

**ATWIMA KWANWOMA
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**P.O. Box KS 17939
TWEDE-ASHANTI**

Kindly quote the number and the date in case of reply

Our Ref No. **AKDA..01/20/03**

Your Ref No.

Date: 21st August, 2025

**SUBMISSION OF 2026-2029 DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(DMTDP)**

In accordance with the provision of the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission, I submit the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) for the period 2026-2029 for Atwima Kwanwoma District.

We look forward to your review and approval to ensure a successful implementation of the plan.

Hon. Grace Agyemang Asamoah
(District Chief Executive)

The Director
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MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY**



**DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
UNDER THE
MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK
*RESETTING-GHANA AGENDA – CREATING JOBS,
ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING
SHARED PROSPERITY (2026-2029)***

PREPARED BY:

DPCU

ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**ASSENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF ATWIMA KWANWOMA
DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(AKDMTDP)**



.....
**HON. GRACE AGYEMANG ASAMOAH
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE**



.....
**EUNICE KORANKYE
(DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR)**



.....
**HON. ANTHONY KWAME NSIAH
(PRESIDING MEMBER)**

FOREWORD

It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I present the Atwima Kwanwoma District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the period 2026–2029. This document reflects our collective aspirations, strategic priorities, and unwavering commitment to sustainable development, inclusive growth, and improved quality of life for all residents of our district.

The 2026–2029 MTDP has been carefully crafted through broad-based consultations with stakeholders across traditional authorities, civil society, youth groups, women’s associations, the private sector, and development partners. It reflects the principles of participatory governance and aligns with national development frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As we chart this development journey, I call upon all stakeholder to renew their commitment to the successful implementation of this plan. It is only through collaborative effort, shared responsibility and unwavering dedication that we can realize our aspirations towards promoting sustainable and inclusive development for Atwima Kwanwoma District

This plan outlines strategic interventions in key sectors including education, health, infrastructure, agriculture, environmental sustainability, and local economic development. It also emphasizes digital transformation, youth empowerment, and climate resilience as cross-cutting priorities.

We recognize that development is not merely about infrastructure or statistics; it is about people. It is about ensuring that every child has access to quality education, every farmer has the tools to thrive, and every community feels the impact of good governance. This plan is our roadmap to achieving these goals.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all who contributed to the preparation of this plan. Your insights, dedication, and vision have shaped a document that is not only strategic but deeply rooted in the realities and hopes of our people. May this plan serve as a guiding document towards achieving sustainable development and enhancing the well-being of all residents of Atwima Kwanwoma.



.....
GRACE AGYEMANG ASAMOAH
(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)
ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEA	Agricultural Extension Agent
AEO	Agricultural Extension Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKDA	Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly
ARCC	Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CAP	Community Actions Plan
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Service
CIPs	Community Initiated Projects
DISEC	District Security Committee
DCE	District Chief Executive Officer
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assembly Common Fund Response Factor Grant
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EIP	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FBOs	Farmer Based Organization
GoG	Government of Ghana
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School

LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Framework
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PoA	Programme of Action
PLWD	People Living with Disabilities
PPP	Public and Private Partnership
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PHC	Population and Housing Census
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPR	School Participation Rate
SW&CD	Social and Welfare Community Development
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WASSCE	West Africa School Certificate Examination
UHC	Universal Health Coverage

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In pursuit of fostering effective decision-making and sustainable development through decentralized governance, Ghana has established a comprehensive legal framework to support the process. The Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), emphasizes participatory and responsive approaches to addressing developmental challenges. This Act, along with the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480), underscores the importance of allocating resources and responsibilities to the district level, where District Assemblies are mandated to identify local development issues and devise appropriate strategies.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), as the primary planning authority, provides overarching guidelines for the formulation of development plans across Ghana's Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs). The planning guidelines for the Preparation of District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) are issued by NDPC and the National Development Planning (Systems) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232) every four years, ensuring that local development agendas align with national objectives to achieve overarching development goals.

The legal frameworks, including the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the National Development Planning (System) Regulations (LI 2232), the NDPC Act, 1994 (Act 479), and the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480), collectively reinforce and regulate Ghana's decentralization policy. These statutes delineate three tiers of planning namely, national, regional, and district with respective authorities: the NDPC, Regional Planning and Coordinating Units (RPCUs), and District Planning Coordinating Units (DPCUs).

This plan aligns with the government's development policy, emphasizing four key dimensions: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment and Human Settlement Development, and Governance and Institutional Development. It aims to guide the strategic allocation and utilization of both material and human resources to foster socio-economic transformation within the district.

The District Assembly, guided by the NDPC's standards, developed this Medium-Term Development Plan (2026–2029) through the concerted efforts of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). An orientation workshop was organized by NDPC in collaboration with the Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council to update participants on the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework and planning guidelines. Additionally, refresher training sessions were conducted for Planning Officers to enhance their capacity.

The preparation of the 2026-2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for the Atwima Kwanwoma District commenced with the formation of a dedicated Plan Preparation Team and a DPCU meeting to understand the planning guidelines. The process also involved conducting needs assessments at the community level, engaging stakeholders through public hearings, and facilitating broad-based participation to ensure inclusivity. The DPCU, in collaboration with local communities and Assembly Members, collected primary data to inform the development of Community Action Plans (CAPs), which were prioritized within the framework of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF). Secondary data sources, including quarterly and annual progress reports, departmental work plans, the 2021 Population and Housing Census, and previous district plans (2022–2025 DMTDP), supplemented the data collection process.

The preparation of the plan involved a comprehensive review of the previous plan's performance, an update of the district profile considering environmental and social factors such as climate change, disability inclusion, disaster risk management, nutrition, gender issues, and local economic development. Community needs assessments and public hearings at the Area Council level facilitated the identification of priority issues and development aspirations. These participatory engagements aimed to validate community insights and integrate them into the district's development agenda. Together with the needs identified at the community level and review of existing conditions, the following are the key developmental aspirations identified:

1. Facilitate the provision of training and employment opportunities for the youth
2. Enhance technological and vocational skills
3. Provision of toilet facilities

4. Provision of Refuse Containers
5. Construct additional classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated classroom buildings.
6. Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads
7. Construction of sports and recreational infrastructure
8. Construct market facilities and rehabilitate old ones
9. Construct Health facilities
10. Construct additional boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small-town water projects
11. Safeguard farm lands and entice youth into farming
12. Supply adequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
13. Provision of streetlights
14. Extension of electricity to newly build up areas
15. Provide residential accommodation to public sector workers
16. Procure office equipment
17. Organise sensitisation programmes to encourage girl-child retention in school at all levels
18. Organise sensitisation programmes to increase female representation in governance and leadership roles
19. Resource NADMO to establish early warning systems to reduce the incidence of disaster
20. Promote adoption of renewable energy
21. Expand and strengthen social protection programmes to reach more vulnerable populations and ensure inclusive support
22. Encourage rain-fed alternatives in agriculture to improve productivity and sustainability
23. Support the development of value-added products to boost youth engagement in agriculture
24. Improve ICT Services and facilities
25. Implement strategies to improve IGF performance
26. Facilitate increased access to credit for SMEs
27. Strengthen police infrastructure by constructing new police stations
28. Support monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects to effectively assess programmes and projects
29. Develop and establish lorry stations to improve transportation safety

30. Undertake regular maintenance of vehicles and equipment

Second Public Hearing and Draft Plan Adoption by Hon. Assembly Members

A final Public Hearing was conducted upon the completion of the development plan. The primary purpose of this session was to facilitate community engagement and allow stakeholders to deliberate on the programmes and projects outlined in the plan for implementation within the plan period. This initiative aimed to foster inclusive participation in the planning process and to ensure that the community has ownership of the development agenda. Additionally, the Public Hearing provided an opportunity for all stakeholders to review the plan in its final form. In accordance with the requirements of Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2232, the finalized draft document has been submitted to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

In compliance with L.I. 2232, the Plan Committee utilized the prioritized needs identified by the community, alongside data collected from various departments and units, to formulate annual action plans for each year within the plan period (2026–2029), including indicative budgets. The funding sources for the programmes and projects outlined in the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) will include the District Assembly Common Fund (DA CF), Responsiveness Factor Grant (DA CF-RFG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), anticipated donor contributions, and government-funded projects under the Ghanaian Government (GOG).

Scope and Direction of District Development Interventions

To realize the outlined development aspirations, the district has established strategic goals and objectives aligned with the national development framework for 2026–2029.

During the implementation of the 2022–2025 DMTDP, Atwima Kwanwoma District achieved notable accomplishments, particularly in the provision of water and sanitation facilities, educational and health infrastructure as well as undertaking social protection programmes for the vulnerable, women and children. Building on these achievements, the current DMTDP (2026–2029) aims to enhance socio-economic infrastructure, foster a conducive environment for private sector growth, and improve agricultural productivity.

Development Focus

The development focus of the Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly, within the context of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework for 2026–2029, is centered on the provision of essential social amenities and services, as well as socio-economic infrastructure, to improve the living conditions of residents in the district.

Following the completion of the final Public Hearing with key stakeholders, the draft 2026–2029 DMTDP was presented to the District Assembly for discussion and approval. The draft plan was subsequently adopted as the official development blueprint and policy guide for the district's development efforts during the 2026–2029 period.¹

Organization of the Plan document

The document has been organized into eight (8) chapters. They include

Chapter One: This chapter provides a brief background of the district. This includes the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values and the organizational structure. The locational map of the district is also found in this chapter.

Chapter Two: It is an assessment of the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP. The identification of the development outcomes achieved for the period focusses on factors that contributed to the attainment of the outcomes, the factors that worked against the development efforts and the lesson learnt that are useful for the 2026-2029 development planning period. This is followed by the analysis of the financial performance for 2022-2025. The chapter also consists of an overview of the existing conditions of the district and pictorial representations of issues and development implications identified. Some areas that were examined under the profile include, location and size, demographic characteristics, economy, major economic activities and others. The chapter concludes with a summary of key development issues. The strengths and opportunities that have been identified is subjected to a SWOT analysis together with weaknesses and threats that can derail the development efforts. The chapter ends with a needs assessment and projections for the future development needs for the 2026-2029 planned period. development. by analysis of the profile of the District.

¹ Yet to be done in September during a general assembly meeting

Chapter Three: The key development issues identified from Chapter Two have been prioritized based on a prioritisation tool used as well as the 20230 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) five prioritized targets developed by NDPC to accelerate national attainment of the SDGs,

Chapter Four: The District development goals, objectives and strategies have been outlined in this chapter. It has been captured under the development dimensions and has been aligned to the national objectives under the MTNDPF 2026-2029. The chapter concludes with development proposals integrated with spatial plans.

Chapter Five: Development programmes/Programme of Action (POA) have been presented in this chapter based on the strategies identified in Chapter Four. The chapter covers the medium-term costs of new and ongoing programmes and an indicative financial strategy, which shows the means for mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP covering the period 2026-2029. The chapter also details programmes identified that have been subjected to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tool to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with strategic goals.

Chapter Six: This chapter contains the Annual Action Plan of the District, consisting of projects to be formulated to implement the development programmes in Chapter Five. The Programme of Action has been phased out into Annual Action Plans for the four-year planning period: 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029. For each annual action plan, the location of the programme/project, time frame (in quarters of a year), lead agency, collaborating agency, estimated cost of the projects and source of funding and agency for the monitoring and evaluation of the projects have been indicated.

Chapter Seven: Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements have been captured in this chapter to facilitate the implementation of the action plans. A brief narrative on intended evaluations to be conducted over the plan period and a monitoring matrix framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets have been indicated. In this chapter, a management and learning framework have been used to enhance planning, decision-making, implementation and reporting processes.

Chapter Eight: The final chapter of the plan document outlines the development communication strategy adopted in disseminating the plan document. The chapter states clearly the objectives and the purpose of the communication. It also identifies the target audience including gender and vulnerable groups for which key messages have been developed and tailored to target audience.

Conclusion

For the period 2026-2029 this plan document is the development blueprint for District. It is hoped that all stakeholders, both local and external, will offer the needed support to move the District forward so as to achieve the stated District development goal and objectives, reduce poverty and improve the living standard of the people.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is the central institution within the district responsible for planning, implementation and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. It has been assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the district.

This chapter provides a brief background of the district. This includes the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values and the organizational structure. The locational map of the district is also found in this chapter.

1.2 Vision, Mission and Core Values of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

1.2.1 Vision

The Vision Statement of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is “To become a highly professional socio-economic development service provider, which creates opportunities for human resource development in partnership with traditional authorities and non-state actors in the District”.

1.2.2 Mission

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly exists “To facilitate improvement in the quality of life of the people in the District through the provision of basic social amenities and services and the promotion of socio-economic development within the context of good governance”.

1.2.3 Core Values

Core values are fundamental to the performance of the DA. They influence the thinking and performance of staff towards the stated vision. Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly operates on the following core values for effective development:

- **Anonymity and Permanence:** Staff of AKDA will serve the citizens of the District with neutrality and in the discharge of their roles or functions in any project staff shall not put themselves in a position where personal interest conflicts with the performance of the functions of their office.
- **Client-orientation, Loyalty and Commitment:** Staff shall owe allegiance to only the state and the community in which we serve and would ensure that our loyalty and commitment is first to the citizens of AKDA. In the discharge of our duties, staff will ensure fair opportunities and services to all communities without partiality.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Transparency and accountability is fundamental to non-partisan decision making in local governance. In the discharge of their roles, functions and obligations staff shall respect and comply with the law and act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity, accountability and transparency of the Local Government Service. Staff shall also not accept gifts where it will appear to influence or result in influencing the performance of official duties.
- **Diligence, Discipline and Timeliness:** Staff of AKDA shall perform their duties with diligence and discipline, whilst adhering to specific time-frames, time-related schedules, targets and objective.
- **Creativity and Innovativeness:** Staff shall continuously be creative and innovative in the design, planning and implementation of development objectives.
- **Equity and Impartiality and Integrity:** In the planning and execution of duties, community members shall be treated with equity and impartiality, regardless of their political affiliation, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation and personal beliefs.

1.2.4 Functions

The District Assembly was created as a pivot of the administrative and development decision making body in the district and the basic unit of Local Government Administration. Subject to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the District, provide guidance, give direction to and supervise all other administrative authorities in the district. District Assemblies are responsible for identifying district development problems and strategies in solving them as prescribed in the Guidelines on the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plans by the National Development Planning

Commission. This is to give periodic guidelines to help Districts Assemblies to incorporate their development agenda into the national context to achieve the national goal.

Section 12 (3) of Act 936 prescribes the functions of the Assembly as follows:

- a. be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- b. formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- c. promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- d. sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students
- e. initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the district;
- f. be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- g. ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- h. act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- i. initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment

1.3 Organizational Structure

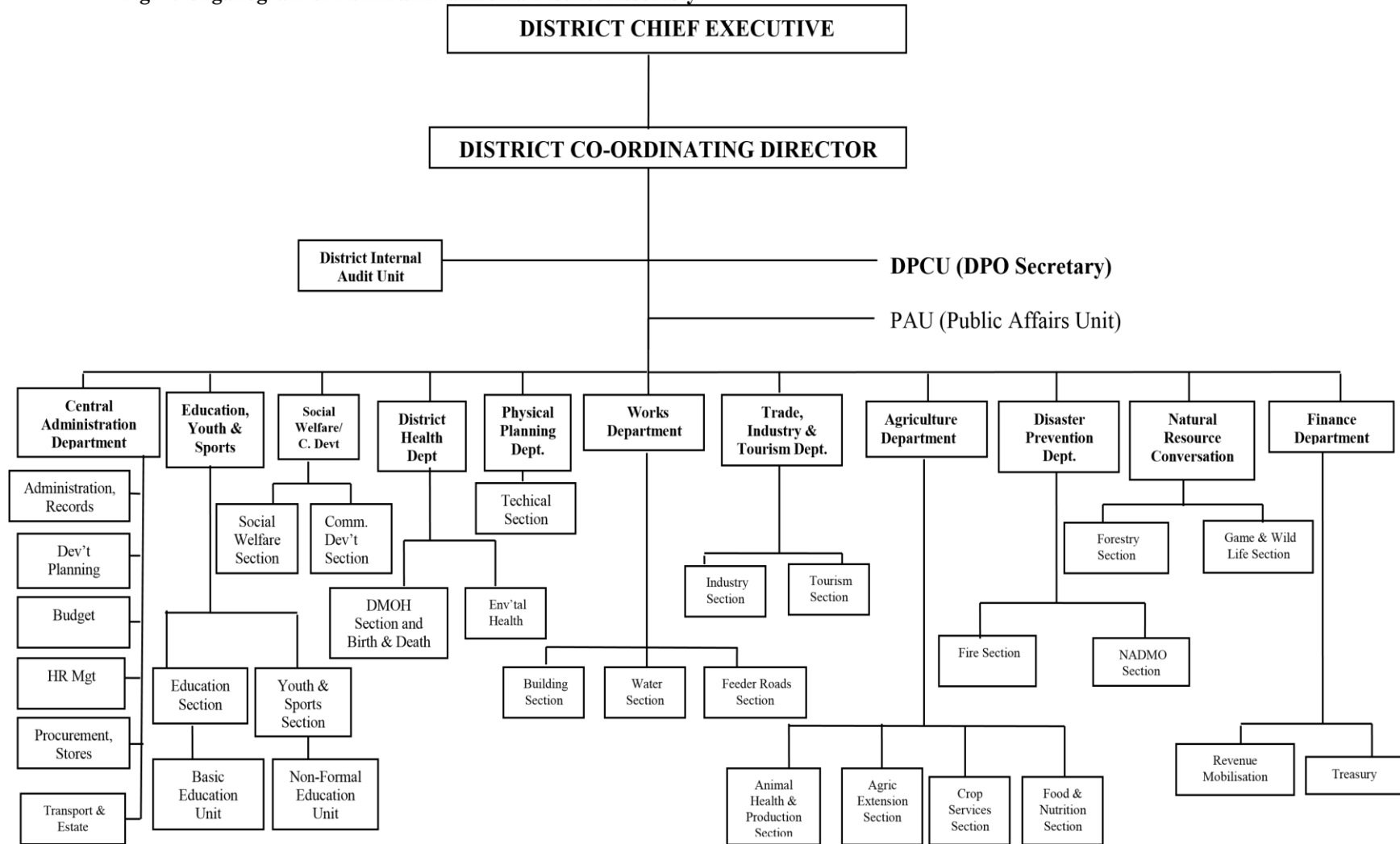
The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of the District Assembly is primarily responsible for the preparation of plans, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the mobilization and management of resources for the development of the entire district and also serves as a Secretariat to other departments of the District Assembly. This function is seen as one of the core functions of the District Assemblies as enshrined in Act 936.

According to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the District Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly and be responsible for the supervision of the departments of the Assembly.

The District Chief Executive performs these functions through the District Coordinating Director (DCD) who is the head of the Administrative machinery in the District and Secretary to the Assembly. Heads of Department and sub-governmental agencies operating in the District are the District Works Department, Education, Health, Finance, Agriculture, Community Development/Social Welfare and other departments are also a composition of line management that report to the DCE through the DCD. Figure 1.1 depicts the organogram of the District Assembly

Figure 1.1: Organogram of Atwima District Assembly

Fig. 1: Organogram of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly



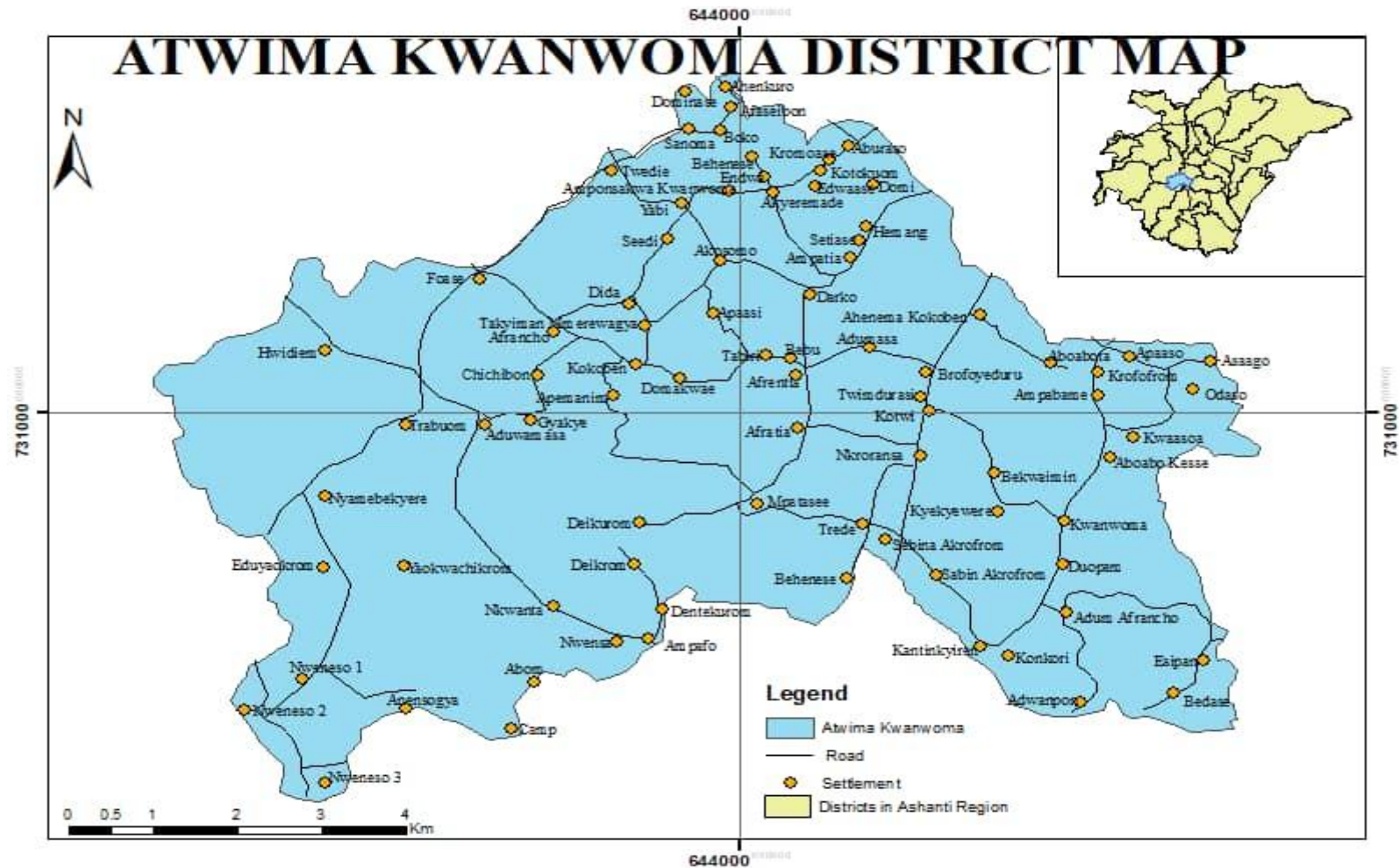
1.4 Locational Map

Atwima Kwanwoma District is one the forty-three (43) Administrative Districts in Ashanti Region with its capital located at Twedie. The District is located on Latitude 6° 24” N and 6° 43” North and Longitude 1° 15” and 1° 46” West. As the district capital, Twedie is officially cited as being about 13km from Kumasi. The District is bounded to the North by Kwadaso Municipal, South by Bekwai Municipal, East by Bosomtwe District, West by Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal and South West by Amansie West District.

The total land size of the district is 251.9 sq. km constituting 1.03% of the total land area of Ashanti region (24,389sq.km.). The district has sixty-four (64) settlements in the district which have been divided into two (2) Area Councils and subdivided into 33 Electoral Areas to enhance local governance under one (1) Parliamentary Constituency. Other major settlements in the district include Ahenema Kokoben, Trede, Twedie, Trabuom, Nweneso No.1, Atwima Boko, Foase, Brofoyedru, Ampayoo, Krofrom, Kotwi and Kromoase.

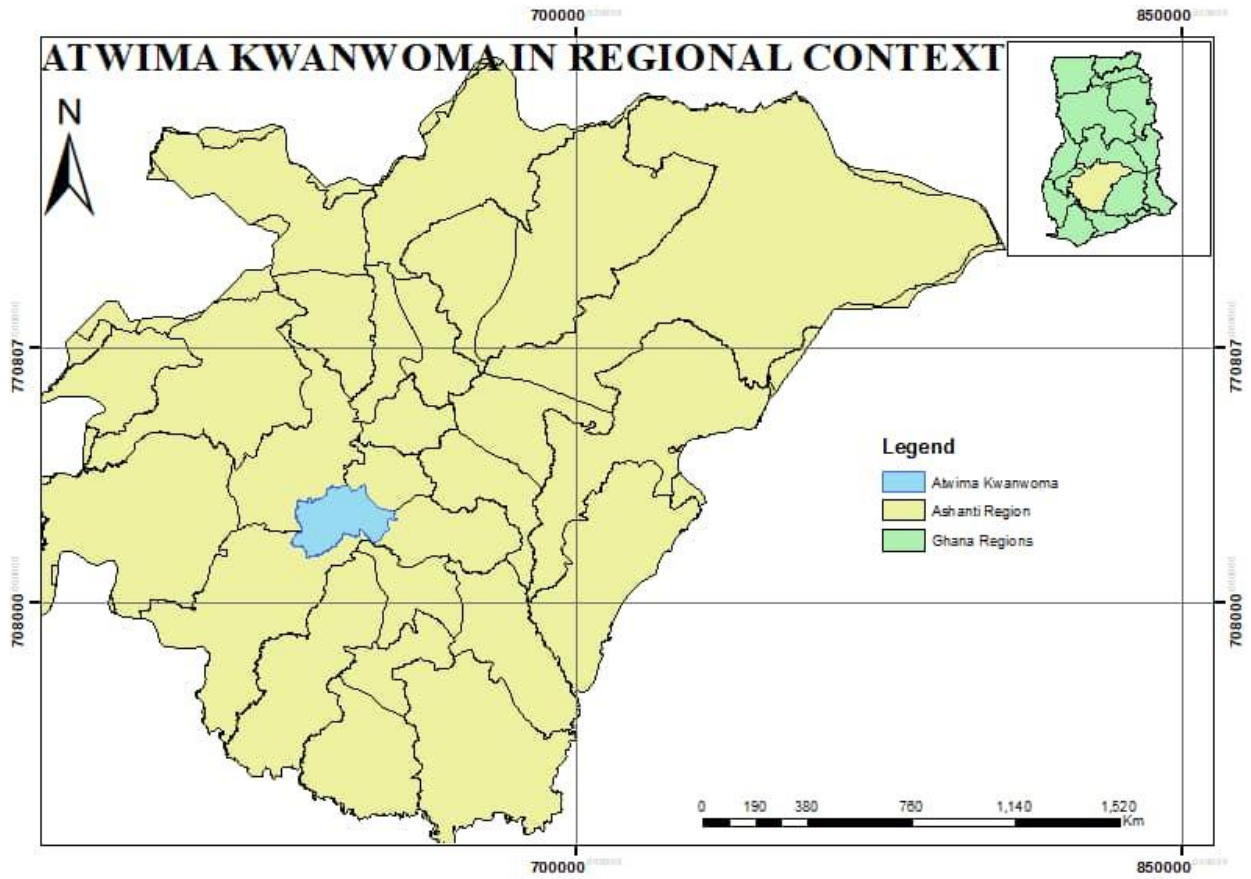
Figure 1.2 below shows the map of the district.

Figure 1.2: Map showing the Geographical Presentation of Atwima Kwanwoma District



Source: PPD, AKDA 2025

Figure 1.3: Atwima Kwanwoma District in regional Context



Source: PPD, AKDA 2025

1.5 Structure of the Plan

Chapter One: This chapter provides a brief background of the district. This includes the vision, mission, functions, mandate, core values and the organizational structure. The locational map of the district is also found in this chapter.

Chapter Two: It is an assessment of the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP. The identification of the development outcomes achieved for the period focuses on factors that contributed to the attainment of the outcomes, the factors that worked against the development efforts and the lesson learnt that are useful for the 2026-2029 development planning period. This is followed by the analysis of the financial performance for 2022-2025. The chapter also consists of an overview of the existing conditions of the district and pictorial representations of issues and development implications identified. Some areas that were examined under the profile include, location and size, demographic characteristics, economy, major economic activities and others. The chapter concludes with a summary of key development issues. The strengths and opportunities that have been identified is subjected to a SWOT analysis together with weaknesses and threats that can derail the development efforts. The chapter ends with a needs assessment and projections for the future development needs for the 2026-2029 planned period.

Chapter Three: The key development issues identified from Chapter Two have been prioritized based on a prioritisation tool used as well as the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) five prioritized targets developed by NDPC to accelerate national attainment of the SDGs.

Chapter Four: The District development goals, objectives and strategies have been outlined in this chapter. It has been captured under the development dimensions and has been aligned to the national objectives under the MTNDPF 2026-2029. The chapter concludes with development proposals integrated with spatial plans.

Chapter Five: Development programmes/Programme of Action (POA) have been presented in this chapter based on the strategies identified in Chapter Four. The chapter covers the medium-term costs of new and ongoing programmes and an indicative financial strategy, which shows the means for mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the implementation of the MMTDP covering the period 2026-2029. The chapter also details

programmes identified that have been subjected to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tool to ensure their long-term sustainability and alignment with strategic goals.

Chapter Six: This chapter contains the Annual Action Plan of the District, consisting of projects to be formulated to execute the development programmes in Chapter Five. The Programme of Action has been phased out into Annual Action Plans for the four-year planning period: 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029. For each annual action plan, the location of the programme/project, time frame (in quarters of a year), lead agency, collaborating agency, estimated cost of the projects and source of funding and agency for the monitoring and evaluation of the projects have been indicated.

Chapter Seven: Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements have been captured in this chapter to facilitate the implementation of the action plans. A brief narrative on intended evaluations to be conducted over the plan period and a monitoring matrix framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets have been indicated. In this chapter, a management and learning framework have been used to enhance planning, decision-making, implementation and reporting processes.

Chapter Eight: The final chapter of the plan document outlines the development communication strategy adopted in disseminating the plan document. The chapter states clearly the objectives and the purpose of the communication. It also identifies the target audience including gender and vulnerable groups for which key messages have been developed and tailored to target audience.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter assesses the implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP. The identification of the development outcomes achieved for the period focusses on factors that contributed to the attainment of the outcomes, the factors that worked against the development efforts and the lesson learnt that are useful for the 2026-2029 development planning period. This is followed by the analysis of the financial performance for 2022-2025. The chapter also consists of an overview of the existing conditions of the district and pictorial representations of issues and development implications identified. Some areas that were examined under the profile include, location and size, demographic characteristics, economy, major economic activities and others. The chapter concludes with a summary of key development issues. The strengths and opportunities that have been identified is subjected to a SWOT analysis together with weaknesses and threats that can derail the development efforts. The chapter ends with a needs assessment and projections for the future development needs for the 2026-2029 planned period.

2.2 Performance Review of DMTDP (2022-2025).

The current District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2022–2025), “Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All,” outlined the District’s strategic priorities across six core development dimensions: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, Emergency Planning and Response (including COVID-19 Recovery Plan) and Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation.

2.2.1 Methodology for the Review

The review was based on data collected from both primary and secondary sources. Stakeholder consultations were conducted, involving various District Departments, Area Councils, and key partners. Additionally, the review incorporated findings from the 2022–

2024 Annual Progress Reports and 2025 quarterly reports. A summary of key development outcomes for the period is presented in Table 2.1.

While the data reflects encouraging progress in many sectors, challenges remain, particularly in areas such as livestock production, nurse-to-patient and midwife-to-expectant mother ratios, disaster response, crime prevention, and child protection.

2.2.2 Economic Development

Although certain targets were unmet, the District recorded significant improvements compared to baseline data. Key highlights include:

- **Agriculture:** Productivity improved, but the shortage of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) limited potential gains. Recruitment and deployment of more AEAs are necessary for sustained agricultural growth.
- **Internally Generated Funds (IGF):** Revenue generation showed a positive upward trend. However, there is a gap between the actual performance and set targets. This gap may be attributed to the time of writing the report. Only the first and second quarter reports were available.

2.2.3 Social Development

Substantial progress was observed under this dimension, particularly in:

- **Water and Sanitation:** Improved access to safe drinking water, enhanced sanitation services, and high achievement in Open Defecation Free (ODF) targets.
- **Health:**
 - Positive indicators include 100% functionality of health facilities, zero malaria case fatality, and low maternal mortality.
 - However, the nurse-patient and midwife-to-expectant mother ratios remain below target. These gaps may be due to staffing constraints and uneven resource allocation, which may impact care quality and patient outcomes.
- **Education:** Enrollment rates increased, and performance in BECE and WASSCE showed improvement.
- **Electricity Coverage:** The percentage of communities with electricity coverage has slightly increased from 97 to 97.3, still short of the target of 100%. This

suggests progress but ongoing efforts are needed to achieve universal electricity coverage.

However, reported child abuse cases increased. While this might suggest a deteriorating situation, it is attributed largely to heightened awareness and reporting, driven by UNICEF-funded sensitization campaigns.

Whilst there has been some positive increase in the proportion of persons with disability supported, the pace of progress is slow. The 2024 target of 50% was not achieved. The achievement represents 90.5% of the target, falling short by 4.74 percentage points. This may be attributed to limited funding since the district has registered a lot of persons with disabilities.

2.2.4 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Performance in this dimension was largely positive. Most targets were met or exceeded, indicating strong progress in infrastructural development and environmental management. The road maintenance ratio has improved from 33.51% to 54.58%, exceeding the target of 50%. This indicates successful efforts in maintaining and improving road infrastructure. Again, the proportion of streets with signage increased from 43% to 67.9%, surpassing the target of 60% and reflecting successful efforts to improve street signage.

2.2.5 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Generally, governance indicators showed strong performance. The proportion of functional sub-structures for instance has remained at 100%, meeting the target. This indicates consistent effectiveness in maintaining functional sub-structures. Nonetheless, a rise in the crime rate gives cause for concern. The situation underscores the urgency of improved security interventions, community policing, and preventive crime strategies.

2.2.6 Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)

The percentage of communities affected by disasters rose, signaling a critical need to enhance disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies.

There is a sharp decline in the proportion of people testing positive for COVID-19 from 2021 through to 2024. Zero rates indicate a complete elimination of reported positive cases over a three-year period. The District Health Services continues with measures such as booster vaccination, public health awareness and disease management which serves as preparedness benchmark for future outbreaks.

2.2.7 Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation

The proportion of the overall MTDP implemented increased from 22% in 2021 to 67.7% by the end of 2024. This reflects substantial progress, more than tripling the baseline level. While this reflects steady progress, it remains below the target of 75% by 7.3 percentage points. This indicates that while progress was made, the goal was not fully met. The major challenge accounting for this shortfall is limited funding allocation.

The proportion of staff trained decreased from a baseline of 70% to 63.3%, although this remains slightly above the target of 60%. While the target has technically been met, the decline from the baseline suggests a regression in staff capacity development and highlights the need to reassess and strengthen training strategies to sustain long-term human resource development.

Table 2.1: Performance Review of AKDA’s MTDP 2022-2025

Development Dimension	Indicator	Base line (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-term target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Tonnage increases in staple crops (maize, cassava, plantain)	81,180	293,788	2024	293,908.5	The target of 293,788 tons has been exceeded, with a cumulative achievement of 293,908.5 tons. This indicates a successful implementation of strategies to boost staple crop production.
	Tonnage increases in cash crop (palm oil)	11,042	34,540	2024	31,164.92	Although the target of 34,540 tons was not fully met, the cumulative achievement of 31,164.92 tons still represents a significant increase from the baseline.
	Increases in Livestock (cattle, sheep, goat, pig, poultry)	2,308,037	6,776,014	2024	5,518,522	The cumulative achievement of 5,518,522 is below the target of 6,776,014. This may indicate challenges in livestock production or data collection.

	Agric Extension officer to farmer ratio	1:3688	1:500	2024	1:1200	The ratio has improved significantly from 1:3688 to 1:1200, but still falls short of the target of 1:500. More work is needed to achieve the desired ratio
	Percentage change in Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	8.32	75.56	2024	66.47	There is a substantial growth in IGF which has been increased cumulatively by 66.47%, indicating effective revenue generation strategies though the achievement fell short of the target (75.56%).
	New Agricultural related employment	177	355	2024	530	The cumulative achievement of 530 exceeds the target of 355, suggesting that the initiatives have created more employment opportunities than expected.
Social Development	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water sources	65	90	2024	88	The proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water sources has increased from 65 to 88, which is close to the target of 90. This indicates significant

						progress in improving access to safe drinking water.
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	66	90	2024	92	The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation services has increased from 66 to 92, exceeding the target of 90. This indicates significant progress and success in improving sanitation infrastructure and services.
	Proportion of communities achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status	0	20	2024	90	The proportion of communities achieving ODF status has significantly increased from 0 to 90, far exceeding the target of 20. This indicates remarkable progress and success in promoting sanitation and eliminating open defecation.
	Proportion of operational health facilities	100	100	2024	100	The proportion of operational health facilities has been consistently maintained at 100%, meeting the target. This indicates excellent performance in ensuring

						healthcare infrastructure is fully functional.
	Proportion of population with valid NHIS Card	21.2	40	2024	86.3	The proportion of the population with valid NHIS cards has increased significantly from 21.2% to 86.3. This indicates substantial progress in expanding health insurance coverage.
	Maternal Mortality Ratio	32/1000,00LB	20/100,000LB	2024	0/100,00LB	The maternal mortality ratio has remained the same as the baseline, indicating no progress toward the target.
	Malaria Case Fatality	32.1	0.015	2024	0	The malaria case fatality rate has significantly decreased from 32.1 to 0, far exceeding the target of 0.015.
	Proportion of population with access to healthcare	100	100	2024	100	The proportion of the population with access to healthcare has remained at 100%, meeting the target. This indicates that healthcare access has been

						consistently maintained at a universal level.
Doctor-patient ratio	No Doctor for a population of 234,846	2:244,888	2025	1:248,279		The doctor-patient ratio has improved significantly from having no doctor to 1 doctor per 248,279 people. However, the target was 1 doctor per approximately 122,444 people (based on 2: 244,888), which hasn't been met. This indicates progress but not yet reaching the desired level.
Nurse-Patient ratio	1:307	1:250	2024	1:654		The nurse-patient ratio has worsened significantly from 1:307 to 1:654, moving away from the target of 1:250. This indicates a substantial increase in the number of patients per nurse, potentially straining healthcare services.
Midwife to Expectant Mothers ration	1:350	1:300	2024	1:427		The midwife to expectant mothers ratio has worsened from 1:350 to

						1:427, moving away from the target of 1:300.
	Percentage increase in KG school enrolment	122.2	100	2024	114.8	The KG school enrolment has increased by 114.8%, exceeding the target of 100%. This indicates a significant and successful effort to boost early childhood education enrollment.
	Percentage increase in primary school enrolment	165.2	100	2024	161.1	The primary school enrolment has increased by 161.1%, which is close to the baseline increase and far exceeds the target. This suggests that primary school enrollment efforts have been highly effective.
	Percentage increase in JHS enrolment	98.2	100	2024	94	The JHS enrolment has increased by 94%, which is close to but slightly below the target of 100%. This indicates a strong effort in increasing junior high school enrollment.

	Pass Rate in BECE	99.7	100	2024	99.4	The pass rate in BECE has remained high at 99.4%, very close to the target of 100%. This suggests that educational quality and student performance have been consistently strong.
	Pass Rate in WASSCE	71.5	100	21024	80.25	The pass rate in WASSCE has increased from 71.5 to 80.25, indicating progress. However, there's still a significant gap to reach the target of 100%, suggesting areas for improvement in senior high school education.
	Teacher-Pupil ratio	1:35	1:35	2024	1:22	The teacher-pupil ratio has improved from 1:35 to 1:22, exceeding the target and indicating a favourable student-teacher ratio. This suggests effective management and possibly increased teacher allocation.
	Proportion of Persons with	23.5	50	2024	57.4	The district has achieved more than double the baseline, moving

	Disabilities supported with Disability Fund					from 23.5% in 2021 to 57% by 2025. The 2025 target of 50% has not only been met but exceeded, indicating strong policy implementation and a positive shift toward disability inclusion.
	Rate of reported cases of Child Abuse	8.75/100,000	42.26/100,000	2024	18.95/100,000	The rate of reported cases of child abuse has increased from 8.75/100,000 to 18.95/100,000. With support from UNICEF, the increase might indicate improved reporting mechanisms or increased awareness, rather than an actual increase in child abuse cases.
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Road maintenance ratio	33.51%	50%	2024	54.58%	The road maintenance ratio has improved from 33.51% to 54.58%, exceeding the target of 50%. This indicates successful efforts in maintaining and improving road infrastructure.
	Percentage of communities	97	100	2024	97.3	The percentage of communities with electricity coverage has slightly increased from 97 to 97.3,

	with electricity coverage					still short of the target of 100%. This suggests progress but ongoing efforts are needed to achieve universal electricity coverage.
	Proportion of streets with signage	43	60	2024	67.9	The proportion of streets with signage has increased from 43 to 67.9, exceeding the target of 60. This indicates successful efforts in improving street signage.
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Proportion of functional Sub-Structures	100	100	2022	100	The proportion of functional sub-structures has remained at 100%, meeting the target. This indicates consistent effectiveness in maintaining functional sub-structures.
	Crime Rate per Capita	0.049/1000	0/1000	2024	0.36/1000	The crime rate per capita has increased from 0.049/1000 to 0.36/1000, moving away from the target of 0/1000. This indicates a rise in crime rates, suggesting a need for enhanced security

						measures and crime prevention strategies.
Emergency Planning and Response (including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	Percentage of communities affected by disaster	4.7	20	2024	14	The percentage of communities affected by disaster has increased from 4.7 to 14, which is below the target of 20 but still indicates a rise in communities affected. This suggests a need for disaster mitigation and response strategies.
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	Percentage of the overall MTDP implemented	22	75	2024	67.7	The proportion increased from 22% in 2021 to 67.7% by the end of 2024. This reflects substantial progress, more than tripling the baseline level.
	Proportion of staff trained	70	60	2024	63.3	The proportion of staff trained has increased from 70 to 63.3, which actually indicates a decrease from the baseline. Given the target is 60, the achievement of 63.3 is slightly above the target but below the baseline level.

Source: DPCU, AKDA- April, 2025

2.3 Financial Performance (2022-2025).

This financial summary presents an overview of the funding sources in Table 2.2, comparing the total estimated costs against the actual amounts received over a four-year period (2022-2024) and January to June, 2025. The variance column highlights the gap between expected and received funds, revealing the extent of shortfall for each funding source. Understanding these variances is crucial for assessing funding reliability, budgeting accuracy, and potential impacts on planned activities.

Table 2.2 indicates that about 35% of the expected funds were not received which had an impact on planned activities. This substantial gap negatively affected planned projects or programs as close to one-tenth could not be implemented.

All the sources of funding underperformed against its estimated cost. The DACF and DAC-RFG are major contributors to the funding gap, accounting for over two-thirds (70.4%) of the total variance. The GOG contributed the largest actual amount and covered 87.7% of its commitment.

Table 2.2: Financial Performance (2022-2025)

Source of Funding	Total Estimated Cost	Total Amount Received	Variance
GOG	31,707,374.16	27,805,181.30	3,902,192.86
IGF	11,052,300.00	8,230,877.59	2,821,422.41
DACF	19,477,037.64	7,016,253.55	12,460,784.09
DACF-RFG	7,049,684.92	2,965,523.80	4,084,161.12
DPs	296,298.63	89,098.63	207,200.00
Total	69,582,695.35	46,106,934.87	23,475,760.48

Source: Finance Department, 2025

2.3.1 Implications on the Implementation of the MTDP (2022-2025)

The analysis shows that only 66.3% of the total estimated funding for the MTDP 2022-2025 was received over the implementation period. This significant gap of GHS 23.47 million had notable implications which are:

- Delayed projects. Key projects especially in health and education delayed due to the shortfall in funds especially from DACF and DACF-RFG.
- The relatively better performance of IGF (74.5%) helped mitigate some shortfalls, but still fell short of targets. This indicates growing reliance on local revenue mobilisation, though with limitations.
- Only 30.1% of expected development partner funding was received which affected some programmes especially in social protection and community development.

2.3.2 Strategies Implemented to Improve Revenue Mobilisation

- Introduction of electronic payment platforms
- Valuation of commercial properties
- Formation of dedicated teams to enforce revenue collection especially from property owners and business operators
- Mapping and updating of rateable properties and businesses in the district to broaden the tax net
- Routine monitoring and supervisions of revenue collectors and commission agents to improve efficiency and accountability
- Recruitment of more commission collectors to augment revenue collection

2.3.3 Challenges to Revenue Mobilisation

Despite the improvements, some challenges persisted. These are:

- Some residents and businesses resist payment due to limited knowledge of tax obligations
- Incomplete or outdated data on properties and businesses limited the district's ability to fully expand.
- Inadequate revenue collection/field staff for collection of revenue
- Manual collection processes in some areas continued to create loopholes for revenue leakages

2.3.4 Conclusion and Way Forward

The funding gap significantly constrained the full implementation of the 2022-2025 MTDP. However, the district made commendable efforts in enhancing IGF mobilisation through digitalisation and some administrative reforms. Moving forward, sustained improvements in local

revenue generation, coupled with enhanced transparency, donor engagement and improved DACF disbursement timeliness are critical for successful implementation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

2.4 Existing Conditions and Diagnosis

This provides an overview of the existing conditions in the district supported with maps and charts where applicable and its development implications.

2.4.1 Demographic Characteristics

2.4.1.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) Report by Ghana Statistical Service, Atwima Kwanwoma has a total population of 234,846 representing 4.3% of the Ashanti Regional figure 5,440,463. With an annual growth rate of 2.7%, the district is projected to have a population of 261,255 in 2025.

- **Implications for Development**

With a growth rate of 2.7%, it indicates a fast-growing population which will increase demand for housing, health and educational and other social infrastructure.

2.4.1.2 Population Density

With a population density of 894.8 persons/km² and a land size of 262.5km², the district is experiencing rapid urbanization and there is likely to be increasing pressure on land and services.

- **Implications for Development**

There can be increased encroachment on arable lands and wetlands. Rapid population growth can also lead to high unemployment especially among the youth if not matched with job creation. The land size (262.5km²) constraints expansion and worsens competition between residential, agricultural and commercial land use with an increased risk of deforestation, pollution and loss of biodiversity.

There is therefore the need for a sustainable land management to manage density and avoid slum developments. There is also the need to scale up vocational training and youth employment programmes and promote urban agriculture to maintain food security.

2.4.1.3 Household Characteristics

Residential Structures

According to the 2021 PHC report, there are 49,447 residential structures in the district. This is a nearly 300% increase in residential structures over a decade. This could stem from a population boom or an urban sprawl since the district is now largely urban as compared to the 2010 census report. Over half (54.7%) of the residential structures are urban again suggesting a shift from rural to urban areas. With only 1.3 households per structure, many buildings may be single-family homes or well-distributed compounds. This reflects a relatively low housing pressure yet it may change quickly if population growth persists. The average household size is 3.6 which is quite moderate. This indicates an increasing nuclear families.

- **Implications for Development**

There is a rapid housing growth especially in the urban areas which signals increased demand for infrastructure, sanitation and electricity. This calls for strategic urban planning to prevent slums or illegal housing developments. There is also the need to plan for more schools, roads, water, electricity, sewage systems, health centers, etc. The housing boom may also stimulate construction jobs and local economic development

Tenure or Holding Arrangement of Dwelling Unit

Information from the 2021 PHC indicates a nearly half of households who own their homes, with rural areas showing significantly more ownership than urban ones (46% vs 37.7%). This means there is a strong traditional or family-based land tenure in rural areas in the district. The proportion of renting is nearly as large as ownership especially in urban areas (41.4%). About 22% of households live without paying rent (rent-free 17.3%) which is possibly a family inheritance or family homes. Caretaker, squatting and perching (4.8%) are more common in rural areas than the urban areas have more vulnerable squatter populations. This may reflect housing insecurity and legal ambiguity.

- **Implications for Development**

Caretakers, squatters and rent-free dwellers may represent low-income or vulnerable groups which may have to be looked at so as to include them in some safety nets programmes

2.4.1.4 Age and Sex Composition

The district has 114,123 males and females being 120,723 representing 48.6% and 51.4% respectively. Table 2.3 depicts the population in 5-year age group with its corresponding population pyramid chart presented in Figure 2.1. the base of the pyramid is broad, indicating a large young population, especially in the 0-14 age groups. The middle section (15-59 years) tapers inwards gradually showing a steady decline in population size as age increases. The top section (60+ years) is narrower, reflecting a smaller elderly population.

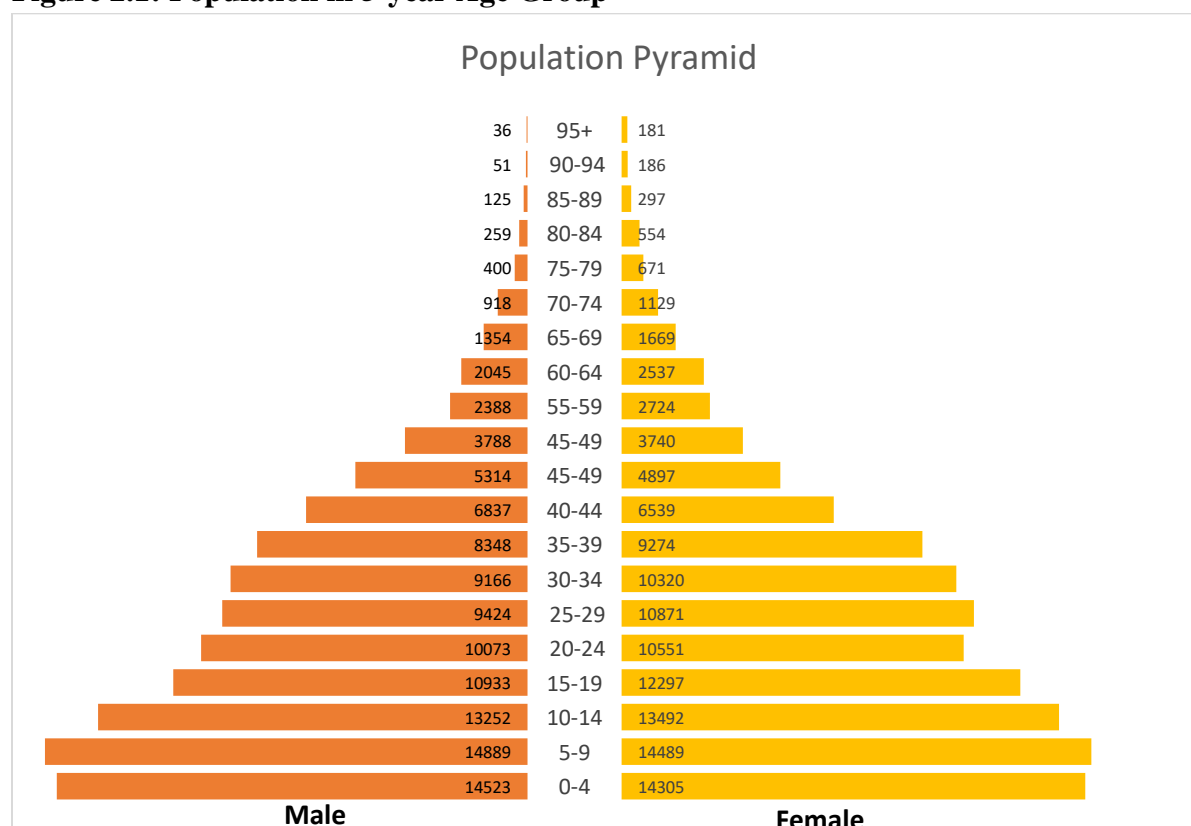
For the younger age groups (0-14), the male and female populations are relatively balanced. In the 15-29 age groups, females start to outnumber males slightly and in the older age groups (60+) females generally outnumber males, indicating potentially higher life expectancy among women.

Table 2.3: Population in 5-year Age Group

Age	Male	Female
0-4	14523	14305
5-9	14889	14489
10-14	13252	13492
15-19	10933	12297
20-24	10073	10551
25-29	9424	10871
30-34	9166	10320
35-39	8348	9274
40-44	6837	6539
45-49	5314	4897
45-49	3788	3740
55-59	2388	2724
60-64	2045	2537
65-69	1354	1669
70-74	918	1129
75-79	400	671
80-84	259	554
85-89	125	297
90-94	51	186
95+	36	181

Source: PHC Report, 2021

Figure 2.1: Population in 5-year Age Group



Source: PHC Report, 2021

- **Implications for Development**

With a large youth population, it can drive economic growth if investment in education, skills development and job creation is undertaken.

2.4.1.5 Occupation Distribution

A significant proportion (over 45%) of employed population 15-35 years are engaged in trade, construction and informal service activities indicating a strong reliance on the informal economy. The male dominated sectors are construction (98%), transport, electricity, manufacturing and professional services. The female dominated sectors are wholesale/retail trade, accommodation and food, education and health. Only 5.8% of the population aged 15-35 years are engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

- **Implications for Development**

There is a heavy reliance on the informal sector (retail, construction and other services) which indicates vulnerability to economic shocks and lack of social protection even though

retail and services open doors for small business development. However, this has to be matched with access to credit, digital tools and entrepreneurship training. Females concentration in lower-paying and less-secure sectors with a male dominance in technical and infrastructure sectors highlights a gender skill gap.

The fact that only 5.8% of employed youth in Atwima Kwanwoma are working in agriculture, forestry and fishing, carries a significant development implication. This low percentage suggests that the youth are migrating away from agriculture. Without adequate planning, this shift can lead to declining productivity where ageing farmers cannot be replaced. This is a risk to food security. Agriculture should be made more attractive for the youth with more modern training in climate-smart agriculture. If agriculture is made more attractive, it could pave way for a green, youth-driven economic transformation,

2.4.1.6 Rural-Urban Split

An understanding of the rate and status of rural-urban growth is important in spatial planning and development of a district. According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census Report, Atwima Kwanwoma District has shifted from rural in 2010 (80.27%) to 43.4% of the population living in rural communities. With 57% of its population being urban, there will be an increased pressure on roads, housing, water and sanitation services.

- **Implications for Development**

The urban growth can outpace infrastructure development, resulting in slums and unplanned settlements if not checked. There is therefore the need to update spatial and physical development plans to match urban growth trends.

2.4.1.7 Dependency Ratio

Total dependents in the district include the young (84,950) and elderly (7,830) totaling 92,780 whilst the working age population is 142,066. The dependency ratio is 65.3%. This means that for every 100 working age people, there are about 65 dependents.

- **Implications for Development**

A 65% dependency ratio means a significant portion of the population relies on a relatively smaller working-age group for support which creates an economic burden on workers. The

large youth population also indicates there could be a strain on education and health systems and this would require sustained investment in schools, teachers, health care and youth services.

2.4.2 Physical Characteristics

2.4.2.1 Topography

The District forms part of the Ashanti Plateau. The topography is generally undulating; there is no prominent feature with a height of about 200 feet above sea level.

- **Implications for Development**

An elevation of about 200 feet above sea level is considered low-lying to moderate with no hills or mountainous features. This is advantageous for road and rail construction, electricity and water line expansion and housing development. Such a terrain is also favourable for mechanized farming, however the lack of steep elevation may result in poor natural drainage in some areas, there is the need to enforce spatial laws to protect farmlands. Soil conservation practices should also be promoted.

2.4.2.2 Vegetation

The District lies within the green belt. The over bearing vegetation is moisture laden semi deciduous. The typical vegetation is basically determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest is rich in tropical hard woods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Oframo Odum etc. The original vegetation has been degraded into secondary forest in areas like, Trabuom, Hwidiem, Deikrom, and Chichibon. The deforestation is largely due to illegal chain saw activities, bush fires, urbanization, shifting cultivation and shortened bush fallow periods because of increased population pressure on the land for residential purposes. What breaks the camel's back is the unregulated activities of illegal mining that has degraded the arable lands and water bodies without effort for reclamation.

- **Implications for Development**

As forest are degraded into secondary land, the district loses natural climate buffers making it more vulnerable to drought, floods and extreme weather events threatening both agriculture and

settlements. This undermines the district capacity to feed its growing population. More tree planting efforts should be embarked upon as well as reclamation of mined lands.

2.4.2.3 Weather

The climate of the District is wet semi-equatorial type. The mean monthly temperature is about 20°C. A maximum temperature of about 28°C is recorded in March and April just before the onset of the major rainy season. The rainfall pattern consists of two (2) rainy seasons. The major season is usually between March and July peaking at June. The minor season is between late September and November.

The mean annual rainfall ranges from 140cm–170cm with the total incidence of rainfall varying widely from year to year. The number of rainy days' average about 100-120 days a year with 75 per cent of occurring during the major season. The dry season spreads from the months December to February. The relative humidity is high especially during early mornings in the rainy season. The climate change has actually altered this climatic pattern such that one cannot determine the known patterns with accuracy.

- **Implications for Development**

The bimodal rainfall supports two cropping seasons which is an advantage for food production and agribusiness. However, climate variability threatens traditional farming cycles. There is the need for climate smart agriculture and extension services. The heavy rains especially in peak months like June can cause flooding and erosion especially in unplanned settlement or poor drainage zones. There should be monitoring systems to detect and adapt to droughts and floods in time and sensitization of communities for them to understand and adapt to climate unpredictability.

2.4.2.4 Water Resources

The drainage pattern of the district is dendrite. Rivers Nwene, Oda, Dwahyem, Aboabo, Danyame, Fakomaye, Dwanyen, Kankamayem and its tributaries meander in a serpentine manner across the District. The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purpose has adversely affected their level of flow/volume. They have virtually become seasonal in nature. During the dry season when the rivers and streams dry up,

the communities that rely on these rivers for their water supply face acute water shortage. The situation is further compounded by the climate change with its prolonged dry periods and excessive heat.

- **Implications for Development**

Communities that rely on these rivers for drinking, cooking and irrigation purposes may experience water shortage during the dry season. This will increase pressure on already limited boreholes and lead to longer distances to water sources especially for women and children. When rivers dry up, dry season farming is also hampered, this reduces harvest and incomes and threaten local food security.

2.4.3 Economy

2.4.3.1 IGF

There is a clear year-over-year decline in performance from a 91.2% in 2022 to 81.0% in 2024. The year 2025 shows a significant performance considering that receipt is for only the two quarters. If only the trend continues, the performance could improve more than the previous two years.

- **Implications for Development**

Revenue collection in the Atwima Kwanwoma district is generally strong. Even though the performance for 2023 dropped, in absolute monetary terms the district collected more revenue than in 2022. Over estimating IGF can distort budget planning. 2025 is a typical example that needs close monitoring in subsequent quarters to ensure sustainability. Revenue collectors will have to be trained whilst compliance in tax payment will have to be done through education and enforcement. Finally, to ensure early corrective measures, quarterly performance monitoring will have to be undertaken to ensure targets set are being met.

Year	Estimates	Received	Performance (%)
2022	1,850,000	1,686,690.66	91.2
2023	3,020,900	2,586,833.21	85.6
2024	2,966,900	2,404,345.08	81.0
2025	3,214,500	1,553,008.64	48.3%

* Note: 2025 figures reflect only quarter 1&2, while the estimate is annual

- **Implications for Development**

All enterprises in the district contribute to employment creation directly but sectors like private education and herbal medicine contribute not just economically but socially, improving access to key services locally. There is the need to link producers to markets to increase their growth and earnings. In addition, an evaluation of their performance in the district and challenges they face would help adapt policies for greater local impact.

2.4.3.2 LED

The District has several local-based enterprises which include Restaurants involved in sale of food and drinks, Hotel and Guest Houses which provide accommodation for visitors and venue for programmes. Pito Distillery which produce pito and local alcoholic beverages, ginger and pineapple farming, poultry, etc. as shown in Table 2.4. These enterprises contribute in various ways such as offering employment, adding value to raw materials, provision of income to the people, provision of hospitality services and among others to the economic development of the District. The Assembly also offers support in the form of certification of businesses, skills training and creation of business networks to help these businesses to grow.

Table 2.4: Types of Local Economic-based Enterprises in the District

Economic-Based Enterprise	Activities	Contribution to Local Economic Development	Form of Support Provided by District to Local Economic-Based Enterprise
Restaurant	Sales of drinks and cooked foods	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Hotel and Guest House	Accommodation for visitors and programmes	Employment of people, provision hospitality services and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Akpeteshie/ Pito Distillery	Distillery of Akpeteshie and Pito	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Ginger farming	Production of ginger	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Economic-Based Enterprise	Activities	Contribution to Local Economic Development	Form of Support Provided by District to Local Economic-Based Enterprise
Herbal Medicine Production	Manufacturing of herbal medicine	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Private Schools	Provision of basic & secondary educ.	Employment of people, training of pupils and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Tailoring & Dressmaking	Sowing of cloths	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking

Hair Dressers & Barbering	Beautification of people	Employment of people, beautification of people and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Rural Banks and Microfinance	Provision of banking services	Employment of people, provision of banking services and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Carpentry, Saw Milling & Planing	Processing of timber	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Mechanical Engineering (Fitting)	Fixing of Motor vehicles	Employment of people, servicing of motor vehicles and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Animal Husbandry (Poultry)	Provision of meat to the market	Employment of people, adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking
Agro-Chemicals & Fertilizer, Farm Inputs	Provision of Farm Inputs for farming and other purposes	Employment of people, protection of pests and diseases adding value to the local raw materials and provision of income to individuals and the District	Certification of Business Establishment, Skills Training and Creation of Business Networking

2.4.3.3 Agriculture

According to the 2021 PHC report, only 1 in 20 employed youth is in agriculture. Agriculture, being a sector traditionally dominant in many Ghanaian districts with only 5.8% people engaged in it carries a significant development implication. This low percentage suggest that the youth are migrating away from agriculture. A shrinking young agricultural workforce raises concerns about the long-term sustainability of food production. Without proper planning, this shift can put a social strain if alternative industries can't absorb the youth.

2.4.3.4 Employment

The 2021 PHC reports that, out of the total labour force (149,717) 15 years and older, only 59.5 percent are employed. More women than men are in the labour force (78,347 vs, 71,370) but their employment rate is lower (53.4% vs. 66.2%).

- **Implications for Development**

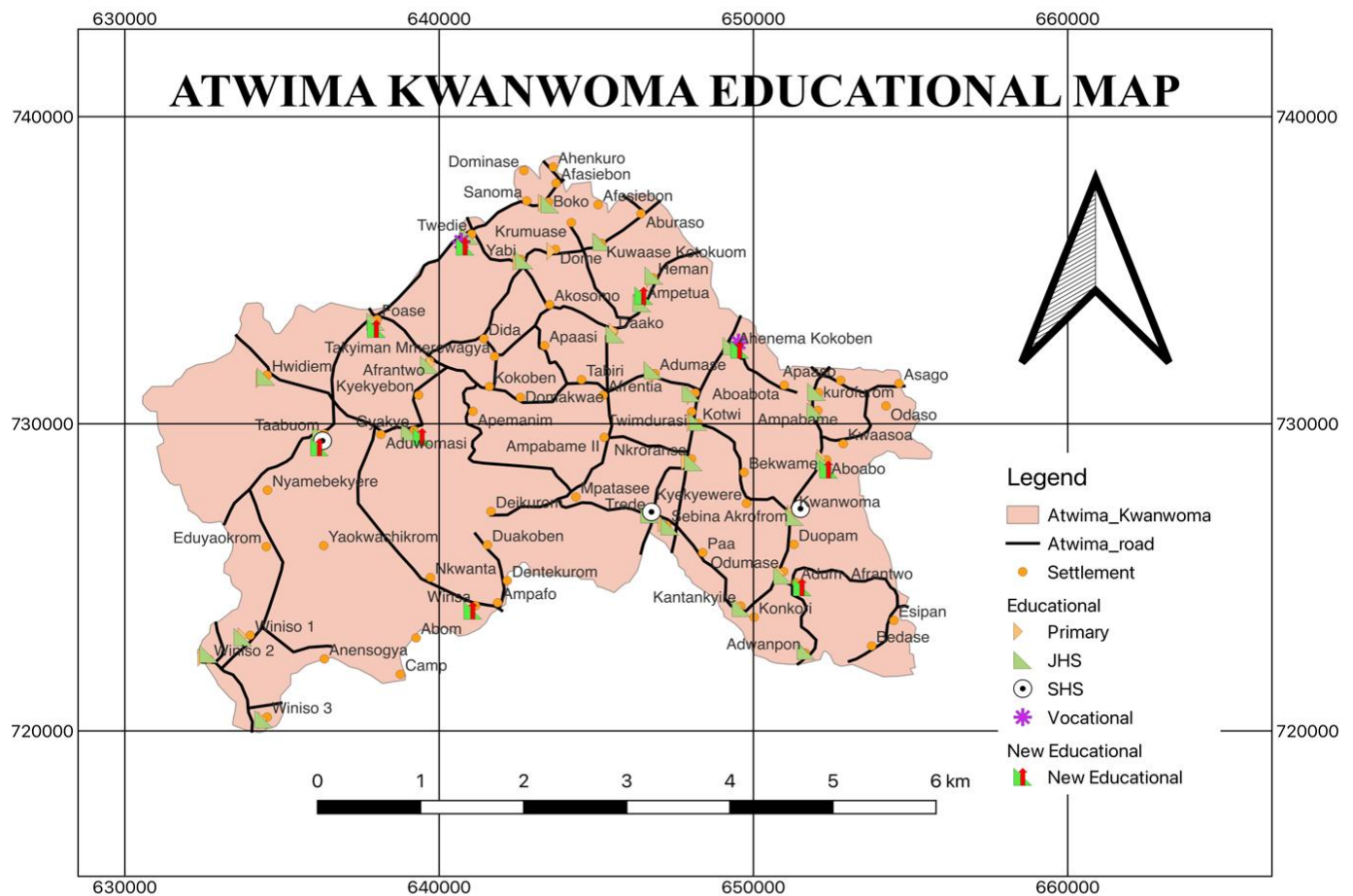
All enterprises in the district contributes to employment creation directly but sectors like This indicates potential challenges like childcare barriers, lower education access, or sectoral segregation. With half the labour force unemployed, this reflects jobs deficit. There is the need to support business starts up and formation of cooperatives to absorb the informal and unemployed labour,

2.4.4 Social

2.4.4.1 Education

There are 58 kindergartens, 62 Primary, 65 Junior High School, 1 vocational/Technical School and 3 Senior High Schools in the district. All of these are public schools. Private basic and JHS schools number over hundred. Basic education in the district is evenly spread and accessible. Below is a map showing the various educational facilities in the district.

Figure 2.2: Map of Existing Educational Facilities in the District



Source: PPD, AKDA 2025

2.4.4.2 School Attendance

From the 2021 PHC, a very high percentage (91.3%) of the population has had some form of schooling with nearly half (42.5%) currently in school. Only a small share has never been to

school. School attendance among males is very high with more than 93% having had some schooling. As compared to females with 89 percent. Males slightly lead in both current and past attendance, indicating better historical access to education or retention rates. The gender parity in current school attendance is nearly equal (males 43.7% vs. females 41.3%) which is a positive sign for education access and gender inclusion.

Primary education has the largest share (nearly 40%), indicating a strong enrollment base at the foundational level. There is a sharp drop off beyond JHS level (17.9%) with lower numbers in SHS (13.2%) and significantly fewer at tertiary level (6.8%). This presupposes that there is high transition and dropout rates.

At the pre-school and primary levels, there is balanced enrolled with more girls at the JHS level and SHS levels. This may be as a result of the all females SHS in the district. Males (2.5%) dominate tertiary education as compared to females with 1.9%. This highlights a gender gap in higher education access that should be addressed. Vocational/Technical education is low for both sexes but slightly higher among males.

- **Implications for Development**

More girls at the SHS level is promising but their drop out at tertiary indicates the need for scholarships for girls and career guidance and mentorship as well as STEM education. Low numbers in vocational/technical education show limited uptake of alternative career pathways which are critical for reducing youth unemployment and promoting job relevant skills. There is the need to expand TVET programs to support entrepreneurship.

2.4.4.2 Health

The district has 18 public health facilities, 4 CHAG facilities and 11 private health facilities. It has one newly constructed government hospital with a 40-bed capacity located at the district capital. Another hospital is nearing completion at Trede which has a 100-bed facility under Agenda 111.

2.4.4.3 District Health Insurance

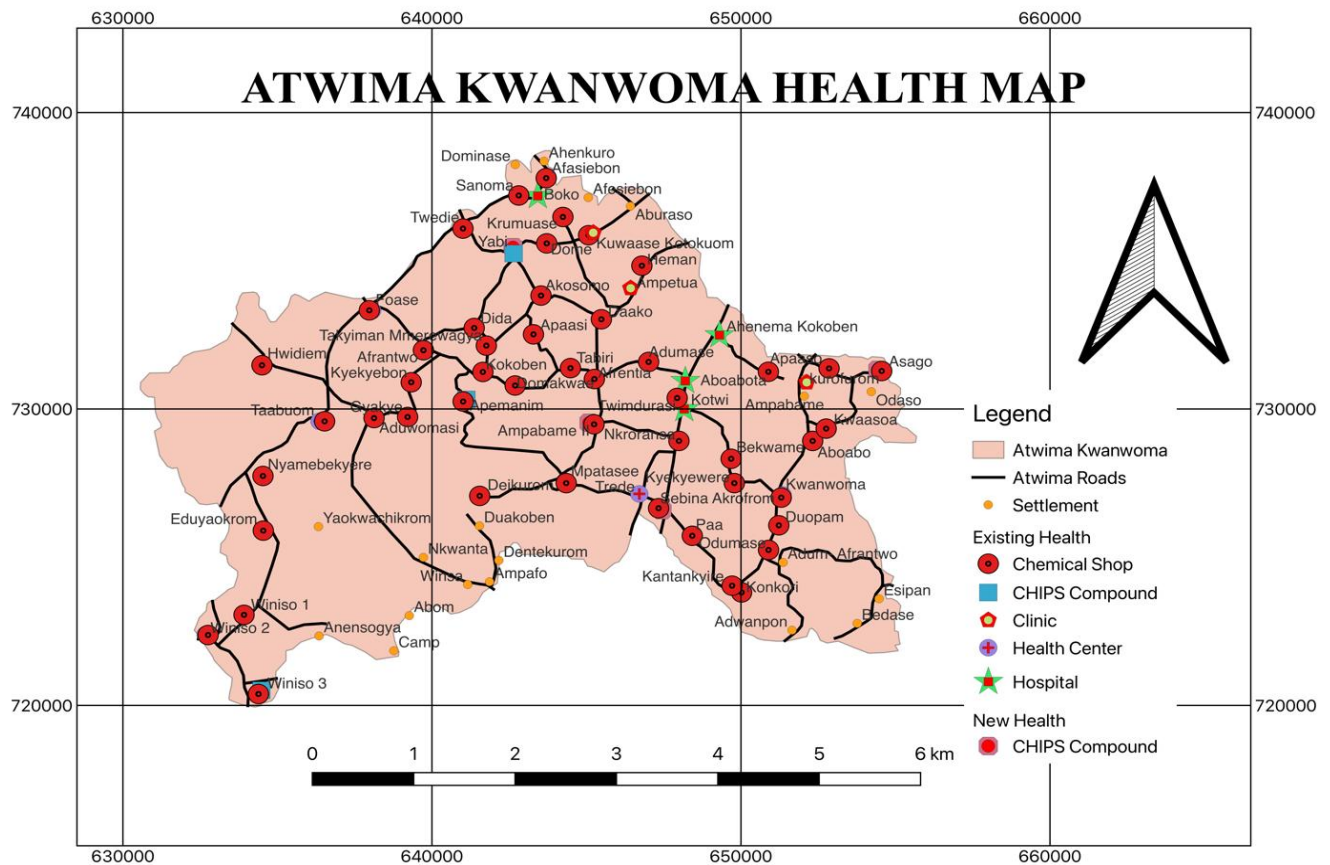
A high 73.8% of the district's population is covered by health insurance. This is a strong indicator of access to healthcare services. More females (93,958) are covered than males (79,244) despite a

relatively balanced population. Urban areas have higher absolute coverage (102,039) compared to rural areas (71,163). This gap may reflect better access to NHIS registration centers, health facilities and information in urban areas.

- **Implications for Development**

High insurance coverage supports Universal Health Coverage (UHC) goals and likely to improve health outcomes, reduce maternal and child mortality and enhance economic productivity through healthier populations. Strategies should be put in place to ensure men are equally engaged in health insurance schemes. Also, there is the need to strengthen rural registration units with emphasis on targeting the uninsured to close the gap

Figure 2.3: Map of Health Facilities



Source: PPD, AKDA 2025

2.4.4.4 Social and Child Protection

Recorded Cases of Child Abuse

A total of 342 cases of child abuse was recorded from 2022 to 2024. This involves children in these categories; child trafficking, child labour, emotional abuse, early marriage, child neglect and child separation. Children who fall in these categories are vulnerable and should be factored in the social protection programmes. They have been placed under the Integrated Social Service program funded by UNICEF.

- **Implications for Development**

The rise in abuse cases signals a dire need to strengthen existing child protection activities. Childhood abuse correlates strongly with poor educational attainment, health issues, and economic instability in adulthood. These children face barriers that can limit their full participation in the economy, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality. This calls for better inter-agency collaboration and a coordinated care.

Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has registered 619 PWDs in the district. This includes persons with speech/hearing impairment, visual impairment, physically challenged, multiple impaired and mentally challenged. Considering the total population of the district, this may appear insignificant but the 2021 PHCF reported that 4.9% of the population aged 5 years and above face some disabilities, chronic illnesses or mental/cognitive impairment. Among the sexes, 5.6% are females whilst 4.2% are males.

- **Implications for Development**

There is the need for inclusive health services including early diagnosis and interventions. The district Assembly must improve accessibility in schools and also provide assistive learning tools for PWDS. There is also the need to promote economic empowerment programs for them.

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

LEAP is a cash transfer programme for the poorest households in Ghana. The government aims to assist the poorest families with basic needs, including food and also to improve health and education status of children in poorest families with this programme. A total 883 households are benefiting from the programme with 1565 individual beneficiaries. The benefits from which this policy was established have been impacted positively in the life of the beneficiaries in the District. This has seen children attending schools, clothing, food and other basic necessities provided under the LEAP. There has however been a non-cash out for about 23 households out of 906 households.

- **Implications for Development**

With the number of beneficiaries, it offers a substantial safety net for the poor and vulnerable in the district. There is the need for documented positive impact and success stories which can build a strong case for scaling up the programme.

2.4.4.5 Nutrition

Eating a healthy and a balanced meal is necessary to provide energy for human growth. Women and children are most vulnerable therefore, the need for them to consume adequate nutritious food to maintain health and ensure proper growth and development. The district has over the years performed various activities aimed at improving the nutritional needs of these vulnerable population. These activities include: Vitamin A supplementation, Iodized Salt Survey, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Child Health Promotion, Nutrition Surveillance, Adolescents Advocacy, Healthy Life Style and School Health.

Trend in child welfare services has remained consistent over the years for all age groups. Children 0-11 months continue to record the highest proportion of registrants. Services are delivered through the child welfare clinic organized at both static and outreach points. It is important that children attend child welfare clinics until the age of five (5) to benefit fully from the services given, particularly, growth promotion and Vitamin A supplementation.

It is recommended that children should be weighed every month or twice yearly up to 5 years in the district, community health nurses and health providers make sure all children 0-59 months.

2.4.4.6 Water and Sanitation

Access to Drinking Water

An overwhelming 99% of households on both urban and rural localities use improved sources, however, rural areas remain slightly more reliant on boreholes, indicating limited piped infrastructure. Urban areas show heavy reliance on sachet water (59%). Most households, even in towns do not have direct in-dwelling piped access. Instead many rely on neighbors taps or public standpipes. Around 238 households still depend on unsafe or unprotected sources like rivers or dugouts especially in the rural areas.

- **Implications for Development**

The high use of sachet water in the urban areas raises concern of plastic waste. This calls for increased public campaigns on environmental responsibility. There is a clear need to scale up household piped water connections especially in the urban areas whilst mechanizing boreholes in the rural areas ought to be prioritized.

Toilet Facilities

Septic tanks are the most common type of toilet facilities which is used by over 40% of all households and prevalent in urban areas (47.4%). Nearly 1 in 4 households (23%) use public toilets with rural use (29.9%) almost doubling that of urban (16.9%). Over 2,700 households (4.2%) still report on no toilet facility and this is higher in rural areas (6.6%) than urban (2.5%). The use of bio-digester, bio-gas remains under 2%.

- **Implications for Development**

There is the need to focus on low-cost toilet solutions especially in the rural areas. The assembly can collaborate with local plumbers and artisans to support in the construction of bio-digesters.

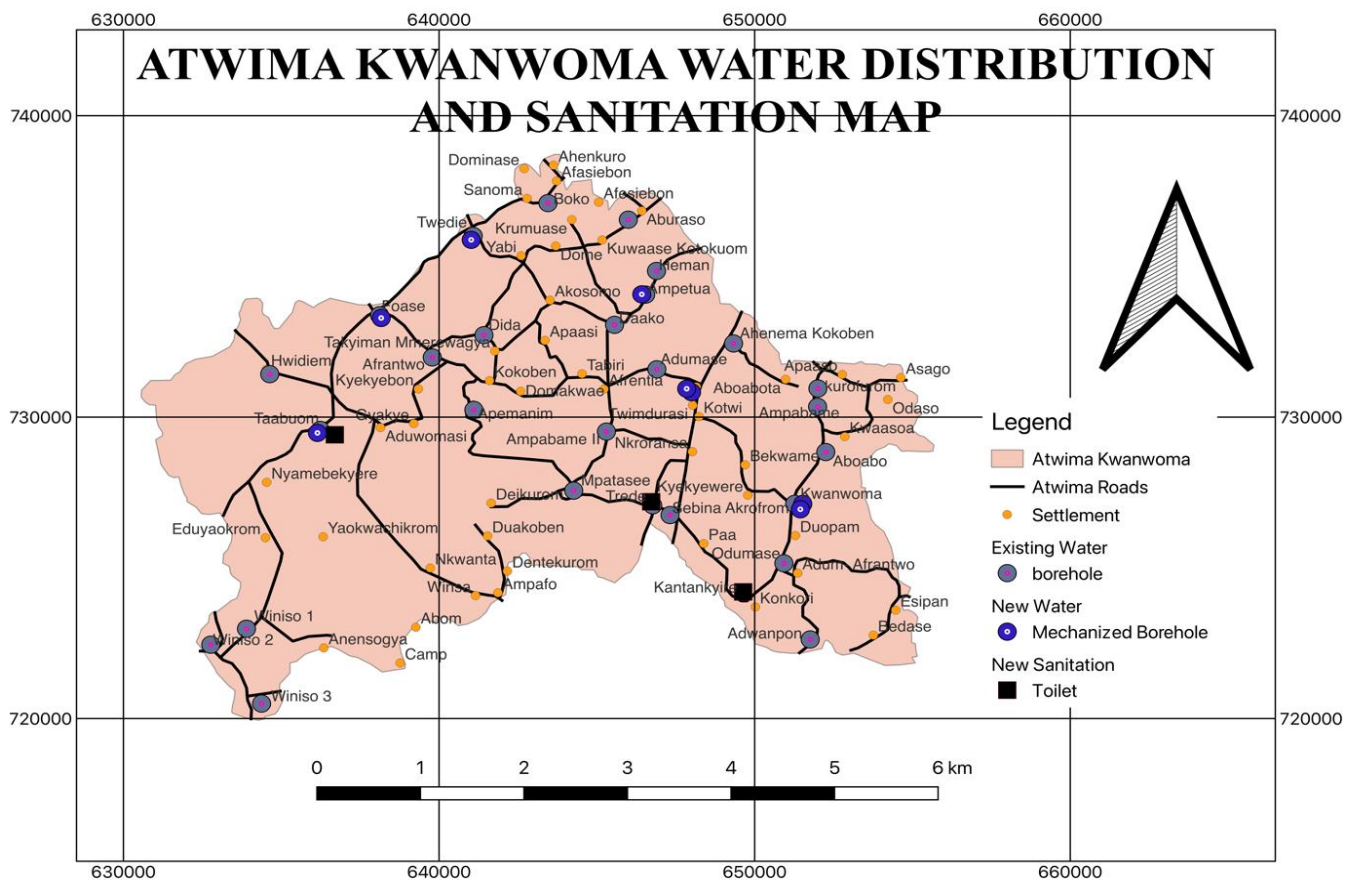
Solid Waste Disposal

Less than 40% of urban and only 13.7% of rural households benefit from collected waste services. There is a high urban reliance on the use of tricycles which suggests gap in the districts solid waste collection capacity. There is high usage disposal of solid waste. Over 29% of urban and 49% of rural household's dump waste in the open combined with high rates of burning waste (urban 30% vs rural 34%)

- **Implications for Development**

There is the need to expand formal waste collection and to provide more central containers and dedicated dumping points. The assembly can invest in low-cost waster trucks to reach difficult terrains. More public education is required on the dangers of open dumping and burning to avoid air pollution and toxic emissions.

Figure 2.4: Water Distribution and Sanitation Map



Source: PPD, AKDA 2025

2.4.4.7 Gender

This data table (2.5) provides a gender-disaggregated analysis of key social, economic, and political indicators within the district. It highlights areas of gender disparity, identifies vulnerabilities faced by women, and underscores opportunities for inclusive development. The

insights derived from these indicators are essential for designing targeted interventions that promote gender equality, enhance women’s participation in governance and decision-making, and improve social services. Addressing these disparities and leveraging opportunities can significantly contribute to the district’s overall development and social cohesion.

Table:2.5: Gender Analysis

NO.	INDICATOR	FEMALE	MALE	REMARKS	Implications for Development and Recommendations
1	Member of Parliament	0%	100%	No female national political representation	Women lack political influence beyond the DCE role. There is the need for more education to elevate women’s participation at all governance levels.
2	District Chief Executive	100%	0%	A female local executive	
3	Assembly Members	12.5%	87.5%	High underrepresentation of women in local decision making	
4	Staff	49%	51%	Relatively balanced workforce	Women can contribute to household income and decision making. However, only 35% of women are in leadership positions at the Assembly. This reveals a gender gap in senior decision making roles
5	Total Population of the District	51%	49%	Slight female majority	This is consistent with global and national demographic trends where females are more. There is the need to focus on maternal health and social protection programs should account for women as majority beneficiaries.
6	Ability to Read and Write	81%	87.3%	Male literacy advantage	Educational attainment consistently favours males and girls are nearly twice that of males who have never attended school, this can affect employment options, political participation and health. There is the need to focus
7	Never Attended School	10.9%	6.2%	More women lack basic education	
8	Currently Attending School	41.3%	43.7%	Slightly higher male enrollment	
9	Attended School in the Past	47.7%	50.1%	Historical gaps persists	

					of girl-child retention and adult literacy programmes for women.
10	Use of Mobile Phones	51%	49%	Parity in basic ICT access	Quite balanced and indicates an excellent opportunity for district wide digital outreach
11	Use of Laptops/Tablets	3.7%	5.6%	Males are more digitally equipped	There is a gender gap in higher end technology for productivity and education. There should be women focused digital training in schools and community centers.
12	Persons With Disabilities	5.6%	4.2%	Greater vulnerability among females	More women face multiple disadvantages. Disability empowerment initiatives should be tailored to meet women's needs
13	Marital Status	36%	19%	More women are married	There is early or higher marriage rates for females. This may limit their autonomy, school continuation or participation in civic life. There is the need for a comprehensive sexuality education and promotion of delayed marriage.
14	Employed Population	53.4%	66.2%	Employment gap favours men	There is the need for more vocational skills training for women.
15	NHIS Coverage	54%	46%	More women are covered	There is the need to expand NHIS outreach to men and educate all genders about preventive care benefits.

Source: DPCU/AKDA, 2025

- **Implications for Development**

The gender analysis reveals significant disparities in political representation, education, employment and social empowerment in the district. Addressing these gender disparities will bring about inclusive growth, social equity and ultimately sustainable development.

2.4.5 Environment

2.4.5.1 Human Settlement

There are 65 settlements in the district. Total structures as per the 2021 PHC numbered 74,474 of which conventional structures accounted for 83.4%. There is a 10.8% significant use of metal containers which is often used as temporary housing, informal business premises or low-cost rental units. Wooden structures and kiosks accounted for 4.6% and 1.1% respectively.

- **Implications for Development**

There is a positive indicator of improved building standards considering the high prevalence of conventional structures as well as stability in investment in fixed dwellings (cement blocks, bricks, etc.). However, the presence of about 17% non-conventional structures calls for zoning enforcement and an integration of informal settlement into district planning.

2.4.5.2 Climate Change

The UNFCCC defined Climate Change (CC) as a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability over comparable time period. This suggests that the ozone layer is fast depleting as a result of human activities such as gas emission from the industries, bush fires, sand winning and a host of others. In furtherance to this, all human activities in the District are potential threat to Climate Change.

The district usually experiences a dry season at the end of the year through to January and February with rainfall usually increasing in March and ushering in the rainy season with humid conditions and occasional thunderstorms. Farmers usually respond by planting especially ginger to adapt to the shift. This condition, though seemingly usual, it's just more than a bad weather. They may be signals of impact of global climate change. It disrupts traditional farming calendars sometimes making farmers risk late planting or crop failure

- **Implications for Development**

Impact Area	Challenge	Strategic Response
Agriculture	Unpredictable planting seasons	Climate-smart farming; drought-resistant seeds
Livelihoods	Income loss for rain-dependent farmers	Access to credit, insurance, and extension support
Infrastructure	Storm-related road and building damage	Climate-resilient construction and drainage
Environment	Soil degradation and water stress	Reforestation, soil conservation, and water harvesting

The District through the department of Agriculture undertakes sensitization programmes on climate change for farmers. There is the need to strengthen the district’s climate resilience through early warning systems for farmers, increased awareness creation and investment in green infrastructure.

2.4.5.3 Infrastructure

Transportation Network

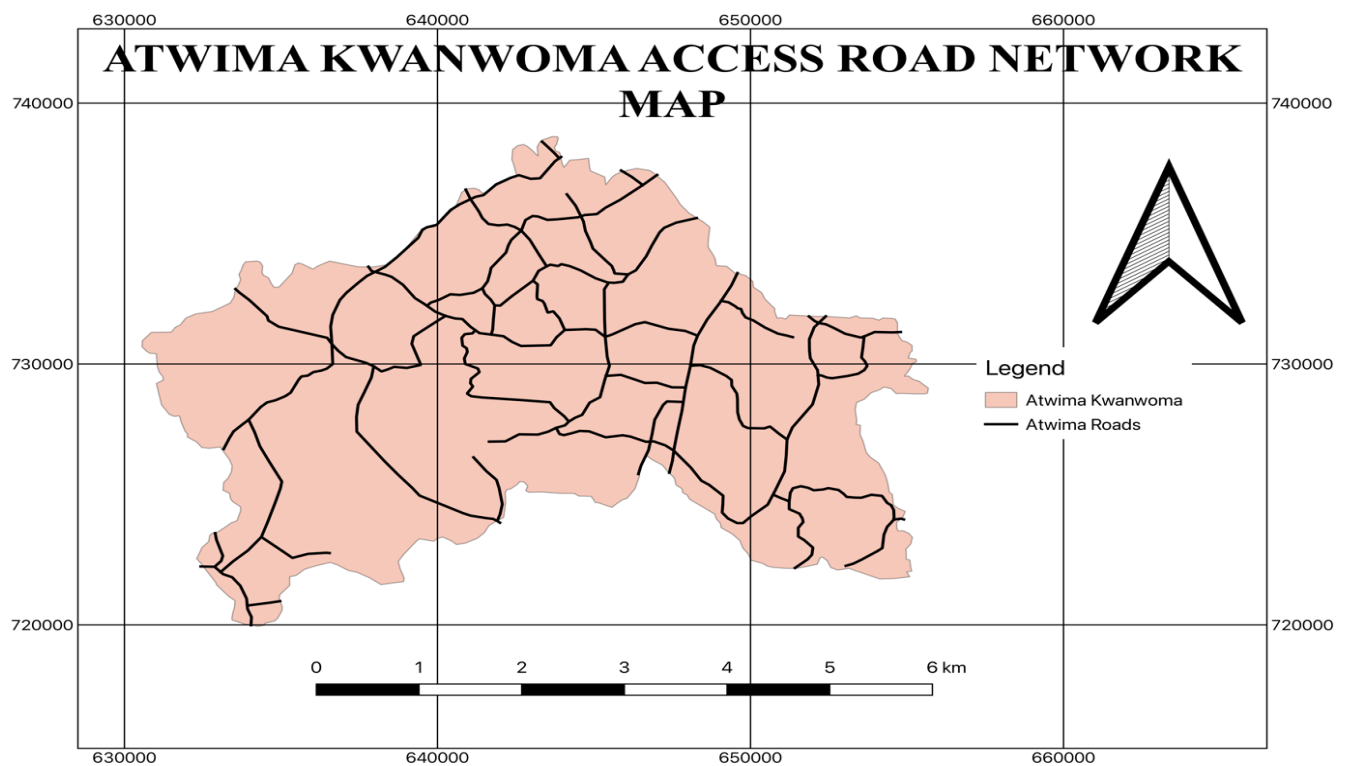
The mode of transportation in the District is by road comprising trunk and feeder roads. The District is estimated to have total road network coverage of 232.8km out of which about only 30% of the total land area have been constructed with a percentage gap of 70. The main trunk roads are the Kumasi-Obuasi highway

The 70% feeder roads link up agricultural production centres and major settlements. In view of this, the District can be said to have inadequate transport network to optimally integrate the economy of the District. The existing road network does not facilitate easy connectivity due to limited availability of alternative links between and among settlements. It also has direct impact on evacuation of farm produce from farms to markets. There is higher vehicle maintenance cost and longer travel times. This can discourage investors due to difficulty in transporting raw materials and finished products. Women and vulnerable groups are disproportionately impacted

due to mobility limitations. The delays in road construction in the district has public health concerns as it generates a lot of dust.

The District Assembly embarks on routine maintenance to prevent roads from deteriorating and also to improve farm-market connectivity through the use of the District Road Improvement Programme (DRIP) machines that the government distributed to the Assemblies.

Fig. 2.5: Map Showing Road Accessibility in the District



Source: DPCU/AKDA, 2025

Communication

About 95% of the population aged 6 years and older use mobile phones. Smart phones alone are used by 72.3% of the population indicating strong mobile internet potential. Females own slightly more smart phones (73,197) than males (71,266) yet more males use laptops and tables reflecting a possible gender gap in higher-end technology for productivity or education. While mobile ownership is widespread, 23% still lack any device limiting their access to digital education,

services and communications. In terms of rural and urban divided, urban areas dominate in access to technology and internet-capable devices. There is the need for rural broadband expansion. Programmes such as community ICT hubs could also be considered especially in the rural settings to improve their access which is crucial for higher education and innovation.

Telecommunication Networks

The District enjoys the services of MTN, Telecel and Airtel-Tigo. The most extensively coverage is MTN which goes to the interior parts of the District.

The interior communities are faced with unreliable telecommunication services. The absence of these facilities tends to make administration and business expensive. It also turns to impede both internal and external interaction.

Energy

According to the 2021 PHC report, there is a 97% electricity coverage in the district. This has the capacity to boost the activities of small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and also to attract investment. Even at home, it contributes to time savings in domestic chores creating more opportunities for women and girls to engage in education or economic activities. High electricity access can also reduce the use of polluting energy sources like charcoal and firewood contributing to climate mitigation.

Both urban (94.8%) and rural (92.1%) areas have impressively high access to electricity. This reflects strong progress in Ghana's rural; electrification drive and infrastructure development. In the dwelling units, mains electricity accounts for the bulk of lighting across both urban and rural areas. Flashlights are still used by about 6% of the population indicating intermittent power supply or outages that demands backup lighting needs. There is the need to consider the potential of renewable alternatives. Street lighting can also be encouraged to enhance safety especially in areas where there is no electricity

2.4.6 Governance

2.4.6.1 Peace and Security

The District Security Committee (DISEC) is responsible for the provision of adequate security for life and property in the district. The DISEC is also very active and District Chief Executive is the Chairman. The District is relatively peaceful. The Police and other security agencies in the District are working very hard to ensure that the people move about freely to carry out their businesses without fear.

There are currently eight (8) Police Stations in the District located at Ahenema Kokoben, Foase, Brofoyeduru, Trede, Twedie, Atwima Hweddiem, Apampatia and Afaisebon. 56% of out of 150 police staff are women. This presents opportunities for building more trust with vulnerable populations, such as victims of gender based violence. The district has two main Police Command at Trede and Foase headed by two police commanders. Trede has more personnel (59%) and higher female representation (72%).

A police force of 150 officers in a population of 261,255 indicates limited presence and coverage. The police-citizen ration is 1:1,742 as compared to the United Nations recommended standard of 1 officer per 450 people. This is significantly below the standard and requires an urgent need to recruit and train more police staff for the district.

The two commands have two vehicles (1 each) which is over aged which makes them severely under-equipped for mobility especially considering the geographic widespread of the district.

- **Implications for Development**

Insufficient police personnel can hamper crime prevention, enforcement and public confidence especially in remote communities. There is the need to consider community watch dogs. Vehicles need to be routinely maintained as a short-term measure to avoid breakdowns that can hamper timely response to criminal activities and violence reports.

2.4.6.2 Community Action Planning

The DPCU collected all Community Action Plans (CAPs) in the District. This was done by inviting the Assembly Member, Unit Committee Members and other key stakeholders from each community to the Area Council level for consultative meeting. Each community, henceforth,

presented its CAP where the community needs and aspirations were captured in the form of development issues.

2.4.6.3 Popular Participation

For effective development of the District, there is the need for citizenry participation in the decision-making and plan implementation. In the light of this, the District involves the citizens in the planning, and through implementation to monitoring. For instance, community durbars and town hall meetings are held to identify the problems and strategies to fulfil the development agenda of the District. In terms of resource contributions, communities participate in the payment of counterpart funding for self-help projects. In addition, the organisation of Community and Public Hearings in the preparation of the DMTDP are performed with the help of the citizenry in the District. The citizens are also involved in the implementation and monitoring of projects especially site possessions, site meetings, projects commissioning, budgets reviews and among others.

2.4.6.4 Interaction with Traditional Authorities

The Traditional Authorities act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are invariably consulted on major issues concerning the welfare of their people. Periodically, forums are held with these Traditional Authorities to create avenue for them, the Assembly Members, Heads of Department and the District Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the District to enhance its progress.

2.4.6.5 Social Accountability

According to World Bank, 2004, Social Accountability is an approach towards building accountability that relies on civic engagement in which ordinary citizens and/or civil society organisations participate directly or indirectly in exacting accountability from public officials, service providers and governments. From the definition, it means that all stakeholders involved in policy decision-making, implementation and resource utilisation should be identified to establish their interests for the support of the policy. In the preparation of plans, reports and other documents of the Assembly such as DMTDPs, Composite Annual Action Plans, Composite Budgets, Fee-Fixing Resolutions, Community Action Plans, require a number of key stakeholders (Traditional

Authorities, Members of Parliament, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Media CSOs, etc.).

Social Accountability, at the local level, is achieved by communities organising general meetings where traditional authorities and community members discuss and evaluate their development needs vis-à-vis the finances for implementing the needs. Through these consultations, communities are able to select their priority needs by consensus. At such forum, the people also discuss the various demands that they can contribute toward the execution of the programmes and projects in the form of finance, labour, materials and among others. The following social accountability programmes were implemented in the district from 2022-2025. The implementation of these programmes helped the District to communicate its development agenda to the people and the necessary feedback for accountability and transparency. However, the challenges faced in the implementation of social accountability programmes in the District include inadequate resources, low communal spirit and capacity of citizenry in contributing to fora and meetings.

- Public Hearing
- Stakeholders Fee Fixing Resolution Consultation
- Public Announcements through information van and community information centres and social media handles
- Town Hall Meetings
- Organisation of all statutory meetings of the Assembly including area council meetings
- Site possession for award of contracts

2.4.6.6 Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Assembly is fully equipped with a comprehensive structure of departments and units responsible for the effective implementation of programmes and projects. Staff capacity is enhanced through periodic in-house training conducted by the Human Resource Department, as well as through participation in external workshops and training sessions beyond the district.

Despite delays in the release of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), timely disbursement of available resources has enabled the successful implementation of 67% of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) as of 2024. Since 2022, the district has

consistently demonstrated outstanding performance in the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT), recording an impressive average score of 90%. This has had a significant positive impact on the district's development, particularly in the sectors of health and education.

Implementation reporting is conducted on quarterly and annual basis, guided by a set of indicators developed by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) alongside district-specific indicators tailored for local relevance. Feedback gathered from validation meetings informs continuous improvement in planning and implementation processes.

2.4.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response

The incidence of hazards resulting from natural events is quite high. From a baseline of 4.7% communities affected by disaster, it rose to 14%. Most of the reported are natural events such as floods, rainstorm or fire outbreaks. The most frequently manmade hazards were bush fires. In some instances, there was loss of farm produce which not only reduces family wealth and income, but also impinges on the households' ability to cope with or adjust to other shocks.

The District, which largely agrarian is also dependent on rainfall for production. As a result, the dominant hazards are those that relates to crop production and livestock. There is the need for disaster mitigation and response strategies.

The District NADMO undertook sensitization programmes on disaster prevention and reporting systems especially on natural disasters in disaster prone communities in the District. To arrest this challenge, fire volunteers have been formed in all the 2 Area Councils with the sole aim of dealing with fire situations in the District. Inasmuch as supporting the vulnerable and excluded, limited relief items were procured for disaster victims in the District. In view of finding remedies to the disaster situation in the District, the Department responsible is faced with the challenge of vehicle, funds, relief items and other office equipment and tools.

2.5 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

This section deals with an analysis of the strengths and opportunities that exist that could be utilized to address identified issues from the performance review and existing conditions. It also details the weaknesses and threats that can derail development efforts.

Table 2.6: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

S/N	Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
1	Poor conditions of road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing road network - Availability of DRIP machines - Presence of Feeder Roads Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Inadequate funding - Inadequate road equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political will and government policy - Existence of Department of Feeder Roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of road maintenance - Poor roads impacting market access and emergency response
<p>Conclusion: The strength and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of early deterioration of road networks in the District. However, the identified weaknesses and threat could be minimised through instituting maintenance fees for communities that would want their roads to be upgraded.</p>					
2	Inadequate access to sanitation facilities and waste management services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DEHU - Availability of lands for sanitation facilities - Existence of District Sanitation bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate dumping sites - Heavy reliance on open dumping and burning - Poor environmental culture of the citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities for partnerships with NGOs and private sector - Availability of National Environmental Sanitation Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular flow of funds - General poor sanitation habit - Ending of Donor Funding Projects
<p>Conclusion: The identified strengths and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the problem of sanitation in the District. The identified weaknesses and threats on the other hand should be reduced through enforcement of bye-laws.</p>					
3	Low engagement in Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of financial institutions - Availability of fertile lands - Existence of Department of Agriculture and AEAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to modern farming techniques - Dependence of rain-fed agriculture - Limited access to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural modernizations policies - Potential for value added products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change - Pest and diseases - Market fluctuations of prices
<p>Conclusion: The identified strengths and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance engagement of the youth especially in farming activities. However, policies should be put in place to minimised identified weaknesses and threats.</p>					
4	Insecure housing structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Expanding residential development - Existence of well-marked layout of settlements - Existence of Physical Planning Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid urbanization outpacing infrastructure and planning - Informal land tenure issues - Lack of layout in some communities - Disputes and litigations over land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban growth can boost local revenue and attract investment - Existence of land-use planning policies to manage sprawl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informal settlement and squatting can erode development gains - Cumbersome land acquisition procedures
<p>Conclusion: The identified strength and opportunities are adequate to reduce poor quality of housing in the District. However, the identified threats and weakness should be curbed to improve housing conditions in the District by enforcing spatial planning schemes.</p>					
5	Erratic rainfall patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of water bodies that can be used for small irrigation - Availability of surface water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seasonal nature of most rivers in the district - Lack of funds for irrigation development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance from the District MOFA and irrigation Development Authorities - Climate-smart planning and investment in water storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rainfall variability disrupting crop calendars and water availability - Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture may threaten

S/N	Issues	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active climate change awareness programmes by the Dept. of Agriculture 	especially for vegetable cultivation		food security and income stability
<p>Conclusion: With the availability of water bodies and assistance from the district, when irrigation facilities are developed, farmers will be assured of consistent water supply throughout the farming seasons. The weaknesses can be managed through dialogue with external donors.</p>					
6	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing awareness of climate change - Willingness of farmers'/community members to adopt climate change mitigation measures - Existing climate change initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of staff and extension officers - Existence of climate change adaptation and mitigation policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor farming practices - Poor access to modern farming technologies - Limited capacity to address climate change - Vulnerability to climate-related disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited resources for climate change mitigation - Increased frequency and severity of natural disasters
<p>Conclusion: The low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change can be reduced through the utilization of the identified strengths and opportunities. More awareness should be created on climate change for farmers.</p>					
7	Increased incidence of natural disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proactive disaster sensitization by NADMO and disaster volunteer groups - Community information centres/networks available for alerts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental education - Disaster Risk reduction training and simulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under-resourced NADMO - Limited relief supply - No mobility support - Poor early warning signs - Limited disaster data on disaster prone communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing disaster risk from climate-related hazards (floods, bushfires) - Delayed response to disasters and higher casualties
<p>Conclusion: There is the need to optimize the strengths and opportunities by increasing community preparedness and disaster response. Also the weaknesses and threats can be reduced by equipping NADMO to conduct seasonal alerts and drills.</p>					
8	Under-resourced and ageing vehicles for security services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Police stations - Growing awareness of justice and security issues - Potential for community-led initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community-led initiatives - Improved access to justice - Availability of Police Stations in nearby district like Kwadaso and Nkawie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate security infrastructure - Limited capacity to address security challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insecurity - Limited funding - Corruption - Security logistics gap could undermine public safety
<p>Conclusion: The identified strengths and opportunities are adequate enough to strengthen the District's security force.</p>					
9	Low levels of technological and vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Large Labour Force - Existence of BAC - Presence of TVET at Twedie - Initiatives and policies to promote skills development and vocational training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to quality vocational training and technological education - Insufficient funding, equipment and facilities for vacation training programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities for apprenticeships and internships that provide practical experience and job readiness - Potential for government funding and support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative perceptions associated with vocational training may deter potential students - Limited job opportunities in certain sector/industries makes it challenging for vocational training graduates to find employment

S/N	Issues	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Conclusion: With the right education and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, weaknesses and threats can be eliminated as the prevailing opportunities offer quality vocational training programmes.					
10	Loss of Arable land to developers and mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laws exist on land use - Presence of Physical Planning Dept. - Presence of Dept. of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak land use planning and enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy for responsible land use collaboration with lands commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food insecurity due to shrinking farmlands
Conclusion: If the spatial planning schemes are enforced, the threats and weaknesses would be overcome					
11	High youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large youth population as a potential labour force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills mismatch - Lack of vocational training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government youth employment programmes - Existence of BAC - Existence of TVET and entrepreneurship training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce high levels of unemployment especially among the youth in the District. The stated weaknesses however should be reduced through programme design.					
12	Low representation of women in governance and leadership roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sprawling awareness of gender issues - Existing initiatives to promote gender equality - Gender desk officer in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited representation of women in decision-making - Gender based violence and discrimination - Limited access to education and economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women empowerment initiatives - Women in leadership quota advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resistance to change - Limited funding - Social stereotypes and cultural norms
Conclusion: With the right advocacy, the weaknesses and threats can be surmounted					
13	Early marriage and low retention among girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing initiatives to raise awareness about the importance of girls' education - Policies and programmes aimed at reducing early marriage and promoting girls education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deep-rooted cultural beliefs and practices that perpetuate early marriage - Limited access to quality education particularly in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing awareness about the benefit of girl's education and the negative impacts of early marriage - Initiatives to provide economic opportunities and support for girls and their families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resistance to change - Social and economic pressure that contribute to the persistence of early marriage

S/N	Issues	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
			- Poverty and financial difficulties that lead families to prioritize early marriage		
Conclusion: The analysis highlights the complex factors contributing to early marriage and low retention among girls in the district. Addressing these issues by leveraging on the strengths and opportunities can give opportunity for girls					
14	Inadequate piped infrastructure and unsafe sources of water especially in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government and international frameworks for improving water infrastructure and access to safe water - Available technology to improve water treatment and distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funding for water infrastructure development and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities for PPP investments in water infrastructure - Engaging local communities in water management and infrastructure development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid urbanization and population growth strains existing water infrastructure - Impacts of climate change on water availability, quality
Conclusion: Adequate opportunities and potentials exist to tackle issue of inadequate access to quality and affordable water in the District. Poor management of constraints can jeopardize the sustainability of gains after the project. Environmental concerns should be taken care of in project design and implementation.					
15	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing healthcare facilities and services - Availability of skilled health care staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to health care in remote areas - In sufficient health care workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential for increased funding and investment in health care infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited resources (funding, personnel and infrastructure)
Conclusion: There are Strengths and opportunities which are adequate enough to eliminate the issue of huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care in the District. However, the identified weaknesses and threats should be minimized through policy formulations and programme designs. The DPs and other health related NGOs should be contacted regularly in fulfilling their obligations.					
16	Inadequate ICT Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of electricity - Community ICT access potential due to mobile coverage - Growing interest in digital solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited broadband access especially in rural areas - Few ICT in schools and offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of ICT hubs and broadband to bridging rural technological gaps - Government digitalization agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unreliable telecommunication in interior areas - High cost of ICT services - Cyber security threats and digital literacy
Conclusion: There are enough potentials and opportunities to address the problem of inadequate ICT infrastructure base in the district. The weaknesses should be addressed through programmes design.					
17	Limited coverage of social protection interventions for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of PWD association - Existence of the Disability Fund - Existence of LEAP programme - Existence of Health Insurance Scheme - Growing awareness and advocacy efforts to promote the rights and needs of vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High demand on the disability fund - Low coverage for vulnerable groups - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of interventions through DA - Potential for increased funding investment for vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget constraints at the national level - Delays in payment of LEAP

S/N	Issues	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Conclusion: Despite the weaknesses and threats, enhancing support services for vulnerable groups is not just a policy issue but a social responsibility demanding inclusive planning, commitment to its implementation by capitalising on the strengths and opportunities.					
18	Limited Value Addition and processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of raw materials - Growing demand for processed and value-added products - Potential for employment creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate processing facilities to handle large volumes of raw materials - Limited adoption of modern technologies for processing, packaging and preservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing demand for processed foods - Potential for export of value-added products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post-harvest losses - Competition from other products - Regulatory challenges and compliance for SMEs and farmers for export
Conclusion: The analysis highlights the potential for value addition to improve livelihoods. By leveraging strengths, addressing weaknesses this can lead to increased income, expand market access and employment opportunities.					
19	Inequitable access to quality of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National commitment to education - Existence of the Education Department - Existence of DEOC - Presence of PTAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural and urban disparities - Gender inequality - Poor learning environment - Low level of households income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy reforms on education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in government - Conflicts
Conclusion: Despite the weaknesses, opportunities in policy reforms provide a pathway to addressing this gap.					
20	Limited adoption of renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abundant natural resources - Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expensive to build and deploy - Limited local capacity to install, operate and maintain systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable industries create new employment skills - Potential access to grants and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unstable funding streams - Changing weather patterns can affect reliability
Conclusion: For effective tackling of the issue, the potentials and opportunities must be taken advantage of in addressing issue.					
21	Ineffective evaluation of programmes and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Readiness of staff to work in the District - Availability of Staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds and logistics - Insufficient date for evaluation use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act 936 - Support from Central Government - Potential for capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funding for evaluation activities
Conclusion: DA should address the weaknesses and improve project evaluations for greater impact and results					
22	Decline in IGF performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DA has the authority to levy tax and fees - Existence of revenue task force - Presence of local markets and small business - Sprawling of residential structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-existence of up-to-date data on taxable individuals, organisations and businesses - Low enforcement of by-laws against tax evaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence on legal framework that supports the DA to levy - Availability of valuers for property valuation - Digitization of revenue systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizens unwillingness to pay tax - Over reliance on DACF

S/N	Issues	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
			- Poor monitoring of non-tax compliance	- Inadequate revenue collectors	
Conclusion: Even though a number of constraints exist, when more revenue collectors are recruited, education on pay your Levy embarked, there is the tendency to increase revenue generation in the district. Sub-structures should also be strengthened to help in collecting revenue from the local level					
23	Limited access to credit by SMEs	- Availability of financial institution - Willingness of the people to access credit Existence of Rural Enterprise Project	- Lack of collateral security for the credit - Past experience about credit disbursement - High interest rates	- Existence of NBSSI - Availability of NGOs - Existence of MASLOC - Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Policy	- Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit to SMEs Low recovery of loans
Conclusion: There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilized will help eliminate the issue of limited access to finance (SMEs) while the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and programme designs in the District.					
24	Inadequate accommodation for Public sector workers	- Availability of land earmarked for residential accommodation - Staff are dedicated to their roles despite accommodation challenges	- Insufficient accommodation	- Opportunities for PPP to provide staff accommodation	- Staff retention challenges - Loss of morale and productivity
Conclusion: The SWOT analysis highlights the critical need for adequate residential accommodation for public staff workers to enhance their productivity, morale and retention.					

Source: DPCU/AKDA, 2025

2.6 Estimated Medium-Term Needs Assessment and Projections

Projections are forecasting into the future based on previous and current trend of development issues to assess the future needs of society. This guides policy makers to devise policies to address the issues for a better and prosperous future.

2.6.1 District Population Projections from 2026-2029

The District's population has been projected over the plan period for accurate provision to be made in respect of economic and social services for the benefit of the entire population.

The 2021 Population and Housing Census report puts the District population at 234, 846. The current population growth rate of the district is 2.7% which is held constant within the plan period.

Population forecasts depend on three vital demographic variables, namely: Fertility, Mortality and Migration rates. The assumptions underlying the projections are as follows:

- ◆ The ratio of district population to the country will grow at a constant rate throughout the plan period.
- ◆ The current migration trend in the district will remain constant throughout the plan period.
- ◆ The percentage of the age cohorts of the district will not change significantly during the plan period.

Exponential Method of population projection is given as:

$$P_1 = P_0 (1+r)^t$$

Where;

P_1 = is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 = is the present (base) population

l = is constant factor

t = time period (years) between the present and the future

r = Rate of growth (0.027)

Table 2.7: The Districts' Population Projections by Sex for 2022-2025.

Year	Male	Female	Projected Population
2021 (Baseline)	114,123	120,723	234,846
2026	130,398	137,911	268,309
2027	133,919	141,634	275,553
2028	137,535	145,458	282,993
2029	141,248	149,386	290,634

Source: AKDA- DPCU, 2025/GSS, 2021 PHC

Based on the projections of the Atwima Kwanwoma District's population, the infrastructural and service needs of the district required to be projected to meet the future demands.

2.6.2 Labour Force Projection

This specifically deals with the population within the labour force cohort (15-64). The potential working labour force for the district constitutes the fundamental potential production factor for development of the district. The estimated economically active labour force of the district stands at 141,895 of the total population as per the 2021 PHC Report. The district's potential labour force for the plan period is briefly presented below with the assumption that:

- The proportion of people within the active age will grow at a constant rate
- The proportion of employed active labour force will grow at a constant rate
- Sector proportions are also held constant.

The district's potential labour force for the plan period as shown in Table 2.8 is expected to rise from 141,895 in 2021 to 175,604 in 2029.

Table 2.8 Projected Labour Force for 2026-2029 for Atwima Kwanwoma District

YEAR	Population	Projected Labour Force
2021 (Baseline)	234,846	141,895
2026	268,309	162,115
2027	275,553	166,492
2028	282,993	170,987
2029	290,634	175,604

Source: AKDA-DPCU, 2025

Unemployment and underemployment have become a major socio-economic issue that needs to be tackled by putting in place employment strategies to reduce the problem. The government's policy on Planting for food and jobs, One District, One Factory (1D1F), National Entrepreneurship Investment Program (NEIP) and youth employment programme will help reduce the unemployment and the underemployment situation within the municipality by giving employable skills to these unemployed youths. Additionally, the Infrastructure for Poverty Reduction Program (IPEP) and Nation Builders Corps (NABCO) are all governmental policies geared towards enhancing livelihoods of people that need to be tapped.

2.6.3 Agriculture Projection

The district, according to 2021 PHC, 8512 of the district's population were engaged in farming with 12 Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA). Currently with 12 AEA situational analysis is shown in the table below using the growth rate of 2.7% per annum. The table indicates that with the national standard of 1 AEA to approximately 1,500 farmers, there is a surplus AEA and there will be no gaps/backlog up till the year 2029, if the trend continues like that. However, potential variations in agricultural practices and programmes or policy changes would mean maintaining or adjusting the ration as the farmer population grows.

Table 2.9 Agriculture Extension Agents Requirements

Year	Projected Farmer Population	Existing Number of AEA	Total Need	Backlog/gap	Remarks
2026	9,726	12	6.5	-5.5	No gap, surplus AEA's
2027	9,989		6	-5.3	No gap, surplus AEA's
2028	10,259		7	-5.2	No gap, surplus AEA's
2029	10,536		7	-5	No gap, surplus AEA's

Source: AKDA/DPCU, 2025

2.6.4 Projections for the Education Sector

Table 2.10 indicates that the classroom needs based on a projected enrollment for the population aged 3 years and older will be 3,815. In 2025, there are currently about 854 classrooms in the district from KG up to SHS level.

The introduction of the Free Senior High School Programme, free core text books for Senior High Schools, Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programme is likely to make enrollment soar and this expected increase calls for expansion of the school infrastructure, teacher accommodation, sustainable furniture, exercise and textbooks for the pupils for flexible learning environments leading to improved learning outcomes.

Table 2.10: Projected Total Population and Population aged 3 years and Older (2026-2029)

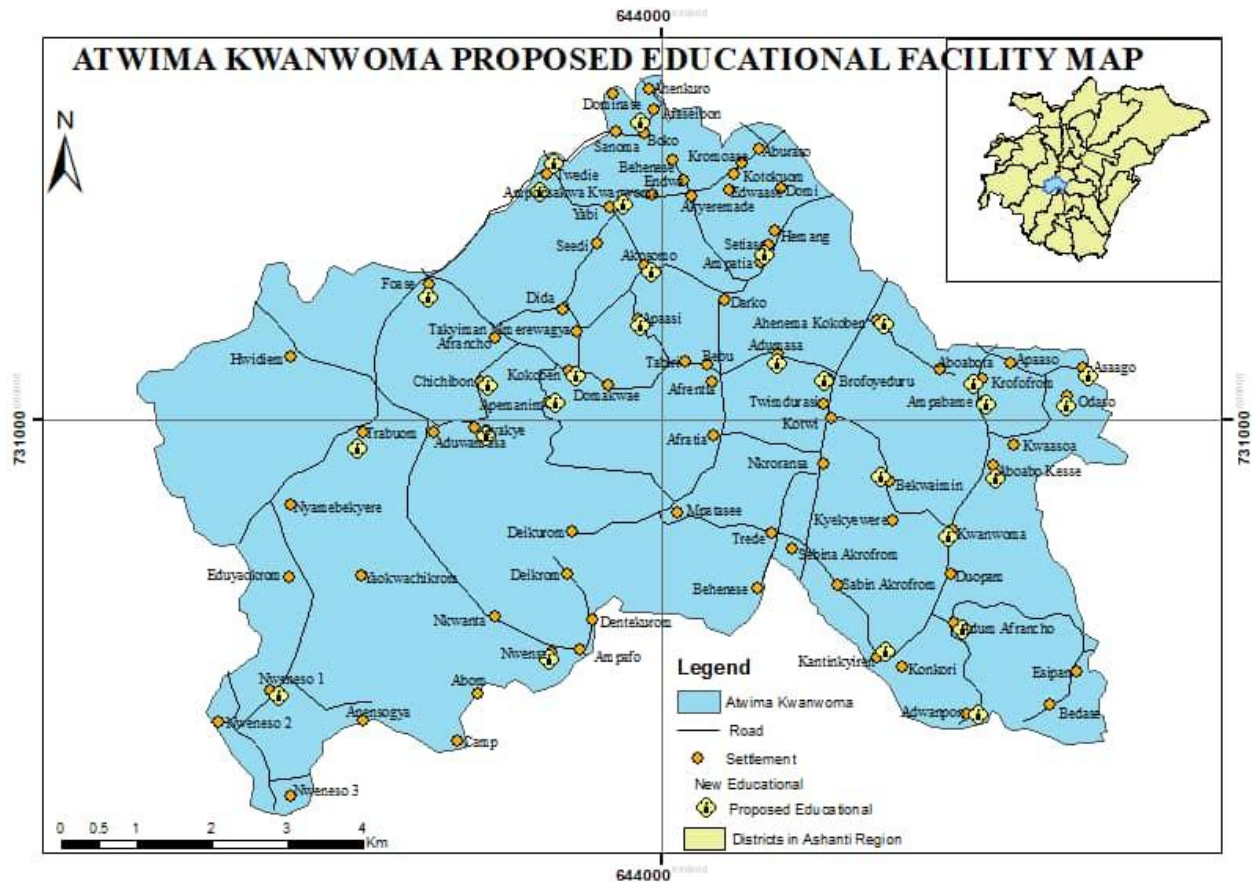
YEAR	Population	Projected Enrollment	Estimated Classroom Needed
2021 (Baseline)	234,846	92,477	
2026	268,309	105,653	3,522
2027	275,553	108,506	3,617
2028	282,993	111,436	3,714
2029	290,634	114,445	3,815

Source: AKDA, April-2025

- **Projected needs in Senior High/Vocational/Technical Schools**

There are three (3) public Senior High Schools in the District. The schools are: Afua Kobi Girls SHS, Atwima Kwanwoma SHS and Kwanwoma SHS. There is also one (1) public vocational/technical school. Enrolment in this school have soared up in recent years owing to government's intervention and policies on technical and vocational education. These schools need to be upgraded to appreciable standards in terms of provision of classrooms, laboratories, Dormitories, classrooms, dining and assembly Halls and Staff accommodation to serve the growing demand.

Fig 2.6 Proposed Educational Facility Map



Source: PPD, 2025

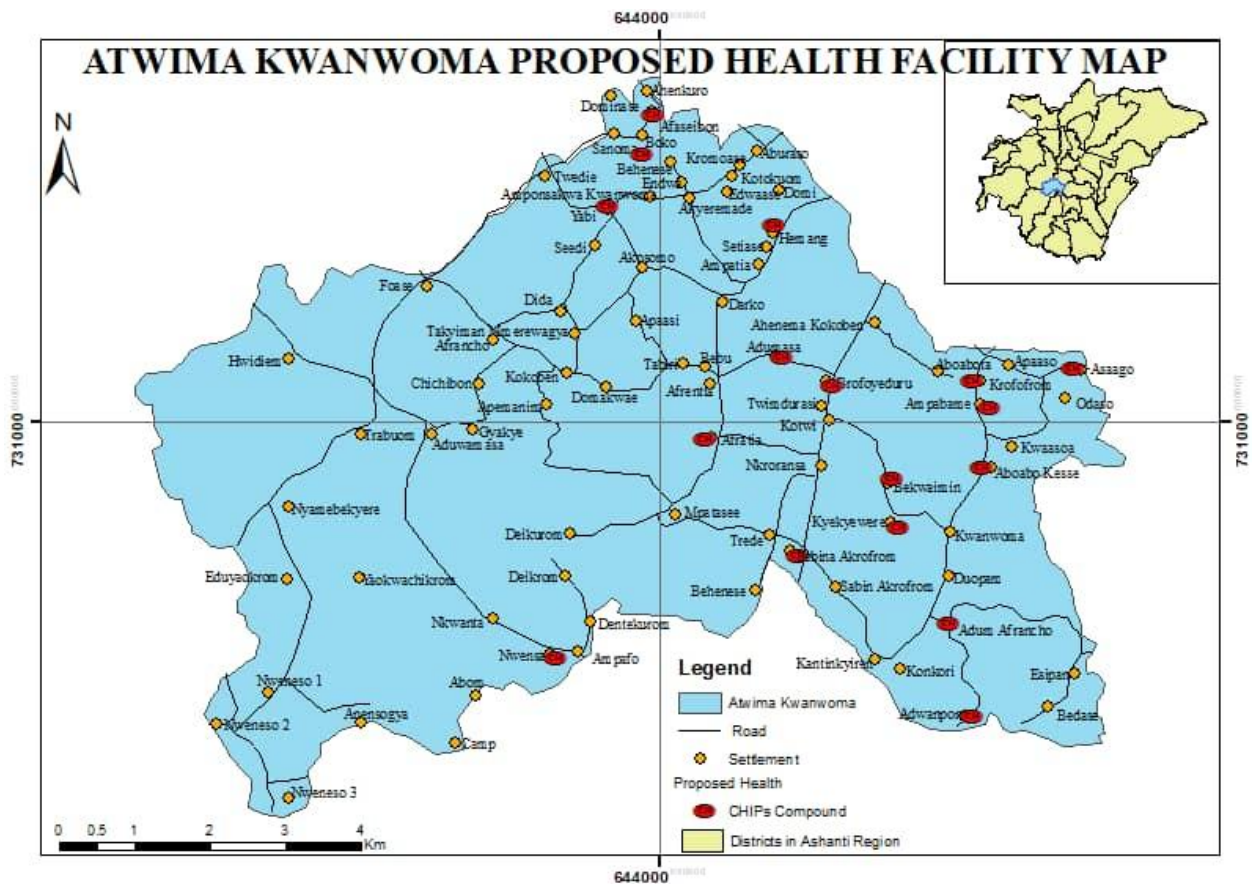
2.6.5 Projections for the Health Sector

Currently, the district has One (1) public hospital, five (5) private hospitals, two (2) CHAG hospitals, four (4) private clinics, two (2) CHASG clinics, seven (7) public health centres, two (2) private maternity homes and eight (8) CHPs Compounds addressing the health needs of the people. The Hospitals, Health Centers and most of the clinics are centered in the urban communities. This therefore calls for the need for the provision of more health Centers in the rural communities. There is also the need to construct quarters for health staff.

Assuming the current health infrastructure remains constant, the health needs of the population with an annual growth rate of 2.7% raises a potential increase in patient load which would require increased demand for healthcare services including maternal and child health, infectious disease management and chronic disease care not forgetting preventive care. By 2028 and 2029, there will be a growing demand for specialized health care services, including surgical care,

emergency care, diagnostic services and additional equipment and supplies with an increased need for health care workforce.

Fig 2.7: Proposed Health Facility Map



Source: PPD, 2025

2.6.6 Electricity

Although 97 percent of the population have access to electricity, the streets have fewer lights which pose as a threat to the lives of the people. There is therefore the need to fix street lights to provide maximum security and to connect the emerging new communities to the National Grid.

2.6.7 Security (Police)

With the annual growth rate of the district, and with current police personnel of 150, considering Ghana’s average police officer-to-population of approximately 1: 1,600. 18 additional police personnel will be required in 2026, 22 in 2027, 27 in 2028 and 32 in 2029. Assuming one police

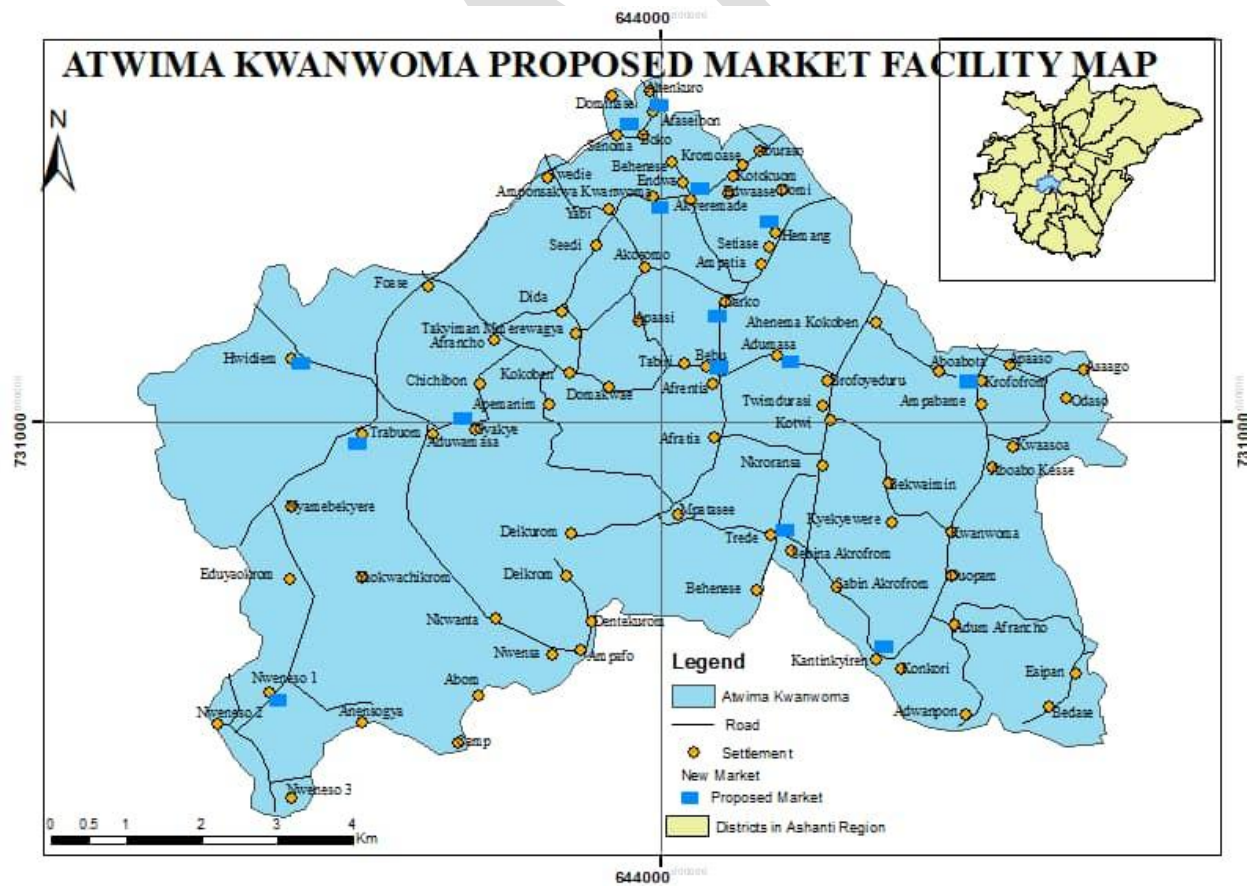
station per 30,000-40,000 population, with the current 8 police stations in the district, the district would require 8 more police stations in 2026 and 9 in 2027 and 2028. There is the need to even improve on their logistical support currently as their vehicles are over-aged and inadequate.

2.6.8 Market

The closeness of the district to Kumasi makes a vantage point for marketing farm produce by connecting farms to readily available markets. As a result of this proximity, though the district has about seven (7) markets, only two are functional.

Given the population growth rate of 2.7% per annum, the district’s population is expected to increase, potentially driving demand for more markets. The Government’s Initiative of One District, One Modern Market initiative promises to establish modern markets in every district which could impact the number of markets in Atwima Kwanwoma.

Fig. 2.8: Proposed Market Infrastructure



Source: PPD, 2025

2.6.9 Water and Sanitation

2.6.9.1 Piped and Borehole Projections

Ghana aims to achieve 100% national water access by 2030 with the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWL) working towards this goal through strategic measures including construction of treatment water plants. The Community Water and Sanitation Agency requires one borehole to serve a population of 300. Potable water supply in the district in terms of boreholes and pipe borne is inadequate. Table 2.11 clearly shows the number of people who drink from piped water and boreholes in both the urban and rural areas with the projected population for the planned period 2026-2029. From the table, assuming the proportion of population with access to piped water and boreholes remains relatively constant, the piped and borehole water needs would be enormous considering that there are about 216 boreholes in the entire district.

Table 2.11 Projected Water Needs

Year	Rural Population	Rural Piped Water	Rural Borehole water	Water Needs (boreholes)	Urban Population	Urban Piped Water	Urban Borehole water	Water Needs (Boreholes)
2021 (baseline)	101,839	10,349	4,653		133,007	9,221	3,704	
2026	116,317	11,819	5,314	388	151,911	10,530	4,230	506
2027	119,458	12,138	5,457	398	156,013	10,814	4,344	520
2028	122,663	12,466	5,604	409	160,185	11,106	4,461	534
2029	125,935	12,803	5,755	420	164,430	11,406	4,581	548

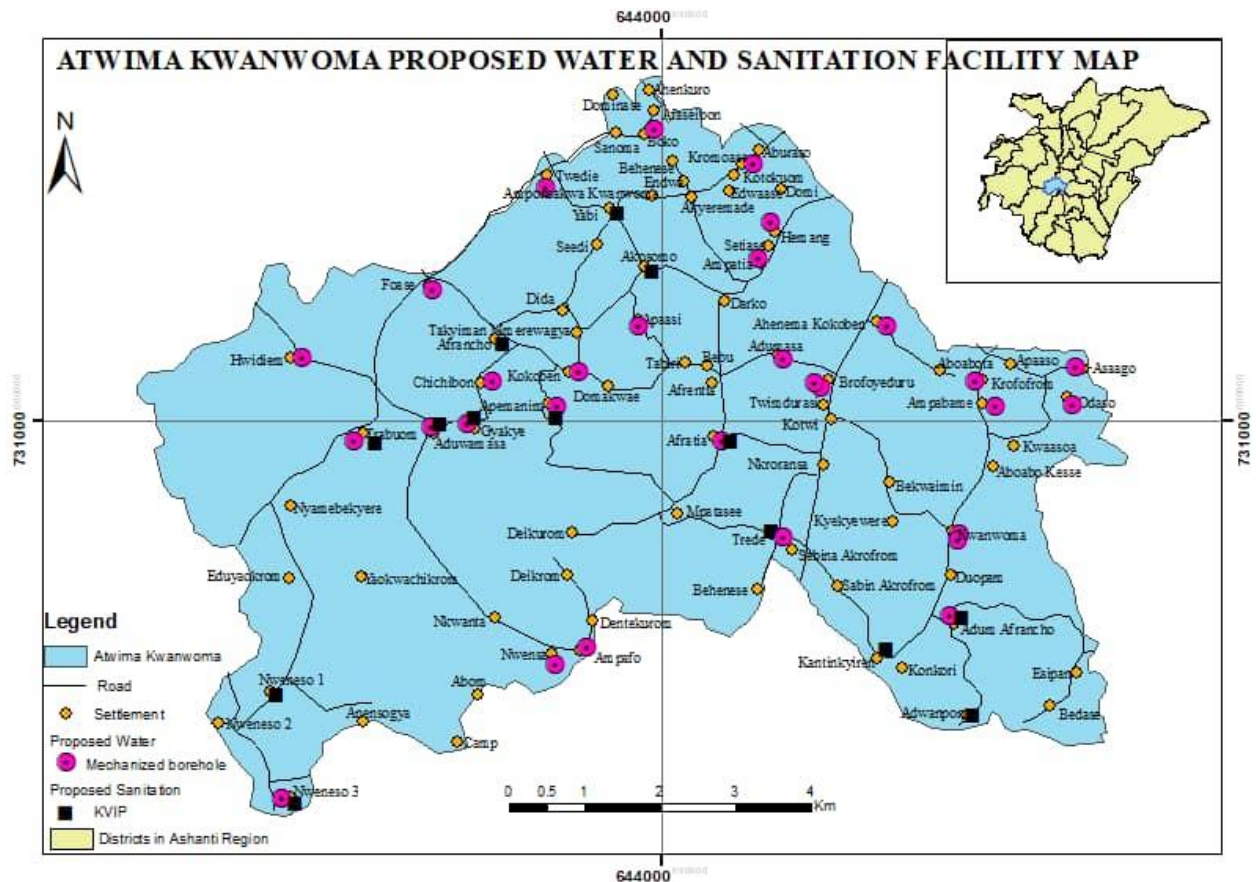
Source: 2021 PHC-AKDA-2025.

2.6.9.2 Sanitation

With regards to liquid waste disposal, 40 % of households in the district use septic tank and 23 percent use public toilets. There is a 38% widespread use of public dumping and burning which is unsafe way of disposal of solid waste. This can negatively affect the health conditions of the people. There are also heaps of refuse that need to be evacuated. With the annual growth rate, more refuse containers would have to be procured and more toilets constructed with regular dislodging

and rehabilitation. With the government significant investment in sanitation to improve access to basic sanitation services, the SDG targets on sanitation would be met if the district implements effectively.

Fig 2.9: Proposed Water and Sanitation Map



Source: PPD, 2025

2.7 List of Developmental Issues

1. Low engagement in agriculture
2. Insecure housing structures
3. Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture
4. Low institutional climate adaptation capacity
5. Increased incidence of disaster
6. Under resourced and ageing security vehicles
7. Inadequate police stations and officers
8. Low levels of technological and vocational skills
9. Loss of arable land to developers and mining

10. High youth unemployment
11. Low representation of women in governance and leadership roles
12. Early marriage and low retention among girls
13. Inadequate piped water infrastructure and safe sources of water
14. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
15. Inadequate ICT services and facilities
16. Limited coverage of social protection
17. Limited value addition and processing
18. Inequitable access to quality education
19. Limited adoption of renewable energy
20. Ineffective evaluation of programmes and projects
21. Decline in IGF performance
22. Limited access to credit by SMEs
23. Inadequate accommodation for public sector workers
24. Poor road conditions
25. Inadequate school furniture
26. Inadequate electricity poles and streetlights
27. Inadequate market facilities
28. Lack of lorry station
29. Inadequate access to sanitation and waste management
30. Inadequate sports and recreational infrastructure

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 Introduction

After identifying the issues from the existing conditions from 2021-2025 and also from the Community Action Plans, the next stage involves setting priorities on the issues identified. The prioritisation is based on the principle of multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. Appendix 6&7 tables the needs of all communities in the district. To be able to obtain maximum benefits from limited resources for implementation of interventions, the issues have been prioritised based on the following criteria:

- i. Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental, etc) of addressing it.
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights
- iv. Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors
- v. Opportunities for addressing key cross-cutting development themes such as;
 - a. Marginalised and vulnerable groups
 - b. Gender equality and equity with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests.
 - c. Environmental concerns including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction. etc

The scale used for prioritisation is shown in Table 3.1. The result of the prioritisation is presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.1: Scale for Scoring Prioritized Issues/Problems

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0
Negative relationship (conflict situation)	-1

3.2 Prioritisation Process

The prioritisation of development issues was guided by a structured and participatory approach aimed at identifying problems with the greatest impact on people’s lives and long-term development outcomes. This method ensured that limited resources would be directed toward interventions that yield the highest social, economic, and environmental returns. A core team of five (5) DPCU members came together to undertake this analysis.

3.3 Tool Used

Impact analysis tool was used for prioritizing the issues because it helps decision makers to understand the potential consequence of different interventions. By evaluating multiple scenarios such as the criteria used, it helps to compare potential impacts and prioritize the most significant benefits based on the rankings realized.

3.4 Methodology

The assessment followed a multi-criteria analysis framework using a scoring scale defined below, which measured the strength of the relationship between each issue and four key development criteria:

Score	Definition
2	Strong relationship
1	Weak relationship
0	No relationship
-1	Negative relationship

Each development issue was evaluated against the four criteria from Table 2.4. Issues were prioritized because they had

- highly severity and affect diverse populations, particularly marginalized groups.
- the potential to unlock broader economic benefits if addressed (e.g., youth unemployment, value addition).
- Direct links to essential human rights like healthcare, education, housing, and water access.
- Significant influence on sustainability and resilience, especially in the context of climate change, disaster risk, and gender equity.

The scores for each criterion were summed to produce a total score, and issues were ranked based on these totals.

3.5 Reasons for prioritisation

Issues that ranked highest (score = 8) included high youth unemployment, inadequate sanitation and waste management services and inequitable access to quality education. These were considered urgent due to their multi-sectoral impact which affects health, livelihoods, gender equity, and economic growth as well as their alignment with national and global development goals like the SDGs (Target 4.1, 6.2 and 8.5).

The issues that scored seven (7) were ranked second. Even though these issues did not score the maximum value of eight (8), they still demonstrate strong relevance across most of the evaluation criteria. Below are the core reasons why these issues were prioritized just below the top tier.

- Gaps in access to healthcare had high impact on rights and well-being but economic returns are indirect
- Low representation of women in governance has a strong gender equity case but limited immediate economic effect
- Low institutional capacity for climate adaptation has strong environmental link but less on human needs impact
- Early marriage and low retention among girls is crucial for social development and rights but less tied to economic multipliers in the short term
- Low engagement in agriculture has a high economic relevance but weaker link to environmental or social equity outcomes

Development issues that received a total score of 4 were classified in the lowest priority during the teams prioritisation process. Though these problems are recognized as genuine concerns, their overall impact, urgency, or strategic value was comparatively limited based on the assessment criteria. A score of 4 indicates that the issue was assessed to have a weak relationship (score = 1) in all four areas indicates that the issues are less severe or urgent compared to higher-ranked problems, has minimal impact on multiple sectors or broad-based development, does not strongly

benefit vulnerable groups or support gender, climate, or environmental goals and it has limited strategic return on investment, especially when resources are scarce.

As a result of limited resources last ranked issues can be best approached as part of long-term measures rather than immediate development priorities.

In concluding on this, the prioritisation exercise was evidence-driven, transparent, and inclusive. It ensures that scarce development resources are channeled into areas where they will have the greatest positive impact on both current and future generations, particularly the most marginalized.

3.6 Prioritization of Opportunities for the Promotion of Cross-Cutting Issues

➤ HIV and AIDs

HIV/AIDS which is no longer a health but rather development issue has to be continually tackled as has been done through the implementation of the following activities:

- Embarking on public education and awareness campaign on prevention and management of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Carrying out prevention activities in the area of Mother-To-Child Transmission
- Supporting children or wards of People Living with HIV and AIDs (PLWHAS) to pursue their education or learn trade
- Intensify Voluntary Counselling and testing (VCT) in order to reduce the spread of new infections.

➤ Gender Equality

The District would continue to promote a range of activities to advance gender equality in the implementation of the DMTDP 2026-2029. Such activities would be;

- Women would be supported by District Assembly to engage various economic activities
- Education on domestic violence against women
- Education on women empowerment
- Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl child education.
- Integrating gender equality in the District

➤ **Climate Change Issues**

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to:

- exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems,
- Seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers. Afforestation project, when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

➤ **Population Issues**

Measures such as education on family planning would be embarked upon to reduce the rate population growth. Migration is also a component of population change. Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the District. The closeness of the District to Kumasi has turned most of its communities into dormitory towns. Again, the availability of land for residential and agriculture purposes has resulted in attracting people from Kumasi into the District.

➤ **Emerging Sustainable Development Issues**

The proximity of the District to Kumasi, the regional capital, has increased demand for land for both residential and commercial activities. The high demand for land has actually increased the cost of land with its attendant problems such as litigation among traditional authorities, prospective developers and community members because of double and multiple sales of lands. These issues threaten peace and security of the District and further slowdown development and has to be looked at critically.

Table 3.2: Key Development Priorities

S/N	Criteria Development Issues/Problems	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors such as vulnerable groups, gender equity, environmental concerns including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, etc.	Total	RANK
1	Low engagement in Agriculture	2	2	1	2	7	2
2	Insecure housing structures	2	2	2	1	7	2
3	Over-reliance on rain fed agriculture	2	1	1	2	6	3
4	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	2	1	1	2	6	3
5	Increased incidence of disaster	2	1	2	2	7	2

S/N	Criteria Development Issues/Problems	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors such as vulnerable groups, gender equity, environmental concerns including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, etc.	Total	RANK
6	Under resourced and ageing vehicles of security services	1	1	1	1	4	4
7	Inadequate police stations and officers	2	1	2	1	6	3
8	Low levels of technological and vocational skills	2	2	2	1	7	2
9	Loss of arable land to developers and mining	2	2	1	2	7	2
10	High youth unemployment	2	2	2	2	8	1

S/N	Criteria Development Issues/Problems	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors such as vulnerable groups, gender equity, environmental concerns including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, etc.	Total	RANK
11	Low representation of women in governance and leadership roles	2	1	2	2	7	2
12	Early marriage and low retention among girls	2	1	2	2	7	2
13	Inadequate piped infrastructure and unsafe sources of water especially in rural areas	2	2	2	1	7	2
14	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	2	2	1	7	2

S/N	Criteria Development Issues/Problems	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors such as vulnerable groups, gender equity, environmental concerns including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, etc.	Total	RANK
15	Inadequate ICT services and facilities	2	2	1	1	6	3
16	Limited coverage of social protection interventions for vulnerable groups	2	1	2	2	7	2
17	Limited value addition and processing	2	2	1	1	6	3
18	Inequitable access to quality education	2	2	2	2	8	1
19	Limited adoption of renewable energy	2	2	1	2	7	2

S/N	Criteria Development Issues/Problems	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors such as vulnerable groups, gender equity, environmental concerns including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, etc.	Total	RANK
20	Ineffective evaluation of programmes and projects	1	1	1	1	4	4
21	Decline in IGF performance	2	2	1	1	6	3
22	Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	1	1	6	3
23	Inadequate accommodation for public sector workers	1	1	1	1	4	4
24	Poor road condition	2	2	2	2	8	1

S/N	Criteria Development Issues/Problems	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights	Significant multiplier effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors such as vulnerable groups, gender equity, environmental concerns including climate, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, etc.	Total	RANK
25	Inadequate school furniture	1	1	2	1	5	4
26	Inadequate electricity poles and streetlight	1	1	1	1	4	4
27	Inadequate market facilities	2	2	2	1	7	2
28	Lack of lorry station	1	1	1	1	4	4
29	Inadequate access to sanitation and waste management services	2	2	2	2	8	1
30	Inadequate recreational and sports infrastructure	2	1	2	2	7	2

Source: AKDA/DPCU, 2025

3.7 List of Prioritized Development Issues

1. High youth unemployment
2. Inadequate access to sanitation and waste management
3. Inequitable access to quality education
4. Poor road conditions
5. Inadequate sports and recreational infrastructure
6. Inadequate market facilities
7. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
8. Inadequate piped water infrastructure and safe sources of water
9. Early marriage and low retention among girls
10. Low representation of women in governance and leadership roles
11. Increased incidence of disaster
12. Low engagement in agriculture
13. Loss of arable land to developers and mining
14. Limited adoption of renewable energy
15. Low levels of technological and vocational skills
16. Insecure housing structures
17. Limited coverage of social protection
18. Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture
19. Low institutional climate adaptation capacity
20. Limited value addition and processing
21. Inadequate ICT services and facilities
22. Decline in IGF performance
23. Limited access to credit by SMEs
24. Inadequate police stations and officers
25. Ineffective evaluation of programmes and projects
26. Inadequate school furniture
27. Under resourced and ageing security vehicles
28. Inadequate accommodation for public sector workers
29. Inadequate electricity poles and streetlights
30. Lack of lorry station

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the formulation of development goals, objectives and strategies to tackle the development issues identified. These goals, objectives and strategies are aligned to the National objectives of the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) 2026 to 2029.

It also provides spatial contexts of development proposals such as transportation, energy, education, health, agriculture, etc. for the MTDP where applicable.

4.2 Formulation of Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

4.2.1 Goals

Table 4.1 presents the goals identified to address the prioritized development issues. These goals take into consideration cross-cutting themes such as monitoring and evaluation, communication, maintenance of assets and knowledge management and learning.

Table 4.1 Goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS
Economic Development	Inadequate market facilities	Boost local commerce through upgraded markets
	Low engagement in Agriculture	Entice youth into profitable farming
	Loss of arable land to developers and mining	Safeguard farmland from encroachment
	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Improve SMEs financing
	Limited value addition and processing	Increase farmers' incomes through local processing
	Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture	Improve farmer livelihoods through sustainable and modern agricultural practices

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS
Social Development	High youth unemployment	Reduce youth unemployment
	Inequitable access to quality education	Provide equitable learning opportunities for all
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Expand reach of primary health services
	Early marriage and low retention among girls	Delay marriage and keep girls in school
	Low levels of technological and vocational skills	Improve technological and vocational skills
	Limited coverage of social protection	Expand social safety nets
	Inadequate school furniture	Provide adequate learning environments through proper furniture provision
	Inadequate sports and recreational Infrastructure	Expand access to safe, inclusive and sustainable sports and recreation
	Inadequate access to sanitation and waste management	Ensure safe, hygienic waste and sanitation services
	Inadequate piped water infrastructure and safe sources of water	Provide reliable, potable water to households
Environment and Human Settlements Development	Increased incidence of disaster	Build community resilience to natural hazards
	Limited adoption of renewable energy	Scale up renewable solutions in off-grid areas
	Insecure housing structures	Upgrade substandard dwellings for safety and durability
	Poor road conditions	Improve road conditions

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS
Environment and Human Settlements Development	Low institutional climate adaptation capacity	Embed climate adaptation across local institutions
	Inadequate ICT services and facilities	Bridge the digital divide in rural communities
	Inadequate electricity poles and streetlights	Improve public lighting and electricity coverage
	Inadequate accommodation for public sector workers	Improve housing for public sector workers
	Lack of lorry station	Establish safe and organized lorry stations
Governance and Institutional Development	Low representation of women in governance and leadership roles	Increase female representation in governance
	Decline in IGF performance	Boost local government revenue through efficiency and transparency
	Inadequate police stations and officers	Improve security services
	Under resourced and ageing security vehicles	Police Mobility Enhancement
	Ineffective evaluation of programmes and projects	Improve project effectiveness through monitoring and evaluation

Source: DPCU, 2025

4.2.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

Goal compatibility matrix is a tool used to analyse the relationships between different goals. It helps to better understand the relationships between goals so as to make more informed decisions in achieving them. Table 4.2 presents the goal compatibility matrix on the identified development issues. H has been used to depict High compatibility, M for moderate compatibility and L for low compatibility goals.

Table 4.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

GOAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Goal 1 Boost local commerce through upgraded markets		M	M	H	H	H	M	L	L	L	M	L	M	H	H	M	M	H	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	L	M	L	M	M	
Goal 2 Entice youth into profitable farming	M		H	M	M	H	H	L	L	M	H	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	
Goal 3 Safeguard farmland from encroachment	M	H		M	M	H	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	
Goal 4 Boost local revenue through efficiency and transparency	H	M	M		H	H	H	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	M	M	M
Goal 5 Improve SME financing	H	M	M	H		H	H	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	M	M	M	L
Goal 6 Increase farmers' incomes through local processing	H	H	H	H	H		H	M	M	L	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	H	M	L	M	M	M	M	L

GOAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Goal 7 Reduce youth unemployment	M	H	M	H	H	H		H	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	H	
Goal 8 Provide equitable learning opportunities for all	L	L	L	M	M	M	H		H	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	
Goal 9 Expand reach of primary health services	L	L	L	M	M	M	H	H		M	M	H	M	H	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	H
Goal 10 Delay marriage and keep girls in school	L	M	M	L	L	L	M	H	M		M	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	
Goal 11 Improve technological and vocational skills	M	H	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M
Goal 12 Expand Social safety nets	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Goal 13 Provide adequate learning environments through proper furniture provision	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M		L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	L
Goal 14 Ensure safe, hygienic waste and sanitation services	H	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	L		H	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

GOAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Goal 15 Provide reliable, potable water to households	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	L	H		M	M	M	H	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	L		
Goal 16 Build community resilience to natural hazards	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	L	M	H		M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	
Goal 17 Scale up renewable solutions in off-grid areas	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	M	M	H		M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	
Goal 18 Upgrade substandard dwellings for safety and durability	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M			H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	
Goal 19 Improve road conditions	H	M	M	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	H		M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Goal 20 Improve farmer livelihoods through sustainable and modern agricultural practices	L	H	H	M	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	H	M	M		H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M
Goal 21 Embed climate adaptation across local institutions	L	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	L	M	M	H	H	M	M	H		M	M	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M
Goal 22	M	L	L	M	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H		H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	

GOAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Bridge the digital divide in rural communities																														M
Goal 23 Improve public lighting and electricity coverage	H	M	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	M	M	H		M	H	M	M	M	M	H
Goal 24 Establish safe and organized lorry stations	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	L
Goal 25 Increase female representation in governance	L	L	L	M	L	L	M	H	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	M	M		M	M	M	M	M
Goal 26 Improve security services	M	L	L	H	M	M	H	M	H	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	H
Goal 27 Police Mobility Enhancement	M	L	L	H	M	M	H	M	H	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M	L
Goal 28 Improve project effectiveness through monitoring and evaluation	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	M
Goal 29 Improve housing for public sector workers	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		M	L
Goal 30 Expand access to safe, inclusive and sustainable	M	L	L	M	L	L	H	M	H	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	L	H	M	M	M	H	L	M	H	L	M	M		

4.2.3 Development Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

Table 4.3 captures formulated goals, objectives, strategies and development programmes and its alignment to the National Objectives derived from the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026-2029

Table 4.3: Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Programmes

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Dimension/thematic Area: Economic Development					
Inadequate market facilities	Boost local commerce through upgraded markets	Upgrade 20% of market facilities by 2029	1.4.2 Enhance Domestic Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop quality market structures Maintain existing market structures Improve access roads and sanitation in markets 	Market Infrastructure Development
Low engagement in Agriculture	Entice youth into profitable farming	Raise youth participation in agriculture by 30% by 2029	1.6.7 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link farmers to market value chains Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of youth in Agriculture Develop successful stories to support youth participation in agriculture 	Agriculture Revitalization

PRIORITISED ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Dimension/thematic Area: Economic Development					
Loss of arable land to developers and mining	Safeguard farmland from encroachment	Preserve 50% of agricultural lands by 2029	1.6.7 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce land zoning laws Create land banks for agriculture Penalize illegal land conversion Enforce restoration for illegal mining activities 	Land Use Protection
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Improve SMEs financing	By December 2029, facilitate access to loans for 100 SMEs	1.3.3 Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver financial literacy and business planning to 1000 entrepreneurs 	SME Credit Access Expansion
Limited value addition and processing	Increase farmers' incomes through local processing	Increase processing capacity by 40% by 2029	1.6.4 Promote food transformation (processing and value-addition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support farmer cooperatives Train farmers in quality control and packaging 	Value Addition and Agro-Processing
Over reliance on reliance on rain-fed agriculture	Improve farmer livelihoods through sustainable and modern	By 2029, increase adoption of drought-resistant crop varieties and climate-smart farming	1.6.1 Create an enabling agribusiness environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train farmers and Agric officers in climate adaptation and integrated water management Strengthen AEA services to support farmer education and innovation 	Demonstration farms and Learning Hubs

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Dimension/thematic Area: Economic Development					
	agricultural practices	techniques among 60% farmers in the district through training programmes, demonstration plots and access to improved seeds.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blend indigenous water saving methods with modern technologies Establish demonstrations farms and learning hubs 	
Dimension/thematic Area: Social Development					
High youth unemployment	Reduce youth unemployment	Create 5,000 new jobs for the youth by December 2029	2.13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical and vocational training Promote youth involvement in agriculture 	Youth Employment Acceleration
Inequitable access to quality education	Provide equitable learning opportunities for all	Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029	2.6.1 Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide learning materials in remote communities 	Education Access and Quality Improvement

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Dimension/thematic Area: Social Development					
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Expand reach of primary health services	Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029	2.3.1 Ensure equitable, affordable and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish mobile clinics Expand CHPS compounds Add libraries and labs to new constructions 	Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement
Early marriage and low retention among girls	Delay marriage and keep girls in school	By 2029, reduce under 18 marriages by 30% and increase female secondary retention to 50%.	2.6.1 Enhance equitable access to, and participation in 2.6.2 quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage information centres to sensitize communities on the harms of early marriage Enforce laws against child marriage Align with traditional leaders for local advocacy 	Girl-Child Education and Empowerment
Low levels of technological and vocational skills	Improve technological and vocational skills	Train 2,000 youth in technical skills by 2029	2.8.1 Improve human capital development and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with technical companies for certification Expand facilitates at TVET school 	Skills and Technological Development
Limited coverage of social protection	Expand social safety nets	Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into	2.9.3 Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly update vulnerability data Digitize enrolment processes to prevent duplication Partner with NGOs for assistance 	Social Protection Expansion

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	• STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Dimension/thematic Area: Social Development					
		social protection schemes by 2029		•	
Inadequate school furniture	Provide adequate learning environments through proper furniture provision	Supply 8000No. Furniture by 2029	2.6.1 Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include furniture in composite budgets • Encourage Pas to monitor usage and maintenance 	School Furniture Supply
Inadequate sports and recreational infrastructure	Expand access to safe, inclusive and sustainable sports and recreational facilities	Construct and rehabilitate at least 2 sports and recreational centres in selected communities by 2029	2.7.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of infrastructure and spaces to facilitate physical activities • Establish and restore designated sports and recreational land use in communities 	Promoting community wellbeing through inclusive sports and recreation
Inadequate access to sanitation and waste management	Ensure safe, hygienic waste	Ensure 95% household access to improved	2.5.2 Enhance access to improved and sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build community toilets • Educate communities on safe waste handling 	Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	• STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Dimension/thematic Area: Social Development					
	and sanitation services	sanitation by 2029	environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute monthly community clean-up campaigns 	
Inadequate piped water infrastructure and safe sources of water	Provide reliable, potable water to households	Connect 60% of households to safe sources of water	2.5.1 Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and construct boreholes • Promote community water management systems 	Water Infrastructure Expansion
Dimension/thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements Development					
Increased incidence of disaster	Build community resilience to natural hazards	Reduce annual disaster by 35% by 2029	3.14.1 Promote sustainable urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish community disaster response teams • Implement early warning systems • Strengthen building codes enforcement • Conduct biannual simulation drills with schools and clinics 	Disaster Risk Reduction
Limited adoption of renewable energy	Scale up renewable solutions in off-grid areas	By 2029, increase the adoption of renewable energy solutions (solar)	3.11.1 Enhance access to clean and affordable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the installation of solar energy systems • Partner with donors for the installation of solar panels 	Renewable Energy Promotion

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
		by 5% among households and businesses through awareness campaigns.			
Insecure housing structures	Upgrade substandard dwellings for safety and durability	Ensure that 70% of newly constructed residential buildings comply with national safety standards through inspections and public awareness campaigns by December 2029.	3.12.2 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake sensitization programmes on housing • Enforce codes on housing 	Housing Safety Upgrade
Poor road conditions	Improve road conditions	Rehabilitate 200km of poor roads by 2029	3.8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a routine road maintenance financed by local taxes 	Road Infrastructure Development

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Dimension/thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements Development					
			infrastructure and services		
Low institutional climate adaptation capacity	Embed climate adaptation across local institutions	By December 2029, train all farmers in climate risk planning.	3.7.1 Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train farmers in climate change Allocate climate action budget 	Climate Adaptation Capacity Building
Inadequate ICT services and facilities	Bridge the digital divide in rural communities	Expand broadband coverage by 20% by 2029	3.9.2 Expand the digital technology landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train youth in ICT skills Partner with telecom operators 	ICT Access and Infrastructure Expansion
Inadequate electricity poles and streetlights	Improve public lighting and electricity coverage	Install 4,000 streetlights in the district by 2029	3.8.2 Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct street lighting needs assessment Upgrade distribution networks 	Electricity and Street Lighting Expansion
Lack of lorry station	Establish safe and organized lorry stations	Construct 2 No. modern lorry stations with	3.8.2 Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish operating rules and fees in consultation with driver associations 	Transport Facility Improvement

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Dimension/thematic Area: Environment and Human Settlements Development					
		parking and rest facilities by 2029		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and allocate land near major highways 	
Inadequate accommodation for public sector workers	Improve housing for public sector workers	Construct 5No. houses for public employees by 2029	3.12.2 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design standardized, low-cost housing units Partner with affordable housing developers 	Public Sector Housing Development
Dimension/thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development					
Low representation of women in governance and leadership roles	Increase female representation in governance	Achieve 20% representation of women in governance by 2029	4.1.1 Strengthen democratic governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train women in civic leadership Advocate for gender-quota in elections on local radio stations 	Women in Leadership Promotion
Decline in IGF performance	Boost local government revenue through efficiency and transparency	Increase IGF by 10% annually	4.2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement digital tax collection Improve property rate compliance Provide incentives to revenue collectors and works department Audit existing revenue streams to close leakage points 	Revenue Mobilization Reform

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNED TO NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Dimension/thematic Area: Governance and Institutional Development					
Inadequate police stations and officers	Improve security services	Establish 3 new police stations by 2029	4.8.1 Enhance public safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with communities in policing Improve police mobility 	Community Policing Strengthening
Under resourced and ageing security vehicles	To improve police mobility and response capacity in the District	By March 2026, submit a formal request to the Ministry of Interior advocating for the replacement of all ageing police vehicles in the district.	4.8.1 Enhance public safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support in the regular maintenance of vehicle Increase investment in Security Infrastructure 	Police Mobility Enhancement
Infective evaluation of programmes and projects	Improve project effectiveness through monitoring and evaluation	Evaluate all major development projects annually from 2026	4.3.1 Deepen transparency and public accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train staff in data collection and analysis Publish progress reports biannually 	Programme and Project evaluation

Source: DPCU, 2025

4.2.4 Integration of Spatial Plans

Atwima Kwanwoma District is found in the Ashanti Region of Ghana which forms part of the Greater Kumasi plan. As part of the emerging districts in the Region, there have been an influx of residential developments, predominantly due to its proximity to the Regional Capital, Kumasi. For the district to make good use of these development whilst looking to become a sustainable district, literature reviewed from the Greater Kumasi Plan as well as the Ashanti Regional Spatial Development Framework.

Analyzing the existing development situation in conjunction with the literature reviewed resulted in coming out with the drafted SDF, which targets an industrial approach on the short term and service approach on the long term. The framework looks to expand the existing industrial sites as well as establish new industrial zones based on the potential various towns possess.

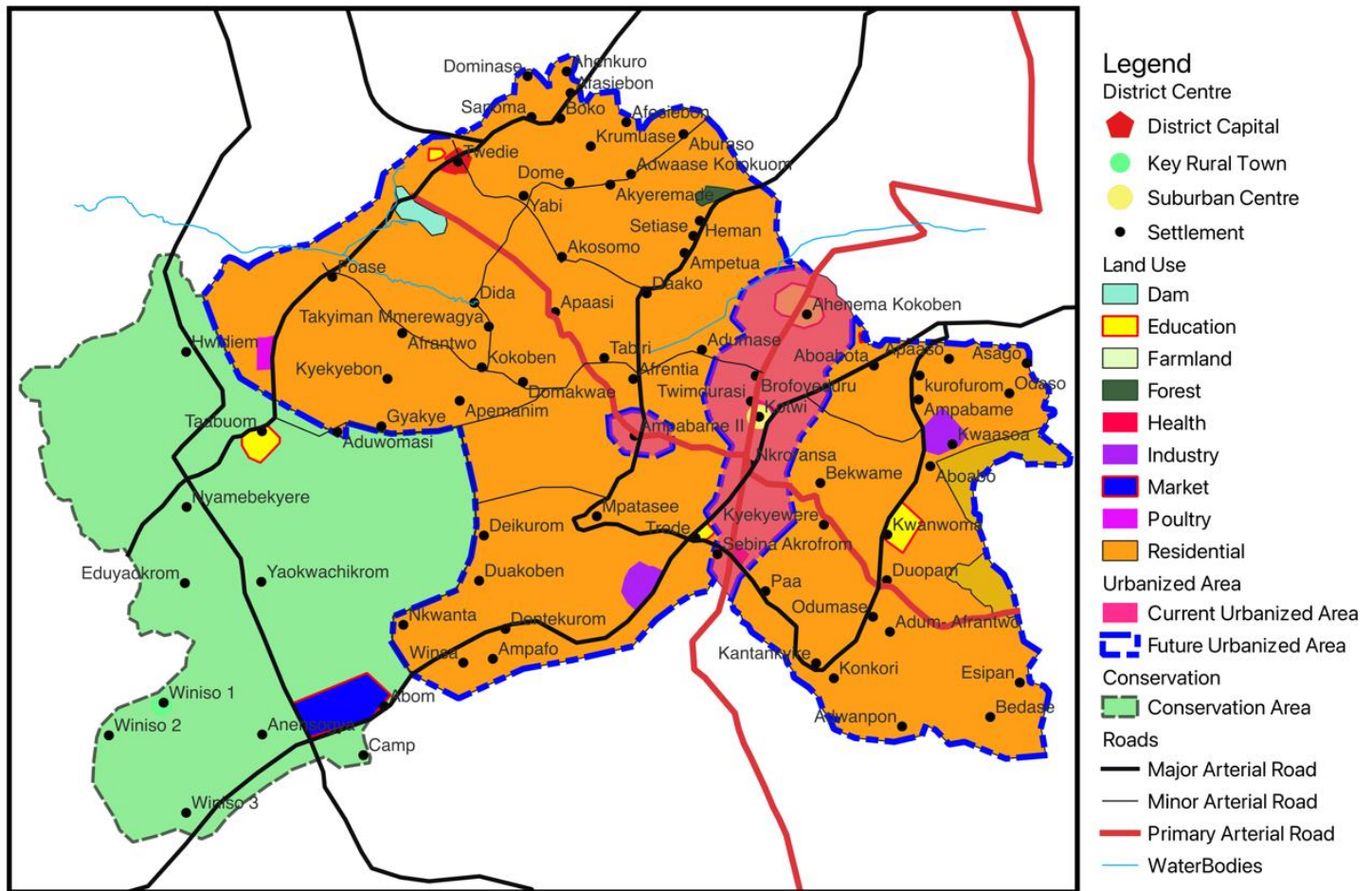
The SDF seeks to industrialize farming communities within the area. Also, improving the Artisan industry is off high priority since it can boost the economy of the district. In all these proposals, existing industrial drivers such as the wood village will be expanded and improved to extend its products beyond the country.

4.2.4.1 Statement of Development goals, objectives and strategies linked to national development agenda

Atwima Kwanwoma District's development agenda for 2026–2029 focuses on economic transformation, social empowerment, and sustainable infrastructure, all rooted in the national policy framework. Under economic development, the district seeks to boost local commerce through market upgrades, entice youth into agriculture, protect arable land, expand credit access for SMEs, and support value addition and climate-smart agriculture. These goals aim to revitalize livelihoods, promote inclusive agribusiness, and ensure economic resilience.

In the realm of social development, the district prioritizes youth employment, equitable education access, expanded health coverage, enhanced vocational training, strengthened girl-child empowerment, improved learning environments, and widened social protection schemes. These objectives align with national goals of reducing poverty, enhancing human capital, and promoting gender equity.

Environmentally, the district targets improved sanitation, reliable water systems, and disaster resilience through integrated infrastructure upgrades and community preparedness. These efforts are paired with housing improvements, better lighting and ICT coverage, and urban planning to support healthy, sustainable settlements.



DRAFT SDF OF ATWIMA KWANWOMA

Source; PPD 2025.

4.2.4.2 Summary of the existing situation of the SDF

From the draft SDF, the following are the existing situation.

- There are dispersed settlement patterns. Even in urban communities, development is spread out rather than compact
- Farmlands occupy major portions, but face pressure from residential expansion.

- There is poor road connectivity, limited service hubs, and weak transportation networks.
- The wetland zones and rivers show signs of encroachment or risk exposure.
- Generally, there is lack of a clearly structure pattern of human settlement.

4.2.4.3 Summary of desired scenarios/development option

With the summary of the existing situation of the SDF, there is the need to:

- develop structured urban centres with supporting social services
- concentrate future development along major roads for easier service delivery
- Establish conservation zones around water bodies and ecologically sensitive areas
- Promote service equity between growing towns and fringe communities.

4.2.4.4 Proposals and Strategy for development in the SDF

- Enforce land use zoning regulations, regulate land conversions
- Maintain and upgrade roads, expand electricity to unserved areas and improve on sanitation
- Build new health, education and recreational facilities to meet the growing population and its associated demands.
- Create agro-processing centres for value addition and strengthen local markets
- Conserve wetlands and reduce the incidence of flooding

4.2.4.5 Implementation Framework

For Phase 1 (2026-2027), a lot of community sensitization will be carried out. Phase 2 (2027/2028) will see some major strategic infrastructural developments whilst monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken during Phase 3 (2029). These will be done in collaboration with all heads of departments, traditional authorities, assembly members, private investors and NGOs with funding sources from DACF and DACF-RFG allocations, IGF, PPP arrangements and other donor support from development partners

CHAPTER FIVE

COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the programme of action for the District linked to development programmes formulated in chapter four after having identified the goals, policy objectives and strategies. The programmes are broad to encompass multiple strategies.

The chapter also details the indicative financial strategy that includes potential sources of funds in executing all the programmes throughout the planning period 2026-2029.

5.2 Programme of Action

The PoA is a matrix that illustrates the development programmes, timeframe, cost, programme status and implementing institutions as shown in Table 5.1.

5.2.1 Assumptions and Methodologies Used for Costing

To cost effectively for all the programmes, considerations have been made on assumptions that reflect the district's socio economic trends, infrastructure gaps and fiscal realities. In addition, benchmarks such as historical budgets were taken into consideration. Other assumptions are:

- Engineer's estimates
- Annual Inflation rate of 8-12% based on Bank of Ghana trends
- Annual population growth rate of 2.7%
- Cedi/USD exchange rate trends fluctuating between GHS10.3 and GHS15.5 per USD
- 6-10% wage increases for both skilled and unskilled workers
- Contingencies of about 10% as buffer

Table 5.1: Programme of Action

Development Programme	Time frame				Cost (GHC)				Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Market Infrastructure Development					2,763,600	87,053,400	9,672,600	38,690,400			Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Agriculture Revitalization					25,920	816,480	90,720	362,880			Dept. of Agric	Central Adm.
Land Use Protection					23,760	748,440	83,160	332,640			Physical Planning Dept.	Central Adm.
SME Credit Access Expansion					1,728	54,432	6,048	24,192			BAC	Central Adm.
Value Addition and Agro-Processing					190,512	190,512	21,168	84,672			Dept. of Agric	Central Adm.
Demonstration farms and Learning Hubs					432	13,608	1,512	6,048			Dept. of Agric	Central Adm.
Youth Employment Acceleration					280.80	8,845.20	982.80	3,931.20			BAC	Dept. of Agric
Education Access and Quality Improvement					654,800	2,041,200	226,800	907,200			GES	Central Admin.
Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement					59,232	1,865,808	207,312	829,248			GHS	Central Adm.
Girl-Child Education and Empowerment						1,285.20	142.80	611.20			GES	Central Adm.
Skills and Technological Development						5,140.80	734.4	2,284.80			BAC	Central Adm.
Social Protection Expansion					18,480	582,120	64,680	258,720			SW&CD	Central Adm
School Furniture Supply					57,984	1,826,496	202,944	811,776			GES	Central Adm

Development Programme	Time frame				Cost (GHC)				Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Promoting community wellbeing through inclusive sports and recreation					1,728	54,432	6,048	24,192			GES	Central Adm.
Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement					64,480	2,030,120	225,680	903,720			DEHU	Central Adm
Water Infrastructure Expansion					38,880	1,224,720	136,080	544,320			WORKS	Central Adm.
Disaster Risk Reduction					0	11,247.6	1,112.4	0			NADMO	Central Adm.
Renewable Energy Promotion					0	2,595.60	1,524.4	0			Works Dept.	Central Adm.
Housing Safety Upgrade					0	0	6,180	0			PPD	Central Adm.
Road Infrastructure Development					18,480	582,120	64,680	258,720			Works Dept.	Central Adm.
Climate Adaptation Capacity Building					206.4	6,501.6	720.40	2,891.60			Dept. of Agric	NADMO
ICT Access and Infrastructure Expansion					412.8	13,003.20	1,444.80	5,779.20			MIS	WORKS
Electricity and Street Lighting Expansion					6,000	189,000	21,000	84,000			WORKS	Central Adm
Transport Facility Improvement					1,728	54,432	6,048	24,192			WORKS	Central Adm
Public Sector Housing Development					64,480	2,030,120	225,680	903,720			WORKS	Central Adm.
Women in Leadership Promotion					122.40	3,855.90	428.40	1,713.60			Central Adm.	Gender Desk

Development Programme	Time frame				Cost (GHC)				Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GOG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Revenue Mobilization Reform					1,728	0	60,480	24,192			Finance	Central Adm.
Community Policing Strengthening					82.40	2,595.60	288.40	1,1153.60			Ghana Police Service	Central Adm
Police Mobility Enhancement					494.00	15,573,600	1,730,400	6,921,600			Ghana Police Service	Central Adm
Programme and Project evaluation					0	67,080	7,224	28,896			DPCU	Central Adm.
TOTAL					3,995,551	117,053,191	13,073,823	52,053,693				

Source: DPCU, 2025

5.3 Programme Financing

Programme financing helps the District to assess how much of its programmes costs are covered by expected revenues and where external support or adjustments may be needed. Table 5.2 shows the funding gap analysis

A total of Two Hundred and ninety-five Million, one hundred and seventy-five thousand Ghana Cedis (**GHC295,175,000.00**) will be needed by the Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly to finance the implementation of its 2026-2029 DMTDP.

Most of the projects in the plan would be funded mainly from the assembly's share of the DACF and other sources such as the District Assembly Common Fund- Responsive Factor Grant (DACF-RFG), Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and Donor Support.

Table 5.2: Programme Financing

Development Programme	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue and Sources of Funding						TOTAL (B)	Gap (C)= (B-A)
		GOG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	DPS	OTHERS		
Market Infrastructure Development	138,180,000	-	9,672,600	128,398,200	-	-	-	138,070,800.00	(109,200)
Agriculture Revitalization	1,296,000	25,920.00	90,720.00	583,200.00	233,280.00	129,600.00	233,280.00	1,296,000.00	0.00
Land Use Protection	1,188,000	23,760.00	83,160.00	534,600.00	213,840.00	118,800.00	213,840.00	1,88,000	0.00
SME Credit Access Expansion	86,400	1,728.00	6,048.00	38,880.00	15,552.00	8,640.00	15,552.00	86,400.00	0.00
Value Addition and Agro-Processing	302,400	6,048.00	21,168.00	136,080.00	54,432.00	30,240.00	54,432.00	302,400.00	0.00
Demonstration farms and Learning Hubs	21,600	432.00	1,512.00	9,720.00	3,888.00	2,160.00	3,888.00	21,600.00	0.00
Youth Employment Acceleration	14,040	280.80	982.0	6,318.00	2,527.20	1,404.00	2,527.20	14,040.00	0.00
Education Access and Quality Improvement	3,240,000	64,800.00	226,800.00	1,458,000.00	583,200.00	324,000.00	583,200.00	3,240,000	0.00

Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement	2,961,600.00	59,232.00	207,312.00	1,331,040.00	532,416.00	296,160.00	532,416.00	2,958,576.00	(3,024.00)
Girl-Child Education and Empowerment	2,040	40.80	142.80	918.00	367.20	204.00	367.20	2,040.00	0.00
Skills and Technological Development	8,160	163.20	571.20	3,672.00	1,468.80	816.00	1,468.80	8,160.00	0.00
Social Protection Expansion	924,000	18,480.00	64,680.00	415,800.00	166,320.00	92,400.00	166,320.00	924,000.00	0.00
School Furniture Supply	2,899,200	57,984.00	202,944.00	1,304,640.00	512,856.00	289,920.00	521,856.00	2,899,200.00	0.00
Promoting community wellbeing through inclusive sports and recreation	86,400	1,728.00	6,048.00	38,880.00	15,552.00	8,640.00	15,552.00	86,400.00	0.00
Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement	3,224,000.00	64,480.00	225,680.00	1,448.40	579,720.00	322,400.00	579,720.00	3,330,400.00	(3,600.00)
Water Infrastructure Expansion	1,944,000.00	38,880.00	136,080.00	873,000.00	349,920.00	194,400.00	349,920.00	1,942,200.00	(1,800.00)
Disaster Risk Reduction	12,360.00	247.20	865.20	5,562.00	2,224.80	1,236.00	2,224.80	12,360.00	0.00
Renewable Energy Promotion	4,120.00	82.40	288.40	1,854.00	741.00	412.00	741.60	4,120.00	0.00
Housing Safety Upgrade	6,180.00	123.60	432.60	2,781.00	1,112.40	618.00	1,112.40	6,180.00	0.00
Road Infrastructure Development	924,000	18,480.00	64,680.00	415,800.00	166,320.00	92,400.00	166,320.00	924,000.00	0.00
Climate Adaptation Capacity Building	10,320.00	206.40	720.40	4,644.00	1,857.60	1,032.00	1,857.60	10,318.40	(1.60)
ICT Access and Infrastructure Expansion	20,640.00	412.80	1,444.80	9,288.00	3,715.20	2,064.00	3,715.20	20,640.00	0.00

Electricity and Street Lighting Expansion	300,000.00	6,000.00	21,000.00	135,000.00	54,000.00	30,000.00	54,000.00	300,000.00	0.00
Transport Facility Improvement	86,400.00	1,728.00	6,048.00	38,880.00	15,552.00	8,640.00	15,552.00	86,400.00	0.00
Public Sector Housing Development	3,224,000.00	64,480.00	225,680.00	1,448,400.00	579,720.00	322,400.00	579,720.00	3,220,400.00	(3,600.00)
Women in Leadership Promotion	6,120.00	122.40	428.40	2,754.00	1,101.60	612.00	1,101.60	6,120.00	0.00
Revenue Mobilization Reform	86,400.00	1,728.00	6,048.00	38,880.00	15,552.00	8,640.00	15,552.00	86,400.00	0.00
Community Policing Strengthening	4,120.00	82.40	288.40	1,854.00	741.60	412.00	741.60	4,120.00	0.00
Police Mobility Enhancement	24,720,000.00	494,400	1,730,400.00	11,124,000.00	4,449,600.00	2,472,000.00	4,449,600.00	24,720,000.00	0.00
Programme and Project Evaluation	103,200.00	2,064.00	7,224.00	46,440.00	18,576.00	10,320.00	18,576.00	103,200.00	0.00
	295,175,000.00	6,000,000	21,000,000	135,000,000	54,000,000	30,000,000	49,175,000	295,175,000	4,825,000

Source: DPCU, 2025

5.4 Revenue Generation Measures

To bridge the funding gap identified (4,825,000), the Assembly will consider the following:

- Digitize revenue collection to reduce leakages
- Expand the tax base by registering informal business and updating property databases
- Introduce incentives for revenue collectors and departments that exceed their targets
- Enforce by-laws on building permits and sanitation fees to boost collections
- Enforce the collection of revenue by the substructures
- Enhance donor and development partner engagements
- To reduce reliance on public funds, the Assembly will partner with private institutions/developers for areas like housing and ICT infrastructure
- Align projects with national ceilings from DACF such as water and sanitation, education, health, etc.
- Where the gaps persist, the assembly will phase the non-critical projects to later years.

5.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

To ensure long-term sustainability and alignment with the strategic goals, the programmes that have been identified is subjected through analysis through the application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The tool that has been used in Table 5.3 is the sustainability criteria matrix that evaluates 33 programmes across 20 sustainability criteria.

For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale is as follows:

- 0: Not relevant
- 1: Works strongly against the aim
- 2: Works against the aim
- 3: On balance. Has neutral effects on the aim
- 4: Supports the aim
- 5: Strongly supports the aim

5.5.1 General Observations

The following high-scoring programmes consistently support multiple sustainability goals:

- **Demonstration Farms and Learning Hubs:** Strong across environment, education, health, and equity.
- **Water Infrastructure Expansion:** Excels in sanitation, water access, and environmental restoration.
- **Climate Adaptation Capacity Building:** High scores in environmental resilience and risk reduction.
- **Asset Management:** Strong economic and infrastructure sustainability.
- **Knowledge, Management and Learning:** Excels in education, gender, and long-term learning.

Table 5.3: Sustainability Criteria Matrix

Programme	Major Environmental Concerns																			
	Natural Resources						Social and Cultural Conditions											Economic Issues		
	Protected Areas and Wildlife	Degraded Land	Energy	Pollution	Use of Raw Materials	Rivers and Water Bodies	Local Character	Health and Well-being	Gender	Job creation	Participation	Access to Land	Access to Water	Access to Transport	Sanitation	Equity	Vulnerability and Risk	Growth	Use of Local Materials and Services	Local Investment of Capital
1. Market Infrastructure Development	2	3	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	5	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	5	4	4
2. Agriculture Revitalization	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	4	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	5	3	4
3. Land Use Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	3	4	2	2	2	3	5	3	3	2	2
4. SME Credit Access Expansion	0	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	5	3	4
5. Value Addition and Agro-Processing	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	5	4	4
6. Demonstration Farms and Learning Hubs	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	3
7. Youth Employment Acceleration	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	5	3	4
8. Education Access and Quality Improvement	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	3	4	3	3
9. Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	3	3
10. Girl-Child Education and Empowerment	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	4	5	2	2	2	3	5	3	4	2	2
11. Skills and Technological Development	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	4	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	5	3	4
12. Social Protection Expansion	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	3	4	2	2	2	3	5	3	3	2	2
13. School Furniture Supply	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	2	3	3	2
14. Sports and Recreation Access	3	3	4	3	3	3	5	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
15. Sanitation and Waste Management	3	3	2	5	2	3	4	5	3	4	4	3	2	3	5	5	4	4	3	3
16. Water Infrastructure Expansion	3	3	2	3	3	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4
17. Disaster Risk Reduction	4	4	2	3	2	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	3	3
18. Renewable Energy Promotion	3	3	5	4	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	3

Programme	Major Environmental Concerns																			
	Natural Resources						Social and Cultural Conditions										Economic Issues			
	Protected Areas and Wildlife	Degraded Land	Energy	Pollution	Use of Raw Materials	Rivers and Water Bodies	Local Character	Health and Well-being	Gender	Job creation	Participation	Access to Land	Access to Water	Access to Transport	Sanitation	Equity	Vulnerability and Risk	Growth	Use of Local Materials and Services	Local Investment of Capital
19. Housing Safety Upgrade	2	3	2	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3
20. Road Infrastructure Development	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	5	4	4
21. Climate Adaptation Capacity Building	5	5	3	3	2	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	3	3
22. ICT Access and Infrastructure Expansion	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	4	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	5	3	4
23. Electricity and Street Lighting Expansion	2	2	4	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	3
24. Transport Facility Improvement	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	5	4	4
25. Public Sector Housing Development	2	3	2	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3
26. Women in Leadership Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	4	5	2	2	2	3	5	3	4	2	2
27. Revenue Mobilization Reform	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	4	2	4
28. Community Policing Strengthening	2	2	1	2	1	2	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	3
29. Security Vehicle Maintenance	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
30. Programme and Project Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	3	5	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	2	3

Source: DPCU, 2025

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

Chapter Six of the plan focuses on the design of the phasing out of the Programme of Action (PoA) into Annual Action Plans (AAPs) to be implemented by Departments, Units and Agencies of the District Assembly in collaboration with NGOs, Private Sectors, Communities and other stakeholders.

6.2 Annual Action Plans

The Annual Action Plan is a matrix that indicates the various activities, project/programme location to be undertaken each year within the plan period (2026-2029). It also shows implementation schedules which are divided into four (4) quarters from January to December in each year. The cost of each programme and project/activities within that particular year of the plan period is also shown. In addition, there are implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating), funding sources either local or external. The Annual Action Plans are aligned to the objectives and programmes identified in the earlier chapters.

The criteria used in the selection of programmes and projects for the Annual Action Plans includes the following:

- Critical projects that require immediate implementation.
- On-going projects.
- Unimplemented projects under the previous plan which needed to be implemented
- Projects with short growth periods.
- Projects with low costs which could conveniently be accommodated by the District Assembly in the first year's budget.
- Government's priority/flagship programmes
- Donor, NGO, CBO funded projects which must be implemented

Table 6.1: Annual Action Plan for 2026

Objective: Upgrade 20% of market facilities by 2029														
Programme: Market Infrastructure Development														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1.	Construct 1No. Modern market	Twedie					0	7,100,934.25	0	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
Objective: Raise youth participation in agriculture by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Agriculture Revitalization														
2.	Organize farmers day	Selected Cty					0	80,000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
3.	Organize 1 farmers for each in 3 zones in the district to disseminate improved farming technologies and sensitize farmers on FEED Ghana Programme	Twedie					0	4,000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
4.	Provide extension services and conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DAOs and DDA	District Wide					0	10,000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
5.	Conduct 2 training for Agric staff on improved agricultural technologies	Twedie					0	0	6,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
6.	Organize 1 training for farmers on post-harvest handling of farm produce to meet domestic and international market standards	Twedie					0	4000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
7.	Organize plant clinic for farmers in 4 communities in the district	Selected communities					0	0	8,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
8.	Sensitize farmers on biosecurity measures, prophylactic treatment and disease surveillance for 400 local birds and 200 livestock farmers	District Wide					0	4,000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
9.	Organize anti-rabies campaign throughout the district	District wide					0	0	15,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
10.	Organize 1 planning session for all stakeholders	Twedie					0	3,000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
11.	Organize 1 training for livestock farmers on pen management practices	Twedie					0	0	3000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
12.	Train 100 farmers on safe use of agro chemicals	Selected Ctys					0	2,000	3000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

Objective: Increase processing capacity by 40% by 2029														
Programme: Value Addition and agro-processing														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
13.	Assist farmers to acquire agro processing machines and farm inputs	Twedie					0	0	2000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
14.	Organize 1 training for 100 women farmers on liquid soap production	Twedie					0	0	3,500	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
15.	Organize 2 trainings for women in the preparation of protein and good nutritional meals to improve their diet	Twedie					0	3000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
16.	Train FBOs on packaging of commodities and link them to regional markets	Selected communities					0	6000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
Objective: By 2029, increase adoption of drought-resistant crop varieties and climate-smart farming techniques among 60% farmers in the district through training programmes, demonstration plots and access to improved seed.														
Programme: Demonstration farms and Learning Hubs														
17.	Establish 0.25 acre rice demonstrations in 3 zones in the district	Selected Ctys					0	10,000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
18.	Organize 1 field day each in all demonstration sites in the 3 zones in the district	Selected Ctys					0	7000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

Objective: By December 2029, train all farmers in climate risk planning and integrated adaptation measures into annual plans and budget														
Programme: Climate Adaptation Capacity Building														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
19.	Conduct 2 sensitisation programmes for farmers on climate change	Foase					0	4000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
Objective: By December 2029, facilitate access to loans for 100 SMEs														
Programme: SME Credit Access Expansion														
20.	Facilitate access to credit for SMEs	Twedie					0	12000	5000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
21.	Support 200 SMEs with business development services	Twedie					0	12000	5000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
Objective: Create 5,000 new jobs for the youth by December 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment Acceleration														
22.	Organize start your business training for the youth	Twedie					0	2500	2000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
23.	Organize grow your business for the youth	Twedie					0	2500	2000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
Objective: Train 2000 youth in technical skills by 2029														
Programme: Skills and technological development														
24.	Facilitate the training of youth at TVET	Twedie					0	1500	1500	0			BAC	Cent. Admin
25.	Facilitate NVTI exams and proficiency certificates for graduate apprentices	Twedie					0	15090	1500	0			BAC	Cent. Admin

Objective: Train 2000 youth in technical skills by 2029														
Programme: Skills and technological development														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
26.	Complete the construction of legacy project at TVET	Twedie					0	2,000,000	0	0			Works	Cent. Admin
Objective: Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into social protection schemes by 2027														
Programme: Social Protection Expansion														
27.	Monitor and update PWDs register	District wide					0	0	1000	1,000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
28.	Provide training support and other disbursement for PWDs	Twedie					0	75000	0	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
29.	Monitoring of LEAP payments and supervision of beneficiary households	District Wide					0	0	2000	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
30.	Facilitate the enrolment and renewal of NHIS cards for vulnerable groups (PWDs, Leap, aged and children)	District Wide					0	0	2000	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
31.	Undertake regular monitoring of day care centres	District wide					0	0	1000	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
32.	Supervision/follow up of juvenile offenders on probation	District Wide					0	0	1000	2000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin

Objective: Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into social protection schemes by 2027														
Programme: Social Protection Expansion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
33.	Undertake monitoring and supervision of residential home	Hemang					0		1000	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
34.	Organize community sensitization on child protection in communities	Selected communities					0	5000	0	2,000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
35.	Organize mass education on child labour, menstrual hygiene, teenage pregnancy and domestic violence	Selected communities					0	4000	0	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
36.	Organize training on entrepreneurship for women and children	Selected communities					0	4000	0	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
Objective: Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Education Access and Quality Improvement														
37.	Construct 3No. Classroom blocks	Selected communities					0	3,400,000	0	1,600,000			Works Dept.	GES
38.	Complete the construction of 2 No. legacy projects (classroom blocks)	Selected communities					0	4,000,000	0	0			Works Dept.	GES

Objective: Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Education Access and Quality Improvement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
39.	Organize DEOC meetings quarterly	Twedie					0	2600	0	0			Central Adm	GES
40.	Organize my first day at school	District wide					0	2,000	10,000	0			GES	Central Adm
41.	Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District Wide					0	50000	0	0			GES	Central Adm
42.	Celebration of national independence day (6 th March)	Selected community					0	35,000	0	0			GES	Central Adm
Objective: By 2029, reduce under 18 marriages by 30% and increase female secondary retention to 50%.														
Programme: Girl-Child Education and Empowerment														
43.	Support to girl-child education	District Wide					0	10,000	0	0			Central Adm	GES
44.	Undertake sensitization on girl-child education and effects of early marriages	Selected communities					0	0	2,500	0			GES	Central Adm
Objective: Supply 12000No. furniture by 2029														
Programme: School Furniture Supply														
45.	Provide 1,000 school desks and teachers tables and chairs	District Wide					0	2,800,000	0	800,000			GES/Procurement Unit	Central Adm

Objective: Construct and rehabilitate at least 2 sports and recreational centres in selected communities by '29														
Programme: Promoting community wellbeing through inclusive sports and recreation														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
46.	Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities in the District	Selected communities					0	4,000	20,000	0			GES	Central Adm
47.	Construction of 1No. Sports Field	Selected Cty					0	50,000	0	0			GES	Works Dept
Objective: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029														
Programme: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement														
48.	Construct 2 No. CHPs compound	Selected ctys					0	2,800,000	0	0			GHS	Works Dept
49.	Support to immunization programmes	Selected communities					0	0	3,000	0			GHS	Central Adm
50.	Organize health education on HIV/AIDS	Selected community					0	2000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm
51.	Provide free screening on HIV/AIDS	Selected community					0	2000	2,000	0			GHS	Central Adm
52.	Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District wide					0	2000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm
53.	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning.	District Wide					0	2000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm

Objective: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029														
Programme: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
54.	Monitor growth of children and undertake promotion of good nutrition and food demonstrations	District Wide					0	2000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm
55.	Organize district Health committee meetings	Twedie					0	0	3,000	0			GHS	Central Adm
56.	Procure health equipment for selected CHPS compound	Selected communities					0	10,000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm
Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
57.	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet at Bebu	Bebu					0	500,000	0	0			DEHU	Works Dept.
58.	Complete the construction of 14- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Hwidiem (Legacy)	Hwidiem					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
59.	Complete the construction of 14- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Boko (Legacy)	Boko					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
60.	Complete the construction of 10- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Kromoase (Legacy)	Kromoase					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU

Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
61.	Complete the construction of 10- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Twedie (Legacy)	Twedie					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
62.	Monitoring of fumigation of public places	District Wide					0	161,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
63.	Sanitation Improvement Package	District Wide					0		0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
64.	Procure 4No. Skip containers	Selected cty					0	150,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
65.	Weeding along major roads	Selected communities					0	0	40,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
66.	Evacuation of 6 refuse	Selected communities					0	300,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
67.	Procure 100No. 240 liter refuse bins	Selected communities					0	0	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
68.	Control of stray animals	District wide					0	0	50,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
69.	Complete the construction of 5- seater WC toilet at Afua Kobi (Legacy)	Trabuom					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU

Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
70.	Construction of slaughter house at Trede	Trede					0	0		0			DEHU	Central Adm
71.	Acquisition of final disposal site	Selected community					0	0	600,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
72.	Organize monthly clean up exercise	Selected community					0	0	30,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
73.	Purchase of cleaning materials	Office					0	80,000	20,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
74.	Carry out health and hygiene education	District wide					0	10,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
75.	Prosecute sanitation offenders	District wide					0	5,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
76.	Register, Inspect and monitor food vendors	District wide					0	0	8500	0			DEHU	Central Adm
77.	Promote and monitor the construction of household toilets	District Wide					0	0		350,000			DEHU	Central Adm
78.	Enhance the control of noise and air pollution	District Wide					0	12,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
79.	Construction of urinals	Selected ctys					0	0	50,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm

Objective: Connect 60% of households to safe sources of water														
Programme: Water Infrastructure Expansion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
80.	Drill and mechanise 30No, boreholes	Selected ctys					0	2,800,000	0	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
81.	Objective: By 2029, increase the adoption of renewable energy solutions (solar) by 5% among households and businesses through awareness campaigns													
82.	Programme: Renewable Energy Promotion													
83.	Undertake sensitization and promotion of solar energy systems	District wide					0	0	2000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
84.	Objective: Install 5,000 streetlights in the district by 2029													
85.	Programme: Electricity and Street Lighting Expansion													
86.	Facilitate the extension of electricity to unserved communities	Selected Ctys					0	20,000	0	0			Works	Central Adm
87.	Distribute streetlights to communities	District Wide					0	0	5,000	0			Procurement	Central Adm
88.	Objective: Rehabilitate 200km of poor roads by 2029													
89.	Programme: Road Infrastructure Development													
90.	Rehabilitate 50km of feeder roads	Selected ctys					0	0	50,000	0			Works	Central Adm
91.	Construct bridges in selected communities	Selected ctys					0	200,000	0	0			Works	Central Adm
92.	Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of vehicles and other DRIP machines	Twedie					0	250,000	30,000	0			Central Adm	Finance

Objective: Construct 2 No. modern lorry stations with parking and rest facilities by 2029														
Programme: Transport Facility Improvement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
93.	Construct 1No lorry park at Twedie	Twedie					0	20,000	0	0			Works	Central Adm
Objective: Construct 10No. houses for public employees by 2029														
Programme: Public Sector Housing Development														
94.	Construction of 1No. bungalow for staff	Twedie					0	0	0	1,200,000			Works	Central Adm
Objective: Preserve 50% of agricultural lands by 2029														
Programme: Land Use Protection														
95.	Identify areas of agricultural use and assess its current state	District Wide					0	0	2000	0			PPD	Agric
96.	Enforce zoning regulations on land use to conserve agricultural lands	District wide					0	0	2000	0			PPD	Central Adm
97.	Engage stakeholders to raise awareness and build support for agricultural land preservation.	District wide					0	0	4000	0			PPD	Central Adm

Objective: Preserve 50% of agricultural lands by 2029														
Programme: Land Use Protection														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
98.	Prepare SDF for the district	Twedie					0	20,000	0	0			PPD	Central Adm
99.	Prepare local plans for communities	District wide					0	10,000	10000	0			PPD	Central Adm
100.	Ensure the restoration of all illegal mining sites	Selected communities					0	0	5000	0			Central Adm	DISEC
Objective: Ensure that 70% of newly constructed residential buildings comply with national safety standards through inspections and public awareness campaigns by Dec. 2029														
Programme: Housing Safety Upgrade														
101.	Undertake sensitization programmes on housing standards	District wide					5,000	0	5,000	0			PPD	Central Adm
102.	Objective: Reduce annual disaster by 35% by 2027													
103.	Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction													
104.	Train and equip community disaster response teams	District wide					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
105.	Planting of trees	District wide					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
106.	Educate community on fire outbreaks	District wide					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm

Objective: Reduce annual disaster by 35% by 2027														
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
107.	Undertake inspection of safety gadgets at industrial sites, schools and churches	Selected communities					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
108.	Sensitize communities on flooding	District wide					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
109.	Procure and distribute relief items to disaster victims	Selected communities					0	5,000	0	0			NADMO	Central Adm
110.	Organize communal labour to desilt choked drains	Selected communities					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
Objective: Expand broadband coverage by 20% by 2029														
Programme: ICT Access and Infrastructure Expansion														
111.	Improve internet access and connectivity at the office	Selected communities					0	80,000	0	0			MIS	Central Adm
112.	Collaborate with institutions to facilitate the expansion of broadband coverage to underserved communities	Selected communities					0	2000	2000	0			MIS	Central Adm

Objective: Achieve 40% representation of women in governance by 2029														
Programme: Women in Leadership Promotion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
113.	Collaborate with NCCE to advocate for women in civic leadership	District wide					0	0	3,000	0			Central Adm	NCCE
Objective: Increase IGF by 10% annually														
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Reform														
114.	Create additional revenue points	District wide					0	0	1000	0			Finance	Central Adm
115.	Digitize revenue collection and permit systems	District wide					0	0	1000	0			Finance	Central Adm
116.	Undertake pay your levy campaigns	District wide					0	0	3000	0			Finance	Central Adm
117.	Publish revenue results and establish an award system for best performing collectors	District wide					0	0	500	0			Finance	Central Adm
118.	Procure PPEs for revenue collectors	District wide					0	0	24,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
119.	Valuation of properties	District wide					0	0	50,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
120.	Provide ceded revenue to sub-district structures	Twedie& Trede					0	0	5000	0			Finance	Central Adm

Objective: Increase IGF by 10% annually														
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Reform														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
121.	Prepare revenue improvement action plan	Twedie					0	5000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
122.	Organize public forum on budget and fee fixing	Twedie					0	6,000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
123.	Organize two town hall meetings annually	Twedie and Trede					0	120,000	0	0			Budget	ISD/Planning Unit
124.	Gazette fee fixing resolutions	Twedie					0	15,000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
125.	Purchase value books	Twedie					0	0	5,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
126.	Provide support to Internal and External Audit committee	Twedie					0	12,000	12,000	0			IAU	Central Adm
Objective: Establish 3 new police stations by 2029														
Programme: Community Policing Strengthening														
127.	Construct 1No. police station at Ampabame	Ampabame					0	800,000	0	0			Works Dept	GPS
Objective: By March 2026, submit a formal request to the Ministry of Interior advocating for the replacement of all ageing police vehicles in the district														
Programme: Police Mobility Enhancement														
128.	Update the district asset database	Twedie					0	0	2,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
129.	Maintenance of office equipment and public buildings	Twedie					0	50,000	30,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm

Objective: By March 2026, submit a formal request to the Ministry of Interior advocating for the replacement of all ageing police vehicles in the district														
Programme: Police Mobility Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
130.	Prepare operations and maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Twedie					0	0	2,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
131.	Provide support to security including vehicle maintenance support	Twedie					0	0	50,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
132.	Organize DISEC committee meetings monthly	Twedie					0	0	40,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
Objective: Evaluate all major development projects annually from 2026														
Programme: Programme and Project implementation and evaluation														
133.	Undertake end-of-year evaluation of projects and programmes	Selected communities					0	80,000	0	0			Planning Unit	Central Adm
134.	Inspect and monitor all ongoing projects and programmes	District Wide					0	60,000	0	0			Planning Unit	Central Adm
135.	Organize community durbars/DCE engagement with stakeholders	Selected communities					0	100,000	0	0			Central Adm	Planning Unit
136.	Undertake radio programmes to share updates on districts programmes and projects	Selected communities					0	0	3,000	0			ISD	Central Adm

Objective: Evaluate all major development projects annually from 2026														
Programme: Programme and Project implementation and evaluation														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
137.	Provide support to community initiated projects	Selected communities					0	50,000		0			Works Dept	Central Adm
138.	Update all social media handles on programmes and projects of the assembly	Office					0	0	2,000	0			ISD	MIS
139.	Organize training for staff every quarter and participate in local workshops	Twedie					0	25,000	25,000	50,000			HR Dept	Central Adm
140.	Organize all statutory meetings of the assembly	Twedie					0	50,000	50,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
141.	Procure awards for best performing staff	Twedie					0		10,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
142.	Procurement of office stationary	Twedie					0	30,000	40,000	0			Procurement Unit	Central Adm
143.	Procurement of office equipment	Twedie					0	80,000	100,000	0			Procurement Unit	Central Adm
144.	Procure office furniture	Twedie					0	10,000		0			Procurement	Central Adm
145.	Prepare and publish Composite budgets, procurement plans and Composite Action plans annually	Twedie					0	0	2000	0			Budget Planning Procurement Units	Central Adm
	TOTAL						1,000,000	38,950,000	3,550,000	16,200,000				43,516,200.00

Source: AKDA- DPCU, August 2025

Table 6.2: Annual Action Plan for 2027

Objective: Upgrade 20% of market facilities by 2029														
Programme: Market Infrastructure Development														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1.	Construct 1No. Modern market	Hemang					0	7,100,934.25	5,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
Objective: Raise youth participation in agriculture by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Agriculture Revitalization														
2.	Organize farmers day	Selected Cty					0	80,000	5,000	40,000			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
3.	Organize 1 farmers for each in 3 zones in the district to disseminate improved farming technologies and sensitize farmers on FEED Ghana Programme	Twedie					10,000	4,000	10,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
4.	Provide extension services and conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DAOs and DDA	District Wide					0	10,000	20,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
5.	Conduct 2 training for Agric staff on improved agricultural technologies	Twedie					0	10,000	6,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
6.	Organize 1 training for farmers on post-harvest handling of farm produce to meet domestic and international market standards	Twedie					0	4000	40,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
7.	Organize plant clinic for farmers in 4 communities in the district	Selected communities					0	10,000	8,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
8.	Sensitize farmers on biosecurity measures, prophylactic treatment and disease surveillance for 400 local birds and 200 livestock farmers	District Wide					0	4,000	4,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
9.	Organize anti-rabies campaign throughout the district	District wide					0	0	15,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
10.	Organize 1 planning session for all stakeholders	Twedie					0	3,000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
11.	Organize 1 training for livestock farmers on pen management practices	Twedie					0	0	3000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
12.	Train 100 farmers on safe use of agro chemicals	Selected Ctys					0	2,000	3000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

Objective: Increase processing capacity by 40% by 2029														
Programme: Value Addition and agro-processing														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
13.	Assist farmers to acquire agro processing machines and farm inputs	Twedie					10,000	0	20000	140,000			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
14.	Organize 1 training for 100 women farmers on liquid soap production	Twedie					0	0	6,500	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
15.	Organize 2 trainings for women in the preparation of protein and good nutritional meals to improve their diet	Twedie					0	3000	4,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
16.	Train FBOs on packaging of commodities and link them to regional markets	Selected communities					0	6000	5000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
Objective: By 2029, increase adoption of drought-resistant crop varieties and climate-smart farming techniques among 60% farmers in the district through training programmes, demonstration plots and access to improved seed.														
Programme: Demonstration farms and Learning Hubs														
17.	Establish 0.25 acre rice demonstrations in 3 zones in the district	Selected Ctys					0	10,000	35,000	140,000			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
18.	Organize 1 field day each in all demonstration sites in the 3 zones in the district	Selected Ctys					0	7000	5,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

Objective: By December 2029, train all farmers in climate risk planning and integrated adaptation measures into annual plans and budget														
Programme: Climate Adaptation Capacity Building														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
19.	Conduct 2 sensitisation programmes for farmers on climate change	Foase					0	4000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
Objective: By December 2029, facilitate access to loans for 100 SMEs														
Programme: SME Credit Access Expansion														
20.	Facilitate access to credit for SMEs	Twedie					0	12000	5000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
21.	Support 200 SMEs with business development services	Twedie					0	12000	5000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
Objective: Create 5,000 new jobs for the youth by December 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment Acceleration														
22.	Organize start your business training for the youth	Twedie					0	2500	2000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
23.	Organize grow your business for the youth	Twedie					0	2500	2000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
Objective: Train 2000 youth in technical skills by 2029														
Programme: Skills and technological development														
24.	Facilitate the training of youth at TVET	Twedie					0	4500	5500	10,000			BAC	Cent. Admin
25.	Facilitate NVTI exams and proficiency certificates for graduate apprentices	Twedie					0	4500	1500	140,000			BAC	Cent. Admin

Objective: Train 2000 youth in technical skills by 2029														
Programme: Skills and technological development														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
26.	Complete the construction of legacy project at TVET	Twedie					0	2,000,000	10,000	0			Works	Cent. Admin
Objective: Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into social protection schemes by 2027														
Programme: Social Protection Expansion														
27.	Monitor and update PWDs register	District wide					0	0	1000	1,000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
28.	Provide training support and other disbursement for PWDs	Twedie					10,000	75000	0	3000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
29.	Monitoring of LEAP payments and supervision of beneficiary households	District Wide					0	0	4000	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
30.	Facilitate the enrolment and renewal of NHIS cards for vulnerable groups (PWDs, Leap, aged and children)	District Wide					0	0	2000	4000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
31.	Undertake regular monitoring of day care centres	District wide					0	0	1000	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
32.	Supervision/follow up of juvenile offenders on probation	District Wide					0	0	1000	2000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin

Objective: Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into social protection schemes by 2027														
Programme: Social Protection Expansion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
33.	Undertake monitoring and supervision of residential home	Hemang					0		1000	3000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
34.	Organize community sensitization on child protection in communities	Selected communities					0	5000	0	2,000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
35.	Organize mass education on child labour, menstrual hygiene, teenage pregnancy and domestic violence	Selected communities					0	4000	4000	2000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
36.	Organize training on entrepreneurship for women and children	Selected communities					0	4000	0	5000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
Objective: Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Education Access and Quality Improvement														
37.	Construct 3No. Classroom blocks	Selected communities					0	3,400,000	0	1,600,000			Works Dept.	GES
38.	Complete the construction of 2 No. legacy projects (classroom blocks)	Selected communities					0	4,000,000	0	0			Works Dept.	GES

Objective: Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Education Access and Quality Improvement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
39.	Organize DEOC meetings quarterly	Twedie					0	2600	4000	0			Central Adm	GES
40.	Organize my first day at school	District wide					0	2,000	10,000	0			GES	Central Adm
41.	Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District Wide					0	50000	140,000	0			GES	Central Adm
42.	Celebration of national independence day (6 th March)	Selected community					0	35,000	10000	0			GES	Central Adm
Objective: By 2029, reduce under 18 marriages by 30% and increase female secondary retention to 50%.														
Programme: Girl-Child Education and Empowerment														
43.	Support to girl-child education	District Wide					0	10,000	5000	0			Central Adm	GES
44.	Undertake sensitization on girl-child education and effects of early marriages	Selected communities					0	0	4,500	0			GES	Central Adm
Objective: Supply 12000No. furniture by 2029														
Programme: School Furniture Supply														
45.	Provide 1,000 school desks and teachers tables and chairs	District Wide					0	2,800,000	0	800,000			GES/Procurement Unit	Central Adm

Objective: Construct and rehabilitate at least 2 sports and recreational centres in selected communities by '29														
Programme: Promoting community wellbeing through inclusive sports and recreation														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
46.	Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities in the District	Selected communities					0	4,000	20,000	0			GES	Central Adm
47.	Construction of 1No. Sports Field	Selected Cty					0	50,000	0	0			GES	Works Dept
Objective: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029														
Programme: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement														
48.	Construct 2 No. CHPs compound	Selected ctys					0	2,800,000	0	0			GHS	Works Dept
49.	Support to immunization programmes	Selected communities					0	0	3,000	0			GHS	Central Adm
50.	Organize health education on HIV/AIDS	Selected community					0	3000	3000	0			GHS	Central Adm
51.	Provide free screening on HIV/AIDS	Selected community					0	4000	2,000	0			GHS	Central Adm
52.	Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District wide					0	2000	3000	0			GHS	Central Adm
53.	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning.	District Wide					0	2000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm

Objective: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029														
Programme: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
54.	Monitor growth of children and undertake promotion of good nutrition and food demonstrations	District Wide					0	2000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm
55.	Organize district Health committee meetings	Twedie					0	0	3,000	0			GHS	Central Adm
56.	Procure health equipment for selected CHPS compound	Selected communities					0	10,000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm
Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
57.	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet at Bebu	Bebu					0	500,000	0	0			DEHU	Works Dept.
58.	Complete the construction of 14- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Hwidiem (Legacy)	Hwidiem					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
59.	Complete the construction of 14- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Boko (Legacy)	Boko					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
60.	Complete the construction of 10- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Kromoase (Legacy)	Kromoase					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU

Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
61.	Complete the construction of 10- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Twedie (Legacy)	Twedie					0	350,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
62.	Monitoring of fumigation of public places	District Wide					0	161,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
63.	Sanitation Improvement Package	District Wide					0		0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
64.	Procure 4No. Skip containers	Selected cty					0	150,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
65.	Weeding along major roads	Selected communi ties					0	0	40,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
66.	Evacuation of 6 refuse	Selected communi ties					0	500,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
67.	Procure 100No. 240 liter refuse bins	Selected communi ties					0	0	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
68.	Control of stray animals	District wide					0	0	50,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
69.	Complete the construction of 5- seater WC toilet at Afua Kobi (Legacy)	Trabuom					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU

Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
70.	Construction of slaughter house at Trede	Trede					0	0		0			DEHU	Central Adm
71.	Acquisition of final disposal site	Selected community					0	0	600,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
72.	Organize monthly clean up exercise	Selected community					0	0	30,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
73.	Purchase of cleaning materials	Office					0	80,000	20,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
74.	Carry out health and hygiene education	District wide					0	10,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
75.	Prosecute sanitation offenders	District wide					0	5,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
76.	Register, Inspect and monitor food vendors	District wide					0	0	8500	0			DEHU	Central Adm
77.	Promote and monitor the construction of household toilets	District Wide					0	0		350,000			DEHU	Central Adm
78.	Enhance the control of noise and air pollution	District Wide					0	12,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
79.	Construction of urinals	Selected ctys					0	0	50,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm

Objective: Connect 60% of households to safe sources of water														
Programme: Water Infrastructure Expansion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
80.	Drill and mechanise 30No, boreholes	Selected ctys					0	2,800,000	0	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
81.	Objective: By 2029, increase the adoption of renewable energy solutions (solar) by 5% among households and businesses through awareness campaigns													
82.	Programme: Renewable Energy Promotion													
83.	Undertake sensitization and promotion of solar energy systems	District wide					0	0	2000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
84.	Objective: Install 5,000 streetlights in the district by 2029													
85.	Programme: Electricity and Street Lighting Expansion													
86.	Facilitate the extension of electricity to unserved communities	Selected Ctys					0	20,000	0	0			Works	Central Adm
87.	Distribute streetlights to communities	District Wide					0	0	5,000	0			Procurement	Central Adm
88.	Objective: Rehabilitate 200km of poor roads by 2029													
89.	Programme: Road Infrastructure Development													
90.	Rehabilitate 50km of feeder roads	Selected ctys					0	0	50,000	120,000			Works	Central Adm
91.	Construct bridges in selected communities	Selected ctys					0	200,000	0	0			Works	Central Adm
92.	Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of vehicles and other DRIP machines	Twedie					0	250,000	30,000	0			Central Adm	Finance

Objective: Construct 2 No. modern lorry stations with parking and rest facilities by 2029														
Programme: Transport Facility Improvement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
93.	Construct 1No lorry park at Twedie	Twedie					0	200,000	40,000	0			Works	Central Adm
Objective: Construct 10No. houses for public employees by 2029														
Programme: Public Sector Housing Development														
94.	Construction of 1No. bungalow for staff	Twedie					0	0	2,800,000	1,200,000			Works	Central Adm
Objective: Preserve 50% of agricultural lands by 2029														
Programme: Land Use Protection														
95.	Identify areas of agricultural use and assess its current state	District Wide					0	0	2000	0			PPD	Agric
96.	Enforce zoning regulations on land use to conserve agricultural lands	District wide					0	0	2000	0			PPD	Central Adm
97.	Engage stakeholders to raise awareness and build support for agricultural land preservation.	District wide					0	0	4000	0			PPD	Central Adm

Objective: Preserve 50% of agricultural lands by 2029														
Programme: Land Use Protection														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
98.	Prepare SDF for the district	Twedie					0	20,000	5000	0			PPD	Central Adm
99.	Prepare local plans for communities	District wide					0	10,000	10000	0			PPD	Central Adm
100.	Ensure the restoration of all illegal mining sites	Selected communities					0	0	5000	0			Central Adm	DISEC
Objective: Ensure that 70% of newly constructed residential buildings comply with national safety standards through inspections and public awareness campaigns by Dec. 2029														
Programme: Housing Safety Upgrade														
101.	Undertake sensitization programmes on housing standards	District wide					5,000	0	5,000	0			PPD	Central Adm
102.	Objective: Reduce annual disaster by 35% by 2027													
103.	Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction													
104.	Train and equip community disaster response teams	District wide					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
105.	Planting of trees	District wide					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
106.	Educate community on fire outbreaks	District wide					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm

Objective: Reduce annual disaster by 35% by 2027														
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
107.	Undertake inspection of safety gadgets at industrial sites, schools and churches	Selected communities					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
108.	Sensitize communities on flooding	District wide					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
109.	Procure and distribute relief items to disaster victims	Selected communities					0	5,000	0	0			NADMO	Central Adm
110.	Organize communal labour to desilt choked drains	Selected communities					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
Objective: Expand broadband coverage by 20% by 2029														
Programme: ICT Access and Infrastructure Expansion														
111.	Improve internet access and connectivity at the office	Selected communities					0	80,000	0	0			MIS	Central Adm
112.	Collaborate with institutions to facilitate the expansion of broadband coverage to underserved communities	Selected communities					0	2000	2000	0			MIS	Central Adm

Objective: Achieve 40% representation of women in governance by 2029														
Programme: Women in Leadership Promotion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
113.	Collaborate with NCCE to advocate for women in civic leadership	District wide					0	0	3,000	0			Central Adm	NCCE
Objective: Increase IGF by 10% annually														
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Reform														
114.	Create additional revenue points	District wide					0	0	1000	0			Finance	Central Adm
115.	Digitize revenue collection and permit systems	District wide					0	0	1000	0			Finance	Central Adm
116.	Undertake pay your levy campaigns	District wide					0	0	3000	0			Finance	Central Adm
117.	Publish revenue results and establish an award system for best performing collectors	District wide					0	0	500	0			Finance	Central Adm
118.	Procure PPEs for revenue collectors	District wide					0	0	24,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
119.	Valuation of properties	District wide					0	0	50,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
120.	Provide ceded revenue to sub-district structures	Twedie& Trede					0	0	5000	0			Finance	Central Adm

Objective: Increase IGF by 10% annually														
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Reform														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
121.	Prepare revenue improvement action plan	Twedie					0	5000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
122.	Organize public forum on budget and fee fixing	Twedie					0	6,000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
123.	Organize two town hall meetings annually	Twedie and Trede					0	120,000	0	0			Budget	ISD/Planning Unit
124.	Gazette fee fixing resolutions	Twedie					0	15,000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
125.	Purchase value books	Twedie					0	0	5,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
126.	Provide support to Internal and External Audit committee	Twedie					0	12,000	12,000	0			IAU	Central Adm
Objective: Establish 3 new police stations by 2029														
Programme: Community Policing Strengthening														
127.	Construct 1No. police station at Ampabame	Ampabame					0	800,000	0	0			Works Dept	GPS
Objective: By March 2026, submit a formal request to the Ministry of Interior advocating for the replacement of all ageing police vehicles in the district														
Programme: Police Mobility Enhancement														
128.	Update the district asset database	Twedie					0	0	2,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
129.	Maintenance of office equipment and public buildings	Twedie					0	50,000	30,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm

Objective: By March 2026, submit a formal request to the Ministry of Interior advocating for the replacement of all ageing police vehicles in the district														
Programme: Police Mobility Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
130.	Prepare operations and maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Twedie					0	0	2,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
131.	Provide support to security including vehicle maintenance support	Twedie					0	0	50,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
132.	Organize DISEC committee meetings monthly	Twedie					0	0	40,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
Objective: Evaluate all major development projects annually from 2026														
Programme: Programme and Project implementation and evaluation														
133.	Undertake end-of-year evaluation of projects and programmes	Selected communities					0	80,000	0	0			Planning Unit	Central Adm
134.	Inspect and monitor all ongoing projects and programmes	District Wide					0	60,000	0	0			Planning Unit	Central Adm
135.	Organize community durbars/DCE engagement with stakeholders	Selected communities					0	100,000	0	0			Central Adm	Planning Unit
136.	Undertake radio programmes to share updates on districts programmes and projects	Selected communities					0	0	3,000	0			ISD	Central Adm

Objective: Evaluate all major development projects annually from 2026														
Programme: Programme and Project implementation and evaluation														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
137.	Provide support to community initiated projects	Selected communities					0	50,000		0			Works Dept	Central Adm
138.	Update all social media handles on programmes and projects of the assembly	Office					0	0	2,000	0			ISD	MIS
139.	Organize training for staff every quarter and participate in local workshops	Twedie					0	25,000	25,000	50,000			HR Dept	Central Adm
140.	Organize all statutory meetings of the assembly	Twedie					0	50,000	50,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
141.	Procure awards for best performing staff	Twedie					0		10,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
142.	Procurement of office stationary	Twedie					0	30,000	40,000	0			Procurement Unit	Central Adm
143.	Procurement of office equipment	Twedie					0	80,000	100,000	0			Procurement Unit	Central Adm
144.	Procure office furniture	Twedie					0	10,000		0			Procurement	Central Adm
145.	Prepare and publish Composite budgets, procurement plans and Composite Action plans annually	Twedie					0	0	2000	0			Budget Planning Procurement Units	Central Adm
	TOTAL						1,000,000	40,650,000	3,950,000	17,200,000				44,618,200.00

Source: AKDA- DPCU, August 2025

Table 6.3: Annual Action Plan for 2028

Objective: Upgrade 20% of market facilities by 2029														
Programme: Market Infrastructure Development														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1.	Construct 1No. Modern market	Selected Cty					0	7,100,934.25	5,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
2.	Rehabilitate 2No. markets	Foase & Yabi							20,000				Works Dept	Central Adm
Objective: Raise youth participation in agriculture by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Agriculture Revitalization														
3.	Organize farmers day	Selected Cty					0	0	80,000	40,000			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
4.	Organize 1 farmers for each in 3 zones in the district to disseminate improved farming technologies and sensitize farmers on FEED Ghana Programme	Twedie					10,000	4,000	10,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
5.	Provide extension services and conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DAOs and DDA	District Wide					0	10,000	20,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
6.	Conduct 2 training for Agric staff on improved agricultural technologies	Twedie					0	10,000	6,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
7.	Organize 1 training for farmers on post-harvest handling of farm produce to meet domestic and international market standards	Twedie					0	4000	40,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
8.	Organize plant clinic for farmers in 4 communities in the district	Selected communities					0	10,000	8,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
9.	Sensitize farmers on biosecurity measures, prophylactic treatment and disease surveillance for 400 local birds and 200 livestock farmers	District Wide					0	4,000	4,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
10.	Organize anti-rabies campaign throughout the district	District wide					0	0	15,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
11.	Organize 1 planning session for all stakeholders	Twedie					0	3,000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
12.	Organize 1 training for livestock farmers on pen management practices	Twedie					0	0	3000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
13.	Train 100 farmers on safe use of agro chemicals	Selected Ctys					2,000	5,000	3000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

Objective: Increase processing capacity by 40% by 2029														
Programme: Value Addition and agro-processing														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
14.	Assist farmers to acquire agro processing machines and farm inputs	Twedie					10,000	0	20000	200,000			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
15.	Organize 1 training for 100 women farmers on liquid soap production	Twedie					0	2000	6,500	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
16.	Organize 2 trainings for women in the preparation of protein and good nutritional meals to improve their diet	Twedie					0	3000	4,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
17.	Train FBOs on packaging of commodities and link them to regional markets	Selected communities					0	6000	5000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
Objective: By 2029, increase adoption of drought-resistant crop varieties and climate-smart farming techniques among 60% farmers in the district through training programmes, demonstration plots and access to improved seed.														
Programme: Demonstration farms and Learning Hubs														
18.	Establish 0.25 acre rice demonstrations in 3 zones in the district	Selected Ctys					0	10,000	35,000	160,000			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
19.	Organize 1 field day each in all demonstration sites in the 3 zones in the district	Selected Ctys					0	8000	5,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

Objective: By December 2029, train all farmers in climate risk planning and integrated adaptation measures into annual plans and budget														
Programme: Climate Adaptation Capacity Building														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
20.	Conduct 2 sensitisation programmes for farmers on climate change	Foase					0	4000	4000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
Objective: By December 2029, facilitate access to loans for 100 SMEs														
Programme: SME Credit Access Expansion														
21.	Facilitate access to credit for SMEs	Twedie					0	12000	5000	4000			BAC	Cent. Admin
22.	Support 200 SMEs with business development services	Twedie					0	12000	5000	4500			BAC	Cent. Admin
Objective: Create 5,000 new jobs for the youth by December 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment Acceleration														
23.	Organize start your business training for the youth	Twedie					0	2800	2000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
24.	Organize grow your business for the youth	Twedie					0	4200	3000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
Objective: Train 2000 youth in technical skills by 2029														
Programme: Skills and technological development														
25.	Facilitate the training of youth at TVET	Twedie					0	4500	5500	10,000			BAC	Cent. Admin
26.	Facilitate NVTI exams and proficiency certificates for graduate apprentices	Twedie					0	4500	1500	140,000			BAC	Cent. Admin

Objective: Train 2000 youth in technical skills by 2029														
Programme: Skills and technological development														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
27.	Complete the construction of legacy project at TVET	Twedie					0	2,000,000	10,000	0			Works	Cent. Admin
Objective: Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into social protection schemes by 2027														
Programme: Social Protection Expansion														
28.	Monitor and update PWDs register	District wide					0	0	1000	1,000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
29.	Provide training support and other disbursement for PWDs	Twedie					10,000	75000	0	3000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
30.	Monitoring of LEAP payments and supervision of beneficiary households	District Wide					0	0	4000	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
31.	Facilitate the enrolment and renewal of NHIS cards for vulnerable groups (PWDs, Leap, aged and children)	District Wide					0	0	2000	4000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
32.	Undertake regular monitoring of day care centres	District wide					0	0	1000	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
33.	Supervision/follow up of juvenile offenders on probation	District Wide					0	0	1000	2000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin

Objective: Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into social protection schemes by 2027														
Programme: Social Protection Expansion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
34.	Undertake monitoring and supervision of residential home	Hemang					0		1000	3000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
35.	Organize community sensitization on child protection in communities	Selected communities					0	5000	0	2,000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
36.	Organize mass education on child labour, menstrual hygiene, teenage pregnancy and domestic violence	Selected communities					0	4000	4000	2000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
37.	Organize training on entrepreneurship for women and children	Selected communities					0	4000	0	5000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
Objective: Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Education Access and Quality Improvement														
38.	Construct 3No. Classroom blocks	Selected communities					0	4,100,000	0	1,600,000			Works Dept.	GES
39.	Complete the construction of 2 No. legacy projects (classroom blocks)	Selected communities					0	5,000,000	0	0			Works Dept.	GES

Objective: Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Education Access and Quality Improvement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
40.	Organize DEOC meetings quarterly	Twedie					0	2600	4000	0			Central Adm	GES
41.	Organize my first day at school	District wide					0	2,000	10,000	0			GES	Central Adm
42.	Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District Wide					0	50000	140,000	0			GES	Central Adm
43.	Celebration of national independence day (6 th March)	Selected community					0	35,000	10000	0			GES	Central Adm
Objective: By 2029, reduce under 18 marriages by 30% and increase female secondary retention to 50%.														
Programme: Girl-Child Education and Empowerment														
44.	Support to girl-child education	District Wide					0	10,000	5000	0			Central Adm	GES
45.	Undertake sensitization on girl-child education and effects of early marriages	Selected communities					0	0	4,500	0			GES	Central Adm
Objective: Supply 12000No. furniture by 2029														
Programme: School Furniture Supply														
46.	Provide 1,000 school desks and teachers tables and chairs	District Wide					3000	2,800,000	0	800,000			GES/Procurement Unit	Central Adm

Objective: Construct and rehabilitate at least 2 sports and recreational centres in selected communities by '29														
Programme: Promoting community wellbeing through inclusive sports and recreation														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
47.	Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities in the District	Selected communities					0	4,000	20,000	0			GES	Central Adm
Objective: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029														
Programme: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement														
48.	Construct 2 No. CHPs compound	Selected ctys					0	2,800,000	0	0			GHS	Works Dept
49.	Support to immunization programmes	Selected communities					0	0	3,000	5000			GHS	Central Adm
50.	Organize health education on HIV/AIDS	Selected community					0	3000	3000	2000			GHS	Central Adm
51.	Provide free screening on HIV/AIDS	Selected community					0	4000	2,000	0			GHS	Central Adm
52.	Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District wide					0	2000	3000	0			GHS	Central Adm
53.	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning.	District Wide					0	2000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm

Objective: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029														
Programme: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
54.	Monitor growth of children and undertake promotion of good nutrition and food demonstrations	District Wide					0	2000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm
55.	Organize district Health committee meetings	Twedie					0	0	12,000	0			GHS	Central Adm
56.	Procure health equipment for selected CHPS compound	Selected communities					0	10,000	0	200,000			GHS	Central Adm
Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
57.	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet	Selected Cty					0	500,000	0	0			DEHU	Works Dept.
58.	Complete the construction of 14- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Hwidiem (Legacy)	Hwidiem					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
59.	Complete the construction of 14- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Boko (Legacy)	Boko					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
60.	Complete the construction of 10- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Kromoase (Legacy)	Kromoase					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU

Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
61.	Complete the construction of 10- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Twedie (Legacy)	Twedie					0	350,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
62.	Monitoring of fumigation of public places	District Wide					0	161,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
63.	Sanitation Improvement Package	District Wide					0		0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
64.	Procure 4No. Skip containers	Selected cty					0	150,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
65.	Weeding along major roads	Selected communi ties					0	0	40,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
66.	Evacuation of 6 refuse	Selected communi ties					0	500,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
67.	Procure 100No. 240 liter refuse bins	Selected communi ties					0	0	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
68.	Control of stray animals	District wide					0	0	50,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
69.	Complete the construction of 5- seater WC toilet at Afua Kobi (Legacy)	Trabuom					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU

Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
70.	Construction of slaughter house at Trede	Trede					0	0	300,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
71.	Organize monthly clean up exercise	Selected community					0	0	30,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
72.	Purchase of cleaning materials	Office					0	80,000	20,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
73.	Carry out health and hygiene education	District wide					0	10,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
74.	Prosecute sanitation offenders	District wide					0	5,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
75.	Register, Inspect and monitor food vendors	District wide					0	0	8500	0			DEHU	Central Adm
76.	Promote and monitor the construction of household toilets	District Wide					0	0		350,000			DEHU	Central Adm
77.	Enhance the control of noise and air pollution	District Wide					0	12,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
78.	Construction of urinals	Selected ctys					0	0	50,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm

Objective: Connect 60% of households to safe sources of water														
Programme: Water Infrastructure Expansion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
79.	Drill and mechanise 30No, boreholes	Selected ctys					0	2,800,000	0	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
80.	Objective: By 2029, increase the adoption of renewable energy solutions (solar) by 5% among households and businesses through awareness campaigns													
81.	Programme: Renewable Energy Promotion													
82.	Undertake sensitization and promotion of solar energy systems	District wide					0	0	2000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
83.	Objective: Install 5,000 streetlights in the district by 2029													
84.	Programme: Electricity and Street Lighting Expansion													
85.	Facilitate the extension of electricity to unserved communities	Selected Ctys					0	20,000	0	0			Works	Central Adm
86.	Distribute streetlights to communities	District Wide					0	40,000	5,000	0			Procurement	Central Adm
87.	Objective: Rehabilitate 200km of poor roads by 2029													
88.	Programme: Road Infrastructure Development													
89.	Rehabilitate 50km of feeder roads	Selected ctys					0	0	50,000	120,000			Works	Central Adm
90.	Construct bridges in selected communities	Selected ctys					0	200,000	20,000	0			Works	Central Adm
91.	Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of vehicles and other DRIP machines	Twedie					0	450,000	50,000	0			Central Adm	Finance

Objective: Construct 2 No. modern lorry stations with parking and rest facilities by 2029														
Programme: Transport Facility Improvement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
92.	Construct 1No lorry park at Ahenema Kokoben	Ahenema Kokoben					0	200,000	60,000	0			Works	Central Adm
Objective: Construct 10No. houses for public employees by 2029														
Programme: Public Sector Housing Development														
93.	Construction of 1No. bungalow for staff	Twedie					0	0	2,800,000	1,200,000			Works	Central Adm
Objective: Preserve 50% of agricultural lands by 2029														
Programme: Land Use Protection														
94.	Identify areas of agricultural use and assess its current state	District Wide					0	0	2000	0			PPD	Agric
95.	Enforce zoning regulations on land use to conserve agricultural lands	District wide					0	0	2000	0			PPD	Central Adm
96.	Engage stakeholders to raise awareness and build support for agricultural land preservation.	District wide					0	0	4000	0			PPD	Central Adm

Objective: Preserve 50% of agricultural lands by 2029														
Programme: Land Use Protection														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
97.	Prepare SDF for the district	Twedie					0	20,000	5000	0			PPD	Central Adm
98.	Prepare local plans for communities	District wide					0	10,000	10000	0			PPD	Central Adm
99.	Ensure the restoration of all illegal mining sites	Selected communities					0	0	5000	0			Central Adm	DISEC
Objective: Ensure that 70% of newly constructed residential buildings comply with national safety standards through inspections and public awareness campaigns by Dec. 2029														
Programme: Housing Safety Upgrade														
100.	Undertake sensitization programmes on housing standards	District wide					5,000	0	5,000	0			PPD	Central Adm
101.	Objective: Reduce annual disaster by 35% by 2027													
102.	Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction													
103.	Train and equip community disaster response teams	District wide					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
104.	Planting of trees	District wide					0	2500	4000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
105.	Educate community on fire outbreaks	District wide					0	2500	6000	0			NADMO	Central Adm

Objective: Reduce annual disaster by 35% by 2027														
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
106.	Undertake inspection of safety gadgets at industrial sites, schools and churches	Selected communities					0	2700	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
107.	Sensitize communities on flooding	District wide					0	3500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
108.	Procure and distribute relief items to disaster victims	Selected communities					29,000	5,000	0	140,000			NADMO	Central Adm
109.	Organize communal labour to desilt choked drains	Selected communities					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
Objective: Expand broadband coverage by 20% by 2029														
Programme: ICT Access and Infrastructure Expansion														
110.	Improve internet access and connectivity at the office	Selected communities					0	80,000	0	0			MIS	Central Adm
111.	Collaborate with institutions to facilitate the expansion of broadband coverage to underserved communities	Selected communities					0	2000	2000	0			MIS	Central Adm

Objective: Achieve 40% representation of women in governance by 2029														
Programme: Women in Leadership Promotion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
112.	Collaborate with NCCE to advocate for women in civic leadership	District wide					0	0	3,000	0			Central Adm	NCCE
Objective: Increase IGF by 10% annually														
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Reform														
113.	Create additional revenue points	District wide					0	0	2000	0			Finance	Central Adm
114.	Digitize revenue collection and permit systems	District wide					0	0	2000	0			Finance	Central Adm
115.	Undertake pay your levy campaigns	District wide					0	0	3000	0			Finance	Central Adm
116.	Publish revenue results and establish an award system for best performing collectors	District wide					0	0	1500	0			Finance	Central Adm
117.	Procure PPEs for revenue collectors	District wide					0	0	24,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
118.	Valuation of properties	District wide					0	0	50,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
119.	Provide ceded revenue to sub-district structures	Twedie& Trede					0	0	5000	0			Finance	Central Adm

Objective: Increase IGF by 10% annually														
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Reform														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
120.	Prepare revenue improvement action plan	Twedie					0	5000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
121.	Organize public forum on budget and fee fixing	Twedie					0	6,000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
122.	Organize two town hall meetings annually	Twedie and Trede					0	120,000	0	0			Budget	ISD/Planning Unit
123.	Gazette fee fixing resolutions	Twedie					0	15,000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
124.	Purchase value books	Twedie					0	0	5,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
125.	Provide support to Internal and External Audit committee	Twedie					0	12,000	12,000	0			IAU	Central Adm
Objective: Establish 3 new police stations by 2029														
Programme: Community Policing Strengthening														
126.	Construct 1No. police station	Selected Cty					0	800,000	0	0			Works Dept	GPS
Objective: By March 2026, submit a formal request to the Ministry of Interior advocating for the replacement of all ageing police vehicles in the district														
Programme: Police Mobility Enhancement														
127.	Update the district asset database	Twedie					0	0	2,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
128.	Maintenance of office equipment and public buildings	Twedie					0	50,000	30,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm

Objective: By March 2026, submit a formal request to the Ministry of Interior advocating for the replacement of all ageing police vehicles in the district														
Programme: Police Mobility Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
129.	Prepare operations and maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Twedie					0	0	2,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
130.	Provide support to security including vehicle maintenance support	Twedie					0	0	70,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
131.	Organize DISEC committee meetings monthly	Twedie					0	0	40,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
Objective: Evaluate all major development projects annually from 2026														
Programme: Programme and Project implementation and evaluation														
132.	Undertake end-of-year evaluation of projects and programmes	Selected communities					0	80,000	0	0			Planning Unit	Central Adm
133.	Inspect and monitor all ongoing projects and programmes	District Wide					0	60,000	0	0			Planning Unit	Central Adm
134.	Organize community durbars/DCE engagement with stakeholders	Selected communities					0	100,000	0	0			Central Adm	Planning Unit
135.	Undertake radio programmes to share updates on districts programmes and projects	Selected communities					0	0	3,000	0			ISD	Central Adm

Objective: Evaluate all major development projects annually from 2026														
Programme: Programme and Project implementation and evaluation														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
136.	Provide support to community initiated projects	Selected communities					0	50,000		0			Works Dept	Central Adm
137.	Update all social media handles on programmes and projects of the assembly	Office					0	0	2,000	0			ISD	MIS
138.	Organize training for staff every quarter and participate in local workshops	Twedie					0	25,000	25,000	50,000			HR Dept	Central Adm
139.	Organize all statutory meetings of the assembly	Twedie					0	50,000	50,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
140.	Procure awards for best performing staff	Twedie					0		10,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
141.	Procurement of office stationary	Twedie					0	30,000	40,000	0			Procurement Unit	Central Adm
142.	Procurement of office equipment	Twedie					0	80,000	100,000	0			Procurement Unit	Central Adm
143.	Procure office furniture	Twedie					0	10,000		0			Procurement	Central Adm
144.	Prepare and publish Composite budgets, procurement plans and Composite Action plans annually	Twedie					0	0	2000	0			Budget Planning Procurement Units	Central Adm
	TOTAL						1,220,000	41,790,000	4,690,000	18,900,000				66,600,000.00

Source: AKDA- DPCU, August 2025

Table 6.4: Annual Action Plan for 2029

Objective: Upgrade 20% of market facilities by 2029														
Programme: Market Infrastructure Development														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
1.	Construct 1No. Modern market	Selected Cty					0	7,100,934.25	5,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
2.	Rehabilitate 2No. markets	Foase & Yabi							20,000				Works Dept	Central Adm
Objective: Raise youth participation in agriculture by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Agriculture Revitalization														
3.	Organize farmers day	Selected Cty					0	0	80,000	40,000			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
4.	Organize 1 farmers for each in 3 zones in the district to disseminate improved farming technologies and sensitize farmers on FEED Ghana Programme	Twedie					10,000	4,000	10,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
5.	Provide extension services and conduct home and farm visits, monitoring, supervision and evaluation by AEAs, DAOs and DDA	District Wide					0	10,000	20,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
6.	Conduct 2 training for Agric staff on improved agricultural technologies	Twedie					0	10,000	6,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
7.	Organize 1 training for farmers on post-harvest handling of farm produce to meet domestic and international market standards	Twedie					0	4000	40,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
8.	Organize plant clinic for farmers in 4 communities in the district	Selected communities					0	10,000	8,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
9.	Sensitize farmers on biosecurity measures, prophylactic treatment and disease surveillance for 400 local birds and 200 livestock farmers	District Wide					0	4,000	4,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
10.	Organize anti-rabies campaign throughout the district	District wide					0	0	15,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
11.	Organize 1 planning session for all stakeholders	Twedie					0	3,000	0	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
12.	Organize 1 training for livestock farmers on pen management practices	Twedie					0	0	3000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
13.	Train 100 farmers on safe use of agro chemicals	Selected Ctys					2,000	5,000	3000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

Objective: Increase processing capacity by 40% by 2029														
Programme: Value Addition and agro-processing														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
14.	Assist farmers to acquire agro processing machines and farm inputs	Twedie					10,000	0	20000	200,000			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
15.	Organize 1 training for 100 women farmers on liquid soap production	Twedie					0	2000	6,500	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
16.	Organize 2 trainings for women in the preparation of protein and good nutritional meals to improve their diet	Twedie					0	3000	4,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
17.	Train FBOs on packaging of commodities and link them to regional markets	Selected communities					0	6000	5000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
Objective: By 2029, increase adoption of drought-resistant crop varieties and climate-smart farming techniques among 60% farmers in the district through training programmes, demonstration plots and access to improved seed.														
Programme: Demonstration farms and Learning Hubs														
18.	Establish 0.25 acre rice demonstrations in 3 zones in the district	Selected Ctys					0	10,000	35,000	160,000			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
19.	Organize 1 field day each in all demonstration sites in the 3 zones in the district	Selected Ctys					0	8000	5,000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin

Objective: By December 2029, train all farmers in climate risk planning and integrated adaptation measures into annual plans and budget														
Programme: Climate Adaptation Capacity Building														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
20.	Conduct 2 sensitisation programmes for farmers on climate change	Foase					0	4000	4000	0			Agric Dept	Cent. Admin
Objective: By December 2029, facilitate access to loans for 100 SMEs														
Programme: SME Credit Access Expansion														
21.	Facilitate access to credit for SMEs	Twedie					0	12000	5000	4000			BAC	Cent. Admin
22.	Support 200 SMEs with business development services	Twedie					0	12000	5000	4500			BAC	Cent. Admin
Objective: Create 5,000 new jobs for the youth by December 2029														
Programme: Youth Employment Acceleration														
23.	Organize start your business training for the youth	Twedie					0	2800	2000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
24.	Organize grow your business for the youth	Twedie					0	4200	3000	2500			BAC	Cent. Admin
Objective: Train 2000 youth in technical skills by 2029														
Programme: Skills and technological development														
25.	Facilitate the training of youth at TVET	Twedie					0	4500	5500	10,000			BAC	Cent. Admin
26.	Facilitate NVTI exams and proficiency certificates for graduate apprentices	Twedie					0	4500	1500	140,000			BAC	Cent. Admin

Objective: Train 2000 youth in technical skills by 2029														
Programme: Skills and technological development														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
27.	Complete the construction of legacy project at TVET	Twedie					0	2,000,000	10,000	0			Works	Cent. Admin
Objective: Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into social protection schemes by 2027														
Programme: Social Protection Expansion														
28.	Monitor and update PWDs register	District wide					0	0	1000	1,000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
29.	Provide training support and other disbursement for PWDs	Twedie					10,000	75000	0	3000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
30.	Monitoring of LEAP payments and supervision of beneficiary households	District Wide					0	0	4000	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
31.	Facilitate the enrolment and renewal of NHIS cards for vulnerable groups (PWDs, Leap, aged and children)	District Wide					0	0	2000	4000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
32.	Undertake regular monitoring of day care centres	District wide					0	0	1000	0			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
33.	Supervision/follow up of juvenile offenders on probation	District Wide					0	0	1000	2000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin

Objective: Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into social protection schemes by 2027														
Programme: Social Protection Expansion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
34.	Undertake monitoring and supervision of residential home	Hemang					0		1000	3000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
35.	Organize community sensitization on child protection in communities	Selected communities					0	5000	0	2,000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
36.	Organize mass education on child labour, menstrual hygiene, teenage pregnancy and domestic violence	Selected communities					0	4000	4000	2000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
37.	Organize training on entrepreneurship for women and children	Selected communities					0	4000	0	5000			SW&CD	Cent. Admin
Objective: Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Education Access and Quality Improvement														
38.	Construct 3No. Classroom blocks	Selected communities					0	4,100,000	0	1,600,000			Works Dept.	GES
39.	Complete the construction of 2 No. legacy projects (classroom blocks)	Selected communities					0	5,000,000	0	0			Works Dept.	GES

Objective: Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029														
Programme: Education Access and Quality Improvement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
40.	Organize DEOC meetings quarterly	Twedie					0	2600	4000	0			Central Adm	GES
41.	Organize my first day at school	District wide					0	2,000	10,000	0			GES	Central Adm
42.	Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District Wide					0	50000	140,000	0			GES	Central Adm
43.	Celebration of national independence day (6 th March)	Selected community					0	35,000	10000	0			GES	Central Adm
Objective: By 2029, reduce under 18 marriages by 30% and increase female secondary retention to 50%.														
Programme: Girl-Child Education and Empowerment														
44.	Support to girl-child education	District Wide					0	10,000	5000	0			Central Adm	GES
45.	Undertake sensitization on girl-child education and effects of early marriages	Selected communities					0	0	4,500	0			GES	Central Adm
Objective: Supply 12000No. furniture by 2029														
Programme: School Furniture Supply														
46.	Provide 1,000 school desks and teachers tables and chairs	District Wide					3000	2,800,000	0	800,000			GES/Procurement Unit	Central Adm

Objective: Construct and rehabilitate at least 2 sports and recreational centres in selected communities by '29														
Programme: Promoting community wellbeing through inclusive sports and recreation														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
47.	Facilitate the organisation of Sports and Culture activities in the District	Selected communities					0	4,000	20,000	0			GES	Central Adm
Objective: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029														
Programme: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement														
48.	Construct 2 No. CHPs compound	Selected ctys					0	2,800,000	0	0			GHS	Works Dept
49.	Support to immunization programmes	Selected communities					0	0	3,000	5000			GHS	Central Adm
50.	Organize health education on HIV/AIDS	Selected community					0	3000	3000	2000			GHS	Central Adm
51.	Provide free screening on HIV/AIDS	Selected community					0	4000	2,000	0			GHS	Central Adm
52.	Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District wide					0	2000	3000	0			GHS	Central Adm
53.	Carry out monitoring and supervision on family planning.	District Wide					0	2000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm

Objective: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029														
Programme: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
54.	Monitor growth of children and undertake promotion of good nutrition and food demonstrations	District Wide					0	2000	0	0			GHS	Central Adm
55.	Organize district Health committee meetings	Twedie					0	0	12,000	0			GHS	Central Adm
56.	Procure health equipment for selected CHPS compound	Selected communities					0	10,000	0	200,000			GHS	Central Adm
Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
57.	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet	Selected Cty					0	500,000	0	0			DEHU	Works Dept.
58.	Complete the construction of 14- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Hwidiem (Legacy)	Hwidiem					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
59.	Complete the construction of 14- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Boko (Legacy)	Boko					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
60.	Complete the construction of 10- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Kromoase (Legacy)	Kromoase					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU

Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
61.	Complete the construction of 10- seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Twedie (Legacy)	Twedie					0	350,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU
62.	Monitoring of fumigation of public places	District Wide					0	161,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
63.	Sanitation Improvement Package	District Wide					0		0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
64.	Procure 4No. Skip containers	Selected cty					0	150,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
65.	Weeding along major roads	Selected communi ties					0	0	40,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
66.	Evacuation of 6 refuse	Selected communi ties					0	500,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
67.	Procure 100No. 240 liter refuse bins	Selected communi ties					0	0	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
68.	Control of stray animals	District wide					0	0	50,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
69.	Complete the construction of 5- seater WC toilet at Afua Kobi (Legacy)	Trabuom					0	200,000	0	0			Works Dept	DEHU

Objective: Ensure 80% household access to improved sanitation by 2029														
Programme: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
70.	Construction of slaughter house at Trede	Trede					0	0	300,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
71.	Organize monthly clean up exercise	Selected community					0	0	30,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
72.	Purchase of cleaning materials	Office					0	80,000	20,000	0			DEHU	Central Adm
73.	Carry out health and hygiene education	District wide					0	10,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
74.	Prosecute sanitation offenders	District wide					0	5,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
75.	Register, Inspect and monitor food vendors	District wide					0	0	8500	0			DEHU	Central Adm
76.	Promote and monitor the construction of household toilets	District Wide					0	0		350,000			DEHU	Central Adm
77.	Enhance the control of noise and air pollution	District Wide					0	12,000	0	0			DEHU	Central Adm
78.	Construction of urinals	Selected ctys					0	0	50,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm

Objective: Connect 60% of households to safe sources of water														
Programme: Water Infrastructure Expansion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
79.	Drill and mechanise 30No, boreholes	Selected ctys					0	2,800,000	0	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
80.	Objective: By 2029, increase the adoption of renewable energy solutions (solar) by 5% among households and businesses through awareness campaigns													
81.	Programme: Renewable Energy Promotion													
82.	Undertake sensitization and promotion of solar energy systems	District wide					0	0	2000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
83.	Objective: Install 5,000 streetlights in the district by 2029													
84.	Programme: Electricity and Street Lighting Expansion													
85.	Facilitate the extension of electricity to unserved communities	Selected Ctys					0	20,000	0	0			Works	Central Adm
86.	Distribute streetlights to communities	District Wide					0	40,000	5,000	0			Procurement	Central Adm
87.	Objective: Rehabilitate 200km of poor roads by 2029													
88.	Programme: Road Infrastructure Development													
89.	Rehabilitate 50km of feeder roads	Selected ctys					0	0	50,000	120,000			Works	Central Adm
90.	Construct bridges in selected communities	Selected ctys					0	200,000	20,000	0			Works	Central Adm
91.	Provide for maintenance, repairs, lubricants, fuel, running cost and insurance of vehicles and other DRIP machines	Twedie					0	450,000	50,000	0			Central Adm	Finance

Objective: Construct 2 No. modern lorry stations with parking and rest facilities by 2029														
Programme: Transport Facility Improvement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
92.	Construct 1No lorry park at Ahenema Kokoben	Ahenema Kokoben					0	200,000	60,000	0			Works	Central Adm
Objective: Construct 10No. houses for public employees by 2029														
Programme: Public Sector Housing Development														
93.	Construction of 1No. bungalow for staff	Twedie					0	0	2,800,000	1,200,000			Works	Central Adm
Objective: Preserve 50% of agricultural lands by 2029														
Programme: Land Use Protection														
94.	Identify areas of agricultural use and assess its current state	District Wide					0	0	2000	0			PPD	Agric
95.	Enforce zoning regulations on land use to conserve agricultural lands	District wide					0	0	2000	0			PPD	Central Adm
96.	Engage stakeholders to raise awareness and build support for agricultural land preservation.	District wide					0	0	4000	0			PPD	Central Adm

Objective: Preserve 50% of agricultural lands by 2029														
Programme: Land Use Protection														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
97.	Prepare SDF for the district	Twedie					0	20,000	5000	0			PPD	Central Adm
98.	Prepare local plans for communities	District wide					0	10,000	10000	0			PPD	Central Adm
99.	Ensure the restoration of all illegal mining sites	Selected communities					0	0	5000	0			Central Adm	DISEC
Objective: Ensure that 70% of newly constructed residential buildings comply with national safety standards through inspections and public awareness campaigns by Dec. 2029														
Programme: Housing Safety Upgrade														
100.	Undertake sensitization programmes on housing standards	District wide					5,000	0	5,000	0			PPD	Central Adm
101.	Objective: Reduce annual disaster by 35% by 2027													
102.	Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction													
103.	Train and equip community disaster response teams	District wide					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
104.	Planting of trees	District wide					0	2500	4000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
105.	Educate community on fire outbreaks	District wide					0	2500	6000	0			NADMO	Central Adm

Objective: Reduce annual disaster by 35% by 2027														
Programme: Disaster Risk Reduction														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
106.	Undertake inspection of safety gadgets at industrial sites, schools and churches	Selected communities					0	2700	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
107.	Sensitize communities on flooding	District wide					0	3500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
108.	Procure and distribute relief items to disaster victims	Selected communities					29,000	5,000	0	140,000			NADMO	Central Adm
109.	Organize communal labour to desilt choked drains	Selected communities					0	2500	2000	0			NADMO	Central Adm
Objective: Expand broadband coverage by 20% by 2029														
Programme: ICT Access and Infrastructure Expansion														
110.	Improve internet access and connectivity at the office	Selected communities					0	80,000	0	0			MIS	Central Adm
111.	Collaborate with institutions to facilitate the expansion of broadband coverage to underserved communities	Selected communities					0	2000	2000	0			MIS	Central Adm

Objective: Achieve 40% representation of women in governance by 2029														
Programme: Women in Leadership Promotion														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
112.	Collaborate with NCCE to advocate for women in civic leadership	District wide					0	0	3,000	0			Central Adm	NCCE
Objective: Increase IGF by 10% annually														
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Reform														
113.	Create additional revenue points	District wide					0	0	2000	0			Finance	Central Adm
114.	Digitize revenue collection and permit systems	District wide					0	0	2000	0			Finance	Central Adm
115.	Undertake pay your levy campaigns	District wide					0	0	3000	0			Finance	Central Adm
116.	Publish revenue results and establish an award system for best performing collectors	District wide					0	0	1500	0			Finance	Central Adm
117.	Procure PPEs for revenue collectors	District wide					0	0	24,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
118.	Valuation of properties	District wide					0	0	50,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
119.	Provide ceded revenue to sub-district structures	Twedie& Trede					0	0	5000	0			Finance	Central Adm

Objective: Increase IGF by 10% annually														
Programme: Revenue Mobilization Reform														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
120.	Prepare revenue improvement action plan	Twedie					0	5000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
121.	Organize public forum on budget and fee fixing	Twedie					0	6,000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
122.	Organize two town hall meetings annually	Twedie and Trede					0	120,000	0	0			Budget	ISD/Planning Unit
123.	Gazette fee fixing resolutions	Twedie					0	15,000	0	0			Budget Unit	Central Adm
124.	Purchase value books	Twedie					0	0	5,000	0			Finance	Central Adm
125.	Provide support to Internal and External Audit committee	Twedie					0	12,000	12,000	0			IAU	Central Adm
Objective: Establish 3 new police stations by 2029														
Programme: Community Policing Strengthening														
126.	Construct 1No. police station	Selected Cty					0	800,000	0	0			Works Dept	GPS
Objective: By March 2026, submit a formal request to the Ministry of Interior advocating for the replacement of all ageing police vehicles in the district														
Programme: Police Mobility Enhancement														
127.	Update the district asset database	Twedie					0	0	2,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
128.	Maintenance of office equipment and public buildings	Twedie					0	50,000	30,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm

Objective: By March 2026, submit a formal request to the Ministry of Interior advocating for the replacement of all ageing police vehicles in the district														
Programme: Police Mobility Enhancement														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
129.	Prepare operations and maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Twedie					0	0	2,000	0			Works Dept	Central Adm
130.	Provide support to security including vehicle maintenance support	Twedie					0	0	70,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
131.	Organize DISEC committee meetings monthly	Twedie					0	0	40,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
Objective: Evaluate all major development projects annually from 2026														
Programme: Programme and Project implementation and evaluation														
132.	Undertake end-of-year evaluation of projects and programmes	Selected communities					0	80,000	0	0			Planning Unit	Central Adm
133.	Inspect and monitor all ongoing projects and programmes	District Wide					0	60,000	0	0			Planning Unit	Central Adm
134.	Organize community durbars/DCE engagement with stakeholders	Selected communities					0	100,000	0	0			Central Adm	Planning Unit
135.	Undertake radio programmes to share updates on districts programmes and projects	Selected communities					0	0	3,000	0			ISD	Central Adm

Objective: Evaluate all major development projects annually from 2026														
Programme: Programme and Project implementation and evaluation														
S/N	Projects/Activities	Location	Time Frame (Quarterly)				Cost (GH¢)				Programme Status		Implementing Agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
136.	Provide support to community initiated projects	Selected communities					0	50,000		0			Works Dept	Central Adm
137.	Update all social media handles on programmes and projects of the assembly	Office					0	0	2,000	0			ISD	MIS
138.	Organize training for staff every quarter and participate in local workshops	Twedie					0	25,000	25,000	50,000			HR Dept	Central Adm
139.	Organize all statutory meetings of the assembly	Twedie					0	50,000	50,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
140.	Procure awards for best performing staff	Twedie					0		10,000	0			Central Adm	Finance
141.	Procurement of office stationary	Twedie					0	30,000	40,000	0			Procurement Unit	Central Adm
142.	Procurement of office equipment	Twedie					0	80,000	100,000	0			Procurement Unit	Central Adm
143.	Procure office furniture	Twedie					0	10,000		0			Procurement	Central Adm
144.	Prepare and publish Composite budgets, procurement plans and Composite Action plans annually	Twedie					0	0	2000	0			Budget Planning Procurement Units	Central Adm
	TOTAL						1,400,000	44,100,000	4,900,000	19,600,000				70,000,000.00

Source: AKDA- DPCU, August 2025

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

Chapter Seven of the plan document focuses on the monitoring and evaluation arrangements put in place to track the implementation and impact of the programmes and projects for the medium term. It involves the formulation of indicators to measure the progress of implementation of the programmes and projects as contained in the Programme of Action. This chapter analyses the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the conduct of M&E and also specifies the monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets shown in relation to the goals, objectives and programmes.

As part of the monitoring process, the DPCU will develop strategies for the data collection and analysis on all the projects and activities to be implemented from the plan. It also describes evaluation arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix as well as Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.

The concept of knowledge management and learning has also become critical in the context of sustainability and continuous improvements. This chapter also indicates (In appendix xxx) the knowledge management and learning frameworks to be used in enhancing planning, decision-making, implementation and reporting processes.

7.2 Stakeholder Analysis

Table 7.1 depicts a stakeholder analysis by identifying the key stakeholders, their interests, roles and responsibilities in the M&E process which ensures overall seeks to ensure inclusivity and collaborative accountability.

Table 7.1: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Interest in M&E	Role in M&E	Key Responsibilities
District Assembly (DA)	Ensure development effectiveness, transparency, and resource optimization.	Lead agency for M&E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approve M&E plan and budget - Oversee implementation - Use findings in decision-making
District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	Track overall development performance.	Technical coordination of M&E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare M&E plans - Collect and analyze data - Compile reports - Coordinate stakeholders
Decentralized Departments (Education, Health, Agriculture, etc.)	Sector-specific development outcomes.	Sector data collection and reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submit routine data - Support joint monitoring - Implement sector recommendations
Traditional Authorities	Promote community well-being and development.	Community entry and mobilization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate access and engagement - Validate findings - Share local insights
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) / NGOs	Transparency, rights, and improved service delivery.	Independent monitoring and advocacy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor implementation - Contribute alternative data - Support community feedback
Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)	Local-level accountability and service outcomes.	Ground-level feedback and monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Track services - Engage in scorecards - Share community concerns
Private Sector / SMEs	Enabling business environment and project impact.	Stakeholder in economic programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide feedback on SME interventions - Participate in programme reviews
Ghana Statistical Service (District Office)	Data standardization and integrity.	Technical support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure data quality - Support analysis and reporting
Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)	Oversight and policy compliance.	Supervisory role.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review district reports - Offer technical backstopping

Stakeholder	Interest in M&E	Role in M&E	Key Responsibilities
			- Conduct monitoring visits
National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Policy harmonization and national reporting.	Oversight and data aggregator.	- Provide guidelines - Consolidate reports - Use data for national planning - Approve and certify plans
Development Partners	Accountability and results from funded projects.	Technical and financial support.	- Fund M&E activities - Participate in reviews - Support evaluations
Citizens / Beneficiaries	Service quality and development outcomes.	Primary data sources.	- Provide feedback through surveys - Participate in forums and scorecards
Media (Local FM, Print)	Public accountability and awareness.	Dissemination of findings.	- Broadcast M&E results - Facilitate dialogue and feedback
Faith-Based Organizations	Community development and service outreach.	Mobilization and sensitization.	- Share information - Participate in reviews - Collect local feedback

7.3 Stakeholder Analysis

Indicators have been formulated to track the objectives and level of implementation of programmes and projects as contained in the PoA and AAP. Table 7.2 presents the monitoring indicators, baseline and targets of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

Table 7.2: Monitoring Matrix

GOAL: Boost local commerce through upgraded markets										
OBJECTIVE: Upgrade 20% of market facilities by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Market Infrastructure Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of market facilities built	Proportion of district newly built	Output	29%	40.11%	51.21	60.21%	68.21%	By Community	Annually	Works Dept., Central Adm
Percentage of market upgraded	Proportion of district markets rehabilitated	Output	0%	40.11%	51.21	60.21%	68.21%	By Community	Annually	Works Dept., Central Adm
Percentage of Functional Markets	Proportion of markets that are functional	Outcome	88.8%	90%	91%	92%	100%	By Community	Annually	Works Dept., Central Adm
GOAL: Entice youth into profitable farming										
OBJECTIVE: Raise youth participation in agriculture by 30% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Agriculture Revitalization										
Percentage of youth enrolled in agriculture	Youth registered in agriculture programmes	Output	32%	39%	46.5%	54.5%	62%	By age and gender	Quarterly	Agric Department

GOAL: Safeguard farmland from encroachment										
OBJECTIVE: Preserve 50% of agricultural lands by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Land Use Protection										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of Agricultural Land preserved	Proportion of mapped farmland protected	Outcome	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	By land type and zone	Annually	Physical Planning Unit
Percentage of illegally mined farmland restored to productive use	Area of farmland restored to productive use after illegal mining activities	Outcome	0%	10%	20%	35%	60%	By location	Annually	Central Adm/Agric Dept
GOAL: Improve SMEs financing										
OBJECTIVE: By December 2029, facilitate access to loans for 100 SMEs										
PROGRAMME: SME Credit Access Expansion										
Percentage of SMEs receiving loans	SMEs supported with credit facilities	Output	5%	8%	13%	15%	20%	By Gender	Biannually	BAC
GOAL: Increase farmers' incomes through local processing										
OBJECTIVE: Increase processing capacity by 40% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Value Addition and Agro-Processing										
Percentage of agro-processing facilities	Processing Units upgraded or built	Output	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	By crop type	Annually	Agric Dept.

GOAL: Improve farmer livelihoods through sustainable and modern agricultural practices										
OBJECTIVE: Promote drought-resistant crop varieties and climate-smart farming techniques										
PROGRAMME: Demonstration farms and Learning Hubs										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage of farmers trained in climate change	Farmers trained in climate-smart methods	Output	70%	75%	80%	85%	90	By gender	Quarterly	Agric Dept.
Number of functional demonstration farms and learning hubs established	Number of demonstration farms and learning hubs that are operational and providing training or extension services	Output	0	2	2	2	2	By Location, By Crop type	Quarterly	Agric Dept.
Percentage of farmers trained or reached through demonstration farms and technologies	Number of farmers trained or reached through demonstration farms	Output	54%	60%	68%	77%	89%	By gender	Quarterly	Agric Dept.
GOAL: Reduce youth unemployment										
OBJECTIVE: Create 5,000 new jobs for the youth by December 2029										
PROGRAMME: Youth Employment Acceleration										
Percentage of youth employed	Youth placed in Jobs	Outcome	40%	43%	47%	49%	53%	By gender	Quarterly	Agric Dept., BAC

GOAL: Provide equitable learning opportunities for all

OBJECTIVE: Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029

PROGRAMME: Education Access and Quality Improvement

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of schools constructed	The count of newly built school facilities within a specified time frame.	Output	4	6	8	10	12	By community	Annually	Works Dept
Completion rate (KG)	The percentage of individuals in a cohort who have completed the last grade of a given education level by a certain age	Outcome	105.5	100	100	100	100	By class	Quarterly	GES
Primary			107.6							
JHS			76							
Pass rate (JHS)	The percentage of individuals who successfully pass an exam or assessment out of those who attempted it.	Outcome	97	100	100	100	100	By class	Annually	GES
SHS			89							

GOAL: Provide equitable learning opportunities for all										
OBJECTIVE: Reduce inequality gaps in education by 30% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Education Access and Quality Improvement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Net enrollment ratio (KG)	The percentage of children of official school age who are enrolled in the corresponding level of education.	Outcome	114.8	100	100	100	100	By class	Annually	GES
Primary			161.1							
JHS			94							
GOAL: Expand reach of primary health services										
OBJECTIVE: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement										
Proportion of functional health facilities	The percentage of health facilities that are operational and capable of delivering essential health services at the required standard.	Outcome	100	100	100	100	100	By location	Quarterly	GHS

GOAL: Expand reach of primary health services										
OBJECTIVE: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Prevalence of malnutrition (Wasting)	The proportion of under 5 years suffering from malnutrition	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	By age, height and weight	Quarterly	GHS
Underweight			0.59	0	0	0	0			
Stunting			0.55	0	0	0	0			
Overweight			0	0	0	0	0			
Maternal Mortality ratio (Institutional)	The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births that occur within health facilities	Outcome	137/100,00LB	0/100,00LB	0/100,00LB	0/100,00LB	0/100,00LB	By location	Quarterly	GHS
Malaria Case Fatality (District)	The proportion of confirmed malaria cases in health facilities that result in death.	Outcome	0/1000	0/1000	0/1000	0/1000	0/1000	By age, sex	Quarterly	GHS
Under 5 years			0/1000	0/1000	0/1000	0/1000	0/1000			
Women aged 15-49			0/1000	0/1000	0/1000	0/1000	0/1000			

GOAL: Expand reach of primary health services										
OBJECTIVE: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of population with a valid NHIS Card	The percentage of the population holding a valid National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) membership card.	Outcome	73.8	78	83	88	92	By age and sex	Quarterly	GHS
Number of births and deaths registered within 30 days of occurrence.	The total count of births and deaths officially recorded within 30 days of occurrence	Output	1259 births 39deaths	1300	1335	1388	1405	By age, sex	Quarterly	Birth and Death Dept.
Skilled delivery rate	Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health workers		29.6	35	40	45	50	By location	quarterly	GHS

GOAL: Expand reach of primary health services										
OBJECTIVE: Ensure total 100% population coverage of health services within 5km radius by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Healthcare Accessibility Enhancement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of people who tested for HIV and AIDS	The total number of individuals who accessed HIV testing services and received their test results	Output	658	700	750	800	850	By sex	Quarterly	GHS
GOAL: Delay marriage and keep girls in school										
OBJECTIVE: By 2029, reduce under 18 marriages by 30% and increase female secondary retention to 50%.										
PROGRAMME: Girl-Child Education and Empowerment										
Percentage of girls retained (KG)	Female students completing	Outcome	6.56%	7.05	7.54	8.03	8.53	By sex	Annually	GES
Primary			24.75%	26.61	28.48	30.33	32.18			
JHS			27.22%	30.40	31.99	33.58	35.39			
SHS			18.49%	20.30	22.12	23.93	27.74			

GOAL: Improve technological and vocational skills										
OBJECTIVE: Train 2,000 youth in technical skills by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Skills and Technological Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of youth trained	Youth completing technical training	Output	112	150	180	220	250	By Sex and skill area	Annually	GES/TVET
GOAL: Expand social safety nets										
OBJECTIVE: Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into social protection schemes by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Social Protection Expansion										
Number of PWDS registered	PWDs registered	Output	619	660	710	760	810	By sex and condition	Quarterly	SW&CD
Proportion of PWDS supported	Number of PWDs given educational and medical support and trained in IGA	Outcome	57.4%	65%	72%	79%	85%	By sex and type of support	Quarterly	SW&CD

GOAL: Expand social safety nets										
OBJECTIVE: Enroll 80% of vulnerable populations into social protection schemes by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Social Protection Expansion										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Proportion of vulnerable population registered with NHIS	Number of LEAP and PWDs registered as indigents on NHIS	Outcome	63%	66%	75%	80%	85%	By sex and type of condition	Quarterly	SW&CD
Percentage or reported child abuse cases that receive appropriate response and support	Count of reported cases of child abuse that receive counselling, legal action, medical attention etc.	Outcome	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	By sex and type of abuse	Quarterly	SW&CD
GOAL: Provide adequate learning environments through proper furniture provision										
OBJECTIVE: Supply 12000No. Furniture by 2029										
PROGRAMME: School Furniture Supply										
Number of desks and chairs supplied	Furniture distributed to schools	Output	4,480	2000	2000	2000	2000	By school distribution	Biannual	Procurement unit

GOAL: Expand access to safe, inclusive and sustainable sports and recreational facilities										
OBJECTIVE: Construct and rehabilitate at least 2 sports and recreational centres in selected communities by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Promoting community wellbeing through inclusive sports and recreation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of sports and recreational centres constructed or rehabilitated	Recreational facilities constructed or rehabilitated	Output	0	0	1	1	0	By community	Annually	Works/GES
GOAL: Ensure safe, hygienic waste and sanitation services										
OBJECTIVE: Ensure 95% household access to improved sanitation by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement										
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Households with hygienic toilet facilities	Outcome	89%	91%	94%	95%	97%	By community	Quarterly	DEHU
Proportion of communities achieving ODF status	Number of communities declared ODF	Outcome	90%	92%	95%	98%	100%	By community	Quarterly	DEHU

GOAL: Ensure safe, hygienic waste and sanitation services										
OBJECTIVE: Ensure 95% household access to improved sanitation by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Sanitation and Waste Management Enhancement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of refuse evacuated	Count of refuse evacuated	Output	11	3	3	3	3	By community	Quarterly	DEHU
GOAL: Provide reliable, potable water to households										
OBJECTIVE: Connect 60% of households to safe sources of water										
PROGRAMME: Water Infrastructure Expansion										
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water	Population connected to boreholes or piped water	Outcome	88%	90%	93%	97%	100%	By community	Quarterly	Works Dept.
GOAL: Build community resilience to natural hazards										
OBJECTIVE: Reduce annual disaster by 35% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Disaster Risk Reduction										
Reduction in disaster cases	Annual decline in disaster incidents	Output	162	148	134	120	105	By community by type	Quarterly	NADMO

GOAL: Scale up renewable solutions in off-grid areas										
OBJECTIVE: Promote the use of renewable energy sources										
PROGRAMME: Renewable Energy Promotion										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of Solar Systems facilitated to be installed	Solar panel installed	Output	1	1	1	1	1	By community	Annually	Works Dept.
GOAL: Upgrade substandard dwellings for safety and durability										
OBJECTIVE: Ensure houses are built to meet safety standards by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Housing Safety Upgrade										
Percentage of houses that meet standard codes	Dwellings certified as safe	Outcome	83.4%	85	88	92	95	By building type	Annually	Physical Planning Unit
GOAL: Improve road conditions										
OBJECTIVE: Rehabilitate 200km of poor roads by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Road Infrastructure Development										
Km of roads rehabilitated	Length of roads rehabilitated	Output	127.06	177	228	277	327	By road type	Quarterly	Works Dept

GOAL: Embed climate adaptation across local institutions										
OBJECTIVE: By December 2029, train all farmers in climate risk planning										
PROGRAMME: Climate Adaptation Capacity Building										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of farmers trained in climate action	Farmers trained in climate risk planning	Output	500	600	700	800	900	By crop type	Quarterly	Agric Dept.
GOAL: Bridge the digital divide in rural communities										
OBJECTIVE: Expand broadband coverage by 20% by 2029										
PROGRAMME: ICT Access and Infrastructure Expansion										
Percentage of communities with adequate broadband coverage	Communities with broadband access	Output	60	65	70	75	80	By communities	Annually	MIS
GOAL: Improve public lighting and electricity coverage										
OBJECTIVE: Install 4,000 streetlights in the district by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Road Infrastructure Development										
Number of streetlights distributed and installed	Functional streetlights added	Output	1,780	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	By communities	Quarterly	Procurement Unit

GOAL: Establish safe and organized lorry stations										
OBJECTIVE: Construct 2 No. modern lorry stations with parking and rest facilities by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Transport Facility Improvement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of lorry stations built	Lorry stations	Output	0	0	1	1	0	By location	Annually	Works Dept.
GOAL: Improve housing for public sector workers										
OBJECTIVE: Construct 5No. houses for public employees by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Public Sector Housing Development										
Number of houses built	Staff houses built and occupied	Output	0	1	2	1	1	By department	Annually	Works Dept
GOAL: Increase female representation in governance										
OBJECTIVE: Achieve 20% representation of women in governance by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Women in Leadership Promotion										
Percentage of women in decision making roles	Assembly Women in elected roles	Outcome	6%	9	12	15	20	By Electoral area	Biennially	ISD/NCCE
GOAL: Boost local government revenue through efficiency and transparency										
OBJECTIVE: Increase IGF by 20% annually										
PROGRAMME: Revenue Mobilization Reform										
Percentage increase in IGF	Growth in IGF	Outcome	(7.05%)	8.46%	10.15%	12.18%	14.62%	By revenue source	Quarterly	Finance Dept.

GOAL: Improve security services										
OBJECTIVE: Establish 3 new police stations by 2029										
PROGRAMME: Community Policing Strengthening										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Number of police stations constructed	Police stations operational	Output	1	1	0	1	1	By community	Annually	Works Dept.
GOAL: Ensure regular maintenance of security vehicles										
OBJECTIVE: Maintain ageing security vehicles quarterly										
PROGRAMME: Security vehicle maintenance										
Number of vehicles serviced	Security vehicles maintained	Output	2	2	2	2	2	By agency	Quarterly	Transport unit
GOAL: Improve project effectiveness through monitoring and evaluation										
OBJECTIVE: Evaluate all major development projects annually from 2026										
PROGRAMME: Programme and Project evaluation										
Percentage of projects evaluated	Major projects assessed annually	Output	0	50	75	90	100	By sector	Annually	DPCU

GOAL: Strengthen civic inclusion and transparency										
OBJECTIVE: Increase stakeholder participation in district forums										
PROGRAMME: Communication and Stakeholder Engagement										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2025	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
Percentage increase in civic participation	Rate of participation and feedback submission in local forums	Outcome	40%	50	60	70	80	By age, gender, stakeholder category	Biannually	ISD, DPCU
GOAL: Foster continuous learning and adaptive governance										
OBJECTIVE: Organize quarterly learning sessions for staff and Assembly Members										
PROGRAMME: Knowledge management and learning										
Number of development learning sessions held	Quarterly workshops conducted by the Assembly	Output	16	20	24	28	32	By departments and sex of participants	Quarterly	HR Unit
GOAL: Enhance infrastructure reliability and value										
OBJECTIVE: Undertake routine preventive maintenance every month										
PROGRAMME: Asset Management										
Percentage of assets maintained	Share of public infrastructure undergoing scheduled maintenance	Output	35%	40	45	50	55	By asset type and community	Monthly	Works Dept.

Source: AKDA, DPCU, 2025

7.4 Arrangements for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of Results

Effective development planning and evaluation depend on robust, well-organized data systems. The Monitoring Data Collection and Collation Matrix for 2026–2029 serves as a strategic framework for gathering, managing, and analyzing performance data across sectors. It outlines key indicators, data sources, methods, collection timelines, and disaggregation categories ensuring accurate tracking of progress toward national development goals. Table 7.3 shows the data collection matrix for the plan period which is an essential tool for both operational efficiency and policy accountability.

Table 7.3: Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
Percentage of market facilities built and functional	Annually	Site inspections, project reports, interviews with market traders	By location	% of planned facilities completed and fully operational
Percentage of market upgraded	Quarterly	Contract register, site inspections	By market type, Upgrade level (minor or major)	% of markets improved relative to target
Percentage of youth engaged in agriculture	Quarterly	Enrollment data from Agric Dept.	By age group (15-35), by gender	% of youth enrolled relative to total target
Percentage of agricultural land preserved	Annually	Satellite imagery	By land type (forest, farmland), by size	% of land preserved vs. baseline year
Percentage of illegally mined farmland restored to productive use	Biannually	Land rehabilitation reports, field inspections, aerial mapping	By crop type, by location	% of affected land restored
Percentage of SMEs receiving loans	Quarterly	BAC quarterly reports	By sector, gender	% of qualifying SMEs granted loans
Percentage of agro processing facilities	Annually	Quarterly reports	By type of processing, location	% of targeted facilities established and operational
Percentage of farmers trained in climate change	Quarterly	Training reports	By gender, by type of climate topic	% of total farmers trained
Number of functional demonstration farms established	Quarterly	Site verification, project documentation	By type, by crop focus	Total number established and operational

Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
Percentage of farmers trained or reached through demonstration farms	Quarterly	Farmer attendance, Reports	By gender, by location	% of farmers participating or benefitting
Percentage of youth employed	Quarterly	Quarterly reports	By sector (Agric, Services, etc.) by age, gender	% of youth employed relative to active labour force
Number of schools constructed	Annually	Field inspection reports, Annual Reports	By location	Total number built vs. target
Completion rate	Annually	School records, EMIS data	By gender	% of pupils completing at all levels
Pass rate	Termly/Annually	Exams results	By grade, by gender	% of students passing standardized exams
Net enrollment ratio	Annually	Registration data, EMIS	By age, gender	% of eligible children enrolled in school
Percentage of girls retained in school	Termly/Annually	EMIS data	By grade, by age	% of enrolled girls still attending school at year end
Number of youth trained	Quarterly	TVET and BAC reports	By training type (technical, entrepreneurship), by gender	Total youth reached through training
Proportion of functional health facilities	Biannually	Health reports	By facility type (CHPS, Health Centre)	% of operational facilities vs. total
Prevalence of malnutrition	Quarterly	Facility records	By age (under 5), by gender	% of children affected by malnutrition
Maternal mortality ratio	Annually	Health records	By age group	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
Malaria case fatality	Quarterly	Health records	By age, by gender	% of malaria cases resulting in death
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	Quarterly	NHIS database	By gender	% of total population covered under NHIS

Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
Number of births and deaths registered within 30 days	Monthly/Quarterly	Birth and Deaths registry reports	By even type (birth/death) by age group	Total registered within 30 days vs total events
Skilled delivery rate	Monthly	GHS reports	By location	% of deliveries attended by skilled personnel
Number of people who tested for HIV/AIDS	Quarterly	Health reports	By gender, age group	Total number tested
Number of persons with Disabilities registered	Quarterly	Quarterly reports from SW&CD	By sex, type of disability	Total PWDs registered vs projected target
Proportion of PWDS supported	Bi annually	Social welfare records	By type of support (cash, equipment, services), by gender	% of registered PWDs receiving support
Proportion of vulnerable population registered with NHIS	Quarterly	NHIS database, reports from Social Welfare	By sex	% of vulnerable persons enrolled in NHIS
Percentage of reported child abuse cases that receive an appropriate response and support	Monthly/Quarterly	Social welfare report	By type of abuse, by sex	% of cases receiving timely response and follow-up care
Number of sports and recreational centers constructed/rehabilitated	Annually	Site inspections, APR	By type (sports/recreation)	Total centres built or refurbished
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Biannually, Annually	DEHU reports	By location	% of population using improved sanitation services
Proportion of communities achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status	Quarterly/Annually	DEHU reports	By Community	% of total communities certified ODF
Number of refuse evacuated	Monthly/Quarterly	DEHU reports	By community	Total refuse evacuated
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water	Quarterly/Annually	Site inspection reports, Contract register	By water type (borehole, piped), by community	% of population with reliable water supply

Reduction in disaster cases	Annually	NADMO reports	By disaster type (flood, fire)	% reduction compared to previous period
Indicator	Data Collection period	Data Collection method	Data collection disaggregation	Results
Number of solar systems facilitated to be installed	Annually	Site verification	By beneficiary type (school, household, clinic, etc.)	Total systems installed
Kilometers of roads rehabilitated	Quarterly	Road reports	By community	Total rehabilitated vs target
Percentage of communities with adequate broadband coverage	Annually	Telecom provider report	By type of provider	% of communities with reliable internet access
Number of streetlights distributed and installed	Quarterly	Quarterly reports, Stores records	By electoral area	Total streetlights installed
Number of lorry stations constructed	Quarterly/Annually	Progress report	By community	Total stations built
Number of staff houses built	Annually	Contract register, Annual reports	By sector (health, education, police)	Total built
Percentage of women in decision making roles	Quarterly	Progress reports	By type	% of roles occupied by women
Percentage increase in IGF	Quarterly	Financial statements, budget reports	By revenue source	% increase compared to baseline year
Number of police stations constructed	Annually	Construction records	By community	Total built
Number of vehicles serviced	Monthly/Quarterly	Maintenance records	By department, Vehicle type	Total serviced vehicles
Percentage of assets maintained	Quarterly	Asset audits	By asset type (building, equipment, vehicle, Dept)	% of total assets maintained
Percentage of projects evaluated	Annually	M&E reports	By sector (health education, water, etc.)	% of completed projects evaluated
Percentage increase in civic participation	Biannually/Annually	Public attendance	By community, by sex	% increase relative to previous baseline year
Number of development learning/training sessions held	Quarterly	Training reports	By topic	Total sessions held vs. target

Source: AKDA, DPCU, 2025

7.5 Evaluation

Evaluation plays a vital role in the life of every project implementation as the feedback always determines the success or failure of the project. Therefore, the evaluation of the achievements of the DMTDP will be carried out periodically. This will be performed by the DPCU with support from the collaborating Agencies and Stakeholders.

The procedure for the evaluation will involve scrutinizing the status-quo reports and the analysed data from both primary and secondary sources and comparing them with appraisal reports during and after programmes/projects implementation under the DMTDP 2026-2029. In order to ensure the DMTDP achieve its goals, ex-ante, mid-term and terminal evaluations of the DMTDP will be conducted by DPCU. The DPCU will evaluate each project before and after completion to ascertain if the intervention achieved its original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. The DPCU will, in furtherance, examine the relevance and effectiveness of the development projects with reference to the objectives of the DMTDP. These evaluations will improve decision making and provide insights for effective programme and project design and implementation. Table 7.4 presents the evaluation arrangement that will be conducted within the implementation period of the plan.

Table 7.4: Evaluation Arrangement of DMTDP 2026-2029

Type of Evaluation	Evaluation Arrangement
Ex-Ante Evaluation	The ex-ante evaluation will be conducted before the implementation of programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP 2026-2029. This will be carried out through Feasibility Studies, Needs Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before the implementation of any programmes, projects and activities in the plan. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. This will help to achieve the intended purpose upon which the programmes, projects and activities will be implemented in the District. In addition, the ex-ante evaluation of the DMTDP, 2026-2029 started from April 2025 to July, 2025 based on the performance review of the DMTDP 2025-20128.
Mid-Term Evaluation	The mid-term evaluation will be conducted half-way into the implementation of the plan. This evaluation will be carried out to consider the performance and first outputs of the implementation and to propose modifications where necessary. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. This will help to track the progress of the implementation of the AAPs in the District.
Final or Terminal Evaluation	This evaluation will be carried out to assess the achievements made under the implementation of the programmes and projects from the DMTDP 2018-2021. The evaluation will be done by DPCU and other stakeholders identified in the District. The results from the final evaluation will be used to inform decision in the subsequent DMTDP 2030-2033. The Terminal Evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029 will start from April to July 2029 which will serve as the baseline of the performance review of the DMTDP 2026-2029.

Source: DPCU, AKDA, 2025

7.5.1 Evaluation Framework of DMTDP 2026-2029

The Evaluation Framework is an evaluation work plan that shows the components that help to develop the most appropriate work plan for conducting an evaluation. It helps to translate the key issues of the evaluation, the main evaluation questions and sub-questions that must be addressed as well as the indicators and methods to be used for data collection and analysis. Table 7.5 shows the framework for the arrangement of the evaluation of the DMTDP 2026-2029. Each section is designed to guide assessment of programmes/projects for relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

Table 7.5: Evaluation Matrix of DMTDP 2026-2029

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Is the intervention aligned with national priorities and beneficiary needs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it respond to targeted development challenges Is it aligned with the MTDPF? Were stakeholders inputs incorporated? 	Policy documents, needs assessment, stakeholder consultation reports	District Development Plan, Project design documents	Desk review, stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions
Efficiency	Were resources used optimally to achieve outputs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were activities delivered on time and within budget? Could similar outcomes have been achieved with fewer resources? Were operational processes streamlined? 	Progress report, implementation schedules	Financial records, procurement reports	Cost analysis, key informant interviews
Effectiveness	To what extent did the intervention achieve its intended results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were targets met? What challenges affected implementation? Did beneficiaries perceive results as positive? 	Progress reports, outcome indicators, beneficiaries feedback	M&E reports, baseline reports	Focus group discussions
Impact	What long-term changes have occurred as a result of the intervention?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What changes have occurred Were the unintended effects positive or negative? Has the project influenced policy or community practices? 	Change stories, social or economic indicators	Statistical service data	Participatory evaluation
Sustainability	Will the outcomes continue after external support ends?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are structures/systems in place to maintain results? Is there capacity for ownership and continuation? Are financial and institutional resources committed? 	Budget allocations for continuity, Exit strategies	District assembly's commitment	Stakeholder interviews

Source: AKDA, DPCU, 2025

7.5.2 Participatory M&E (PM&E)

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation emphasizes the active involvement of stakeholders especially beneficiaries and community members in tracking progress and assessing results. By fostering collaboration, PM&E enhances transparency, promotes local ownership, and strengthens the credibility of findings. Together these approaches ensure that development efforts are both incisive and results-driven. In order to achieve PM&E, the DPCU will adopt the following PM&E arrangement as presented in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement for Implementation of the Plan

PM&E Approaches to be Used	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	This will consist of a range of largely qualitative and flexible techniques employed by key stakeholders to monitor and/or evaluate programme performance. The DPCU techniques will comprise a range of visualization, interviewing and group work methods. These techniques will have proven valuable in enabling people to express their views and share information in the District. This will involve the use of Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to present the performance of the District using Public Financial Management (PFM) Template.
Citizen Report Card (CRC)	This approach will be used to obtain summative feedback from citizens on the performance of government, service providers or programmes or projects to form the basis for joint reflection and correction among key stakeholders. This will seek to discover weak processes in service delivery, poor services and areas of dissatisfaction to form the basis for community mobilization for demand for improvement and ultimately the adoption of administrative reform for improved performance. This will involve the use of Evaluation Forms at Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to collate citizens feedback from the services rendered by the District to the public.
Community Score Card (CSC)	This approach will be used for Focus Group Discussions to collect data from community members and analysed it with the main objective of influencing the quality, efficiency and accountability with which programmes and projects are provided at the community level. This will help to ensure immediate feedback mechanism for successfully implementation of programmes and projects in the District. This will be carried out through site meetings, site possessions, commissioning of projects and launching of programmes. This will make Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Opinion Leaders, Contractors and other key stakeholders to partake fully in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes/projects to be executed in various communities in the District.
Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)	This approach will use quantitative exercises to trace the flow of resources from the origin to the destination and determine the location and scale of anomaly. This will help to highlight not only the use and abuse of resources, but also give insights into the concepts of cost efficiency and accountability. This will enable the DPCU and other stakeholders to track the use of resources to finance programmes, projects and activities in the DMTDP in order to ensure value for money in project financing and management in the District. This will involve the use of Town Hall Meetings and Community Durbars to present the performance of the District using Public Financial Management (PFM) Template.

Source: AKDA, DPCU 2025

7.6 Knowledge Management and Learning

Appendix I and II shows the Knowledge Mapping Matrix and Competency Matrix for Learning for the DMTDP 2026-2029. The Knowledge Mapping Matrix helps prioritize gaps that directly affect planning accuracy and implementation efficiency whilst the Competency Matrix helps to

train and recruit to fill gaps identified or how to engage external consultants to supplement missing knowledge or guide capacity building and performance improvement.

7.7 Sustainability, Accountability, and Lessons Learned in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

7.7.1 Sustainability

Integration with Existing Systems

Atwima Kwanwoma District will integrate new M&E initiatives into the existing reporting guidelines. This will be achieved by aligning all M&E activities with the district's existing reporting and planning systems to ensure coherence and avoid duplication. In addition, sectoral data collection will be harmonized to enable a more coordinated approach.

Capacity Building

The District will conduct periodic capacity-building workshops for staff and stakeholders, focusing on M&E principles, tools, data collection techniques, and data analysis. These trainings will include assembly staff, decentralized departments and units to ensure that there is a thorough understanding and ownership of M&E processes for effective reporting.

Digital Tools and Data Platforms

To enhance data accuracy and timeliness, the district will leverage digital tools such as the District Development Data Platform (DDDP), GIS mapping tools, and all social media platforms to help in data collection, analysis, and reporting. The district will adopt the reporting templates used by NDPC to ensure that data collected at the district level is compatible and comparable with data from other MMDAs across the country. By integrating data into the national M&E information system, Atwima Kwanwoma District ensures that its development efforts are recognized, measured, and aligned with Ghana's broader development goals.

Collaboration with Stakeholders

The district will foster collaboration with NGOs, traditional authorities, and development partners to share technical expertise, logistics, and knowledge. Quarterly stakeholder review forums will

be done to promote learning, build synergies, and integrate local knowledge into development programming.

Institutionalization of M&E Culture

M&E will be mainstreamed into the district's decision-making processes by embedding M&E performance as a criterion in departmental reporting. Staff Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will include M&E responsibilities and Quarterly M&E briefings will be part of DPCU's agenda. include output, outcome, and impact indicators monitored through a Results-Based M&E framework.

7.7.2 Accountability

Regular Sharing of M&E Findings

Findings from M&E activities will be recorded and shared quarterly with stakeholders via community forums, stakeholder review meetings, and all social media platforms. This will foster transparency, build trust, and promote shared accountability.

Participatory M&E

Atwima Kwanwoma District will use participatory M&E tools (e.g., community scorecards, focus group discussions to involve beneficiaries and other stakeholders directly in monitoring activities. this This inclusive approach will ensure that data collected reflects real community needs and experiences.

External Evaluations

The district will collaborate with independent evaluators to conduct evaluations. These independent assessments will ensure objectivity and credibility for programme improvement.

Utilisation of M&E Findings

Findings and recommendations from M&E exercises will be systematically fed into the planning and budgeting cycle. Adjustments to implementation strategies and resource allocation will be based on evidence to enhance impact and efficiency.

7.7.3 Lessons Learned

Documentation of Lessons

Successes, failures, and challenges encountered during project implementation will be documented and reported in Annual Progress Reports. Each department will contribute to this record through regular updates.

After-Action Reviews (AARs)

After the completion of each major project or programme, the district will conduct structured After-Action Reviews involving all stakeholders. These sessions will focus on key insights, bottlenecks, and best practices to inform future planning and avoid repeated mistakes.

Knowledge Sharing

The district will share lessons learned through community durbars, town hall meetings, quarterly reports and relevant social media handles.

Institutionalization of Learning

Learned lessons will be reviewed annually by the DPCU. The experiences gained from implementing projects and programmes will be documented and used to improve future planning, implementations and service delivery. This will prevent repeated mistakes and promote efficient use of resources.

CHAPTER EIGHT

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

Effective communication is a cornerstone of successful development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In the context of the 2026-2029 DMTDP, development communication serves as a strategic tool to inform, educate, engage and empower all stakeholders ensuring that implementation of programmes and projects are transparent, participatory and responsive to the needs of community members.

Atwima Kwanwoma recognizes that development is not only about delivering infrastructure and services but also about building informed communities that can actively participate in shaping and sustaining their own growth. Owing to this, communication strategy is key to facilitate exchange of information and feedback between the Assembly, its departments, partners, community members and other stakeholders. The communication strategy outline in this chapter aims to:

- Promote awareness and understanding of the DMTDP's goals, strategies and interventions.
- Ensure stakeholder engagement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Strengthen public accountability in local governance
- Enhance feedback mechanisms for decision making
- Foster behavioral change necessary for achieving development outcomes especially in the area of health, sanitation, revenue mobilization and education.

In line with the national guidelines from the NDPC, the communication strategy supports the implementation of the DMTDP by ensuring that key messages are consistently delivered and citizen participation is enhanced, ensuring that development is not just done for the people but with people and by people as espoused in participatory development theories.

Table 8.1 portrays a communication strategy for the implementation of the 2026-2029 DMTDP. The strategy takes into consideration, the district's diverse stakeholder groups including traditional authorities. Youth, women, persons with disabilities, civil society, private sector and development

partners and adopts tailored approaches to reach each groups effectively using appropriate communication channels and tools.

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Table 8.1: Communication Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility	Indicators to assess Effectiveness
1. Community Durbar	To introduce and promote awareness of the plan's content and goals.	General public, stakeholders, opinion leaders, Traditional Authorities, media	Community meeting/durbar, Town Hall meetings	Q2, 2026	District Assembly, ISD, DPCU	% of citizens aware of the DMTDP
2. Stakeholder Engagement Forums	To ensure stakeholders understand and support the DMTDP	Traditional leaders, CSOs, youth, women's groups	Power point presentations	Bi-annually	DPCU	Number of stakeholder forums held; diversity of attendees
3. DPCU Meetings	To inform departments about targets and roles.	Decentralized departments and Units	Workshop presentations, brief reports	Quarterly	DPCU, Coordinating Director	% of departments integrating DMTDP into work plans
4. School Outreach	To promote youth understanding and participation in local development	Students, teachers	Presentations, interactive sessions	Annually	GES, ISD, Planning Unit	Number of outreach activities
5. Radio Sensitisation Campaigns	To reach a wider population and promote citizens dialogue	General public, rural communities	Weekly local FM stations programmes, jingles, interviews	Quarterly	ISD, Local FM stations, Planning Unit	Listener engagement (call-ins, SMS), reach of programmes
6. M&E Feedback Dissemination	To report achievements and	All stakeholders	Public forum	2027 (Mid-term), 2029 (End)	DPCU, RCC, ISD	Stakeholder satisfaction with

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility	Indicators to assess Effectiveness
	solicit inputs for the next plan.					DMTDP results; inputs received
7. Market day sensitisation	To reach traders and informal actors with DMTDP message	Traders, artisans	Mobile PA system	Quarterly	Assembly Members, ISD, Planning Unit	Number of sensitization done
8. Assembly Website and Social Media Updates	To engage youth and those in diaspora using digital platforms	Youth, professionals, diaspora, CSOs	Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, Website	Continuous	MIS, ISD, Planning Unit	Engagement rates (likes, shares, comments)
9. Development of IEC Materials	To increase visibility of development priorities	General public	Flyer distribution, WhatsApp line, hotlines, public forums	Continuous	District Assembly, ISD	Number of feedback cases recorded and resolved
10. Engagement of religious groups	To report achievements and solicit inputs for the next plan.	Churches, mosques	Sunday briefings	Bi annually	Planning Unit, ISD, SW&CD	Number of visits done.

Source: AKDA, DPCU 2025

8.2 Communication Messages for MTDP Dissemination

Effective communication messages are vital for the successful implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2026-2029). Clear and targeted communication ensures that all stakeholders including government officials, community members, development partners, and local organizations understand the objectives, strategies, and their roles within the plan. Well-crafted messages foster transparency, build public trust, and encourage community participation, which are essential for mobilizing support and ensuring coordinated efforts. Moreover, consistent communication helps address challenges promptly, align expectations, and track progress, ultimately contributing to the plan’s successful realization and sustainable development at the district level. Table 8.2 shows messages that are designed to resonate with diverse audiences across platforms and community settings.

Table 8.2: Key Communication Messages

Activity	Audience	Messages
Community Engagement	Community Members, traditional authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discover what’s planned for Atwima Kwanwoma from 2026 to 2029 • Let’s build together! Join the conversation on our development plan. • Development starts with you. Come to your local durbar and shape your future • Let’s preserve our land, empower our youth and protect our heritage together through the DMTDP.
Radio and Community Information Centre Broadcasts	General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tune in every Tuesday for updates on Atwima Kwanwoma’s development strategies • This week on District Hour. Stay informed, stay involved. • Your community, your development. What the 2026-2029 Plan means for your community • The DMTDP protects farmlands and promotes climate-smart agriculture. Let’s plan together • We are building demonstration farms and linking you to buyers. The future of farming starts with your inputs.

Activity	Audience	Messages
Engagement with Religious Groups	Religious Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith and development go hand in hand. Let's work together for a better district • Join us in promoting peace, progress and participation through the district plan
School Sensitisation	Students and Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The future belongs to you. Learn how the District Plan supports you and your education, • See what's coming for young people in Atwima Kwanwoma and how you can be part of it.
Digital and Social Media	Youth, literate population, Diaspora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swipe through our 2026-2029 goals and tell us what matters to you most • Click, comment and connect. Your feedback shapes our future
Market Sensitisation	Traders, Artisans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your market, your future. The district plan includes better markets and stalls, cleaner spaces and safer roads. Let's shape it together • Come hear how your voice matters in the new development plan. Join the conversation on market days
M&E Feedback Dissemination	All stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are listening. Share your ideas and feedback on the District Plan

Source: AKDA- DPCU, 2025

REFERENCES

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly District Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025) under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, An Agenda for Improved and Quality Livelihoods.

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) 2021 Population and Housing Census: National Analytical Report

National Development Planning Commission. (2025) *Guidelines for the preparation of District Medium-Term Development Plan under the Resetting-Ghana – Creating Jobs, Ensuring Accountability and Promoting Shared Prosperity.*

National Development Planning (Systems) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232)

APPENDIX 1: KNOWLEDGE MAPPING MATRIX

Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holders	Knowledge Sources	Knowledge Gaps
Local Governance Systems	DCE, DCD, Assembly Members	Local Governance Act, Ministry of Local Government Publications	Limited understanding of local governance systems
Data collection and Project Management	Head of Departments and Units	NDPC guidelines and data portals	Inadequate integration of community priorities
Budgeting and Financial Management	Finance Officer, District Budget Analyst	Budget/Financial templates, PFM Act	Poor forecasting.
Local Economic Development	BAC, Agriculture Dept., Planning Unit	LED reports, Farmer Databases	Limited understanding of value chain analysis
Monitoring and Evaluation	DPCU	APR, M&E frameworks by NDPC	Limited Capacity in impact evaluation
Social service delivery	GES, GHS, SW&CD, NHIS	GHS and GES reports, NHIS data, LEAP records, PWDs data	Fragmented data systems. Limited gender disaggregation
Revenue Mobilization	Finance Dept, Revenue Officers, Task Force, Development Control, Assembly Members	IGF reports, Property rate database	Low compliance Outdated property rate for residential properties
ICT and Digital Infrastructure	MIS, ISD, Planning Unit	MIS systems	Poor integration of ICT in planning and implementation. Rural connectivity gaps
Governance and Participation	Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, Unit committee	Town Hall minutes	Low participation of citizens .
Climate and Environmental Resilience	NADMO, Agriculture Department, Environmental Health Unit	Climate risk assessment reports, Disaster reports	Low level of community adaption strategies
Infrastructure and Spatial Planning	Works Dept, Physical Planning Dept	Infrastructure Inventory, GIS Maps, Building Permit records	Updated settlement maps and asset register

Source: AKDA- DPCU, 2025

APPENDIX 2: COMPETENCY MATRIX FOR LEARNING

Competency	Training Program	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
Leadership and Governance	Civic leadership and local governance systems including LGS protocols	Staff performance reviews and appraisal, community feedback	Foster ethical leadership and responsive governance
Data Collection and Analysis	M&E and data management workshops	Accuracy and timeliness of reports	To strengthen evidence-based decision making
Budgeting, Financial Analysis and Accountability	Budget preparation and financial statements and reporting	Budget accuracy Audit outcomes IGF performance	To prepare accurate budgets, analyse financial reports and ensure fiscal discipline
Monitoring and Evaluation	Indicator Development, Impact Assessment and M&E	Quality of M&E reports, Use of data in decision making	To track performance and indirect assess of development impact.
Service coordination and data analysis	Health, education and social welfare integration workshop	Service coverage statistics	To coordinate social services and analyse service delivery data and impacts.
Revenue Optimization	IGF mobilization and digital tax systems	Percentage increase in IGF collection	To enhance fiscal efficiency and transparency
Digital Literacy and MIS usage	ICT for governance and data system training	MIS adoption rate, data accuracy, Staff ICT proficiency tests	To use digital tools for planning, reporting and communication
Participatory Planning	Stakeholder engagement and facilitation	% of plans co-developed with communities	To build inclusive planning skills across departments
Climate Risk Planning	Climate Adaptation and Resilience Training	% of climate-smart projects implemented	To equip staff with tools for climate-responsive programming
Asset Management and Project Supervision	Infrastructure Planning and Maintenance Training	Project Completion Rate, Infrastructure audits, Maintenance logs	To plan, supervise and maintain public infrastructure effectively

Source: AKDA- DPCU, 2025

APPENDIX 3: FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

NAME OF DISTRICT: ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, TWEDIE

REGION: ASHANTI

VENUE: District Assembly Conference Room (for Atwima Area Council) and De-graft Methodist Church (for Kwanwoma Area Council)

DATE: 23rd JULY 2025

1. **Medium of Invitation:** Letters
2. **Special/Interest Groups Invited:** Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Chair/Members, Area Council Members, PWDs, Women Groups, Youth Groups, Farmers, Driver Unions, Local Media, Religious Leaders, Community-Based Organizations etc.
3. **Identifiable Representation at the hearing:** Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Chair/Members, Area Council Members, PWDs, Women Groups, Youth Groups, Farmers, Driver Unions, Local Media, Religious Leaders,
4. **Total Number of persons at the hearing:** 153
5. **Sex:** Males 114, Females 39
6. **Language (s) used at the Hearing:** Asante Twi
7. **Major Issues at the Public Hearing:**
 - a. Performance Review of the 2022-2025 DMTDP
 - b. Validation of Community Problems and Development Aspirations
8. **Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints:**
 - a. Some participants complained about discrepancies in community needs versus priorities.
 - b. Some participants also felt that their needs were overlooked or inadequately addressed in the previous performance period.
 - c. Delay and failure in delivering promised infrastructure or social services

- d. Insufficient feedback mechanisms for community inputs
- e. Unmet expectations regarding economic opportunities especially for the youth

9. **Proposals for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints:**

- a. The District Assembly should establish more participatory mechanisms to ensure maximum participation
- b. Develop more community engagements strategies to improve transparency and accountability as well as feedback for programme improvement.
- c. In project selection and implementation, District Assembly should stick to approved projects in the plan so as to achieve the community's development needs and aspiration in the 2026-2029 DMTDP.

10. **Unresolved Questions or Queries: Nil**

11. **At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why:**

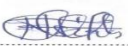
N/A

12. **A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:**

The general level of participation was an indication of active community engagement and stakeholder interest. In the first hearing, which focused on validating community needs and reviewing performance from 2022-2025, the presence of diverse community representatives, civil society groups, traditional authorities etc., suggests a commendable level of involvement, reflecting stakeholders' commitment to transparency and inclusive development. They were happy to be involved in the plan preparation process and called for constant interaction between the District Assembly and the Public.

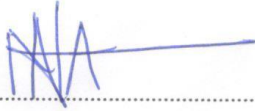

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. GRACE AGYEMANG ASAMOAH


DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR
EUNICE KORANKYE


PRESIDING MEMBER
HON. ANTHONY K. NSIAH


DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
TRUELOVE ANTWI-BEKOE

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:



**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. GRACE AGYEMANG ASAMOAH**



**DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR
EUNICE KORANKYE**



**PRESIDING MEMBER
HON. ANTHONY K. NSIAH**



**DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
TRUELOVE ANTWI-BEKOE**

APPENDIX 4: SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

NAME OF DISTRICT: ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, TWEDIE

REGION: ASHANTI

VENUE: District Assembly Conference Room (for Atwima Area Council) and De-graft Methodist Church (for Kwanwoma Area Council)

DATE: 12th August, 2025

1. **Medium of Invitation:** Letters
2. **Special/Interest Groups Invited:** Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Chair/Members, Area Council Members, PWDs, Women Groups, Youth Groups, Farmers, Driver Unions, Local Media, Religious Leaders, Community-Based Organizations etc.
3. **Identifiable Representation at the hearing:** Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU), Unit Committee Chair/Members, Area Council Members, PWDs, Women Groups, Youth Groups, Farmers, Driver Unions, Local Media, Religious Leaders,
4. **Total Number of persons at the hearing:** 152
5. **Sex:** Males 111, Females 41
6. **Language (s) used at the Hearing:** Asante Twi
7. **Major Issues at the Public Hearing:**
 - a. Presentation of 2026-2029 Action Plans
 - b. Presentation on Programme Financing, 2026-2029
13. **Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints:**
 - a. Participants were concerned over resource allocation for the numerous programmes and projects
 - b. Fear that the projects may favour certain communities over others.
14. **Proposals for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints:**
 - a. The District Assembly should meet with communities from time to time to address community concerns during implementation

- b. In project selection and implementation, District Assembly should stick to approved projects in the plan so as to achieve the community's development needs and aspiration in the 2026-2029 DMTDP.
- c. District Assembly should develop flyers on progress of projects implementation for community members to be abreast with what is going on.
- d. As much as the District Assembly is encouraged to seek alternative sources of funding for their programmes and projects, the community members are also being encouraged to contribute in kind or cash to support and finance some of the projects in the plan.

15. **Unresolved Questions or Queries: Nil**

16. **At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why:**

N/A

17. **A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:**

The second hearing which centered on presenting future action plans for 2026-2029 saw an improved participation from diverse groups of people, demonstrating sustained interest and a desire to influence planning processes. Overall, the participation levels indicate a positive trend towards inclusive dialogue for all group of people.



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.....
DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
TRUELOVE ANTWI-BEKOE

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:



.....
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. GRACE AGYEMANG ASAMOAH



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.....
DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
TRUELOVE ANTWI-BEKOE

DRAFT

APPENDIX 5: PICTURES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

DCE Address



Some Participants



Regional Development Planning Officer's Address



Performance Review – DPCU

Activity	Location	Picture	Timeline (Start/End)	Remarks
Health Facilities	Chikanda Dhs, Pochato Wood		1/18 - 4/18	100% (ongoing)
Construction of CHPS Compound	Phosa, Akhona, Intabane & Pabane		4/18 - 7/18	100% completed
Construction of CHPS Compound/Clinic	Phosa Camp, Akhona, Intabane, Pabane, Pochato		4/18 - 7/18	100% (ongoing)
Rehabilitation of CHPS Compound	Phosa		1/18 - 4/18	100% completed
Construction of Street Lighting	Phosa		4/18 - 7/18	100% (ongoing)
Street Lighting Facilities	Phosa		4/18 - 7/18	100% (ongoing)
Street Lighting Facilities	Phosa		4/18 - 7/18	100% (ongoing)

Cross section of Participants



Participant's Contribution



Budget Analyst giving a presentation on Programme Financing



Women's Participation



Contribution from a Traditional Authority



Contribution from a Traditional Authority



Women Participation



Stakeholders' Participation



Assembly Member for Trade making a submission



Cross section of participants



Participant's Contribution



Participant's Contribution



Planning Officer delivering a presentation



Participant busy going through their needs to validate



APPENDIX 6: Community Problems, Developmental Needs and Aspirations of Atwima Area Council

Area Council	Communities Problem	Developmental Needs and Aspirations	Location
ATWIMA AREA COUNCIL(TWEDIE)	1.Lack / Inadequate toilet facilities	Construction of toilet facilities	Twedie Dida, Takyiman- Mmerewadwa, Yabi, Akosombo, Apaasi, Afasiebon, (Atwima) Afrancho, Chichibon, Foase, Kobiriso, Nwineso No.2, Aburaso, Adwaase, Kokoben, Gyekye, Traboum, Hweddiem, (Atwima) Kwanwoma, Apemanim, Kokoben, Akyeremade,
	2.Indequate classroom block	Construction of new classroom blocks and renovations of the existing ones	Behenase, Dida, Takyiman-Mmerewadwa, Yabi, Apaasi, Kromoase, Afasiebon, (Atwima) Afranco, Chichibon, Boko, Nwineso No.2, Bragokrom, Nwineso No.1
	3.Inadequate water/Boreholes	Construction of new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects	Twedie, Akyeremade, Behenase, Nwineso No.3, Yabi, Akosombo, Apaasi, Kromoase, Afasiebon, Foase, Jechi, Aduwamase, (Atwima) Kwanwoma, Traboum
	4.Lack of Community Market Structures	Provision of market structures	Twedie, Foase, Edwenase, Boko, Aburaso, Adwaase, Hweddiem
	5.Inadequate Refuse containers	Provision of Refuse Containers and Evacuation of dumping refuse	Akyeremade, Yabi, Akosombo, Kromoase, Afasiebon, Foase Edwenase, Boko, Traboum, Apemanim, Kokoben, Aburaso

	6.Limited access to Electricity	Provision of Transformer and extension of Electricity to newly buildup areas	Twedie, Takyiman Mmerewadwa, (Atwima) Afrancho, Dida, Takyiman Mmerewadwa, Kokoben, Apemanim, Traboum, Hwediem,
	7.Lack of /Inadequate Health Facility	Provision, completion, upgrading and maintenance of Health Facility	Akyeremade, Nwineso No.3, Yabi, Kromoase, Atwima Afrancho, Apemanim, Kokoben, Gyekye, Traboum
	8.Poor conditions of road	Rehabilitation/Reshaping and construction of roads	Akyeremade, Benenase, Foase Edwenase, Kobiriso, Nwineso No.2, Adwaase, (Atwima) Kwanwoma
	9.Lack of / Inadequate Lorry station	Provision of lorry station	Twedie, Foase Kobiriso
	10.Lack of/ Inadequate Light Poles	Provision of light poles	Akyeremade, Behenase, Akosombo, Apaasi, Kromoase, Afasiebon, Foase Kobiriso, (Atwima) Kwanwoma, Nwineso No.3
	11.Lack of Police Post	Provision of Police Post	Kromoase, Boko, Adwaase, Aburaso, (Atwima) Kwanwoma, Hwediem, Nwineso No. 3
	12.Lack/Inadequate Computer Laboratory	Construction/Completion of Computer Laboratory and Library	Akosombo, Atwima Afrancho, Hwediem
	13.Lack of Rent Control department	Provision of Rent Control Department	Boko
	14.Lack of Network Poles	Construction of Network Poles	Nwineso No.2, Apemanim, Kokoben
	15.Lack of Generator	Provision of Generator	Foase Health Center
	16. Lack of Teachers Bungalow	Construction of Teachers Bungalow	Apemanim, Kokoben, Aduwamase
	17.Lack of Assembly Hall and Dining Hall	Construction of Assembly Hall and Dining Hall	Twedie TVET
	18.Poor condition of Bridge	Construction of bridge/covert	Gyekye

APPENDIX 7: Community Problems, Developmental Needs and Aspirations of Kwanwoma Area Council

Area Council	Community Problems	Development Needs and Aspiration	Location
KWANWOMA AREA COUNCIL (TREDE)	1. Inadequate/Lack of toilet facilities	Construction of toilet facilities	Trede, Sabin Akrofrom, Paah Afrancho, Odumasi, Ampeyoo, Asaago, Kwanwoma, Heman, Ampatia, Aboa Kese, Duropan, Nkoranza, Ampabame, Ampatasie, Konkori, Ejuampong, Bebu, Darko, Nkwanta
	2. Inadequate Classroom block	Construction of Classroom blocks	Sabin Akrofrom, Afrancho, Odumasi, Asaago, Krofofrom, Ahenema Kokoben, Aboabo Kese, Kwanwoma, Ampeyoo, Duropan, Ampabame No.2, Brofoyedru, Kentinkyiren, Ampabame No.1, Adumasa, Ejuampong, Bekwaimin, Kyekyewere, Afratia
	3. Inadequate Water/Boreholes	Construction of new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small-town water projects	Trede, Sabin Akrofrom, Paah Odumasi, Odaaso, Apaaso, Krofofrom, Heman, Ampatia, Ahenema Kokoben, Aboabo Kese, Kwanwoma, Kotwi, Twinduruase, Nkoranza, Ampabame No.2, Brofoyedru, Dentekrom, Boadikrom, Deikrom, Nkwanta, Konkori, Ampabame No.1, Adumasa, Afratia
	4. Lack of Community Market Structures	Provision of Market Structures	Afrancho, Odumasi, Hemang, Kwanwoma, Nkoranza, Ampabame No.2, Adumasa, Ejuampong, Bebu, Darko
	5. Inadequate Refuse containers	Provision of Refuse containers	Odaso, Ampeyoo, Ahenema Kokoben, Nkoranza, Ampabame No.2, Trede, Kentenkyiren, Adumasa, Afratia, Bekwaimin, Bebu, Darko, Kyekyewere, Nkwanta

	6. Inadequate Streetlights	Provision of Streetlights	Ahenema Kokoben, Nkoranza
	7. Inadequate of Health Facility	Provision of Health Facility	Odaso, Krofofrom, Ahenema Kokoben, Aboa Kese, Ampeyoo, Kotwi, Twindurase, Nkoranza, Ejuampong, Bekwaimin, Kyekyewere, Konkori
	8. Poor Road conditions	Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads	Afrancho, Odumasi, Kwanwoma, Ahenema Kokoben, Kotwi, Twinduruase, Nkoranza, Ampabame No.2, Deikrom, Bekwaimin, Bebu, Darko, Kyekyewere, Nkwanta, Dentekrom, Boadikrom
	9. Inadequate School furniture	Procurement of School furniture	Krofofrom, Bebu, Darko, Adumasa
	10. Inadequate/Lack of Electricity Poles/coverage	Provision of Electricity poles	Ejuampong
	11. Inadequate/ Lack of Teachers' Bungalow	Construction of Teachers' Bungalow	Kotwi, Twinduruase, Dentekrom
	12. Lack of Astroturf	Construction of Astroturf	Kotwi, Twinduruase, Asaago
	13. Lack of pavement at Durbar grounds	Paving of Durbar grounds	Kotwi, Twinduruase
	14. Inadequate/ Lack of Dustbin	Provision of Dustbin	Odaso, Ampeyoo, Nkoranza, Ampabame No.2
	15. Inadequate Hospital Equipment	Provision of Hospital equipment	Krofofrom
	16. Inadequate light poles	Provision of Light Poles	Kwanwoma
	17. Lack of Community Centre	Construction Community Centre	Ampatia, Ahenema Kokoben, Bekwaimin, Kyekyewere
	18. Lack of Police Station	Construction of Police Station	Apaaso, Ejuampong, Ampabame No.2, Kotwi
	19. Lack of Foot Bridge	Construction of Foot Bridge	Krofofrom