kwaku Nyumah and Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	Plg unit/DA(LED)
Support with the enactment and enforcement of HIA by-laws	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	96,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/DA
Support with forest monitoring	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	120,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/DA
Participate in consortium meetings	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/DA/All dept
Undertake climate change awareness in line with the REDD+programme	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/DA

Undertake fire education	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	80,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	Forestry Commission/DA/NADMO
Organize fresher training on the GCFRP For staff	District Wide					0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00		✓	PLG UNIT	Forestry Commission/DA
Workshop and training for DVGS Revamp the dormant DVGS	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	Resource person
District Afforestation programme/Tree planting	Selected communities					0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	Forestry Commission, DA
Organize stakeholders or disaster management meeting, field visitation to disaster prone areas, and pre flood clean up exercise in the district,	Thematic Areas					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	DA
Conduct quarterly capacity building exercise on climate change and green technology	Thematic Areas					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	NADMO	Resource Persons DA
Undertake planning education for all major towns and villages, stakeholders and focal groups on quarterly basis	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba Nkrankrom Wuramusu Kokofu					0.00	1,500	0.00	1,000.00		✓	DA	PPD, DWD
To produce local plans for fast growing areas	Hwidiem-Apaaso, Acherensua					0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	PPD, Survey, TRAD., AUTH. Stakeholders Local FM

	Nkaseim-Ohiatua, Kokofu												
Revised and update existing planning scheme	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba					0.00	0.00	8,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Trad. Auth.
Weekly site inspection for development	District wide					0.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	Task Force
Installation of 10 signage post	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	12,324.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Survey, Trad., Auth., Stakeholders
To produce structural plans for major towns	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba					0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Survey, Trad., Auth., Stakeholder
Hold Spatial Planning Committee and Technical Sub-committee Meetings every month	Assembly Conference Hall					0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	PPD, DSPC MEMBERS
Weekly site inspection for development	District wide					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	TASK FORCE
Rehabilitation/reshaping/ Renovation and Maintenance of Health centers , public schools , markets, assembly stores, street lights, bore holes, feeder roads	District Wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00		✓	WORKS dept	GHS/DA
Construction of footbridge	hwidiem mortuary, hwidiem					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	✓		works	DA

	zongo,meham e												
Painting of schools	District wide					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	work	DA
Renovation of DFO and Planning officers' residential bungalows	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	Works deot	DA
Support to area council activities	Acherensuah Hwidiem Nkaseim Dadiesoaba					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00		✓	Acherensuah, Hwidiem m,Nkaseim, Dadiesoaba. Area Council	DA

Objective: Enhance engagement mechanisms and opportunities for diaspora contributions

Programme: Limited Diaspora engagement and participation in community development

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DAC F	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Establish diaspora liaison Desk	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	✓		DA	TA ,CSO
Create platforms for diaspora-community collaboration	District wide					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	✓		DA	TA,CSO
Sub Total								20,000.00					
Total								1,742,726.00	34,175,576.80				
Grand Total						35,898,322.806							

Table 6.3 Action Plan for 2028

Objective: To strengthen democratic governance, public institutions and decentralization systems by promoting transparency, accountability, citizens participation, digital transformation and effective public service delivery.													
Programmes: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
NALAG activities	District wide							0.00	27,171.36				ASDA
Organize statutory committee meetings(General Assembly, Executive Committee, Sub-Committee Meetings, and Core Management Meetings)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Organize Hon. DCE Familiarization visit/ Tour to at least 30 communities across the district and public hearing forums	District wide					0.00	0.00	30,250.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Organize administrative meeting. (District security committee (DISEC) meetings, emergency meetings and GSFP-DIC Meetings)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	25,760.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Conduct 4 Monitoring of Ghana School Feeding (GSFP) in the District	District wide					0.00	0.00	4,250.00	0.00		✓	DA	MGSP
Repair and maintenance of vehicles and machinery of the Assembly	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	80.000.00	0.00		✓	DA	

Organize independence day celebration.	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	GES
Support school fees and community initiative projects.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000		✓	MP	DA
Organize stakeholder engagements on government policies and other interventions	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Host state and other official visits to the district, funeral, anniversary, Harvest and other donations	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Preparation and submission of monthly and annual reports	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1200.00	0.00		✓	Record management unit	RCC
Organization of sensitization on records management book and new scheme	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00		✓	DA	RCC
Audit cash, revenue, procurement and stores management,	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00		✓	I.A	FO/DCD
Hold four (4) statutory quarterly Entity Tender committee meetings, 16 no. Tender opening and Evaluation meetings (4 for every quarterly) and two special entity tender committee meetings	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	40,000	0.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA
Preparation of 1no annual procurement plan for the year 2026	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA

Procurement of office stationary(A4 sheet, calculator, 3 no laptop, 1 no. printer, Ino. combined machines 1no. desk top computers), 200 No. office curtains, for accountant and other staff	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	120,000.00	140,000.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA
Procurement of items (building materials, electricals, jersey, story books text books,)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00		✓	MP	Procurement unit /DA
support for youth in sports and apprenticeship programme	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	MP	DA
Prepare and submit quarterly Monitoring and Annual progress reports	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	4,000.00	500.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DPTMT/ UNITS/ SERVICE
Undertake projects and programmes M & E and safety net monitoring exercise monthly and quarterly	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	100,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DEPT
Organize public hearing forum, town hall meetings and stakeholders meeting (ISCC)	District wide					0.00	0.00	60,000.00	60,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/COMMUNITIES
Preparation and review of annual action plan(2026) and MTDP	HWIEDIEM					0.00	0.00	30,000.00	70,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DEPT

Education on Gender based violence, intimate partner violence, Child labour, interstate succession law(PNDC), Child right, women's right, parental duty, stigmatization and discrimination of PLHIV, Evil corruption, domestic violence, property rights of spouse, child labour and women rights.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	CHRAJ	SW dept, GHS, GES, LEGAL AID
Training in procurement procedures(GHANEPS),state management, report and minutes writing, revenue collectors, local government protocols, and capacity building of staff	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	ILGS	HR/DA
Education on protecting the environment against indiscriminate bush fires	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	NCCE	GNFS EHU DA
Sensitization on practicing good sanitation in the community and workplace	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	NCCE	DA
Education, sensitize on promoting peace and unity in communal and national developments on child neglect and marriage, child labour and teenage pregnancy	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	NCCE	GPS

Public sensitization on government policies, Assembly budget and Reports coverage of Assembly activities and events. And News publication on development activities of the Assembly (FM/Radio, TV and online news publication on the Assembly)	Dadiesoaba Twabidi 1 Twabidi 2 Annunum Owusukrom Timbabi Kwabenagyan Acherensua Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	Infor service Depart (ISD)	Media
Undertake monitoring and evaluation activities on programmes and projects	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,0000	100,000.00		✓	DPCU	WORKS
Strengthen communication mechanisms	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		✓	DPCU	Information NCCE

Objective: To promote a conducive environment at the district level for sustained local business growth, decent employment opportunities and economic empowerment for all.

Programme: Local Economic Development Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Repairs and Maintenance of official vehicle	Kumasi					0.00	0.00	10,000	5000.00		✓	Deppt. Of Agric	
Organize Training to promote local rice and other local food ingredients for balance diet	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	Dept. of Agric	GHS
Conduct training on proper farm records keeping	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	-
Conduct training for youth in Agriculture	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	-
Organize meeting for processing firms	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	LED/GEA

Conduct training on cost benefit analysis for processors	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	LED/GEA
Train 2 women FBO on how to make liquid soaps, shower gel and parazone	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	BAC /GENDER/ LED/ SWCD
Construction of Dam	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	Plg unit/DA(LED)
Monitoring performances on coconut seedlings	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	DA	Dept of Agric
Ghana job and skill project(GJSP), Business plan, NVTI Examination, formalization of business, coaching and mentoring, and Internships	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	55,,000.00		✓	BAC	DA
Organize 2 business forums(led) and support to businesses	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00		✓	BAC/LE D	DA
Development of existing and potential sites for tourism, school, and culture,	District wide (Mmoseaso					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	CNC	DA
Research and facts of various traditional areas and school culture orientation	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	CNC	GES
Organize a meeting with revenue collectors, executives of area councils, department/units' heads on identifiable new revenue items	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000,00		✓	Budget Unit	Heads Of Unit, Businesses,

Organize meeting with business, property and business association	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	Budget unit	Business associates
Organize consultative stakeholders meeting on Fee Fixing Resolution for 2026,	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENT S/UNITS
Preparation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan(RIAP) and submission of revenue bills	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENT S/UNITS
Preparation of Budget Implementation Report and composite budget	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENTS/UNITS
Organize Budget Committee, finance and Admi committee, budget hearing, and revenue collectors meetings.	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENTS/UNITS
Preparation and submission of Monthly and annual financial statements, validation /update of nationals a/cs based on IPSAS	Accra ,Goaso, Bechem					0.00	0.00	26,000.00	0.00		✓	FINANCE DEPT	ASDA
Quarterly Validation and production of National accounts	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	16,000.00	0.00		✓	Finance Dept	ASDA
Participation and attendance of MMDFOs and professional accountants Annual Conferences	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		✓	FINANCE DEPT	ASDA

Design and construction of 24-hour economic model market	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4,482,259.23	✓		Works, Planning	Asda
Construction of market	Nkaseim					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of market	Acherensuah					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of mini-Market	Broni yaaya					0.00	0.00	0.00	56,000	✓		Works	ASDA
Construction of community durbar grounds	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	600,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of boys and girls' hostel and kitchen for apprentice	Hwidiem-					0.00	0.00	0.00	700,000	✓		Works	Asda
								145,000.00	7,381,259.23				

Objective: *To promote inclusive, equitable and resilient social development by improving access to quality health care, education and social protection and other essential services.*

Programme; Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme, Health and Education Improvement Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the payment of LEAP grant to beneficiaries	26 LEAP communities					0.00	0.00	5,400.00	0.00		✓	SW	GPS, PFI (Asutifi Rural Bank - Acherensua), CLIC/CFP,
Monitor 100 PWDs supported	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		✓	SW	DA, GES, GHS
Support 70 PWDS in income generating activities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	240,000.00		✓	SW	DA,DFMC
Conduct 16 case management and upload on SWIMS	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		✓	SW	Assembly members, CCPC

Embark on 5 child labor /family welfare sensitization programmes and upload on CP toolkit.	Selected communities					0.00	0.00	3,000.00	5,000.00		✓	SW	Taditional authority, GES,GHS, CSOs, Assembly members.
Facilitate the training of 35 PWDS in local /soft drinks, detergents making.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00		✓	SW	DA,DFMC,BAC
Conduct needs assessment for 70 PWDs and Gather data on PWDs	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		✓	SW	DA, DFMC, GFDS
Hold ISS stakeholder review meeting	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	SW	Committee members
Conduct district fund management committee meetings for PWDs	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00		✓	SW	Da,Dfmc
Inspect 16 early childhood development centers	Mehame,nkwata,acherensua,hwidiem, Nkasekm					0.00	0.00	4,392.00	0.00		✓	SW	Ges,Ehu
Organize and train 12 proprietors and stakeholders on early childhood care and development (0-3 years)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	SW	Proprietors of day care centers, DA./GES/EHD
Gather data on vulnerable groups	District wide					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	SW	DA
Support vulnerable household in need of support	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		✓	SW	CLIC/CFP/DA
Form and train community child protection committees (CCPCS) in 5 communities	Woramumuso, sunkwa,konkонтreso,					0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00		✓	SW	Traditional authority, CSOs,NCCE,As sem members

	konkroma,sub riso												
Mobilize and sensitize 10 communities on domestic violence and child protection	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	SW	DOVVSU, GES, Traditional authority, GHS, CSOS NCCE, Assembly members
Training of midwives on skilled delivery, CAC and Helping baby's breath	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	70,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Equip CHPs compounds with basic medical equipment	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Conduct Bi-annual nutrition surveillance of children under five/adults	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Train all clinical staff in IMCI	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Compile community register of children 0-11 months	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Organise child health promotion week	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	19,500.00		✓	GHS	DA
Hold quarterly meetings with in-charges and DHC	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	16,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Completion of single-story dormitory block	Dadiesoaba midwifery					0.00	0.00	0.00	868,452.00		✓	DA	GHS
Completion construction of 1no.CHP compound and supply of medical equipment.	Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00	398,739.68 -		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1.No 20 unit nurses quarters	Bronikrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	529,496.00		✓	DA	GES

Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furniture	Kwaku Nyumah					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semidetached bedromm flat including medical items and furnitures	Ayargo					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furnitures	Mankessim					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Fencing of Midwifery training college	Dadiesoaba					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furniture	Nsumama					0.00	0.00	0.00	1030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of CHP Compound	hwidiem Zongo					0.00	0.00	0.00	492,903.76		✓	MP/DA	GHS
Monitoring activities, payment District AIDS Management Committee members Compiling, submitting report Quarterly and support to PLHIV	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	89,645.18		✓	HIV/AIDS Focal Person	GHS, GES, NGOs, CSO
Quarterly DAC meeting, Workshops, Celebration of World AIDS Day 2026	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	12,000.00		✓	HV/AIDS Focal Person	GHS, GES, NGOs, CSO

Train and educate the public on emergency preparedness, Modus operandi of service, students with first aid skills, and organize first aid clubs	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		✓	Ghana Ambulance Service (GAS)	DA NCCE
Complete construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and 1No. 2-Seater KVIP latrine	Kwakunyuma					0.00	0.00	0.00	411,785.14 -		✓	DA	GES
Complete construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office store, computer laboratory and 2- Seater toilet and 90 pieces of dual desk	Nkaseim D/A					0.00	0.00	0.00	18,000.00		✓	DA	GES
Complete construction of 3 unit classroom block, with ancillary facility and bay urinal	Acherensuah					0.00	0.00	0.00	505,280.00		✓	DA	GES
Complete Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom block and 1No 4 –seater KVIP toilet with ancillary facilities	Mankessim					0.00	0.00	0.00	480,299.18		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and 4 seater latrine	Onwe primary					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000,00		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no.3unit classroom block with office, storeroom, staff common room and computer laboratory and 4seater latrine	Tienso JHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	DA	GES

Construction of 1.no 2-unit kindergarten block with office, storeroom, fence and 3- seater water closet.	Nkrankrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	445,917.47		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Anunum					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES MP/DA
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Aportoyiwa					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 2 No. semidetached teachers' quarters	Acherensuah Presby and Nkrankrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	700,000.00		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Manhyia					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Acherensuah Presby primary school					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000,00		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Mehame saviuor church primary sch					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES

Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Mmoseaso					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Complete Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Hwidiem Presby					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. -6unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Bomagyei					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facility	Twabidi					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	Works	GES
Construction of teachers bungalow	Hwidiem SHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	500,000.00		✓	works	DA
Procurement of 2652 dual desk, 1250 mono desk and 350 teachers table and chairs	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,179,903.76		✓	DA	GES
Procurement of Dual and Mono Desk	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000		✓	MP/DA	GES
Organization of District Performance Test and supper mock	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	13,500.00		✓	GES	DA
Commemoration of Girls in ICT, menstrual hygiene management and conduct	Acherensua,hwidiem and all schools					0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00		✓	GES	

regular inspection in schools and reporting													
Inter-schools Athletics Championship, Hand Games (Volleyball, handball, Table Tennis)	Nkasiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	35,000.00		✓	GES	
Maintenance of 12 No. valve chamber, cleaning storage tanks and weeding of pump houses and storage tanks	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	17,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
Water quality monitoring, and Non-revenue water management	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
80 No. new private connection of water lines	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
Construction of 8 No. boreholes	Totopease, Odurokrom, Acherensuah, Islamic school,.Dahome,Dumgya(a manfrom) aboabogya (sienchem) Apotoryiwa,n kaseim Methodist basic,					0.00	0.00	0.00	515,350.67		✓	WORKS	DA
Construction of 4 no. mechanized borehole	Sienchem police station, Nsumama CHPS					0.00	0.00	0.00	467,590.00		✓	Works	DA

	compound, Kwaku nyuma CHPs compound and Acherensuah												
Construction of 20No. boreholes	Broniyaya, odurokrom, Abronye, 10 jhs/basic schools					0.00	0.00	0.00	1220,000.00		✓	Works	DA
Construction of hand dug wells in hard to reach areas	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	-		✓	Works	DA
Construction of overhead tank	Acherensuah SHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	works	DA
Construction of 2 no. mechanized borehole	Ayargo and Mankessim CHP compound					0.00	0.00	0.00	230,000.00		✓	work	DA
WASH counterpart funding with development partners	Sienchem upgrade to STWS, Nkrankromup grade					0.00	0.00	0.00	550,296.57		✓	PLG	WORKS,DA
Maintenance and rehabilitation of water facilities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	128,086.09		✓	WORKs	ASDA
Organize monthly/Quarterly district WASH committee meeting and WASH outreach programmes	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.		✓	PLG	Adv team CWSA, STWS, GWCL

Monitoring, Education, community engagement, formation of WATSAN committees, etc	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	131,580.43		✓	PLG UNIT	ENVT HEALTH AND WORKS DEPARTMENT
Construction of police station facility	wuramumuso					0.00	0.00	0.00	150,000-		✓	DA	Police
Construction of police bungalow	Sienchem					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000		✓	DA	POLICE
Extension of electricity	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	VRA	DA
Connect 100 houses to the National Electricity Grid	District Wide					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	20,000. 00		✓	VRA	. DA
Mounting of network mask	Low/no network areas					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,00000		✓	GIFEC	DA
Disconnection and re-connection, Vegetation control, Substation maintenance and Fault rectification	Hwidiem and surrounding communities					0.00	0.00	0.00	130,000.00		✓	VRA	DA
Support for security operations	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	GPS	DA
Road Safety Campaign among motorist	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,000.00			✓	DA	GPS/ghana road safty authority
SUB-TOTAL								23,292.00	22,518,294.2		✓		

Objective: *To ensure sustainable, climate-resilient and well-planned human settlements by promoting efficient land use, sustainable natural resource management*

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Proqramme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating

Construction of Slaughterhouse	Hwidiem					0.00	214,000.00	0.00		✓		WORKS	ENVT
Construction of 10-seater KVIP toilet facility	Atta ne Atta					0.00	0.00	0.00	250,000	✓		Works	Envt
Conduct food vendors medical screening education and training	District					0.00	0.00	9,500.00	0.00		✓	DEHO	GHS, LAB, DA,envt, caterers assoc
Educate 50 basic schools on school health and conduct school health inspection	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DEHO	GES,(SHEP CORD,M/DAs,C WSA)
Procure sanitary tools and detergents for the unit	District wide					0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Procurement of 6 skip containers	Nkaseim,dadi esoaba,bronik rom					0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DEHO/W ORKS	DA
Updating district DESSAP for environmental health unit	District wide					0.00	0.00	10,050.00	0.00		✓	DPCU	DA
Organize school debate on sanitation	District wide					0.00	0.00	12,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	GHS, GES, DA
Training of environmental health officer	Hwidiem					0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
organize training for the shamp and operators on occupational health and safety	Hwidiem, Acherensua, Woramumuso, Nkasiem					0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Create liquid waste pond	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	26,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Desilting of storm drains	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	110,000.00		✓	-	DEHO, Assembly members, Head works
Enforce landlords/ladies to construct and use an	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,850.00		✓	EHU	Assem Members, TA,

approved latrines in their houses													Landlords/ladies. Building Inspect
Evacuate/pushing and levelling 6 No. unapproved refuse dumps	Nkaseim Acherensua Hwidiem, Atta ne atta ,Nkrankrom, hwidiem Presby sch area					0.00	0.00	350,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion, DA
Hold 30 community durbars on sanitation programmes	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		✓	EHU	GHS, CWSA DA
Supporting 200 household toilet	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Construction of toilet facilities	5 school, broni yaya, hwidiem Zongo, Subriso, Manhyia					0.00	50,000.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Monitoring of sanitation facilities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Celebration of world toilet 19 th Nov	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	6,500.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Conduct regular routine inspection of 3,000 premises	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,400.00		✓	EHU	Sanitation Guides, DA
Fumigate mosquito/insect prone areas and refuse dumps	District wide					0.00	366,275.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion Co. Ltd, DA
Sanitation improvement packages (SIP)	District wide					0.00	387,205.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion co, ltd

Celebration of world environment day, 5 th June.	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,600.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Purchasing of 4no. motor bikes	Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, ac herensua and Nkaseim Area councils					0.00	65,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DA	EHU
Supply of dustbins	Hwidiem					0.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	EHU
Planting of trees/CCMI/tree crop establishment.	Kwaku Nyumah and Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	Plg unit/ DA(LED)
Support with the enactment and enforcement of HIA by-laws	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	96,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA
Support with forest monitoring	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	120,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA
Participate in consortium meetings	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA/All dept
Undertake climate change awareness in line with the REDD+programme	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA
Undertake fire education	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	80,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	Forestry Commission/ DA/NADMO
Organize fresher training on the GCFRP For staff	District Wide					0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00		✓	PLG UNIT	Forestry Commission/ DA
Workshop and training for DVGS	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	Resource person

Revamp the dormant DVGS													
District Afforestation programme/Tree planting	Selected communities					0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	✓	NADMO	Forestry Commission, DA
Organize stakeholders or disaster management meeting, field visitation to disaster prone areas, and pre flood clean up exercise in the district,	Thematic Areas					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	DA
Conduct quarterly capacity building exercise on climate change and green technology	Thematic Areas					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	NADMO	Resource Persons DA
Undertake planning education for all major towns and villages, stakeholders and focal groups on quarterly basis	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba Nkrankrom Wuramuso Kokofu					0.00	1,500	0.00	1,000.00		✓	DA	PPD, DWD
To produce local plans for fast growing areas	Hwidiem-Apaaso, Acherensua Nkaseim-Ohiatua, Kokofu					0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	PPD, Survey, TRAD., AUTH. Stakeholders Local FM
Revised and update existing planning scheme	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba					0.00	0.00	8,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Trad. Auth.
Weekly site inspection for development	District wide					0.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	Task Force

Installation of 10 signage post	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	12,324.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Survey,Trad.,Auth., Stakeholders
To produce structural plans for major towns	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba					0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Survey,Trad.,Auth., Stakeholder
Hold Spatial Planning Committee and Technical Sub-committee Meetings every month	Assembly Conference Hall					0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	PPD, DSPC MEMBERS
Weekly site inspection for development	District wide					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	TASK FORCE
Rehabilitation/reshaping/Revolution and Maintenance of Health centers , public schools , markets, assembly stores, street lights, bore holes, feeder roads	District Wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00		✓	WORKS dept	GHS/DA
Construction of footbridge	hwidiem mortuary, hwidiem zongo, meham e					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	✓		works	DA
Painting of schools	District wide					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	work	DA
Renovation of DFO and Planning officers' residential bungalows	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	Works deot	DA
Support to area council activities	Acherensuah Hwidiem Nkaseim Dadiesoaba					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00		✓	Acherens uah, Hwidiem m,Nkasei	DA

												m,Dadies oaba.Area Council	
<i>Objective: Enhance engagement mechanisms and opportunities for diaspora contributions</i>													
<i>Programme: Limited Diaspora engagement and participation in community development</i>													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Establish diaspora liaison Desk	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	✓		DA	TA ,CSO
Create platforms for diaspora-community collaboration	District wide					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	✓		DA	TA,CSO
Sub Total								20,000.00					
Total								1,742,726.00	34,175,576.80				
Grand Total						35,898,322.806							

Table 6.4 Action Plan for 2029

Objective: To strengthen democratic governance, public institutions and decentralization systems by promoting transparency, accountability, citizens participation, digital transformation and effective public service delivery.													
Programmes: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme													
Projects	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
NALAG activities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	27,171.36				ASDA
Organize statutory committee meetings(General Assembly, Executive Committee, Sub-Committee Meetings, and Core Management Meetings)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Organize Hon. DCE Familiarization visit/ Tour to at least 30 communities across the district and public hearing forums	District wide					0.00	0.00	30,250.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Organize administrative meeting. (District security committee (DISEC) meetings, emergency meetings and GSFP-DIC Meetings)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	25,760.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Conduct 4 Monitoring of Ghana School Feeding (GSFP) in the District	District wide					0.00	0.00	4,250.00	0.00		✓	DA	MGSP
Repair and maintenance of vehicles and machinery of the Assembly	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	80,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	

Organize independence day celebration.	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	GES
Support school fees and community initiative projects.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000		✓	MP	DA
Organize stakeholder engagements on government policies and other interventions	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Host state and other official visits to the district, funeral, anniversary, Harvest and other donations	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	
Preparation and submission of monthly and annual reports	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1200.00	0.00		✓	Record management unit	RCC
Organization of sensitization on records management book and new scheme	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00		✓	DA	RCC
Audit cash, revenue, procurement and stores management,	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00		✓	I.A	FO/DCD
Hold four (4) statutory quarterly Entity Tender committee meetings, 16 no. Tender opening and Evaluation meetings (4 for every quarterly) and two special entity tender committee meetings	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	40,000	0.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA
Preparation of 1no annual procurement plan for the year 2026	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA

Procurement of office stationary(A4 sheet, calculator, 3 no laptop, 1 no. printer, Ino. combined machines 1no. desk top computers), 200 No. office curtains, for accountant and other staff	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	120,000.00	140,000.00		✓	PROC UNIT	DA
Procurement of items (building materials, electricals, jersey, story books text books,)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00		✓	MP	Procurement unit /DA
support for youth in sports and apprenticeship programme	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	MP	DA
Prepare and submit quarterly Monitoring and Annual progress reports	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	4,000.00	500.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DPTMT/ UNITS/ SERVICE
Undertake projects and programmes M & E and safety net monitoring exercise monthly and quarterly	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	100,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DEPT
Organize public hearing forum, town hall meetings and stakeholders meeting (ISCC)	District wide					0.00	0.00	60,000.00	60,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/COMMUNITIES
Preparation and review of annual action plan(2026) and MTDP	HWIEDIEM							30,000.00	70,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	DA/ALL DEPT

Education on Gender based violence, intimate partner violence, Child labour, interstate succession law(PNDC), Child right, women's right, parental duty, stigmatization and discrimination of PLHIV, Evil corruption, domestic violence, property rights of spouse, child labour and women rights.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	CHRAJ	SW dept, GHS, GES, LEGAL AID
Training in procurement procedures(GHANEPS),state management, report and minutes writing, revenue collectors, local government protocols, and capacity building of staff	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	ILGS	HR/DA
Education on protecting the environment against indiscriminate bush fires	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	NCCE	GNFS EHU DA
Sensitization on practicing good sanitation in the community and workplace	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	NCCE	DA
Education, sensitize on promoting peace and unity in communal and national developments on child neglect and marriage, child labour and teenage pregnancy	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	NCCE	GPS

Public sensitization on government policies, Assembly budget and Reports coverage of Assembly activities and events. And News publication on development activities of the Assembly (FM/Radio, TV and online news publication on the Assembly)	Dadiesoaba Twabidi 1 Twabidi 2 Annunum Owusukrom Timbabi Kwabenagyan Acherensua Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00			✓	Infor service Depart (ISD)	Media
Undertake monitoring and evaluation activities on programmes and projects	District wide					0.00	0.00	50,0000	100,000.00		✓	DPCU	WORKS
Strengthen communication mechanisms	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		✓	DPCU	Information NCCE

Objective: To promote a conducive environment at the district level for sustained local business growth, decent employment opportunities and economic empowerment for all.

Programme: Local Economic Development Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Repairs and Maintenance of official vehicle	Kumasi					0.00	0.00	10,000	5000.00		✓	Deppt. Of Agric	
Organize Training to promote local rice and other local food ingredients for balance diet	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	Dept. of Agric	GHS
Conduct training on proper farm records keeping	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	-
Conduct training for youth in Agriculture	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	-
Organize meeting for processing firms	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	LED/GEA

Conduct training on cost benefit analysis for processors	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	LED/GEA
Train 2 women FBO on how to make liquid soaps, shower gel and parazone	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	BAC /GENDER/ LED/ SWCD
Construction of Dam	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	Plg unit/DA(LED)
Monitoring performances on coconut seedlings	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	DA	Dept of Agric
Ghana job and skill project(GJSP), Business plan, NVTI Examination, formalization of business, coaching and mentoring, and Internships	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	55,000.00		✓	BAC	DA
Organize 2 business forums(led) and support to businesses	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00		✓	BAC/LE D	DA
Development of existing and potential sites for tourism, school, and culture,	District wide (Mmoseaso)					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	CNC	DA
Research and facts of various traditional areas and school culture orientation	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	CNC	GES
Organize a meeting with revenue collectors, executives of area councils, department/units' heads on identifiable new revenue items	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000,00		✓	Budget Unit	Heads Of Unit, Businesses,

Organize meeting with business, property and business association	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	Budget unit	Business associates
Organize consultative stakeholders meeting on Fee Fixing Resolution for 2026,	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENT S/UNITS
Preparation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan(RIAP) and submission of revenue bills	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENT S/UNITS
Preparation of Budget Implementation Report and composite budget	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENTS/UNITS
Organize Budget Committee, finance and Admi committee, budget hearing, and revenue collectors meetings.	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	70,000.00	0.00		✓	BUDGET UNIT	DEPARTMENTS/UNITS
Preparation and submission of Monthly and annual financial statements, validation /update of nationals a/cs based on IPSAS	Accra ,Goaso, Bechem					0.00	0.00	26,000.00	0.00		✓	FINANCE DEPT	ASDA
Quarterly Validation and production of National accounts	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	16,000.00	0.00		✓	Finance Dept	ASDA
Participation and attendance of MMDFOs and professional accountants Annual Conferences	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		✓	FINANCE DEPT	ASDA

Design and construction of 24-hour economic model market	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4,482,259.23	✓		Works, Planning	Asda
Construction of market	Nkaseim					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of market	Acherensuah					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of mini-Market	Broni yaaya					0.00	0.00	0.00	56,000	✓		Works	ASDA
Construction of community durbar grounds	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	600,000	✓		Works	Asda
Construction of boys and girls' hostel and kitchen for apprentice	Hwidiem-					0.00	0.00	0.00	700,000	✓		Works	Asda
								145,000.00	7,381,259.23				

Objective: *To promote inclusive, equitable and resilient social development by improving access to quality health care, education and social protection and other essential services.*

Programme; Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme, Health and Education Improvement Programme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the payment of LEAP grant to beneficiaries	26 LEAP communities					0.00	0.00	5,400.00	0.00		✓	SW	GPS, PFI (Asutifi Rural Bank - Acherensua), CLIC/CFP,
Monitor 100 PWDs supported	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		✓	SW	DA, GES, GHS
Support 70 PWDS in income generating activities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	240,000.00		✓	SW	DA,DFMC
Conduct 16 case management and upload on SWIMS	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00		✓	SW	Assembly members, CCPC

Embark on 5 child labor /family welfare sensitization programmes and upload on CP toolkit.	Selected communities					0.00	0.00	3,000.00	5,000.00		✓	SW	Taditional authority, GES,GHS, CSOs, Assembly members.
Facilitate the training of 35 PWDS in local /soft drinks, detergents making.	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00		✓	SW	DA,DFMC,BAC
Conduct needs assessment for 70 PWDs and Gather data on PWDs	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		✓	SW	DA, DFMC, GFDS
Hold ISS stakeholder review meeting	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00		✓	SW	Committee members
Conduct district fund management committee meetings for PWDs	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00		✓	SW	Da,Dfmc
Inspect 16 early childhood development centers	Mehame,nkwata,acherensua,hwidiem, Nkasekm					0.00	0.00	4,392.00	0.00		✓	SW	Ges,Ehu
Organize and train 12 proprietors and stakeholders on early childhood care and development (0-3 years)	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	SW	Proprietors of day care centers, DA./GES/EHD
Gather data on vulnerable groups	District wide					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	SW	DA
Support vulnerable household in need of support	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00		✓	SW	CLIC/CFP/DA
Form and train community child protection committees (CCPCS) in 5 communities	Woramumuso, sunkwa,konkонтreso,					0.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00		✓	SW	Traditional authority, CSOs,NCCE,As sem members

	konkroma,sub riso												
Mobilize and sensitize 10 communities on domestic violence and child protection	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	SW	DOVVSU, GES, Traditional authority, GHS, CSOS NCCE, Assembly members
Training of midwives on skilled delivery, CAC and Helping baby's breath	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	70,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Equip CHPs compounds with basic medical equipment	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Conduct Bi-annual nutrition surveillance of children under five/adults	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Train all clinical staff in IMCI	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Compile community register of children 0-11 months	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Organise child health promotion week	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	19,500.00		✓	GHS	DA
Hold quarterly meetings with in-charges and DHC	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	16,000.00		✓	GHS	DA
Completion of single-story dormitory block	Dadiesoaba midwifery					0.00	0.00	0.00	868,452.00		✓	DA	GHS
Completion construction of 1no.CHP compound and supply of medical equipment.	Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00	398,739.68		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1.No 20 unit nurses quarters	Bronikrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	529,496.00		✓	DA	GES

Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furniture	Kwaku Nyumah					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semidetached bedromm flat including medical items and furnitures	Ayargo					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furnitures	Mankessim					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Fencing of Midwifery training college	Dadiesoaba					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of 1 no. CHPS Compound and semi detached bedromm flat including medical items and furniture	Nsumama					0.00	0.00	0.00	1030,284.55		✓	DA	GHS
Construction of CHP Compound	hwidiem Zongo					0.00	0.00	0.00	492,903.76		✓	MP/DA	GHS
Monitoring activities, payment District AIDS Management Committee members Compiling, submitting report Quarterly and support to PLHIV	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	89,645.18		✓	HIV/AIDS Focal Person	GHS, GES, NGOs, CSO
Quarterly DAC meeting, Workshops, Celebration of World AIDS Day 2026	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	12,000.00		✓	HV/AIDS Focal Person	GHS, GES, NGOs, CSO

Train and educate the public on emergency preparedness, Modus operandi of service, students with first aid skills, and organize first aid clubs	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00-		✓	Ghana Ambulance Service (GAS)	DA NCCE
Complete construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and 1No. 2-Seater KVIP latrine	Kwakunyuma					0.00	0.00	0.00	411,785.14 -		✓	DA	GES
Complete construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office store, computer laboratory and 2- Seater toilet and 90 pieces of dual desk	Nkaseim D/A					0.00	0.00	0.00	18,000.00		✓	DA	GES
Complete construction of 3 unit classroom block, with ancillary facility and bay urinal	Acherensuah					0.00	0.00	0.00	505,280.00		✓	DA	GES
Complete Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom block and 1No 4 –seater KVIP toilet with ancillary facilities	Mankessim					0.00	0.00	0.00	480,299.18		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and 4 seater latrine	Onwe primary					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000,00		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no.3unit classroom block with office, storeroom, staff common room and computer laboratory and 4seater latrine	Tienso JHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	DA	GES

Construction of 1.no 2-unit kindergarten block with office, storeroom, fence and 3- seater water closet.	Nkrankrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	445,917.47		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Anunum					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES MP/DA
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Aportoyiwa					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 2 No. semidetached teachers' quarters	Acherensuah Presby and Nkrankrom					0.00	0.00	0.00	700,000.00		✓	DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Manhyia					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room.	Acherensuah Presby primary school					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000,00		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Mehame saviuor church primary sch					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES

Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Mmoseaso					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Complete Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Hwidiem Presby					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 1no. -6unit classroom block with Ancillary facilities and 4seater KVIP with 1 changing room	Bomagyei					0.00	0.00	0.00	792,903.76		✓	works/DA	GES
Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facility	Twabidi					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	Works	GES
Construction of teachers bungalow	Hwidiem SHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	500,000.00		✓	works	DA
Procurement of 2652 dual desk, 1250 mono desk and 350 teachers table and chairs	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	1,179,903.76		✓	DA	GES
Procurement of Dual and Mono Desk	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000		✓	MP/DA	GES
Organization of District Performance Test and supper mock	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	13,500.00		✓	GES	DA
Commemoration of Girls in ICT, menstrual hygiene management and conduct	Acherensua,hwidiem and all schools					0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00		✓	GES	

regular inspection in schools and reporting													
Inter-schools Athletics Championship, Hand Games (Volleyball, handball, Table Tennis)	Nkasiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	35,000.00		✓	GES	
Maintenance of 12 No. valve chamber, cleaning storage tanks and weeding of pump houses and storage tanks	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	17,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
Water quality monitoring, and Non-revenue water management	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
80 No. new private connection of water lines	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	CWSA	RCWSA
Construction of 8 No. boreholes	Totopease, Odurokrom, Acherensuah, Islamic school,.Dahome, Dumgya(a manfrom) aboabogya (sienchem) Apotoryiwa,n kaseim Methodist basic,					0.00	0.00	0.00	515,350.67		✓	WORKS	DA
Construction of 4 no. mechanized borehole	Sienchem police station, Nsumama CHPS					0.00	0.00	0.00	467,590.00		✓	Works	DA

	compound, Kwaku nyuma CHPs compound and Acherensuah												
Construction of 20No. boreholes	Broniyaya, odurokrom, Abronye, 10 jhs/basic schools					0.00	0.00	0.00	1220,000.00		✓	Works	DA
Construction of hand dug wells in hard to reach areas	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00		✓	Works	DA
Construction of overhead tank	Acherensuah SHS					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	works	DA
Construction of 2 no. mechanized borehole	Ayargo and Mankessim CHP compound					0.00	0.00	0.00	230,000.00		✓	work	DA
WASH counterpart funding with development partners	Sienchem upgrade to STWS, Nkrankromup grade					0.00	0.00	0.00	550,296.57		✓	PLG	WORKS,DA
Maintenance and rehabilitation of water facilities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	128,086.09		✓	WORKs	ASDA
Organize monthly/Quarterly district WASH committee meeting and WASH outreach programmes	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.		✓	PLG	Adv team CWSA, STWS, GWCL

Monitoring, Education, community engagement, formation of WATSAN committees, etc	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	131,580.43		✓	PLG UNIT	ENVT HEALTH AND WORKS DEPARTMENT
Construction of police station facility	wuramumuso					0.00	0.00	0.00	150,000-		✓	DA	Police
Construction of police bungalow	Sienchem					0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000		✓	DA	POLICE
Extension of electricity	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	VRA	DA
Connect 100 houses to the National Electricity Grid	District Wide					0.00	0.00	2,000.00	20,000.00		✓	VRA	. DA
Mounting of network mask	Low/no network areas					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,00000		✓	GIFEC	DA
Disconnection and re-connection, Vegetation control, Substation maintenance and Fault rectification	Hwidiem and surrounding communities					0.00	0.00	0.00	130,000.00		✓	VRA	DA
Support for security operations	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	GPS	DA
Road Safety Campaign among motorist	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,000.00			✓	DA	GPS/ghana road safty authority
SUB-TOTAL								23,292.00	22,518,294.2		✓		

Objective: *To ensure sustainable, climate-resilient and well-planned human settlements by promoting efficient land use, sustainable natural resource management*

Programme: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Proqramme

Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating

Construction of Slaughterhouse	Hwidiem					0.00	214,000.00	0.00	0.00	✓		WORKS	ENVT
Construction of 10-seater KVIP toilet facility	Atta ne Atta					0.00	0.00	0.00	250,000	✓		Works	Envt
Conduct food vendors medical screening education and training	District					0.00	0.00	9,500.00	0.00		✓	DEHO	GHS, LAB, DA,envt, caterers assoc
Educate 50 basic schools on school health and conduct school health inspection	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DEHO	GES,(SHEP CORD,M/DAs,C WSA)
Procure sanitary tools and detergents for the unit	District wide					0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Procurement of 6 skip containers	Nkaseim,dadi esoaba,bronik rom					0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DEHO/W ORKS	DA
Updating district DESSAP for environmental health unit	District wide					0.00	0.00	10,050.00	0.00		✓	DPCU	DA
Organize school debate on sanitation	District wide					0.00	0.00	12,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	GHS, GES, DA
Training of environmental health officer	Hwidiem					0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
organize training for the shamp and operators on occupational health and safety	Hwidiem, Acherensua, Woramumuso, Nkasiem					0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Create liquid waste pond	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	26,000.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Desilting of storm drains	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	0.00	110,000.00		✓	-	DEHO, Assembly members, Head works
Enforce landlords/ladies to construct and use an	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	2,850.00		✓	EHU	Assem Members, TA,

approved latrines in their houses													Landlords/ladies. Building Inspect
Evacuate/pushing and levelling 6 No. unapproved refuse dumps	Nkaseim Acherensua Hwidiem, Atta ne atta ,Nkrankrom, hwidiem Presby sch area					0.00	0.00		0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion, DA
Hold 30 community durbars on sanitation programmes	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00		✓	EHU	GHS, CWSA DA
Supporting 200 household toilet	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Construction of toilet facilities	5 school, bronu yaya, hwidiem Zongo, Subriso, Manhyia					0.00	50,000.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Monitoring of sanitation facilities	District wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00		✓	EHU	DA
Celebration of world toilet 19 th Nov	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	6,500.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Conduct regular routine inspection of 3,000 premises	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	3,400.00		✓	EHU	Sanitation Guides, DA
Fumigate mosquito/insect prone areas and refuse dumps	District wide					0.00	366,275.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion Co. Ltd, DA
Sanitation improvement packages (SIP)	District wide					0.00	387,205.00	0.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion co, ltd

Organize communal clean up exercise Monthly	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,600.00	0.00		✓	EHU	Zoomlion C. Ltd., AMs, CLs, DA
Celebration of world environment day, 5 th June.	District wide					0.00	0.00	5,600.00	0.00		✓	EHU	DA
Purchasing of 4no. motor bikes	Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, ac herensua and Nkaseim Area councils					0.00	65,000.00	0.00	0.00		✓	DA	EHU
Supply of dustbins	Hwidiem					0.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	EHU
Planting of trees/CCMI/tree crop establishment.	Kwaku Nyumah and Mehame					0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00		✓	Dept of Agric	Plg unit/ DA(LED)
Support with the enactment and enforcement of HIA by-laws	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	96,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA
Support with forest monitoring	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	120,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA
Participate in consortium meetings	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA/All dept
Undertake climate change awareness in line with the REDD+programme	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00		✓	Plg Unit	Forestry Commission/ DA
Undertake fire education	District Wide					0.00	0.00	0.00	80,000.00		✓	PLG UNIT	Forestry Commission/ DA/NADMO

Organize fresher training on the GCFRP For staff	District Wide					0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00		✓	PLG UNIT	Forestry Commission/ DA
Workshop and training for DVGS Revamp the dormant DVGS	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	Resource person
District Afforestation programme/Tree planting	Selected communities					0.00	0.00	6,000.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	Forestry Commission, DA
Organize stakeholders or disaster management meeting, field visitation to disaster prone areas, and pre flood clean up exercise in the district,	Thematic Areas					0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00		✓	NADMO	DA
Conduct quarterly capacity building exercise on climate change and green technology	Thematic Areas					0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00		✓	NADMO	Resource Persons DA
Undertake planning education for all major towns and villages, stakeholders and focal groups on quarterly basis	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba Nkrankrom Wuramuso Kokofu					0.00	1,500	0.00	1,000.00		✓	DA	PPD, DWD
To produce local plans for fast growing areas	Hwidiem- Apaaso, Acherensua Nkaseim- Ohiatua, Kokofu					0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	PPD, Survey, TRAD., AUTH. Stakeholders Local FM

Revised and update existing planning scheme	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba					0.00	0.00	8,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Trad. Auth.
Weekly site inspection for development	District wide					0.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	Task Force
Installation of 10 signage post	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	12,324.00	0.00			DA	Ppd, Survey, Trad., Auth., Stakeholders
To produce structural plans for major towns	Acherensuah, hwidiem, Nkaseim, Dadiesoba					0.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00		✓	DA	Ppd, Survey, Trad., Auth., Stakeholder
Hold Spatial Planning Committee and Technical Sub-committee Meetings every month	Assembly Conference Hall					0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	PPD, DSPC MEMBERS
Weekly site inspection for development	District wide					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	DA	TASK FORCE
Rehabilitation/reshaping/Renovation and Maintenance of Health centers , public schools , markets, assembly stores, street lights, bore holes, feeder roads	District Wide					0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00		✓	WORKS dept	GHS/DA
Construction of footbridge	hwidiem mortuary, hwidiem zongo, meham e					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00		✓	works	DA
Painting of schools	District wide					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	work	DA

Renovation of DFO and Planning officers' residential bungalows	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00		✓	Works deot	DA
Support to area council activities	Acherensuah Hwidiem Nkaseim Dadiesoaba					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00		✓	Acherens uah, Hwidiem m, Nkaseim, Dadies oaba. Area Council	DA
<i>Objective: Enhance engagement mechanisms and opportunities for diaspora contributions</i>													
<i>Programme: Limited Diaspora engagement and participation in community development</i>													
Project	Location	Time Frame				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Other	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Establish diaspora liaison Desk	Hwidiem					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	✓		DA	TA ,CSO
Create platforms for diaspora-community collaboration	District wide					0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	✓		DA	TA,CSO
Sub Total								20,000.00					
Total								1,742,726.00	34,175,576.80				
Grand Total						35,898,322.806							

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 Introduction

This chapter of the district development plan seeks to outline the institutional arrangements in terms of monitoring and evaluation that will facilitate effective and efficient use of resources during the implementation of the MTDP at the district level. It will also assess the output, outcomes and impact of the deliveries. The section will define roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in accordance with collaboration and other relevant legal provisions. The emphasis will be the involvement of traditional authorities, Area Councils, civil society organizations and development partners and institutions effective feedback mechanisms that will enhance monitoring and evaluation information.

7.1 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation system seeks to:

- Track progress in the implementation of programmes and projects under the MTDP;
- Measure outputs, outcomes, and impacts of development interventions;
- Promote accountability, transparency, and value for money;
- Provide timely information to guide policy decisions and corrective actions; and
- Facilitate learning and performance improvement within the Assembly.

7.2 Institutional Arrangements

To facilitate decentralized monitoring and evaluation, NDPC has prepared guidelines for the preparation of the District M&E Plan. This provides a comprehensive framework for undertaking M&E activities in the district. At the district level, monitoring and evaluation activities are the responsibility of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), as stipulated in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). Here, the DPCU is set up to assist the District Assembly to execute designated planning functions.

The DPCU will be responsible for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan, using NDPC guidelines. Again, it is required to play a leading role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies,

programmes, and projects. In the course of doing its job, the DPCU will collaborate with communities, governmental, non-governmental organizations and other civil society groups in the district.

The DPCU shall perform the following key functions:

- Responsible for the development and implementation of the District M&E plan
- Convene quarterly DMTDP performance review meetings with all stakeholders
- Liaise with RPCU to agree on goals, targets, and specific indicators
- Define indicators for measuring change, especially on issues that cut across the dimensions of the Medium-Term Policy Framework 2026-2029
- Collect and collate feedback from the sub-district levels for preparation of the District Annual Progress Report
- Conduct Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations of the DMTDP

7.3 Stakeholder Analysis

The successful implementation and monitoring of the MTDP requires the active participation of key stakeholders. Stakeholder analysis is a systematic process used to identify individuals, groups and institutions that have an interest in a development programme, as well as assess their influence, roles, needs and expectations. It helps planners understand how stakeholders can affect project success and how the project may affect them. Through stakeholder analysis, development planners can design strategies that ensure inclusive participation, manage potential risks, and strengthen partnerships for effective implementation. The criteria for the selection of agencies responsible for the implementation of each project in the annual plan are as follows:

- Existing and expected functions
- Ongoing and planned projects by the agency in question
- Technical resource available
- Expertise in the relevant project

It is expected that the successful implementation of the MTDP will provide the needed socio-economic and technical infrastructure conditions for the subsequent realization of the overall goals of the district as envisaged in the Log frame. The stakeholder roles/ responsibilities are presented in Table 7.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Table 7.1 Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Local community	To demand accountability and support data collection
District Assembly/Assembly Members	Policy formulation and development planning
DPCU	Acts as the technical coordinating body at the district and leads in data collection, monitoring, analysis, reporting, and preparing quarterly and annual reports for submission to the RCC, NDPC, and Ministry
Regional Coordinating Council	Policy, planning and development coordination
Ministries Departments and Agencies	Policy formulation and coordination
Political Parties	To evaluate performance of government
Development Partners	To monitor utilization of fund inflow
Researchers / Institutions	Input for research
Media	Information to the general public
TAs and Civil Society Groups	To demand accountability, information dissemination and advocacy

Source:

Table 7.2 M&E Responsibility of Key Personnel within the District Assembly

Unit or Position	Monitoring Role	Evaluation Role
District Chief Executive	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring of performance, progress and expenditure 2. Identify and address challenges and constraints for the achievement of government policies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Field Verification ii. Social Impact Assessment of results, quality and efficiency iii. Evaluation of risk review of Project documentation iv. Political Acceptability

District Co-ordinating Director	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring of development and financial performance, and Financial Management Accountability. 2. Compliance with Government directives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Contribute to analysis of Evaluation ii. Studies/workshops and identification of lessons iii. Evaluation of performance outcomes and risk iv. Communicate evaluation outcomes to policy level stakeholders
District M&E Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring Progress against Development plan 2. Submission of M&E Report 3. Monitoring information flow from DA's and assessing its quality 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conducting, managing, analyzing and documenting evaluation activities ii. Eliciting lessons iii. Evaluation performance at Das iv. Evaluating performance at stakeholders' level
Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collating information from DAs on M&E 2. Monitoring performance & expenditure 3. Reviewing M&E documentation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Oversight and support of M&E activities ii. Eliciting and collating lessons iii. Communicating lessons for policy studies iv. Dissemination of information

Source :

7.4 Monitoring Indicators and Matrix

Monitoring is the systematic tracking and collection of data to assess project progress, performance, and timely delivery of inputs and results, while evaluation determines whether objectives have been achieved, identifies deviations, and provides feedback for re-planning. Given that plans are influenced by changing socio-economic and political conditions, continuous monitoring, periodic evaluations during implementation, and terminal evaluations at project completion are essential for making timely adjustments and ensuring effectiveness.

Monitoring of the MTDP shall be based on clearly defined development indicators rather than activities. These indicators measure outputs, outcomes, and impacts in line with NDPC

standards. The Monitoring Matrix has been developed using the format prescribed in Table 13 of the Planning Guidelines.

Table 7.3 Monitoring Matrix

GOAL: To promote a conducive environment at the district level for sustained local business growth, decent employment opportunities and economic empowerment for all.										
OBJECTIVE: Increase average yields of major food crops by 30% by December 2029										
PROGRAMME : Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGETS				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Average yield of maize, cassava and plantain (mt/ha)	Mean output per hectare of maize, cassava and plantain cultivated by registered farmers in the district in a production season	Outcome	2.1 mt/ha	2.3 mt/ha	2.4 mt/ha	2.5 mt/ha	2.7 mt/ha	District wide	Annually	MOFA, DPCU
OBJECTIVE: Increase the number of farmers and MSMEs accessing affordable credit by 50% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Financial Management Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

Number of farmers and MSMEs accessing formal credit	Total number of farmers and MSMEs that received loans or credit from banks, rural banks, MFIs or government credit schemes within the year	Outcome	100	150	180	190	200	Male 60 female 140	Annually	Business Advisory Centre (BAC), Finance Dept
OBJECTIVE: Provide entrepreneurship and employable skills training to at least 1,000 youth by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of youths trained in employable skills	Total number of youth aged 15–35 who completed vocational, technical or entrepreneurship training programme	Output	400	500	600	800	1000	Male 360 Female 640	Quarterly	YEA/Social Welfare, BAC

OBJECTIVES: Construct or rehabilitate at least four functional market facilities by 2028										
PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR EGATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of markets constructed or rehabilitated	Four (4) number of market facilities completed and operational	Output	1	4	4	4	4	Hwidiem, Nkasiem, Dadiesoaba Acherensua	Quarterly	DPCU,RCC ,Works Planning Unit
OBJECTIVE: Expand mobile and internet network coverage to 90% of communities by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Road Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR EGATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of new mobile masts constructed in underserved communities	Total number of telecom masts installed in communities previously lacking adequate network coverage	Output	7	9	11	13	15	By Area Councils By Service Providers	Bi-Annual	District Works Department NCA Telecom Service Providers
OBJECTIVE: Construct or rehabilitate at least four functional market facilities by 2028 to improve trading conditions and incomes for farmers and traders.										

PROGRAMME: Local Economic <u>D</u>evelopment Programmes										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of markets constructed or rehabilitated	Total number of market facilities completed and operationa	output	1	4	4	4	4	Four Area Councils	Quarterly	DPCU/Wor ks/Plg
GOAL: To promote inclusive, equitable and resilient social development by improving access to quality health care, education and social protection and other essential services.										
OBJECTIVE: Reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among basic school pupils in the district by 25% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Prevalence of underweight among basic school pupils (%)	Percentage of pupils whose weight-for-age is below WHO standard	Outcome	18%	16%	15%	14%	13,5%	Children under 12 years	Quarterly	GHS/EHU/ DA School Feeding/GE S

OBJECTIVE: Increase the proportion of basic schools with adequate classrooms, libraries, and sanitation facilities to 80% by 2029.

PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme

INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
% of population with access to basic water services, sanitation facilities, classroom	Proportion of residents within 500m of functional potable water source, adequate classrooms, libraries	Outcome	39.9%	40%	50%	70%	90%	District wide	Annually	Works Dept., CWSA/GES

OBJECTIVE: Establish and equip child welfare clinics in all underserved communities by 2029

PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme

INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of functional child welfare	Total number of child welfare clinics	Output	6	10	15	20	25	District wide	Quarterly	GHS/GES/DPCU

clinics established	constructed, equipped and providing routine maternal and child health services									
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OBJECTIVE: Eliminate school furniture deficits in all identified basic schools by 2028
PROGRAMME: Education Improvement Programme

INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR EGATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of schools without furniture deficit	Number of basic schools that have sufficient desks and chairs for all enrolled pupil	OUTCOME	42 Schools	55	70	75	84	All basic schools/District wide	Quarterly	GES/WORKS

OBJECTIVE: To provide or rehabilitate recreational facilities in at least 60% of schools and selected communities by 2029
PROGRAMME: Youth and Sport Development Programme

INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR EGATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			

Percentage of schools and communities with functional recreational facilities	Proportion of schools and selected communities with usable playgrounds or sports facilities	Outcome	25	35	45	55	65	District wide	Annually	Youth & Sports Dept, Works Dept
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OBJECTIVE: To expand and strengthen telecommunication and internet services in underserved areas.

PROGRAMME: Local Economic Development Programme

INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of underserved communities with improved telecom coverage	Total number of previously unserved communities that now have reliable mobile and internet connectivity	Output	8	15	22	30	35	Underserve communities/District wide	Annually	NCA, District Assembly

OBJECTIVE: Construct and equip functional health facilities in all underserved communities by 2029 to improve access to quality healthcare										
PROGRAMME: Health Improvement Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of health facilities constructed and equipped	Total number of CHPS compounds constructed, equipped and operational	output	8	10	12	16	18	District wide	Annually	District Health Directorate, Works Dept
GOAL: To improve access to safe and reliable water supply service and enhance access to improve and reliable environmental sanitation service for all										
OBJECTIVE: Increase access to improved sanitation services to 85% of communities and reduce open defecation by 50% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of communities with improved	Proportion of communities with access to	Outcome	50	60	70	80	90	District Wide	Quarterly	Environmen tal Health

sanitation services	household or public improved toilet facilities									Dept, Works Dept
OBJECTIVE: Increase the percentage of the district population with access to basic water services from 39.9% to 90% by 2029.										
PROGRAMME: Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR EGATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of population with access to basic water services	Proportion of population using improved water sources within 500 metre	Outcome	39.9	55	70	85	90	Urban / rura	Annually	CWSA/DA/ WATSAN
GOAL: To ensure sustainable, climate-resilient and well-planned human settlements by promoting efficient land use, sustainable natural resource management										
OBJECTIVE: Rehabilitate and maintain at least 70% of feeder roads by 2029 to ensure all-weather accessibility to farming and rural communities										
PROGRAMME: Road Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR EGATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of feeder roads in good condition	Proportion of district feeder road network that	Outcome	42	50	58	60	70	District wide	Quarterly	DRIP/Work s/feeder roads

	is motorable all year									
OBJECTIVE: Install and rehabilitate streetlights in all priority communities by 2028 to enhance safety and night-time economic activities.										
PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR EGATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of functional streetlights installed or rehabilitated	Total number of streetlights installed or repaired and working	output	300	600	660	760	800	District wide	Quarterly	Works Dept, ECG, DPCU
OBJECTIVE: Restore at least 500 hectares of degraded land and reduce illegal mining and logging activities by 40% by 2029.										
PROGRAMME: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme										
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR EGATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Hectares of degraded land restored	Total area of degraded land replanted, reclaimed or protected		50ha	150ha	280ha	400ha	500ha	Forest zones/Selected communities	Annually	EPA, Forestry Commission, DA

GOAL: To strengthen democratic governance, public institutions and decentralization systems by promoting transparency, accountability, citizen’s participation, digital transformation and effective public service delivery.

OBJECTIVE: To construct and equip police stations and staff accommodation in all high-growth communities by 2029 to enhance public safety.

PROGRAMME: Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme

INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of police stations and staff accommodation constructed	Total number of police infrastructure completed and operationa	output	2	1	1	2	2	Wromso, Nkrankrom	Annually	Works Dept, Ghana Police Service

GOAL: To strengthen international cooperation and partnerships for development in Asutifi South by leveraging global, regional and sister cities relations to mobilize resources, promote trade and investment opportunities

OBJECTIVE: Establish a functional district diaspora engagement mechanism and mobilize support for at least five development projects by 2029

PROGRAMME: Diaspora Engagement and Investment Programme

INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2025	TARGET				DISAGGR E GATION	MONITORIN G FREQUENCY	RESPONSI BILITY
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of diaspora-supported	Number of projects funded or technically	outcome	0.00	1	2	4	5	Sectors of the	Annually	Central Administrat ion,

development projects	supported by diaspora groups							Development		Planning Unit
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Source: *ASDA, DPCU 2025*

7.5 DMTDP Monitoring and Report Process

Formal Monitoring of the DMTDP begins as soon as the actual implementation of a project starts. Here, monitoring activities are aimed at ensuring that progress in respect of schedules, quality of work, and delivery of inputs (including labour) is as planned. To facilitate proper reporting, data for monitoring shall be collected from both primary and secondary sources including departmental reports, administrative records, surveys, and community feedback. Data collection shall be undertaken quarterly and annually depending on the indicator. The DPCU shall analyse data and prepare:

- Quarterly Progress Reports
- Annual Progress Reports and
- Mid-Term and End-of-Plan Evaluation Reports.

These reports shall be submitted to the General Assembly, RCC and NDPC in accordance with NDPC Guidelines on M&E Plans Preparation.

7.6 Evaluation

Evaluation is conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post factor evaluation is conducted in order to find out whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the expected level of output, and outcomes, and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population. The first evaluation should be conducted one year after completion of the project, when the impact of the project should be evident. In accordance with provisions in the NDPC guidelines for M & E planning, the DPCU and other stakeholders are supposed to conduct Mid-Term and terminal evaluations of the DMTDP. Mid-term and terminal evaluations shall be conducted to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact of the MTDP. Findings from evaluations shall inform policy adjustments and future planning cycles.

The performance of all projects will also be evaluated when completed to assess its performance and ascertain whether the interventions have met its intended objectives or purposes.

Evaluation Topics

The evaluation will look at the following issues;

Objectives

- Have the programme/project objectives been achieved?
- Are the programme/project objectives still relevant?
- Has the programme/project supported the policy (s) as planned?
- Where the programme/project objectives have not been achieved, reasons shall be given
- State any policies that need adjustment.

Time and Finance

- Was the project completed on schedule? If not state length of over-run and give reasons.
- Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not, state amount of over (or under) expenditure and the reasons.
- Did the funds come as planned and anticipated? If not, what was shortfalls and reasons.

Programme targets

- Are the benefits reaching the targeted beneficiaries? If not state beneficiaries not being reached.
- Are the benefits at the planned quantitative and qualitative levels? If not state shortfall.
- Is revenue at the planned level? If not state shortfall (for programmes/projects designed to be revenue-earning only)
- Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries, have not been achieved, give a reason in full and state how the situation will be avoided in the future.

Operations

- Is the project operating at the planned level? If not, state the deficiency
- Are the programme/project assets being properly maintained? If not, state areas of failure.

- Where future action is required, this should be stated in detail, including when and by whom the action is to be taken.
- Augment internal evaluation results, the District Assembly, through the DPCU, may undertake or commission other studies, such as strategic evaluation, socio-economic survey, social and environmental impact assessments, district poverty profiling and Mapping, thematic evaluation studies and beneficiary assessment

7.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) is an approach that actively involves community members, stakeholders, and beneficiaries in assessing the progress and performance of development programmes and projects that impact their lives. By engaging these groups directly in the monitoring process, PM&E promotes stronger ownership, enhances transparency, and improves accountability, while ensuring that interventions remain relevant and responsive to local needs.

This approach values the perspectives, knowledge, and lived experiences of community members, integrating their feedback into the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages. PM&E is essential to advancing the principle of “leaving no one behind,” as it creates space for the meaningful participation of marginalised groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and the poor.

7.7.1 Objectives of PM&E

The main objectives of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) in the implementation of the 2026–2029 MTDP include the following:

- Enhancing citizen involvement in local governance and development processes.
- Ensuring that development initiatives are aligned with and responsive to community needs.
- Strengthening the capacity of community members to demand accountability and share feedback.
- Promoting transparency in the utilisation of public resources and in the delivery of services.
- Fostering learning and shared understanding through continuous dialogue among stakeholders.

7.7.2 PM&E Tools to be Used

The Assembly, in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, will employ a range of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) tools as recommended by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). These tools will be used to facilitate active community engagement, gather first-hand feedback, and assess the effectiveness of development interventions within the MTDP period. Through methods such as community scorecards, focus group discussions, beneficiary assessments, citizen report cards, and participatory rural appraisal techniques, the Assembly will ensure that the perspectives, experiences, and priorities of local residents are captured and incorporated into decision-making. This approach will not only enhance transparency and accountability but also strengthen ownership and improve the overall quality and responsiveness of development initiatives.

7.7.3 Implementation Approach

The implementation of PM&E will be fully integrated into the Assembly’s routine monitoring system to ensure that community perspectives continuously inform development decisions. The approach begins with capacity-building workshops to equip community members, CSOs, Assembly Members, and Unit Committees with the skills to apply PM&E tools such as scorecards and report cards. These tools will then be adapted to suit local contexts and service delivery arrangements. Community members will participate directly in data collection and service assessments, after which the findings will be validated through joint feedback sessions involving service providers and Assembly officials. The validated results will inform collaborative action planning aimed at addressing gaps, enhancing performance, and improving service delivery. Overall, this participatory process will promote accountability, ownership, and more responsive development planning.

Table 7.4 Roles and Responsibilities

Actor	Role
DPCU and Planning Unit	Facilitate, coordinate, and document PM&E processes.
Community Members	Participate actively in scoring, reporting, and proposing solutions.
CSOs and NGOs	Provide facilitation support and technical guidance.

Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders	Support mobilisation and validation of community findings.
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Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

7.8 Knowledge Management and Learning

Knowledge Management and Learning (KML) is a structured process through which the Assembly captures, documents, shares, and applies knowledge generated from the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of development programmes. Under the 2026–2029 MTDP, KML serves as a key function that promotes continuous learning, strengthens institutional memory, and supports evidence-based and adaptive planning. By systematically recording lessons, best practices, and experience, and ensuring they are integrated into decision-making, KML enhances programme performance and encourages innovation. Through tools such as learning reviews, knowledge-sharing sessions, and digital repositories, the Assembly will improve coordination, reduce duplication, and ensure that development interventions remain responsive and effective. The key objectives of integrating KML within the MTDP M&E framework are to establish institutional arrangements for capturing and sharing experience and to also improve planning quality and service delivery through learning from current and past interventions.

Table 7.5 Knowledge Mapping Matrix

Knowledge Area	Knowledge holders	Knowledge source	Knowledge Gaps
Quarterly Project Updates	DPCU, MCE, RCC	Departmental Reports	Delays in report submission, incomplete data, lack of standardisation
Lessons from PM&E	Planning Unit, Departments, NGOs	Community Scorecards, CRCs	Limited documentation, insufficient stakeholder feedback, inconsistent analysis

Best Practices	Assembly Members, Department Heads	Sector departments, Development Partners	Inadequate sharing of successful practices across departments
Budget and Financial Performance Data	MCD, Budget Committee	Finance Department, Budget Unit	Lack of timely updates, insufficient detail for performance assessment

Source: ASDA, DPCU 2025

CHAPTER EIGHT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.0 Introduction

Effective communication is essential for promoting awareness, ownership and stakeholder participation in the implementation of the 2026–2029 MTDP. It is therefore very important to develop an effective communication strategy to ensure that everybody in the district is informed of the content of the plan, the direction of development of the district for the plan and the timeline for the implementation of specific projects or programmes in their specific communities or towns. The communication strategy seeks not only to ensure the ownership of the plan by the people, but also to enlist the support of the people to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the plan. This chapter, therefore spells out the communication strategy to be adopted for the implementation of the development plan for the period 2026 – 2029.

8.1 Communication Goal

The communication goal of the MTDP is to effectively disseminate the 2026–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan to stakeholders to enhance awareness, ownership and active participation in its implementation.

8.2 District Communication Strategy

The District communication strategy will essentially look at ways of effectively disseminating the content of the plan to its stakeholders, especially the residents and people of the District. To achieve the communication goal, the following strategies shall be employed:

- Organisation of community durbars/public hearings and town hall meetings;
- Engagement with traditional authorities and opinion leaders;
- Use of local FM radio stations for discussions and announcements;
- Distribution of simplified MTDP briefs and flyers;
- Engagement with CSOs, NGOs, and the private sector; and
- Use of Assembly notice boards and social media platforms.

- ***Public Hearings***

One of the methods that will be adopted to disseminate the content of the development plan is by way of public hearings. Most communities were involved in the plan preparation stage. A platform will therefore be created for community members to have a look at the final outcome of all their contributions. When all are satisfied with the outcome of the plan, which is in fact a representation of their needs and aspirations, the plan will then be adopted as the official development agenda for the district for the period 2026-2029.

- ***Area Council Meetings***

Various area council meetings will also be held. These meetings will incorporate all unit committees as well to ensure that at all levels of the district; the contents of the development plan are known and accepted by all. This is to ensure ownership of the plan and mobilize support for the implementation of specific projects of the plan.

- ***Announcements***

The DPCU will also utilize the services of the Information Services Department and the community information centres in major towns to create awareness of the existence of the development plan to guide the development process of the district. Through the activities of the Information Services Department, important sections of the plan will be made known to residents. This process will also encourage participation of communities in pursuing the development agenda in their specific communities.

- ***Town Hall Meetings***

During implementation of the development plan, town hall meetings will hold to disseminate the programmes, projects and activities as well as the annual progress reports to inform and also create awareness. This will promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the plan. Again, this will promote access and manage expectations of the public concerning services of the District. In view of this, a five-member committee will be tasked with the communication of the development plan and its implementation.

Table 8.1 District Communication Strategy

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Area Councils and Traditional authorities	Community durbars	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
	To inform and update the citizens on the development of the District	Community members, Business operators, Traditional Authorities and Political leaders	Town hall meetings	Hall yearly	DCE and DPCU
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audiovisuals	First Quarter of the year	DPCU
	To update them on the status of implementation		Round-table discussion and PowerPoint presentations.	Fourth Quarter of the year	
Public education	To inform the general public on the status of the district	Development Partners, GoG, Citizens of the District	Radio programs and putting information on the district website	Quarterly	DPCU and IT Officer
Management Meetings	To identify problems and the way forward for the DMTD and the Assembly	DPCU members	Meeting	Monthly	DPCU/ DCE

Public Durbars	Community durbars would be used to propagate development information	DPCU Members, Area Council members, Assemble, Members, Unit Committee members	Community Forum	Annually	DPCU Members
General Assembly Meetings	Matters arising from the meetings would be communicated to various Community members	Assembly Members, Heads of Departments, DCE, media	Meeting	Quarterly	DPCU, / DCE/ PM
Reports and Debriefing	Sending copies of progress and annual reports to RCC and NDPC	RCC/NDPC	Reports	Quarterly and Annually	DPCU
Stakeholders' meetings	A meeting would be organized quarterly to solicit the views of stakeholders for the proper dissemination of information	Stakeholders, Assembly Members, Chiefs, Unit Committee members	Open forum	2 times every year	DPCU, Reps of Sub-Committee

8.3 Key Messages for Target Audiences

The effective dissemination and implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) requires the identification of key audiences whose roles, influence, and interests are critical to the success of the Plan. These audiences include traditional authorities, community members, Assembly Members, decentralised departments, civil society organisations, development partners, and the private sector. Each audience plays a distinct role in supporting planning, resource mobilisation, implementation, and monitoring of development interventions.

Key messages have been carefully developed and tailored to each target audience to ensure clarity, relevance and impact. The messages are concise and focused on promoting awareness, ownership, collaboration and active participation in the implementation of the MTDP. By aligning messages with the specific interests and responsibilities of each audience, the Assembly seeks to foster stakeholder commitment, enhance transparency and strengthen collective action towards achieving the development goals of the District.

The key messages for target audiences :

- **Traditional Authorities:** The MTDP promotes sustainable land use and requires your leadership to protect community lands and forests.
- **Community Members:** The MTDP outlines priority projects aimed at improving livelihoods, infrastructure, social services, and environmental protection.
- **Assembly Members:** Your role is vital in mobilising community support and monitoring development projects under the MTDP.
- **CSOs and NGOs:** Partnerships are essential to achieving the MTDP's goals in climate action, social inclusion, and service delivery.
- **Private Sector:** The MTDP creates opportunities for investment and collaboration to drive local economic development.

8.4 Communication Channels

A mix of traditional, institutional and modern communication channels will be used to ensure effective dissemination of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) to all target audiences. Community durbars and town hall meetings will serve as primary platforms for

engaging community members and traditional authorities, enabling direct interaction and feedback. Local FM radio stations will be used to reach a wider audience through discussions, announcements, and jingles in local languages.

In addition, stakeholder meetings, workshops, and Assembly sittings will be utilised to engage Assembly Members, decentralised departments, and development partners. Printed materials such as flyers, brochures, and simplified versions of the MTDP will be distributed to enhance understanding of the Plan. Digital platforms, including the Assembly's website and social media pages, will complement traditional channels by facilitating timely information sharing and broader outreach. These channels will collectively promote awareness, ownership, and active participation in the implementation of the MTDP.

8.5 Public Forum

- **The First Public Forum**

The first public forum for the preparation of the 2026 – 2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework was held on Thursday June 5th, 2025 at the District's Assembly Hall. It was organized by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). Among those invited for the meeting were the Heads of Department, Assembly and Area Council Members and some chiefs. As it is done in every three years, the purpose of the meeting was made known to them. The 2026 – 2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework was launched with the participants present to furnish with the DPCU activities, programmes and data from their various domain or realm to impute them in the plan. The meeting also sought to select stakeholders who would play a leading role during the preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework.

- **Second Public Hearing**

All the Four (Area Councils) were selected Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkasiem, and Dadiesoaba. In other words, four Area Councils were grouped under each area. The second public hearing was held at Hwidiem on Friday June 13th, 2025 while that of Dadiesoaba Area Council was organized at Dadiesoaba on 27th June, 2025. Acherensua held on Tuesday, 8th July, 2025 and Nkasiem on 9th July, 2025. and that of Dadiesoaba on 16th July, 2025. Members of the DPCU were divided and assigned roles during this forum. All the members who were invited for the first public forum were also present during the second public forum. The aim here was to gather

all the communities identified problems and challenges and see if there were any gaps that could be filled and later harmonized. The sector departments also brought or presented their inputs during the meetings.

- **The Third Public Forum**

The third public forum or hearing was held on July 30, 2025. This platform was used to brief the members on the finalization of the preparation of the 2026 – 2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework. The venue for the forum was the District’s Assembly Hall. Among those invited were the Assembly and Area Council Members.

Major issues were discussed and concerns were raised during the third public hearing. Notable among these were the:

- Brief overview of the District performance from 2022-2025 plan implementation period
- Challenges encountered during the implementation of the 2022-2025 An Agenda for Jobs II
- District development focus and programmes/projects for 2026 – 2029

There were no controversies surrounding the presentation of the 2022 – 2025 Medium Term Development Policy Framework except that some corrections needed to be made and the work arranged in that order. The main concerns raised by the participants were that most of the projects executed were not completed on time and also the remotest areas of the District should be reached in sharing the programmes and projects. The level of participation was very high. The reason was that every participant had the opportunity to contribute to the discussion.

8.4 Monitoring of the Communication Strategy

The effectiveness of the communication strategy shall be monitored through stakeholder feedback, attendance at dissemination events, and periodic reviews to ensure continuous improvement.

APPENDIX

Scalogram for Asutifi South District

Settlements & population	Service	PRE SCHOOL/ KG	PRIMARY SCHOOL	J H S	SHS/VOC/TECH INSTITUTION	TERTIARY INSTITUTION	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	CHPS COMPOUND	AGRIC-EXTENSION OPERATIONAL AREAS	PIPE-BORNE	BOREHOLE	PUBLIC TOILET	FILLING STATION	ELECTRICITY	MARKET	COMMUNITY CENTER	BANK/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	POST OFFICE	POLICE STATION/ POST	FIRE SERVICE	AMBULANCE	COURT	HOTEL/ GUEST HOUSE	MOBILE NETWORK CONNECTIVITY TELECOMMUNICATION	LORRY PARK/ STATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL CENTRALITY INDEX	HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT
Hwidiem	11632	x	x	x	X	o	x	x	o	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	23	765.8	1 ST
Acherensua	9129	x	x	x	X	o	o	x	o	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	x	x	o	o	o	x	x	x	18	265.8	2 ND
Nkasiem	7299	x	x	x	X	o	o	x	o	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	o	x	o	o	o	x	x	o	16	182.5	3 RD
Dadiesoaba	5642	x	x	x	O	x	o	x	o	x	X	x	x	x	x	o	o	x	o	x	o	o	o	x	x	x	16	256.8	2 ND
Mehame	2611	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	x	x	X	x	x	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	11	81.9	4 TH
Nkrankrom	1770	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	x	x	O	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	9	59.6	4 TH
Goagya Broniyaayaa	1742	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	o	x	X	x	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	x	x	o	11	80.4	4 TH
Woramumuso	1516	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	12	93	4 TH
Sienchiem	1249	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	x	x	X	x	x	o	x	x	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	x	o	12	98.6	4 TH
Amanfrom	1159	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	o	x	X	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	9	45.2	4 TH

Mehame Nkwanta	1154	o	o	o	O	o	o	o	o	x	X	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	o	8	55.5	4 TH	
Konkontreso	860	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	o	x	X	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	o	11	70.8	4 TH	
Oseikrom Apenamadi	799	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	x	x	X	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	10	65.2	4 TH	
Ata ne Ata	754	o	o	o	O	o	o	o	o	x	O	x	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	4	17.2	4 TH	
MTC Camp Georgekrom	555	o	o	o	O	o	o	o	o	x	O	x	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	4	17.2	4 TH	
Nsumamah Junction	541	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	o	x	X	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	9	49.2	4 TH	
Mmoseaso	527	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	o	x	O	x	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	7	32.5	4 TH	
Sunkwa	511	x	x	x	O	o	o	o	o	x	X	x	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	8	38.1	4 TH	
Ayargo		x	x	x	O	o	o	o	o	x	X	x	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	8	38.1	4 TH	
Kwakunyuma		x	x	x	O	o	o	o	o	x	X	x	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	8	38.1	4 TH	
Twabidi		x	x	x	O	o	o	x	o	x	O	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	9	59.6	4 TH	
Owusukrom		x	x	o	O	o	o	o	o	x	X	x	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	8	38.1	4 TH	
Kwabengyan		x	x	x	O	o	o	o	o	x	X	x	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	8	38.1	4 TH	
Total no. of settlements with service																														
Total weight																														
Centrality index																														

APPENDIX 2

Table 2. 16 Community Needs Assessment

S/N	ISSUES	NEEDS AND ASPIRATION	COMMUNITY
HWIDIEM AREA COUNCIL			
1.	Poor nature of road infrastructure and low accessibility	Reshaping of deplorable roads	Hwidiem town roads (YawBroni to Zion road, Storm Drain - SDA Church- Kumasi road VRA – Queenmother’s residence, Apaaso), Woramumuso – Akapoh
		Construction of access roads	Hwidiem
		Construction of footbridge	Hwidiem SDA Church,
		Construction of bridge	Bosokesse, Behind St Elizabeth
2.	Inadequate access to potable water	Construction of mechanized boreholes	Hwidiem, Kwapaa
		Constructions of Boreholes	Ata ne Ata, Bobea, Akapoah, Dumgya
		Construction of hand dug well	Hard to reach communities
		Maintenance of borehole	Hwidiem Area Council
3.	Inadequate school infrastructure	Completion of classroom block	Hwidiem Presby School,
		Construction of classroom blocks	Osuoduonmgya Basic School,
		Renovation of classroom blocks	Woramumuso
		Provision of teachers quarters	Woramumuso, Amanfrom
		Maintenance of school park	Woramumuso
		Construction of toilet facility with changing room	Woramumuso Primary and JHS
		Demolition of old school structure	Amanfrom
4.	Inadequate Child Welfare Clinics	Construction of Weighing Centre	Hwidiem Zongo
5.	Inadequate of school furniture	Provision of school furniture	Hwidiem Area Council
6.	Inadequate Health Infrastructure	Renovation of CHPs compound	Woramumuso
7.	Low crop yields	Provision of farm inputs	Hwidiem
8.	Limited access to credit facilities and financial services	Provision of credit facilities	Hwidiem
9.	Poor sanitation services	Pushing and levelling of refuse dump	Ata ne Ata, Amanfrom, Woramumuso

		Provision of skip containers	Hwidiem Market
		Construction of public toilets	Hwidiem, Dormaa, Subriso, Woramumuso Market, Atane Ata, Amanfrom
		Desilting of storm drains	Hwidiem
10.	Inadequate/unreliable public lighting infrastructure	Repair and maintenance of broken down streetlights	Hwidiem, Woramumuso
		Electricity extension	Hwidiem, Woramumuso
		Installation of new streetlights	Hwidiem,
11.	Inadequate transportation infrastructure and logistics facilities	Construction of lorry park	Hwidiem
12.	Lack of recreational facilities	Construction of recreational centre	Hwidiem
		Construction of durbar ground	Hwidiem
13.	Inadequate skills training and development among the youth	Employment opportunities	Hwidiem,
		Support for artisans	Woramumuso
14.	Inadequate access to formal market place	Gravelling of market	Hwidiem
		Construction of urinal facility	Hwidiem
		Maintenance of market facility	Woramumuso
		Provision of security	Hwidiem
15.	Poor communication network service	Installation of community mask	Woramumuso
16.	Inadequate funding for community initiated projects	Support for Community Initiated Projects	Proposed Police Station at Woramumuso
17.	Increased illegal mining activities	Regulate mining activities	Woramumuso, Hwidiem

ACHERENSUA AREA COUNCIL

1.	Poor nature of road infrastructure and low accessibility	Reshaping of roads	Acherensua town roads, Sarkodie road
		Completion of bridge	Acherensua –Ntotoroso road
2.	Inadequate access to potable water	Provision of overhead tank	Acherensua SHS, Acherensua
		Construction of hand dug well	Hard to reach communities
		Construction of mechanized boreholes	Acherensua, Acherensua Health Centre
		Maintenance of borehole	Acherensua Area Council
3.	Inadequate school infrastructure	Completion of classroom block	Agyewodin JHS, R/C School, Acherensua SHS

		Construction of classroom blocks	Acherensua Presby Primary school,
		Renovation of School blocks	Acherensua SHS, All basic schools in Acherensua
		Provision of teachers quarters	Acherensua SHS
		Construction of ICT lab	Acherensua
		Construction of community library	Acherensua
		Provision of school bus	Acherensua SHS
4.	Malnutrition among students	Expand school feeding programme to schools in the rural communities	Konkontreso
5.	Inadequate of school furniture	Provision of school furniture	Acherensua
6.	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and facilities	Construction of washroom for OPD	Acherensua Health Centre
		Construction of bungalow for health workers	Acherensua Health Centre
		Provision of generator	Acherensua Health Centre
		Provision of incinerator	Acherensua Health Centre
		Upgrade of health centre to polyclinic	Acherensua
		Construction of theatre block at Acherensua Health centre	Acherensua Health Centre
7.	Poor sanitation services	Pushing and levelling of refuse dump	Acherensua
		Provision of skip containers	Acherensua,
		Construction of public toilets	Acherensua (Mantukwa, Atuahene)
8.	Inadequate/unreliable public lighting infrastructure	Repair and maintenance of broken down streetlights	Acherensua
		Electricity extension	Acherensua
		Installation of new streetlights	Acherensua
9.	Inadequate skills training and development among the youth	Support for artisans	Acherensua
10.	Lack of access to formal market place	Construction of market facility	Acherensua
11.	Inadequate funding for community initiated projects	Support for Community Initiated Projects	Proposed Skills training centre

NKASEIM			
1.	Poor nature of road infrastructure and low accessibility	Reshaping of deplorable roads	Nkrankrom, Mmoseaso
		Construction of access roads	Nkaseim Area Council
		Construction of footbridge	Twekrom
2.	Inadequate access to potable water	Upgrade of Small Water System to household connections	Nkaseim
		Construction of hand dug well	Hard to reach communities
		Maintenance of borehole	Nkaseim Area Council
3.	Inadequate school infrastructure	Construction of classroom blocks	Danso Agyei SHS, Kwamu, Odurokrom, Aportoyewa, Mmoseaso
		Renovation of classroom blocks	Nkasiem Girls Model, All public schools in Nkasiem
		Construction of ICT lab	Danso Agyei SHS
		Construction of Science Lab	Danso Agyei SHS
		Construction of dormitory block	Danso Agyei SHS
4.	Inadequate of school furniture	Construction of school fence	Danso Agyei SHS
5.	Inadequate Health Infrastructure and facilities	Provision of school furniture	All schools in Nkasiem Area Council
		Construction of CHPS Compound	Mehame Nkwanta
		Construction of nurse's quarter	Nkaseim Health Centre
		Provision of mower	Nkaseim Health Centre
6.	Low crop yields	Provision of generator	Nkaseim Health Centre
		Provision of farm inputs	Nkaseim Area Council
		Cocoa pollination	Nkaseim
7.	Limited access to credit facilities and financial services	Provision of credit facilities	Nkaseim Area Council
8.	Poor sanitation services	Pushing and levelling of refuse dump	Nkaseim
		Provision of skip containers	Nkaseim Area Council
		Distribution of dustbins in school	Danso Agyei SHS, Basic Schools in Nkaseim Area Council
		Renovation of public toilet facilities	Nkaseim Area Council
		Construction of public toilet	Mehame Nkwanta
9.	Inadequate/unreliable public lighting infrastructure	Repair and maintenance of broken down streetlights	Nkaseim Area Council
		Electricity extension	Nkaseim Area Council

		Installation of new streetlights	Nkaseim, Nkrankrom, Odurokrom, Kwamu,
10.	Inadequate office and accommodation for Police	Construction of bungalow for police officers	Nkaseim
		Construction of police station	Nkaseim
11.	Lack of recreational facilities	Construction of durbar grounds	Nkaseim,
		Construction of football park	Mehame Nkwanta
12.	Inadequate transportation infrastructure and logistics facilities	Construction of lorry park	Nkaseim
		Regulate driving/riding activities	Nkaseim
13.	Inadequate skills training and development among the youth	Employment opportunities	Nkaseim
		Support for artisans	Nkaseim
		Establishment of Training centres for PWDs	Nkaseim
14.	Lack of access to formal market place	Construction of market facility	Nkaseim, Mehame Nkwanta
		Construction of bay urinal at the market	Nkaseim
		Provision of light	Nkasiem Market
		Construction of chain fence	Nkasiem Market
15.	Increased illegal mining activities	Regulate mining activities	Nkaseim

DADIESOABA AREA COUNCIL

1.	Poor nature of road infrastructure and low accessibility	Reshaping of deplorable roads	Ayinakrom, Manhya – Ampaame road, Mankessim, Kwasipong, Bonkokoo, Twabidi – Timbaabi, Kyikyio, Sunkwa – Teinso, Onwe, Dinkyini, Nsumama,
		Construction of access roads	Kwakunyuma – Nobekaw, Dadiesoba town roads,
		Construction of footbridge	Kwakunyumah, Anunum,
2.	Inadequate access to potable water	Upgrade of mechanized borehole to Small Water System	Sienchem
		Construction of mechanized boreholes	Bomagyei, Mankessim,
		Constructions of Boreholes	Ayinakrom,
		Construction of hand dug well	Hard to reach communities
		Maintenance of borehole	Dadiesoaba Area Council
3.	Inadequate school infrastructure	Completion of classroom block	Kwakunyuma,

		Construction of classroom blocks	Sienchem Islamic basic school, Masterkrom, Bomagyei, Kenkase, Ayargo, Anunum, Owusukrom, Onwe, Mehame Saviour School, Manhyaia
		Renovation of classroom blocks	Sienchem circuit, Sienchem D/A JHS, Manhyaia, Dadiesoaba Methodist school, Dadiesoaba Presby KG, Dadiesoaba R/C Block, Sunkwa Electoral area, Oseikrom, Mehame, Mankessim
		Provision of teachers quarters	Sienchem, Sunkwa, Dadiesoaba, Mankessim, Kenkase, Twabidi, Nsumama, Tienso, Kwanteng, Oseikrom, Mehame
		Construction of ICT lab	Dadiesoaba, Sienchem/Manhyaia Circuit, Sunkwa,
		Construction of community library	Dadiesoaba, Mehame
		Construction of toilet facility with changing room	Sienchem D/A School, Twabidi Basic School,
4.	Malnutrition among students	Expand school feeding programme to schools in the rural communities	Dadiesoaba Area Council
5.	Inadequate Child Welfare Clinics	Construction of Weighing Centre	Kwakunyuma, Mankessim, Anunum, Oseikrom
6.	Inadequate of school furniture	Provision of school furniture	Dadiesoaba Area Council
7.	Inadequate Health Infrastructure	Construction of CHPS Compound	Kwakunyumah, Mankessim, Ayargo, Nsumama, Manhyaia,
		Construction of nurse's quarter	Sienchem
		Renovation of health facilities	Sienchem, Sunkwa
		Upgrade of health facilities	Dadiesoaba
8.	Low crop yields	Provision of farm inputs	Sunkwa, Teinso, Nsumama, Akotosu, Dinkyini
		Mass cocoa spraying	Manhyaia,
		Provision of cocoa nursery	Sienchem,
9.	Limited access to credit facilities and financial services	Provision of credit facilities	Dadiesoaba Area Council
10.	Poor sanitation services	Pushing and levelling of refuse dump	Sienchem, Manhyaia, Mehame, Dadiesoaba
		Provision of skip containers	Mehame
		Distribution of dustbins in school	Dadiesoaba Area council
		Construction of public toilets	Sienchem, Kwaku Nyuman, Mehame, Dadiesoaba, Kyikyiope, Mankessim, Sunkwa
11.		Repair and maintenance of broken down streetlights	Dadiesoaba, Sienchem, Kwakunyuma, Mehame,

	Inadequate/unreliable public lighting infrastructure	Electricity extension	Dadiesoaba, Nkrankrom, Mehame, Manhyia, Twabidi Electoral Area, Sunkwa
		Installation of new streetlights	Sienchem, Twabidi, Owusukrom, Sunkwa
		Provision of light poles	Anunum, Ayargo
12.	Inadequate office and accommodation for Police	Construction of bungalow for police officers	Sienchem, Mehame
		Construction of police station	Mehame
13.	Lack of recreational facilities	Construction of durbar grounds	Sienchem
		Construction of community center	Mehame
		Construction of football park	Ayargo Nkwanta, Mehame
14.	Inadequate skills training and development among the youth	Employment opportunities	Dadiesoaba Area Council
		Support for artisans	Dadiesoaba, Sunkwa, Sienchem, Mehame, Ayargo
		Establishment of Training centres	Dadiesoaba
15.	Lack of access to formal market place	Construction of market facility	Dadiesoaba, Sienchem, Mehame
16.	Poor communication network service	Installation of community mask	Dadiesoaba Area Council
17.	Inadequate funding for community initiated projects	Support for Community Initiated Projects	Proposed SHS at Dadiesoaba

APPENDIX 3

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	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 1

Financial Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: 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: 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

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 2

Local Economic Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: 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	Number of people benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5

health, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.		
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

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 3

Spatial Development Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: 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 and Hygiene.	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

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 4

Agriculture Modernization and Post-Harvest Management Programme		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: 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 maximise 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 minimised.	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

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 5

Youth and Sports Development Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 youth and communities through improved physical and mental health.	Number of people benefiting from health and recreation activities	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women and promote gender equality in sports.	Number of women empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people, particularly women and youth.	Number of people employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of youth, women, and communities should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land for sports and recreational development.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water for sports and recreational facilities.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport to sports facilities and venues.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation at sports facilities and community event grounds.	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 groups.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of social exclusion, youth unemployment, or conflicts 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 conditions of economic growth through youth empowerment and sports enterprise.	Economic Output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
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SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 6

Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 7

Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 8

Education Improvement Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 9

Health Improvement Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 10

Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 livelihood improvement and investment returns.	Number of people benefiting from improved income opportunities	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women through inclusive investment and skills opportunities.	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 and diaspora groups should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land for investment and enterprise development.	Number of investors and locals assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should promote investments in water-related infrastructure and enterprises.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should facilitate improved infrastructure and mobility for investment operations.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should encourage clean and healthy environments through responsible investments.	Number of communities benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and 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: The programme should reduce economic vulnerability by diversifying income sources and strengthening resilience.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should result in sustainable economic growth through diaspora investment, innovation, and partnerships.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 11

Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should promote gender equity in access to financial resources and decision-making.	Number of women involved in financial management	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should indirectly support jobs through improved budget management and service delivery.	Number of people indirectly benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should ensure timely release of funds for water and sanitation investments.	Number of projects financed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Financial resources should be distributed equitably, ensuring vulnerable and excluded groups benefit.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 12

Road Infrastructure and Safety Management Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should promote gender equity in access to financial resources and decision-making.	Number of women involved in financial management	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should indirectly support jobs through improved budget management and service delivery.	Number of people indirectly benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should ensure timely release of funds for water and sanitation investments.	Number of projects financed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Financial resources should be distributed equitably, ensuring vulnerable and excluded groups benefit.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 13

Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should promote gender equity in access to financial resources and decision-making.	Number of women involved in financial management	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should indirectly support jobs through improved budget management and service delivery.	Number of people indirectly benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should ensure timely release of funds for water and sanitation investments.	Number of projects financed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Financial resources should be distributed equitably, ensuring vulnerable and excluded groups benefit.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 14

Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should promote gender equity in access to financial resources and decision-making.	Number of women involved in financial management	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should indirectly support jobs through improved budget management and service delivery.	Number of people indirectly benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should ensure timely release of funds for water and sanitation investments.	Number of projects financed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Financial resources should be distributed equitably, ensuring vulnerable and excluded groups benefit.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

SUSTAINABILITY TEST MATRIX - RECORD SHEET No. 15

Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Programme		
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 maximise use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity/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 promote financial transparency, efficiency, and equitable resource allocation.	Level of improvement in resource management	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should promote gender equity in access to financial resources and decision-making.	Number of women involved in financial management	0 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should indirectly support jobs through improved budget management and service delivery.	Number of people indirectly benefiting	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of departments and stakeholders in financial planning should be encouraged.	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should support efficient land administration through proper resource allocation.	Number of beneficiaries supported	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should ensure timely release of funds for water and sanitation investments.	Number of projects financed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should ensure adequate budgeting for infrastructure maintenance and transport services.	Number of funded projects	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve financing for waste management and sanitation infrastructure.	Number of sanitation interventions financed	0 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Financial resources should be distributed equitably, ensuring vulnerable and excluded groups benefit.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: The programme should strengthen financial resilience and reduce fiscal risks.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The Programme should improve financial efficiency, accountability, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 5

REPORT FOR FINAL PUBLIC HEARING

DISTRICT: ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT

REGION: AHAFO

VENUE: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL, HWIDIEM

DATE: JULY 30, 2025

MEDIUM OF INVITATIONS:

The medium of invitation was through invitation letters, information centres throughout the District.

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS INVITED:

Special interest groups invited for the public hearings were PWDs, Women groups, Semistress/tailors, Artisons, Chief Imam, Christian Councils Representatives the District Chief Executive who was the chair for the occasion, heads of Department, Assembly and Area Council Members.

IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATION:

There were other identifiable people representing the Chiefs especially the two paramount chiefs and two Abrempong-Hene, from Acherensua and, Hwidiem and the Nkasiem and Mehame Respectively

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT THE HEARING:

There were a total of 72 people at the final public hearing including (31) women and (41) Men, this are those captured in our attendance sheets

LANGUAGE USED:

Twi was the main language used during the public hearing and in some cases English was used for the benefits some DPCU members.

MAJOR ISSUES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING:

The main topical issues discussed during the presentation were the performance of 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Plan, identified gaps and problems encountered during the plan implementation period. The discussion also touched on the development focus of the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan. All harmonized inputs from community action plans were all highlighted and then again the annual action plan.

MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS: Few complaints emerged from the Assembly Members. Some claimed their needs were not factored into the plan. They also raised concern about abandoned projects and the way the Assembly was going about them to have them completed.

PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTION OF THE COMPLAINTS:

During the discussions, the people were made to understand that not all their needs were captured in the plan. All the inputs collated were harmonized and prioritized. Although it might look as if some of the needs of some communities were not captured, but looking at them critically, some activities and programmes were made District Wide. This meant that they encompassed all the communities. And most of the legacy projects have been allocated funds from DACF 2025 to finish them in due time.

UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS OR QUERIES: All queries that came from the participants were resolved.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it must be reiterated that the successful implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029) requires a joint effort of the Central Government, the District Assembly, Donors, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, FBOs, NGOs, and all and sundry. All hands should be brought on deck to mobilise adequate resources to implement the programmes and projects outlined in the plan. This in turn will improve upon the living conditions of the people in the district; a prerequisite of the “Creating an enabling environment for business to thrive” which will lead to the achievement of the 2030 SDG.

ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Assent to Acceptance of First, Second and Third Public Hearing Reports:

Name: Hon. Assabil Donkor Benjamin

Designation: District Chief Executive

Signature:



Name: George Osei

Designation: District Co-Ordinating Director

Signature:



Name: Hon. Alhassan Mohammed

Designation: Presiding Member

Signature:



Name: Hon. Francis Dorgdadze

Designation: Convener Development Planning sub-committee

Signature:



Name: Sabina Obeng

Designation: Senior Development Planning officer

Signature:

